



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

for respective items considered at

General Meeting

18 February 2020

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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The following list of supporting information is provided for:

ITEM 2.4

THE MILL AT MORETON BAY GUIDANCE MATERIAL: PUBLIC ART GUIDELINE - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND GUIDELINES ADOPTION - DIVISION 7

#1 The Mill at Moreton Bay Public Art Guidelines

#2 Consultation Report

ITEM 2.4 - THE MILL AT MORETON BAY GUIDANCE MATERIAL: PUBLIC ART GUIDELINE - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND GUIDELINES ADOPTION
- DIVISION 7 - A19608594 (Cont.)

#1 The Mill at Moreton Bay Public Art Guidelines



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**The Mill at Moreton Bay
Public Art Guidelines**

Revision 2.1
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Mill Priority Development Area (PDA) aims to be a world-class destination, as such its design and planning must be exemplary.

These Public Art Guidelines have been produced to assist in the delivery of The Mill at Moreton Bay Priority Development Area (PDA) vision. The PDA vision being for an active and embellished public realm delivering high quality landscape and urban design outcomes.

These guidelines are provided to communicate the vision and public art requirements to developers and relevant consultants such as urban planners, architects, landscape architects, artists and designers.

These guidelines also set expectations for the community in terms of the theming, form and location of public art at The Mill.

They assist the design, planning and assessment of civic spaces, streetscapes and parks within the PDA.

These guidelines provide developers and designers with a clear indication of the outcomes that are desired.

These guidelines will be utilised by Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC) as the Minister Economic Development Queensland (MEDQ) delegate in the assessment of public art proposals in the PDA. They will also be consulted by the Design Review Panel (DRP) in its role of providing specific design advice for development propositions.

These guidelines provide clarity to investors and the community on the quality of the public artwork to be included in the PDA.

The standards set out in these guidelines are intended to provide a degree of certainty and clarity of interpretation of the *Development Scheme*. Notwithstanding this intention, as guidelines are not statutory obligations, they are to be afforded some flexibility in application.

Proponents may therefore propose innovative and alternative solutions that demonstrate achievement of the PDA vision, relevant structural elements, PDA-wide criteria and place provisions in the *Development Scheme*.

These guidelines are an evolving document expected to be revised from time to time to reflect new findings or recommendations prompted by further PDA planning work and on-going review of development outcomes achieved across the PDA.

The Mill Public Art Guidelines are a companion to The Mill Civic Space and Park Guidelines, Mill Streetscape Guidelines, and other future Mill Guidelines and as such a holistic approach is to be adopted in their application to specific opportunities

1.1 RELATIONSHIP TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Mill Public Art Guidelines are 'guidance material' and are to be taken into account in the preparation and assessment of PDA development applications in accordance with sections 2.1.3, 2.2.2 and 2.6 of the *Development Scheme*.

These guidelines are required by the *Development Scheme's* Implementation Strategy to support the achievement of the vision for the Mill. The relevant Implementation Strategy action is:

4.6 Action 2. Develop additional guidance material as needed to assist in communicating the criteria within the development scheme (for example street profiles and cross sections).

As per the Implementation Strategy, these guidelines will assist in communicating the *Development Scheme* criteria.

1.2 RELATIONSHIP TO THE MORETON BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL PLANNING SCHEME

The Moreton Bay Regional Council Planning Scheme is also 'guidance material' and where relevant is taken into account in the preparation and assessment of PDA development applications (refer to section 2.2.12 of the *Development Scheme*).

Where these guidelines contain variations to aspects of the planning scheme, these guidelines prevail.

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2. WHAT IS PUBLIC ART?

Public art refers to contemporary art practice that occurs outside of the traditional gallery or museum system. It is art in any visual media that has been planned and executed with the intention of being staged in the public domain, usually outside and accessible to all.

The public domain refers to both indoor and outdoor spaces and includes the natural and built environment used by the general public on a day-to-day basis such as streets, plazas, parks, and public infrastructure.

Some aspects of privately owned space also contribute to the look and feel of the public realm within a place. These may include:

- the articulation, bulk and scale of buildings;
- courtyards and building entries that are traversed by the public; or
- gardens that are visible from the public realm.

While monuments, memorials and civic statues are some of the oldest forms of public art, contemporary public art practice is a much wider practice in which site specificity, community involvement and collaboration are key as is the relationship between the content and audience.

Public artworks can be located in, or form part of:

- building developments;
- public open space;
- private space that is physically or visually accessible to the public;
- streetscapes; and
- transport or utility networks.

Public art may be permanent, temporary or ephemeral. It should not be seen in isolation but in the context of its adjacent buildings, their uses and its location in a wider network of public and private space.

2.1 TYPES OF PUBLIC ART

The descriptors that follow indicate the diversity of approaches to public art projects. Public art does not need to fall into a single type, it is common for art to cross between one or more types. For example a piece of functional art can also be classified as iconic, equally an interpretive piece of art can also be site specific.

Digital

Examples of digital public artworks include video played on an outdoor screen, or computer-generated imagery (CGI) projected directly onto the surface of a building. Digital artwork can also include elements of sound or light.

Kinetic

A kinetic artwork is one that moves in some way.

Functional

Where the primary purpose of the element is utilitarian such as seating, lighting, bollards, rubbish bins, bike racks, shelters and paving. These can vary in form, scale or quantity, dependent on the location and artist aspiration. Functional works can reinforce a design aesthetic or thematic concern and be playful, delightful or sophisticated.

Commemorative

A commemorative artwork is located at a focal point within the landscape or architectural design location that draws attention to historical events, persons, or places of significance. A commemorative opportunity may be a stand-alone form or a collection of elements, is mostly medium to large scale, and are generally built from elements designed to endure.

Landmark/Way finding

A landmark/wayfinding artwork is one sited within a key location, often within a place of historical or geographical significance, and with high traffic volume. The landmark opportunity may lend itself to a large-scale, stand-alone form, while a wayfinding opportunity is located along a journey or pathway often within direct or indirect sightlines. This may serve the dual purpose of being both an artwork and a directional indicator, and may be of variable form, quantity, and scale.

Site specific

Designed specifically for and in response to a particular site through scale, material, form and concept.

Interactive

An interactive artwork offers audience engagement as part of its character and function. Examples of these artworks include play-based sculptural elements (in a public park or playground), and digital interactivity, where viewers may take their own journey through the artwork layers.

Integrated

Works that are fully incorporated within the design of the built or natural environment. It may be the facade of a building, be constructed within and/or be of importance to the architectural framework. It may also add meaning, aesthetic importance or itself be a feature within a space either indoor or outdoor.

Interpretive

Where the primary purpose is to describe, educate and comment on issues, events or situations. It generally has relevance to the area in which it is sited, and adds a layer of cultural memory over the place.

Temporary

Temporary public artwork has a predetermined lifetime that can range anywhere between a few hours to several years. Examples can include installations, projections and performances created for public space.

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Figure 1. Example of digital art
Night Life
Artist: James Turrell
Image courtesy of QAGOMA



Figure 2. Example of functional art
XXX Times Square with Love
Artist: J.Mayer H.Und Partners
Image courtesy of Rob Kassabian & Marsha Ginsberg for Times Square Arts and UAP



Figure 3. Example of landmark scale art
Air sea and land, curated by Justkids
Artist: Okuda San Miguel
Image courtesy of Justkids



Figure 4. Example of integrated art
The sound That light makes
Artist: Alexander Knox and Canhui Chen
Image courtesy of UAP.



Figure 5. Example of interpretive art
Interpretive artwork on the Noarlunga Downs Wetland Trail
Image courtesy of www.walkingsa.org.au



Figure 6. Example of temporary art
Trail of Tears, curated by Justkids
Artist: D'FACE
Image courtesy of Justkids

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2.2 EXAMPLES OF PUBLIC ART IN THE PRIVATE REALM

Inclusion of public art within private development can be used as a marketing tool and placemaking element. It can change the way people think about a building and the way people pass through a commercial precinct.



Figure 7. Rainbow mille-feuille Tokyo, by artist Emmanuelle Moureaux. This commercial building is offset 2m from the property line to allow for the installation of 48 coloured sticks on both sides of the glazed facade. Image courtesy of Daisuke SHIMA



Figure 8. "I see what you mean" Denver, Colorado by Artist Lawrence Argent. Peering into the cities convention centre, the sculpture embodies the curiosity that a passerby might feel. Creating an attraction in its own right.

Image courtesy of Argent studio.



Figure 10. Darling one construction hoarding, Sydney by artist Karan Singh. Hoarding illustrations were designed for the Lendlease project to bring a vibrant and enticing attraction to what is typically seen as plain hoarding structures.

Image courtesy of Houston Group



Figure 9. "Harmonic Convergence", Miami International Airport, Miami, FLA- ©2012, PhenomenArts, Inc., Christopher Janney, Artistic Director. Integrated into the station terminal, the work is composed of 132 shades of transparent color with accompanying sound-score. The artwork uses video sensors to track pedestrian movement within the space and influence the sound-score.

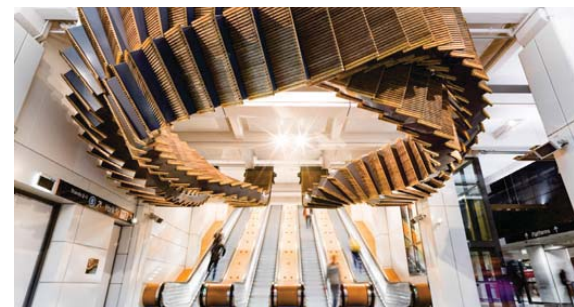


Figure 11. Interloop, Wynard Station Sydney by artist Chris Fox. Internal to the trainstation. The sculpture uses remnant pieces of the original train station as a dynamic signifier of Sydneys past enriching the history of the site.

Image Image courtesy of Josh Raymond, chrisfox.com.au



3. WHY INCLUDE PUBLIC ART

Public art is used to enhance an environment and enrich the experience of being in a place. The inclusion of public art in the Mill will enhance the way people engage with each development by creating focal reference points in the region that encourage people to engage with their surroundings.

Works of art can become familiar features that help to cultivate community identity and support way-finding. This will add to the evolving community's sense of place by providing an opportunity to understand and reflect upon the Mills past, present and future.

Developers and contractors are to consider public art opportunities early in the design process to evaluate site influences, implications and restrictions that may be imposed by the site and the expectations of the future audience.

4. COMMISSIONING PUBLIC ART

Every commissioning opportunity is different and the act of commissioning requires some adaptability to each site's unique circumstances.

Commissioning public art will involve contracting professional and recognised local, national, or international artists to produce permanent or temporary site-specific work.

The commissioning process begins by developing an artist brief. The brief is to be open and inspiring to allow space for creativity, time for research and development of ideas. It needs to be clear and set well defined and realistic ambitions.

Selecting the right artist for each job significantly influences the success of each project and, the selection process may vary depending on the procurement model. This is described more in section 9.1.

The Moreton Bay Region is home to established and emerging artists with a diversity of arts practice. Developers may consider commissioning local artists or opportunities to involve local artists in the delivery of public art.

Art in the public and private domain can be realised through:

MBRC developments

Designated MBRC sponsored temporary or permanent capital works projects for the purposes of civic enhancement.

Private developments

Private developers are encouraged to integrate public art within their developments to express their commitment and contribution to the development of this vibrant precinct.

This can be achieved by using design consultants that will develop designs that are cognisant and respectful of the sites heritage and environmental context. It should also be future focused and consider the potential to help shape the built form into precincts, communities and places of a human scale that people enjoy living, learning and working in.

This may also be achieved by commissioning public art.

Community cultural developments

Where public art projects are developed and managed by community organisations or led by MBRC.

Transport authorities and service providers

Where high quality urban design outcomes are integrated within infrastructure elements. This could include but is not limited to facade treatments to bus stops and substations, bridge design, design of smart city infrastructure and artistic embellishments to traffic signal boxes and service pit lids.

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5. DEVELOPING THE BRIEF

The artist brief is a written document that provides relevant information on the artwork to be commissioned. The brief should set the vision, direction and scope of the commission whilst remaining flexible enough to allow for a creative response.

Different parties may be involved in developing the brief including art curators, artists, architects, landscape architects, community members and any other professions and individuals with a passion for artistic expression.

Developers and contractors may wish to engage an art curator to help develop the brief and manage the procurement of the public artwork commission. This is discussed further in section 9.2.

The brief is generally considered a formal document and contents may include the following:

- identity of the person/group in charge;
- project details including background information on the community, the site and project objectives;
- artist submission requirements including details on what is required of the artist at each stage of the selection and creation processes;
- scope of commission, type of work proposed, scale, material constraints and any stylistic preferences;
- budget available for the design concept and fabrication;
- project timeline;
- assessment criteria and selection panel if relevant (described in section 10);
- proposed lifespan of artwork and maintenance; and
- contract conditions.



Figure 12. Example briefing workshop



6. PUBLIC ART VISION

To create one of Australia's distinct regional public art collections that creates an innovative urban heart and sustainable climate of life-long public art.

6.1 PUBLIC ART OBJECTIVES

The public art objectives and principles are mechanisms to establish performance expectations of public art and their contribution to realising the PDA-wide criteria and Place Provision criteria identified in the *Development Scheme*.

The following objectives of the public art guideline have been designed to guide developers, relevant contractors such as urban planners, architects, landscape architects, artists and designers in realising the public art vision for The Mill.

1. Use art to contribute to the sense of place

Art theming will invite artists to respond to the heritage of the place; to acknowledge the first inhabitants and share its natural histories, and also evoke the innovation and contemporary aspirations at the heart of The Mill development. Public artworks will be unique, relevant and memorable.

2. To create local landmarks

Inclusion of landmark scale urban art can be used to shape the urban identity of The Mill and improve the visual connection to the surrounding environment.

3. To make streets, open spaces and buildings more distinctive

Using the language of the built form and public realm to express the character of the site will bring cultural meaning, aesthetic quality and uniqueness to the urban space.

4. Use temporary art to create changing experiences.

The use of temporary and ephemeral art can beautify streetscapes and create excitement around new and proposed developments and activate underused sites.

6.2 PUBLIC ART DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The design principles provide guidance for developing projects, shaping briefs, selecting artists and implementing projects. The principles apply equally to all scales of public artwork.

1. High quality design

Artwork to be delivered at The Mill is to be of high quality and artistic merit. This can be achieved by engaging curatorial advisors and well-regarded artists to realise each project vision.

The life cycle of the proposed artwork is to be considered when developing the brief to ensure that the artwork will have creative and physical longevity and on-going relevance to the site.

A maintenance schedule is to be developed and enforced throughout the life of the artwork.

2. Connection to Country

Use public art to acknowledge, uphold and reflect the prior and ongoing connection to Country of local Traditional Custodians – the Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group ('Kabi Kabi Claimants').

3. Art should be able to be enjoyed and experienced by everyone

Art projects should be developed with a community audience in mind. Art work should engage people of all ages and abilities, and provide an opportunity to explore cultural diversity.

4. Art should relate well to the built and natural environment

Ensure that art work is responsive to climate and environmental issues, be constructed of environmentally aware materials and processes and consider the use of embodied and expended energy in its manufacture and operation.



7. CURATORIAL RATIONAL

Paper and cardboard are two elements that have been integral to The Mill site for generations.

The former AMP/Amcort Paper Mill operated on the site for 56 years. The Mill closed in 2013 and now is making way for a health and knowledge precinct. The operations of the Mill are within clear living memory for many residents, a generation of whom will no doubt be somewhat amazed at its re-birth as a university of knowledge and innovation.

In 1948, Herbert Gepp, managing director of Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd. announced that the company was acquiring land on the Pine River, Petrie, for the establishment of a paper mill which would produce wrapping paper and cardboard. From 1957 until 2013 The Mill did just that, supporting jobs and businesses. But the production of paper at the Mill also caused contamination of the site. As a society and as individuals we are all more acutely aware of our human responsibility to make our activities more sustainable and to minimise our contamination of the environment which sustains us all in the end.

There is now considerable emphasis on recycling of paper (pioneered at the Mill) and much of what we use today had already been recycled to increase its sustainable use on the planet. Paper remains an important and valuable commodity in both the local and global market.

Paper and cardboard have also remained consistently important to a range of both traditional and contemporary artists for its artmaking capabilities as both a material to draw and paint on and a substance to manipulate - folding, gluing, cutting - to make into sculptures, artists books and a variety of other uses. It is also universally seen as a suitable artmaking material for children due to its affordability and less precious nature for experimentation. Consequently, it is a broadly democratic and inclusive medium of art practice for all ages and cultures.

Paper and the environment are key platforms for The Mill to be recognised, explored and celebrated. Together they imply **unfolding futures in a new millennium**.



Figure 13. Example of riparian themed art work. Image courtesy of duo decorative screens



8. CURATORIAL THEMES

Curatorial themes

MBRC has identified four curatorial themes to inform the development of artwork across the site and to assist in the selection of artwork type, artist/s and artwork.

These themes have been established by acknowledging and recognising the sites geology and natural environment, the Traditional Custodians and their connection to Country, post contact European settlement, and contemporary and future Australian society.

Table 3: Proposed curatorial themes

Caring for Country: Riparian zone	The next Mill (ennium)	Gathering through time and place	An outdoor pharmacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragile ecology Environmental sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital connectivity Smart technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collective approaches A gathering place - from Aboriginal people coming together for ceremonies and the Mill attracting workers to the region, to the new learning and innovation industries that will attract people into the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bush medicine Contemporary research and medical achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior Aboriginal occupation and use of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethical, environmental and economic coherence 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melding artistic research with botanical and scientific endeavours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Aboriginal custodianship of Country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimentation 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coming together of different landscapes and cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovation 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Recreation Parks within Mill Central and Mill Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life long learning 		



9. FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPERS

9.1 COMMISSIONING MODELS

There are several ways to commission artworks and to source artists for public art commissions. The most common methods are 'open competition', 'limited tender', and 'direct commission'. Each method offers benefits and limitations that need to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Open Competition/Invitation

Open competition is usually adopted as an advertised 'expression of interest' (EOI) and most frequently includes two stages:

- shortlisting a select number of artists from the first round EOI applications and inviting them to further develop their proposal for a design fee; and
- shortlisted artists present their concept to a selection panel who follow a rigorous assessment criteria to select one artist or a team of artists.

Limited Tender

Limited tender involves an artist being sourced from existing arts advocacy organisations' databases and/or through commercial and non-commercial galleries. Several artists may be approached for consideration as an initial 'long-list' and then a shorter list is determined against criteria to contend for the public art commission through a limited competition.

Direct Commission

Direct commission is when artists are approached directly to create work for a public art commission against an approved brief endorsed by the commissioner. The artist in this instance is deemed to be the most suitable person to deliver the public art commission.

Often, public art curators are appointed to undertake the work required for direct commissions. This approach provides clear identification of artist and reasons why, direct negotiation of what is required, uses a curator's expertise (if contracted), and can result in commissions by high-profile artists with a national or international reputation who would only likely respond to the brief if approached directly.

The process is not open in this instance; it relies on high-level knowledge of artists and the expertise of the curator engaged and requires good negotiation skills to execute the commission.

9.2 MANAGING ARTWORK COMMISSIONS

MBRC encourages the appointment of a public art consultant / curator to assist with the commissioning process and ensure high quality, contemporary art outcomes that are consistent with the vision for The Mill.

Some curators have expertise in project management and may also undertake community consultation and stakeholder management, oversee the commissioning process, artwork fabrication, risk assessments, time-frame and budget.

Standard artwork commissioning methodology is attached Appendix A.

9.3 MAINTENANCE

The ongoing maintenance of the public artwork is usually the responsibility of the owner of the land or building. The artist will typically prepare a maintenance report at the end of the project which outlines:

- a description of the artwork;
- artist/artist team contact details;
- a maintenance schedule and an agreement on who is responsible for the ongoing maintenance;
- the expected lifespan of the work;
- the method of construction, the types of materials used and details of the fabrication company (if relevant);
- details of any electrical and/or mechanical systems installed;
- any specific instructions or products to be used when cleaning and maintaining the artwork; and
- any instructions to respond to urgent maintenance issues such as vandalism.

9.4 DECOMMISSIONING

If an artwork has reached its intended lifespan, has been damaged or destroyed, or is no longer safe, there may be a need to remove or relocate the artwork. This may also happen if the site on which the artwork is located has been sold or is to be redeveloped.

Disposal of the artwork or relocation to another area may occur in consultation with the artist.



10. APPROVING A PROPOSED ART SUBMISSION

10.1 DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL PROCESS

Developers are encouraged to discuss public art proposals with MBRC prior to development approval submission. For projects that require Master Planning, are of high significance or impact, Step 1 to 3 should be followed. For other developments, Steps 2 to 3 are to be followed.

It is recommended that the art work commissioning methodology shown in Appendix A is utilised to ensure that the commissions are in line with MBRCs objectives, principles and expectations under the development scheme.

Step 1 - At pre-application stage or during the application process

A public art proposal should be prepared which identifies the scope and rationale of the public art opportunity, the proposed commissioning process, and estimated budget. The proposal will be reviewed by the Design Review Panel Public Art Sub-Committee in line with the public art criteria nominated in 10.2 of this guideline. Any recommendations will be recorded in writing and passed on to the developer for consideration.

Step 2 - MBRC Development application

Public art development is to be included in the finalised development application. Details should include:

- brief statement of design intent and how it relates to the approval criteria;
- a site plan to show where the artwork will be installed;
- concepts/illustrations of proposed artwork showing the relationship to its environment;
- dimensions and materials of proposed artwork; and
- the proposed budget.

MBRC will issue a decision notice that endorses the scheme. MBRC may provide conditions requiring further information prior to endorsement including the provision of a public art report prior to occupation of the development.

Step 3 - Installation of works

A final public art report is required to be submitted prior to the occupation of the development, to satisfy MBRC that the public art criteria has been met.

The report should provide information about the completed work(s) and commissioned artist including images; key details about the fabrication and installation; information regarding ongoing ownership and maintenance.

10.2 PUBLIC ART CRITERIA

Suggested criteria is listed below. This criterion may also be used by the Design Review Panel Public Art Sub-Committee.

1. Artistic merit
 - » The artwork is an original, designed and created by a professional artist/s.
 - » The artwork achieves high standards of excellence and innovation.
 - » The artist/s have previous experience with similar size, scale, budgeted projects and have professional referees.
 - » Artwork is not offensive
2. Alignment with the curatorial framework. The artwork complies and engages with, or interprets the curatorial rationale and themes:
 - » Caring for Country - Riparian zone
 - » The next Mill (ennium): Game changing innovation
 - » Gathering through time and place
 - » An outdoor pharmacy
3. Engagement and accessibility.
 - » The artwork complies with Aboriginal cultural protocols (if relevant)
 - » It is accessible to the public - it can be seen from or is in the public realm - and provides engagement opportunities.
4. Place and site
 - » The art work contributes to an attractive, stimulating and functional environment, and does not detract from the amenity or safety of the public realm.
5. Design life
 - » The artwork complies with relevant policies, Australian standards and building codes.
 - » Materials are durable and there is consideration of maintenance requirements.

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11. GLOSSARY

Unless defined below, or in the *Economic Development Act 2012*, or the *Development Scheme*, the MBRC *Planning Scheme* definitions apply to this guideline

Development Scheme	The Mill at Moreton Bay Priority Development Area - Development Scheme (August 2017) - https://www.dsdmip.qld.gov.au/edq/the-mill-at-moreton-bay.html
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APPENDIX A

STANDARD ARTWORK COMMISSIONING METHODOLOGY



A. STANDARD ARTWORK COMMISSIONING METHODOLOGY

ARTWORK OPPORTUNITIES REPORT (CURATORIAL RATIONALE, OPPORTUNITIES)

- Identify the project vision and objectives; in particular, how they relate to public art;
- review existing artwork elements in the immediate precinct and surrounds to ascertain context for new commission/s;
- consult with the client and design team to ensure that strategies developed align with the approval criteria
- consult with the project design team to ensure design intent/palette and best artwork siting in relation to key design features and view lines;
- develop a Curatorial Rationale – key themes and conceptual drivers to inform artwork types and artist selection for the project (see section 9); and
- finalise a public art opportunities report or public art proposal for client review. This document may be presented to Council at pre-application stage or during the application process (see section 11.1).

Artist Selection (Identification, Shortlist)

- create a longlist of local, national and international artist suitable for the opportunities;
- present longlist and suggested shortlist of artists to the client and design team for selection;
- liaise with the shortlisted artists regarding project opportunities, programs, budgets and expectations; and
- finalise an Artist Selection Report for client review.

Artwork Commission Brief (Opportunity, Context, Direction)

Create a briefing document that:

- articulates project background, context and curatorial drivers
- outlines artwork opportunity and objectives
- identifies program and budget
- outlines concept design requirements

CONCEPT DESIGN STAGE - (IDEAS, BUDGET, SCALE)

Artist will:

- undertake research and read all briefing material;
- produce a concept for the art opportunity outlined in the briefing document;
- provide visual representations such as sketches / impressions / renders, illustrating the proposed artwork design with scale and perspective indicated;
- produce a written Concept Statement outlining vision, intent and rationale for the concepts;
- propose artwork implementation/construction methodology; and
- develop cost estimates and a proposed program for the implementation stage.

Curator will:

- conduct artist briefings to outline curatorial and design direction of artworks;
- manage budgets, approvals and payments to artists and sub-contractors;
- provide commission agreements on behalf of the client;
- review concept designs and provide curatorial input and advice to artists;
- assist artist/s to seek engineering advice and liaise with design and/or construction teams;
- review budgets and provide construction estimates to client;
- facilitate concept design presentations;
- meet with the project team to gain endorsement for artwork concepts to proceed to design development and commissioning; and
- finalise a concept design package for client review.

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- DIVISION 7 - A19608594 (Cont.)



**DESIGN DEVELOPMENT STAGE
(BUDGET, ENGINEERING, RISK MANAGEMENT)**

Artist will:

- resolve any outstanding design issues
- finalise materials and finishes
- finalise fabrication methodologies and costings.

Curator will:

- provide contract management and artist liaison;
- review developed designs, fabrication methodologies, and budgets;
- assist the artist/s to seek suitable fabrication quotations;
- assist artist/s to confirm engineering requirements and liaise with design and/or construction teams;
- liaise with the project design team and site contractor as required regarding site constraints, programming, access, etc.; and
- review budgets and provide construction estimates to client; facilitate client presentations;

COMMISSION STAGE (FABRICATION & INSTALLATION)

Artist & Curator will:

- oversee fabrication to ensure artistic vision of the project during construction including client approvals as required;
- provide quality reviews throughout the fabrication process and ensure adherence to approved artwork budget;
- liaise with artist/s, managing contractor, sub-contractors and Council to coordinate all aspects of artwork installation, such as footings, power requirements and site access;
- provide commission update reports to the client at key stages of fabrication and installation of the artwork/s;
- obtain final client approval prior to delivery of artwork/s or installation;
- oversee the installation of the artwork/s and provision of installation plans as required; and
- provide the client with images and a maintenance report.

ITEM 2.4 - THE MILL AT MORETON BAY GUIDANCE MATERIAL: PUBLIC ART GUIDELINE - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND GUIDELINES ADOPTION
- DIVISION 7 - A19608594 (Cont.)

THE MILL MORETON BAY

CONTACT US

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www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au

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PO Box 159
Caboolture
Queensland 4510

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(07) 3205 0555

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ITEM 2.4 - THE MILL AT MORETON BAY GUIDANCE MATERIAL: PUBLIC ART GUIDELINE - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND GUIDELINES ADOPTION
- DIVISION 7 - A19608594 (Cont.)

#2 Consultation Report



CONSULTATION REPORT

Public Art Guidelines

THE MILL PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREA (PDA)

February 2020



ITEM 2.4 - THE MILL AT MORETON BAY GUIDANCE MATERIAL: PUBLIC ART GUIDELINE - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND GUIDELINES ADOPTION
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- DIVISION 7 - A19608594 (Cont.)

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC) to summarise the comments raised in submissions and outline how Council has responded to the issues raised, related to the consultation for The Mill Priority Development Area (PDA) Public Art Guideline. The consultation was held between Friday 29 November 2019 and 12:00pm Wednesday 29 January 2020.

CONSULTATION

The *Economic Development Act 2012* provides no guidance on public notification processes for the making of Guidance Material, however the guidance material will operate in a similar manner to Planning Scheme Policies (PSPs) under the *Planning Act 2016* - in that they support the operation of the Development Scheme.

The public consultation adopted the process for making or amending PSPs under the *Minister's Guidelines and Rules*, and this involved:

- publishing the proposed draft guidelines on the Council website; and
- publishing, at least once in a newspaper circulating in the area of the relevant local government, a notice—
 - (i) stating that the proposed draft guidelines is published on the Council's website and available for inspection at Council's Strathpine and Caboolture offices; and
 - (ii) inviting persons to make submissions, within a period of at least 20 business days (the submission period), about the proposed draft guidelines.

Council undertook consultation from Friday 29 November 2019 and 12:00pm Wednesday 29 January 2020.

Submissions Received

During consultation three submissions were received.

SUBMISSION REVIEW PROCESS

The below outlines the submission review process undertaken by Council.

Step 1 - Submission received and recorded

1. Council received the submission via, post, email or using the online form.
2. Each submission was checked to:
 - i. Determine if it was properly made.
Note: For submissions to be 'properly made' the submission must:
 - be in writing (including by electronic means);
 - include the full name and residential or business address of each person making the submission;
 - state a postal or electronic address for service of a response to the submission;
 - be signed by each person making the submission (unless made electronically);
 - state the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds;
 - be made to Moreton Bay Regional Council; and
 - be received by Council before 12:00pm Wednesday 29 January 2020.
 - ii. Ensure it was not a duplicate.
3. Each submission was recorded in Council's database.

Step 2 - Submission summarised and themed

1. Each submission was reviewed in detail and a high-level summary of the matters raised prepared.
2. Each submission was then allocated a 'theme' or number of themes depending on the matters raised, so that similar issues or concerns could be considered together. The following themes were used:
 - Theme 1 - Artwork Management

*ITEM 2.4 - THE MILL AT MORETON BAY GUIDANCE MATERIAL: PUBLIC ART GUIDELINE - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND GUIDELINES ADOPTION
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- Theme 2 - Commissioning
- Theme 3 - Not Guideline Related

Step 3 - Submission issue identification

Each submission identified for each theme was then reviewed again to determine the specific submission issue or matter related to that theme. This process ensured all matters raised were captured, as a submitter may raise multiple items relating to one theme. Similarly, multiple submitters may raise the same issue or concern.

Each submission was then summarised for consideration.

Step 4 - Changes

Each submission issue was then considered in relation to the proposed guideline to determine if a change or improvement could be made. Not all submission issues resulted in a change or improvement.

Responses to each issue raised were categorised as follows:

- Change - Guideline Related;
- No change - Guideline Related; or
- No change - Not Guideline Related

To ensure appropriate community consultation and transparency around changes to the guidelines, the Queensland Government's Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR) includes limits to the matters Council can change post consultation.

Issues that Council determined did not relate to the purpose or intent of the guidelines resulted in no changes.

Step 5 - Responses

A response to each submission matter was then prepared.

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SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED AND COUNCIL RESPONSE

Public Art Guideline

#	Theme	Issue raised by	Summary of issue	Response	Change Proposed (Yes or No)
1	Theme 1 - Artwork management	A19541836	Artwork life cycle management. Suggest a lifespan for each artwork and plan for decommissioning.	This suggestion is supported. New information about maintenance and decommissioning of artwork has been added.	Change - Guideline related
2	Theme 2 - Commissioning	A19621092	Commissioning public art. Advocating for the development of the local creative industry, including commissioning local artists and professional development opportunities.	In response to this submission, new text has been added to inform developers that they may consider commissioning local artists.	Change - Guideline related
3	Theme 3 - Not Guideline Related	A19420888	Request for food and beverage outlets to cater for students.	It is not the intent of the guidelines to provide this information. The Development Scheme provides certainty about the type and form of development that can occur in The Mill. For example, within Mill Central, specific land uses have been identified to achieve the intention of Mill Central. Such preferred land uses within Mill Central include: community use, food and drink outlet, function facility, shop as well as bar, club, market, shopping centre, theatre and tourist attraction.	No change - not guideline related

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Ref: [A18539521](#) & [A18715295](#)

The following list of supporting information is provided for:

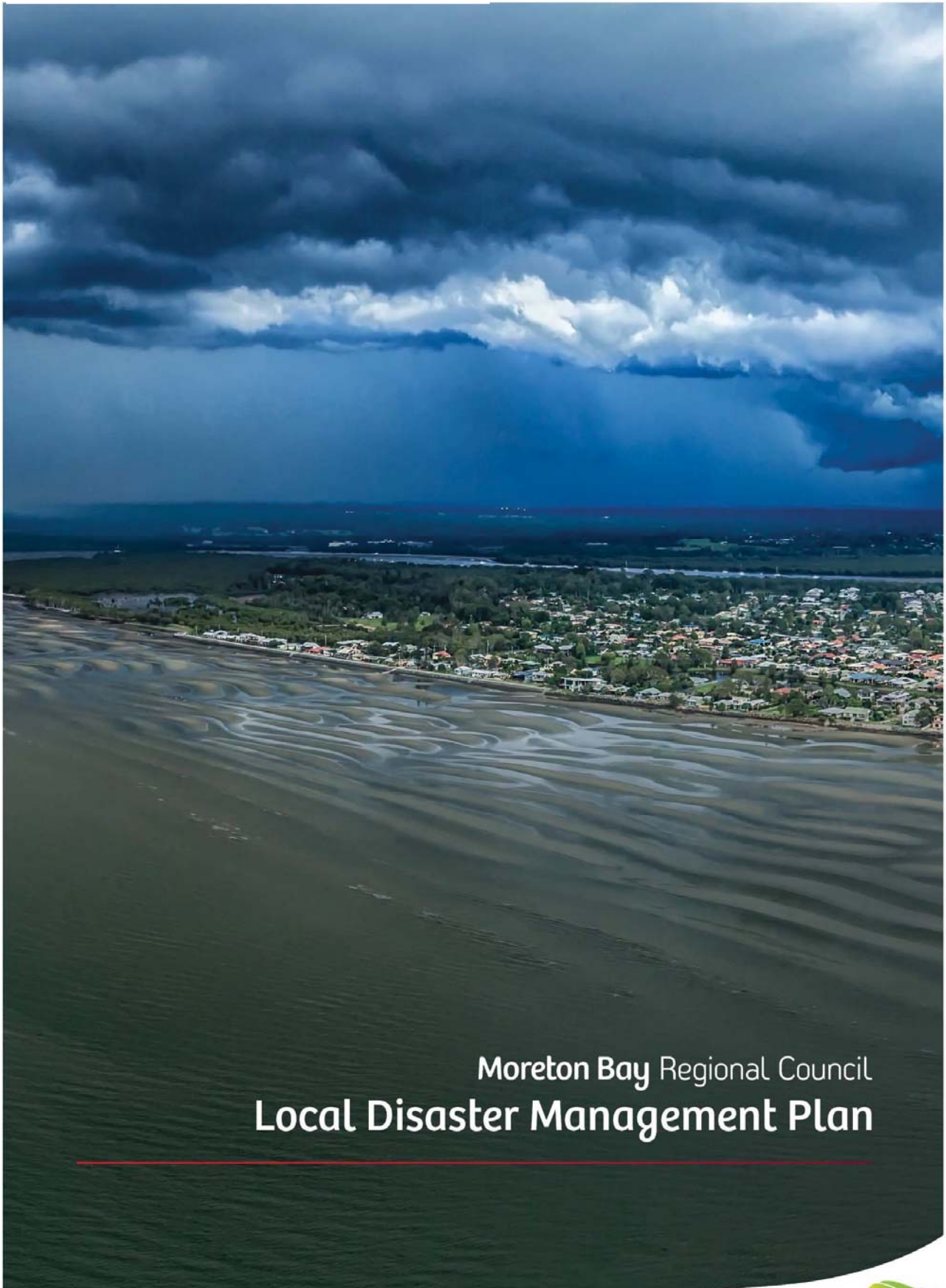
**ITEM 4.7
LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL**

#1 MBRC Local Disaster Management Plan

#2 MBRC Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)

#1 MBRC Local Disaster Management Plan



Moreton Bay Regional Council
Local Disaster Management Plan

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)



Acknowledgement of Country

Moreton Bay Regional Council acknowledges Aboriginal peoples are the original Custodians of this land. The Moreton Bay Region extends through traditional lands of the Jinibara, Kabi Kabi and Turrbal people.

Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land, and pays respect to the Elders past, present and emerging. Council celebrates the traditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and recognises their special relationship with the land, waterways and sea.

Acknowledgements

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

Disclaimer

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

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)

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Foreword

The Moreton Bay region is one of South East Queensland's most diverse areas, spanning more than 2037 square kilometres from Samford and Arana Hills to Redcliffe, Bribie Island, Caboolture, Dayboro, Woodford and Mt Mee.

Whilst the region is a beautiful place to work and live, there is always the risk of severe weather events such as storms, floods and bushfires. Moreton Bay Regional Council plays a major role in managing and minimising the impacts of disasters within its boundaries. With an unwavering commitment to building resilient communities and a coordinated effort from government and non-government entities with responsibilities or capabilities in disaster management, we can plan to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events.

Disasters are inevitable but through this risk-based approach to effective planning and a shared responsibility approach at government, business and community level, we can enhance the resilience of our region and minimise the adverse effects of any disaster event.

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

Councillor Peter Flannery

Chair - Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Group

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Accessing the plan

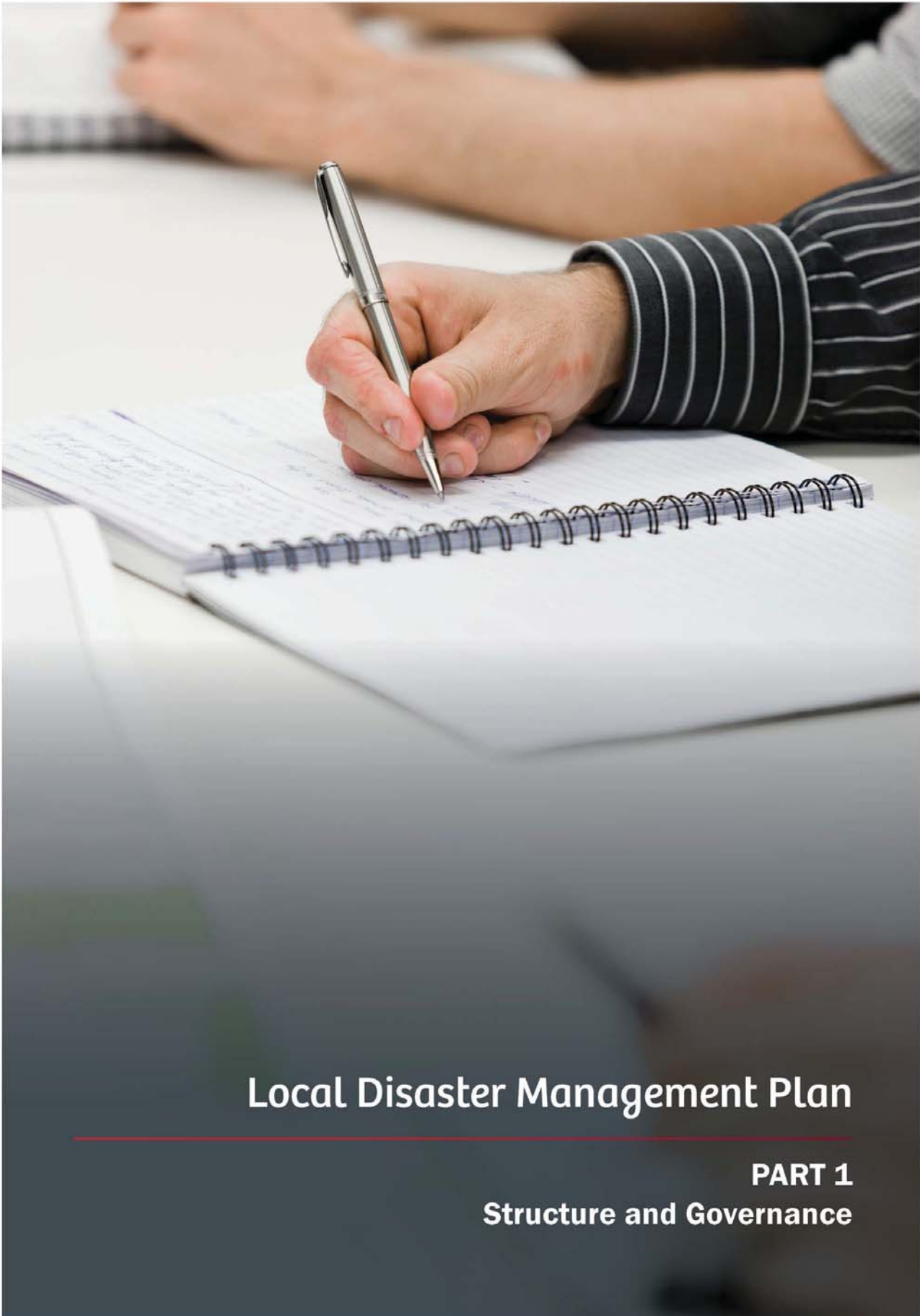
The Plan is available:

- online at moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Reports-Policies/Local-Disaster-Management-Plan.
- for viewing at Council's customer service centres at:
 - 220 Gympie Road, Strathpine (access from Hall Street)
 - 2 Hasking Street, Caboolture (access from Town Square)
 - Redcliffe Library, 476 Oxley Avenue, Redcliffe
- from council libraries, copies can be printed, upon payment of the relevant fee.

Supporting documents and systems

There are several related documents and systems that further support Council's disaster management activities, including:

- Moreton District Disaster Management Plan
- Moreton Bay Disaster Management Recovery Plan
- Bribie Island Emergency Response Plan
- Caboolture Aerodrome Emergency Plan
- Redcliffe Aerodrome Emergency Plan
- Council and agency-specific operational and response plans
- Queensland State Government legislation, plans, policies and guidelines
- Flood check property reports and flood maps
- Flood operational systems
- Council's Natural Disaster Risk Management Assessment final report
- MoretonAlert
- Regional Floodplain database
- Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plan
- Council's suite of corporate and operational policies and procedures



Local Disaster Management Plan

PART 1 Structure and Governance

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)

PART ONE: STRUCTURE & GOVERNANCE

Executive summary

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

Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC) can help to minimise these threats and contribute to the safety and wellbeing of its community by delivering Disaster Management Planning, Response and Recovery measures in accordance with its legislatively directed responsibilities, as detailed by the *Disaster Management Act (2003)*¹ (referred to as the *Act*) and in accordance with Queensland *Emergency Management Assurance Framework*² (EMAF).

The State Disaster Management Plan³ (SDMP) articulates the roles and responsibilities of Local Government in the local disaster management planning and preparedness area. These include ensuring all requisite local disaster management planning and preparedness measures are undertaken. The *MBRC Local Disaster Management Plan* (LDMP) forms part of Council's commitment to disaster management planning and ensures that Council has a coordinated and planned response to disasters.

Disaster event hazards outlined in the *Council Disaster Risk Register* have been sourced from the Natural Disaster Risk Management Assessment that was carried out by Aurecon for MBRC in 2013. Those hazards assessed as high-risk of occurrence have been assessed using the newly established principles outlined in the *Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework* (QERMF) through consultation with internal and external stakeholders. The remaining medium and low-risk hazards are assessed in accordance with a process that aligns with ISO 31000:2009, Risk management – Guidelines. Council considers all-hazards across a scale of minor incidents to major emergencies including:

- Severe storms
- Flooding
- Coastal Inundation
- Bushfire
- Heatwave
- Landslips
- Pandemic
- Exotic and plant disease
- Earthquakes
- Tsunami

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

¹ Available at: legislation.qld.gov.au

² Available at: igem.qld.gov.au

³ Available at: disaster.qld.gov.au

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)

Purpose

The primary focus of the LDMP (the Plan), is to inform the community of the coordinated efforts and strategies that are in place to be executed by Council in a disaster event. These measures will be applied by all levels of government and non-government entities with responsibilities in disaster management.

The purpose of the Plan is to:

- enable effective coordination between all members and advisors to the Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)
- support the implementation of measures to reduce the impact of a disaster on the region, through developing community resilience and educational awareness
- provide a consistent framework for disaster management activities in the region
- improve centralised coordination for the region's disaster management information
- improve the community plans to recover from an event
- ensure compliance with the Act.

To achieve this, the LDMG, in coordination with the Moreton District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) adopted a shared Moreton Bay District Capability Strategy in 2018.

The Moreton Bay District Capability Strategy focuses on the following four principles in disaster management practice within the Moreton Bay Disaster District:

- **Leadership** - Clear direction provided through a collaborative approach and risk-based decision-making at all levels.
- **Public Safety** - Working with our community to understand risks and enhance resilience.

- **Partnership** - Incorporating all Disaster Management stakeholders, including local communities, to improve resilience in the Local Government Area (LGA).
- **Performance** - Delivering a model of continuous improvement through lessons learned processes, helping to embed good practice at all levels of the District.

Information for agencies

Agencies are required to ensure that they individually meet their workplace health and safety obligations while acting under this Plan.

Objectives

The overall objective of this plan is to reduce the risk of the Region being significantly impacted by disaster events. This will be achieved by providing a strategic framework across all four phases of Disaster Management described in the comprehensive approach of PPRR⁴:

Prevention

- Increase community understanding of the systems and regulations in place to reduce disaster risks
- Investigate and implement strategies and initiatives to reduce the impact of hazards on the community

Preparedness

- Increase community safety through information and education
- Encourage an all-agency, all-hazards approach to disaster management
- Identify resources to maximise the region's disaster response potential
- Provide a framework to support the development of contingency plans
- Enhance the capability through training and exercises and equipment acquisition

⁴ Detailed information available at: disaster.qld.gov.au

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)

Response

- Provide effective and efficient coordination of disaster response efforts
- Minimise the impact of a disaster event on the community
- Ensure effective communication with the Moreton DDMG

Recovery

- Identify and align the Recovery Priorities of the Moreton Recovery Group (MRG)
- Ensure the recovery priorities of the community are identified and satisfied
- Help build community resilience

Compliance

MBRC is committed to ensuring that the Region's disaster management arrangements comply with the provisions of the Act. Section 58 of the Act obliges Council to ensure that the LDMP is consistent with approved disaster management guidelines. Council also acknowledges the legislative role of the IGEM in the setting and reviewing of disaster management standards.

In the preparation of this plan, the following guidelines⁵ were considered:

- the Act and associated regulation
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Emergency Management Assurance Framework (2014)*
- *Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework*
- *Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement (2016)*
- *Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment (2017)*
- *Evacuation: Responsibilities, Arrangements and Management Manual – M.1.190 (2018)*
- *Queensland Recovery Plan (2017)*
- *Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Guideline (2018)*
- *Queensland Resupply Manual – M.1.205 (2018)*
- *Queensland State Heatwave Risk Assessment (SHRA) (2019)*
- *Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (2018)*
- *Moreton District Disaster Management Plan (2016)*
- *Queensland Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan (EM-SAP) for Climate Change*

⁵ All these guidelines can be accessed online at:
disaster.qld.gov.au

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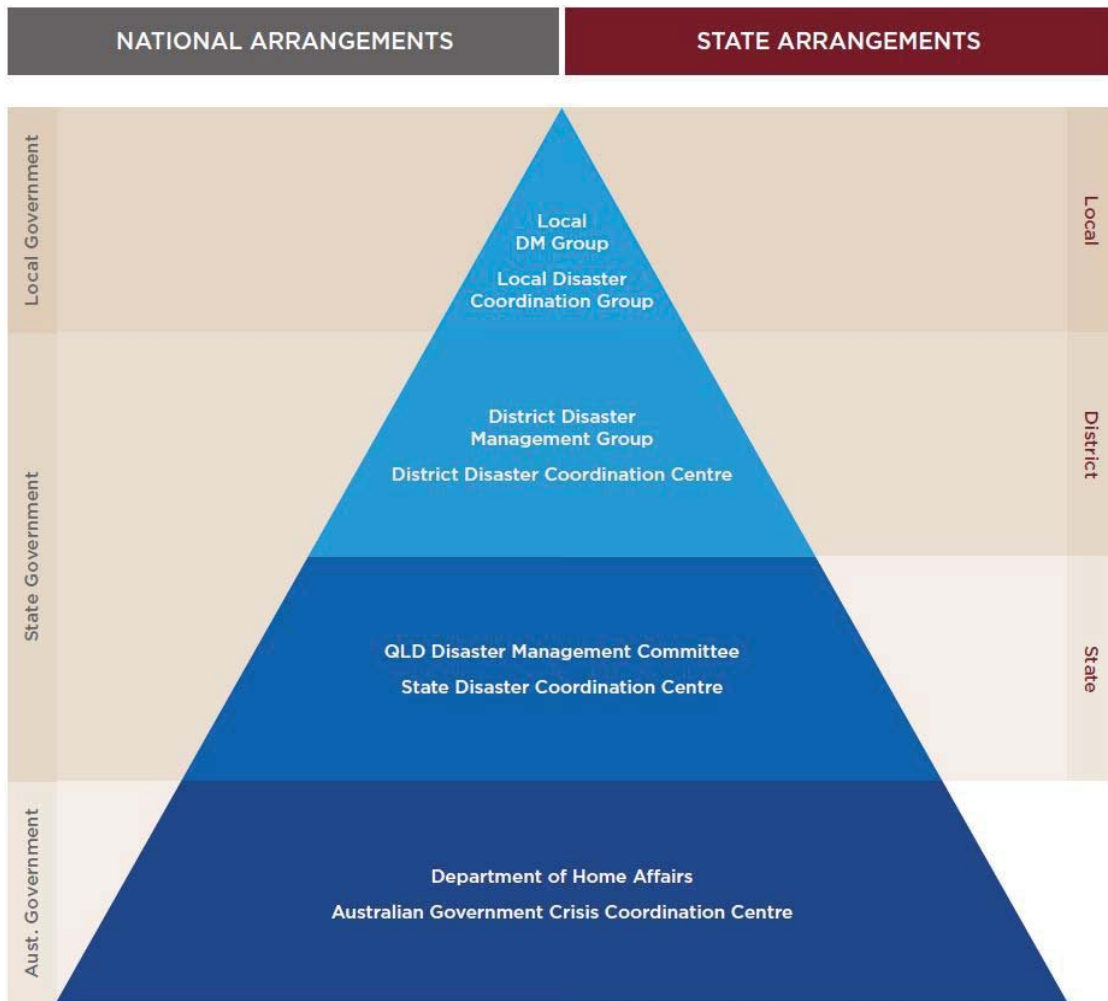


Figure 1: Queensland Disaster Management Structure

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

The *Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements* (QDMA) recognise and promote collaboration to ensure comprehensive disaster management through the effective coordination of disaster risk planning, services, information and resources. The disaster management structure for the region is initiated at the Local Disaster Management Group level and enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through each tier as required. The Australian government is included in the arrangements as a fourth level, recognising that Queensland may need to seek Commonwealth support during times of disaster.

Disaster Management Act 2003

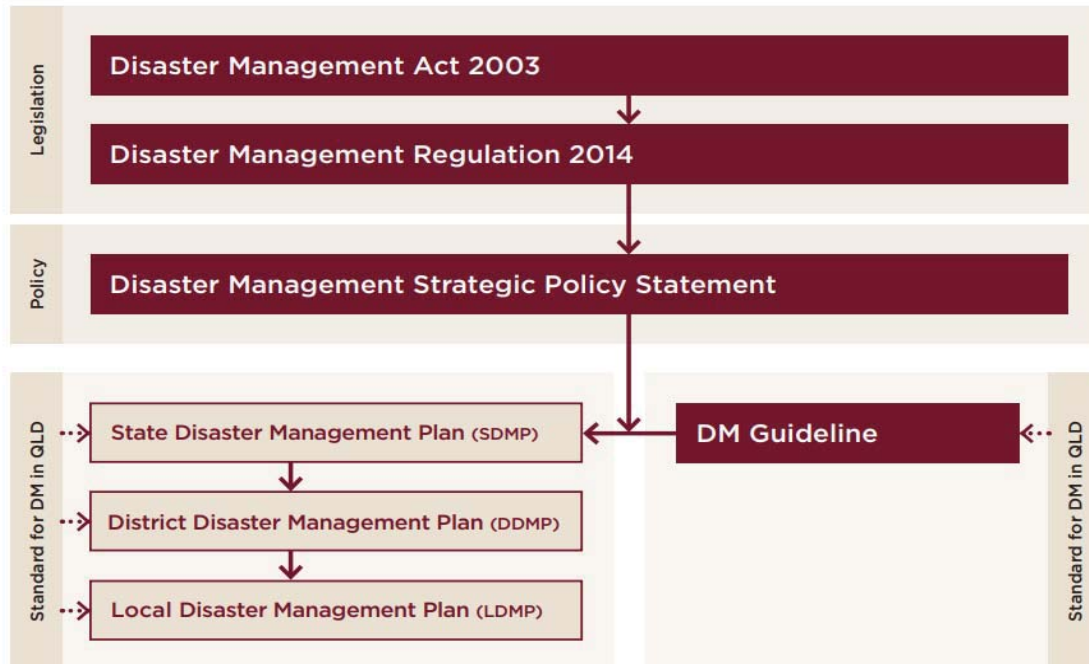
The Act provides for matters relating to Disaster Management in Queensland. This Local Plan has been prepared so that it is consistent and complies with the Act. The Act forms the legislative basis for disaster management activities within all levels of Government in Queensland. It allows for the formal declaration of a disaster and activation of response mechanisms by Government at the State, District and Local levels. See Queensland Legislation⁶.

⁶ Queensland Legislation can be accessed online at: legislation.qld.gov.au

Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework

This plan is consistent with the principles contained in the *Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework* and the *Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland*⁷. The state framework focuses on a comprehensive, all-hazards approach with all levels and agencies of government working in partnership to reduce the effects of disasters and emergencies.

Queensland Disaster Management Document Hierarchy



Queensland State Disaster Management Plan 2018

The Queensland *SDMP* outlines Disaster Management principles contained within the *Act* and guides disaster management in Queensland. The principles are:

- a comprehensive approach
- an all-hazards approach
- a local disaster management capability
- provision of support to the LDMGs by DDMGs and the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC).

The plan identifies four priority areas that contribute to effective disaster management in Queensland:

1. Risk management
2. Planning
3. Local focus
4. Resilience

The *SDMP 2018* describes the QDMA that implement the guiding principles and objectives of the *Act* along with the *EMAF* ('the *Framework*').

⁷ See igem.qld.gov.au

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Moreton Bay - Disaster Management Structure

The LDMG has been established in accordance with the *Act* to coordinate disaster management activities within the region.

The LDMG functions are in accordance with Section 30 of the *Act*:

- (a) To ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group’s strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State
- (b) To develop effective disaster management and regularly review and assess the disaster management
- (c) To help Council prepare the LDMP
- (d) To identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about support services required by the local group, to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area
- (e) To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster
- (f) To manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group
- (g) To provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations
- (h) To identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area
- (i) To establish and review communication systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens
- (j) To ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group
- (k) To perform other functions given to the group under the *Act*
- (l) To perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (k)



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LDMG membership and structure

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

Membership of the Local Group will be reviewed annually by the Chair of the Local Group, the Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) and the Chief Executive Officer of Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (QFES). The District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) will then be advised of the membership of the Local Group as per the requirements of Section 37 of the Act. In addition to its members, the LDMG may seek the assistance of individuals or organisations as circumstances require. These persons sit as advisors to the group. They will receive copies of the agendas and minutes and can attend and participate in meetings and discussions as required. They do not have voting rights on decisions. Membership of the LDMG includes the following appointed positions and agency members:

- **Mayor** - The primary spokesperson for the LDMG, including liaising with the media and the community. If the Mayor is not available, the Deputy Mayor and/or the Chair of the LDMG, or delegate, will be the primary spokesperson.
- **Chair** - In accordance with Section 34 of the Act, a Councillor is appointed by Council as the Chair of the LDMG.
- **Deputy Chair** - In accordance with Section 34 of the Act, a Councillor is appointed by Council as the Deputy Chair of the LDMG.
- **Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)** - In accordance with Section 35 of the Act, after consultation with the Chief Executive, the Chair appointed the Deputy CEO to the role of LDC.
- **Moreton Recovery Coordinator (MRC)** - In accordance with Section 33 of the Act, the Director of Community and Environmental Services is appointed by Council as the MRC.
- **Coordinator Disaster Management** - In accordance with Section 33 of the Act, the Coordinator Disaster Management is appointed by Council to the LDMG.

LDMG member agencies

- Australian Red Cross
- Department of Education
- Energex
- Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC)
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- QFES - Emergency Management
- QFES - Fire and Rescue / Rural Fire Service
- QFES - State Emergency Service (SES)
- Queensland Health (QHealth)
- Queensland Police Service (QPS)
- Unitywater

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

LDMG advisor agencies

The LDMG has the following agencies nominated as standing advisors:

- APA Group
- Department of Environment and Science
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- NBN Co
- QFES - Rural Fire Service Queensland
- QFES - SES Brisbane Region Controller
- QHealth - Redcliffe and Caboolture Hospital
- Seqwater
- Surf Life Saving Queensland
- Volunteer Marine Rescue

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

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DDMG / LDMG meetings

Local community sub-groups

The LDMG together with the Moreton DDMG will conduct three ordinary meetings per year at times and places decided by the Chair. During disaster and emergency situations a Local Group extraordinary meeting may be called and be held either in person or via teleconference to consider and discuss the situation.

Details of actions taken and issues discussed by the LDMG and Moreton DDMG at meetings are communicated and made available to Council in the form of minutes, agendas, reports and schedules. These are also distributed to members and advisor agencies.

The LDMG may constitute permanent or temporary sub-groups for specific issues or tasks to assist the LDMG with its business. Each sub-group chair will report their group's progress to the LDMG as required. The current sub-group of the LDMG is the MRG. The MRG includes the following recovery sub-committees:

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

Following each LDMG meeting, contact lists for the LDMG and associated sub-groups shall be updated. The revised contact listing will be sent to LDMG members with the minutes of the meeting for member's retention.

The LDMG may also work with local geographic community groups, business groups, and others, to prepare emergency and business continuity plans, to build community capacity and resilience.

The LDMG may resolve to create a sub-group to develop local community plans. The sub-

group may become a standing group or a group that exists only during the planning phase. Where sub-groups are created or are supported by Council this support may be formalised through a resolution of the LDMG.

District disaster management group

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

- making decisions on how to best allocate State resources in the support of Council undertaking disaster management activities
- conducting a regular review and assessment of disaster management by the LDMG.

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

- Requests for assistance
- Declaration of a Disaster Situation

When activated, the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) will support the Moreton DDMG in the provision of State-level support to the LDMG.

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

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)

Roles and responsibilities

The LDMG responsibilities are detailed in the PPRR DM Guideline – Support Toolkit⁸ and summarised in the following table.

Responsibilities of local group members

LDMG role	LDMG responsibilities
Executive and Coordinator Roles	
Chair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair LDMG Meetings and provide the primary link between the LDMG and Council. • Manage and coordinate the business of the group, to ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs, its functions, report regularly to the relevant district group, and the Chief Executive regarding the performance and functions.
Deputy Chair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice and support to the Chair and LDMG. • Chair LDMG meetings in the absence of the Chair. • Provide a link between the LDMG and Council. • Participate in the issuing of public information and warnings. • Chair of the Recovery Sub Committee if required.
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate disaster operations for the Local Group, report regularly to the Local Group about disaster operations, to ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the Local Group about disaster operations are implemented. • Provide advice and support to the Chair and Local Group • Activate the Local Plan and LDCC when required/
Deputy LDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake the functions of the LDC in the absence of the LDC.
Moreton Recovery Coordinator (MRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise regularly with the LDC during disaster operations. • Chair of the Moreton Recovery Group (MRG). • Liaise with functional lead agency representatives. • Work with agencies and the community to assist the LDMG to implement their Recovery Sub-Plan and coordinate a recovery strategy during disaster operations. • Provide advice and support to the Chair and Recovery Group. • Activate the Disaster Recovery Plan and Local Recovery Coordination Centre when required.

⁸ This PPRR guideline can be accessed online at: www.disaster.qld.gov.au

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LDMG role	LDMG responsibilities
Executive Officer DDMG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG. • Provide advice and support to the Chair and Local Group. • To participate in the issuing of public information and warnings
QFES (Emergency Management Coordinator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice and support to the Chair and Local Group. • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG. • Ensure that disaster operations are conducted consistent with the relevant regulations, legislation, best practice and guidelines. • Ensure that persons performing functions under the Act in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained. • Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents across the State via the SDCC Watch Desk.

Generic LDMG/DDMG roles and responsibilities

Other Agencies' Members	
Indicative Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions in accordance with Section 30 of the Act. • Be appropriately trained in accordance with the <i>Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework</i>. • Attend LDMG activities with full knowledge of their agency's /organisation's resources and services and the expectations of their agencies. • Be available and appropriately briefed to actively participate in LDMG activities to ensure that plans, projects and operations use the full potential of their agency or function while recognising any limitations. • Be appropriately positioned within their agency/organisation to be able to fully commit resources to LDMG business activities. • Have a deputy who is appropriately trained to take on responsibilities should they be unavailable, or to provide additional support during extended operations. • Report on their agency's disaster management actions and plans. • Notify the LDMG of any disaster or potential disaster. • Contribute to disaster response and recovery actions, including the provision of a liaison officer for the LDCC. • Participate in other businesses of the LDMG, such as training, exercises and community awareness. • Comply with relevant Terms of Reference

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Agency-specific organisational roles and responsibilities



Moreton Bay Regional Council
LDMG Member and Secretariat

moretonbay.qld.gov.au

- Provide a secretariat and coordinate the LDMG.
- Ensure disaster response capability and assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster.
- Approve the Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP).
- Ensure information about an event or disaster in the region is promptly provided to the District Disaster Coordinator.
- Ensure business continuity of Council services during and after an event including but not limited to:
 - Maintain local roads and bridges including debris clearance
 - Maintain refuse disposal and waste management
 - Maintain rainfall and flooding telemetry and warning systems
 - Provide Council resources necessary to meet legislative and statutory obligations
 - Manage damage assessment on behalf of the LDMG
 - Provide and manage resources to support evacuation centres
- Support SES in partnership with QFES.
- Action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.



APA Group
LDMG Advisor

apa.com.au

- Provide advice and assistance to the Moreton Bay LDMG, in relation to gas supply.
- Monitor gas transmission and distribution networks.
- Provide natural gas safety advice for consumers.
- Maintenance and/or restoration of natural gas supply.
- Action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.



Australian Defence Force
Access through DDMG

- Consider Defence Aid to the Civil Community (DACC) when requested through the appropriate channels.
- Provide advice to DDMG/LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.



Australian Red Cross
LDMG Member

redcross.org.au

- Provide advice and support to the DDMG and LDMG in relation to disaster management planning and disaster operations.
- Assist Queensland Police Service in the management of Register.Find.Reunite, the registration of evacuees and associated enquiries.
- Upon request from Council provide teams of trained volunteers to operate, manage and close evacuation centres as agreed.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.

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Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Access through DDMG

daf.qld.gov.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan.
- Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to and recover from pests and non-human disease, and to address livestock welfare.
- Provide advice related to stock.
- Coordinate destruction of stock or crops or other mandatory bio-security measures, if required in an emergency.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors

Access through DDMG

communities.qld.gov.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan.
- Provide human-social recovery services across all stages of disaster response and recovery operations.
- Establish and manage community recovery outreach programs and centres (Recovery Hubs).
- Distribute financial assistance to eligible individuals and families affected by natural disasters in accordance with state and federal funding guidelines.
- Coordinate the development of community recovery communication strategy messages (strategic and operational).
- Provide advice and communicate to the LDC and DDC about community recovery requirements and operations.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Department of Education

LDMG Member

education.qld.gov.au

- Maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in state schools, institutes and workplaces.
- Ensure all educational facilities and workplaces have a documented emergency plan.
- Facilitate the return of education facilities to normal operations as soon as possible
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Department of Employment, Small Business and Training

Access through DDMG

desbt.qld.gov.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan.
- Provide information and advice on the impact of disaster events on employment, small business and local training providers / TAFE.
- Provide advice on recovery operations to restore favourable employment, small-business and diverse and inclusive vocational education and training investment program.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.

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Department of Housing and Public Works

Access through DDMG

hpw.qld.gov.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan for planning, coordination and implementation of building recovery in Queensland.
- Advice on and provide temporary emergency accommodation solutions for people displaced by disaster events and for government agency response and/or recovery workers.
- Coordinate technical advice on structural suitability of buildings to use as evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters.
- Coordinate evacuations, closures and restoration of damaged infrastructure of recreation centres and department-owned areas.
- Provide advice to the LDMG, as required.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Department of Environment and Science

Access through DDMG and Advisor to LDMG

des.qld.gov.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan.
- Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents across industrial sites and authorise emergency wastewater releases as necessary.
- Monitor and advise on the management of impacted wildlife outside the national park estate and reduce conflict and risks to the community due to their displacement.
- Establish mechanisms for industry, landowners and local governments to receive necessary environmental approvals for recovery.
- Provide storm tide monitoring and real-time sea level data during severe weather events.



Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning

Access through DDMG

statedevelopment.qld.gov.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles in assisting local government, business and industry in resilience and recovery strategies.
- Provide initial situation reporting on economic impacts in LGAs from disaster events to the LDMG.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Department of Transport and Main Roads

Access through DDMG and Advisor to LDMG

tmr.qld.gov.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan.
- Provide information and advice on the impact of disaster events on relevant transit corridors and infrastructure.
- Provide advice on recovery operations to restore a functional transport network.
- Advice on location and suitability of heavy earthmoving equipment.
- Assist with the safe movement of people due to mass evacuations of disaster-affected community.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.

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Energex
Member of LDMG
energex.com.au

- Maintenance and/or restoration of electrical power supply.
- Advice in relation to electrical power, including safety advice for consumers.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Maritime Safety Queensland
Access through DDMG
msg.qld.gov.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan.
- Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents to ensure maritime safety for shipping and recreational craft through regulation.
- Monitor and advise on the management of vessel-sourced waste and responses to marine pollution.
- Establish mechanisms to assure essential maritime services such as aids to navigation and vessel traffic services during disaster events.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



National Broadband Network Co
Advisor to LDMG/DDMG
nbnco.com.au

- Carry out primary and/or lead functional roles as nominated in the plan.
- Provide situational monitoring of NBN network services on the local access network.
- Monitor and advise on NBN service provision and service recovery during disaster events.
- Establish mechanisms to assure essential NBN services during disaster events.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
LDMG Member
ambulance.qld.gov.au

- Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations.
- At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate provide a liaison officer to Council's LDCC with delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.
- Provide, coordinate operate and maintain ambulance services, volunteer first-aid groups including QAS first responders.
- Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required.
- Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.

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Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)

Inclusive of QFES services:
**Emergency Management;
Fire and Rescue; and
Rural Fire Service.**

LDMG Member

qfes.qld.gov.au

ruralfire.qld.gov.au

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

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State Emergency Service (SES)
LDMG Member
ses.qld.gov.au

- Perform rescue or similar operations in an emergency.
- Perform search operations in an emergency or similar situation.
- Perform storm damage operations.
- Perform land search operations.
- Perform flood boat operations.
- Perform traffic management operations.
- Perform agency support operations including air search observation, welfare, evacuation centre support and radio communications.
- Perform other operations in an emergency to:
 - Help injured persons;
 - Protect persons or property from danger or potential danger associated with the emergency; and
 - Perform activities to help communities prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.



Queensland Health
LDMG Member
health.qld.gov.au

- Functional Lead Agency for health response.
- Primary agency for heatwave and pandemic influenzas, biological and radiological incidents.
- Protect and promote health in accordance with the *Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011*, *Hospital and Health Boards Regulation 2012*, *Health and Public Health Act 2005*, other relevant legislation and regulations.
- Queensland Health provides a whole-of-health emergency incident management and counter disaster response capability to prevent, respond to, and recover from a State disaster emergency or disaster event.
- Provide coordinated multidisciplinary support for disaster response and recovery including specialist health services and specialist health knowledge representation.
- Provide clinical and state-wide and forensic services support for disaster and response recovery.
- Provide health emergency incident information for media communications.



Queensland Police Service (QPS)
LDMG Member
police.qld.gov.au

- Execute primary agency responsibilities in accordance with extant legislation to ensure the maintenance of law and order and community safety in a disaster event.
- The primary agency responsible for the response phase in accordance with Queensland's disaster management arrangements
- Provide management at the district level within the Queensland disaster management framework.
- Provide disaster victim identification capability.
- Undertake coronial investigations.
- Coordinate search and rescue operations.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.

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Queensland Rail
Access through DDMG
queenslandrail.com.au

- Provide advice on the condition and operational status of rail corridors.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.



Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)
Access through DDMG
qra.qld.gov.au

- Administer Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangement (DRFA) relief measures
- When requested, support the QFES with rapid damage assessments of housing in disaster impacted areas
- Undertake damage assessments of public infrastructure in collaboration with local governments
- Liaise with local governments and state agencies to gather information to ensure DRFA disaster activations meet Commonwealth Government criteria.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.



Redcliffe Coastguard
Advisor to LDMG
coastguard.com.au

- Carry out primary and functional roles as required.
- Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents in coordination with MSQ.
- Monitor and advise on on-water operations relevant to the disaster event.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Seqwater
Advisor to LDMG
seqwater.com.au

- Advice on dams located within the Moreton Bay Region and relevant *Emergency Action Plans*.
- Advice on bulk water supply and *Emergency Response Plans*.
- Coordinate the SEQ Bulk Water Supply.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required.



Surf Life Saving (Queensland)
Advisor to LDMG
lifesaving.com.au

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

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Telstra
Access through DDMG
telstra.com.au

- Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations.
- Provision of emergency communication facilities.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.



Unitywater
LDMG Member
unitywater.com

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



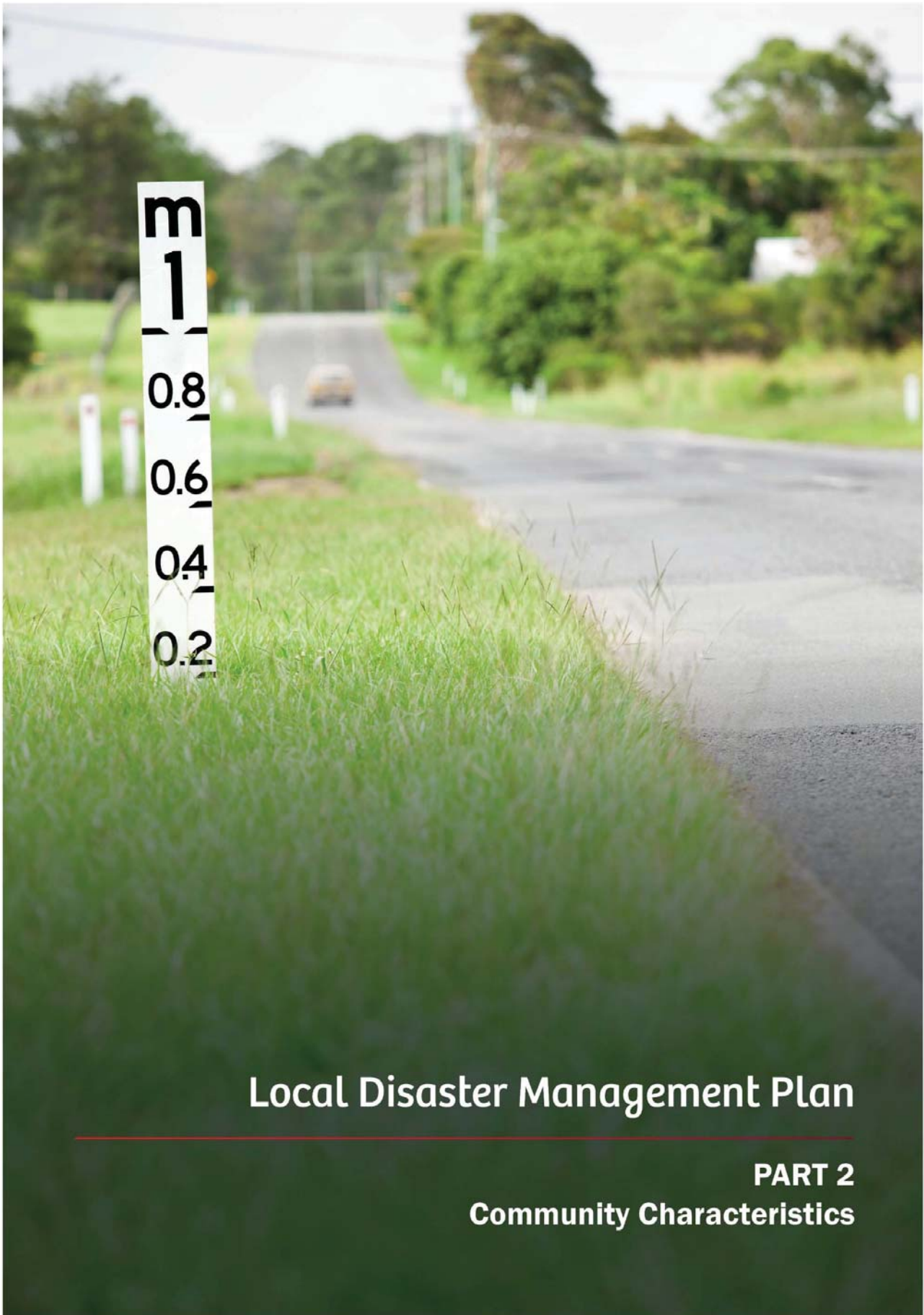
Volunteer Marine Rescue (Bribie Island)
Advisor to LDMG
marinerescueqld.org.au

- Carry out primary and functional roles as required:
 - Search and Rescue operations in coordination with QPS.
 - Medical evacuation services in coordination with QAS.
- Provide situational monitoring of events and incidents in coordination with LDCC and relevant emergency services.
- Monitor and advise on on-water operations relevant to the disaster event.
- On request, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC to advise and action reasonable requests during disaster operations.

Information management

Council, LDMG and any supporting agency involved in disaster management are bound by the requirements of the *QLD Information Privacy Act 2009*. This means that any information that is collected, used, disclosed, accessed or stored for disaster management purposes is done so in accordance with this legislation.

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PART 2 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Geography and topography

The LGA of the MBRC, covers an area of 2,037 square kilometres, or 206,959 hectares, spanning the mountainous areas of Mount Delaney, Mount Mee, Mount Glorious and Mount Nebo in the west to the coastal areas of Deception Bay, Redcliffe and Bribie Island in the east, hosting 45 kilometres of coastline.

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

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



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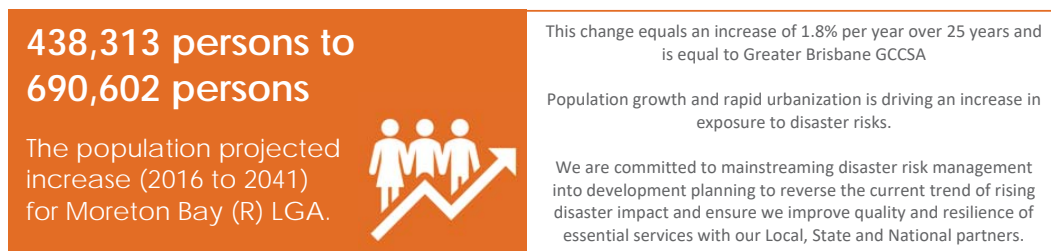
Population and demographics

The Moreton Bay Region is one of the fastest-growing population areas in Australia. The following data is provided to readers to give a snapshot of key demographic measurements and projections of Moreton Bay LGA in comparison to the Greater Brisbane Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)⁹.

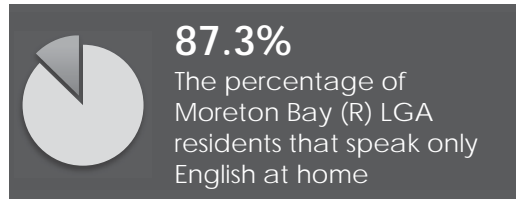
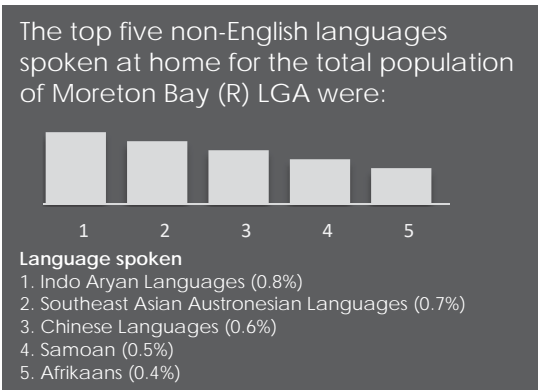
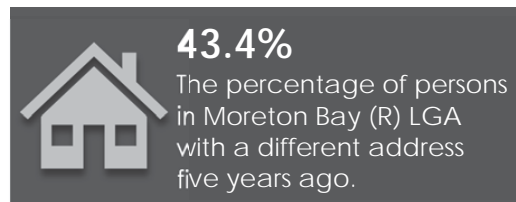
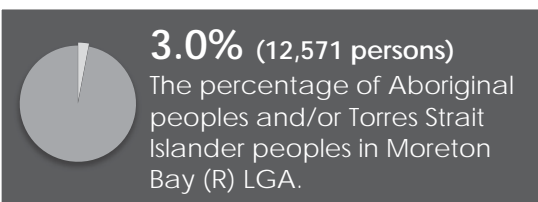
Estimated Resident Population¹⁰



Population Projections¹¹



People characteristics



⁹ Queensland Government Statistician’s Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Regional Profiles: *Resident Profile for Moreton Bay (R) Local Government Area*

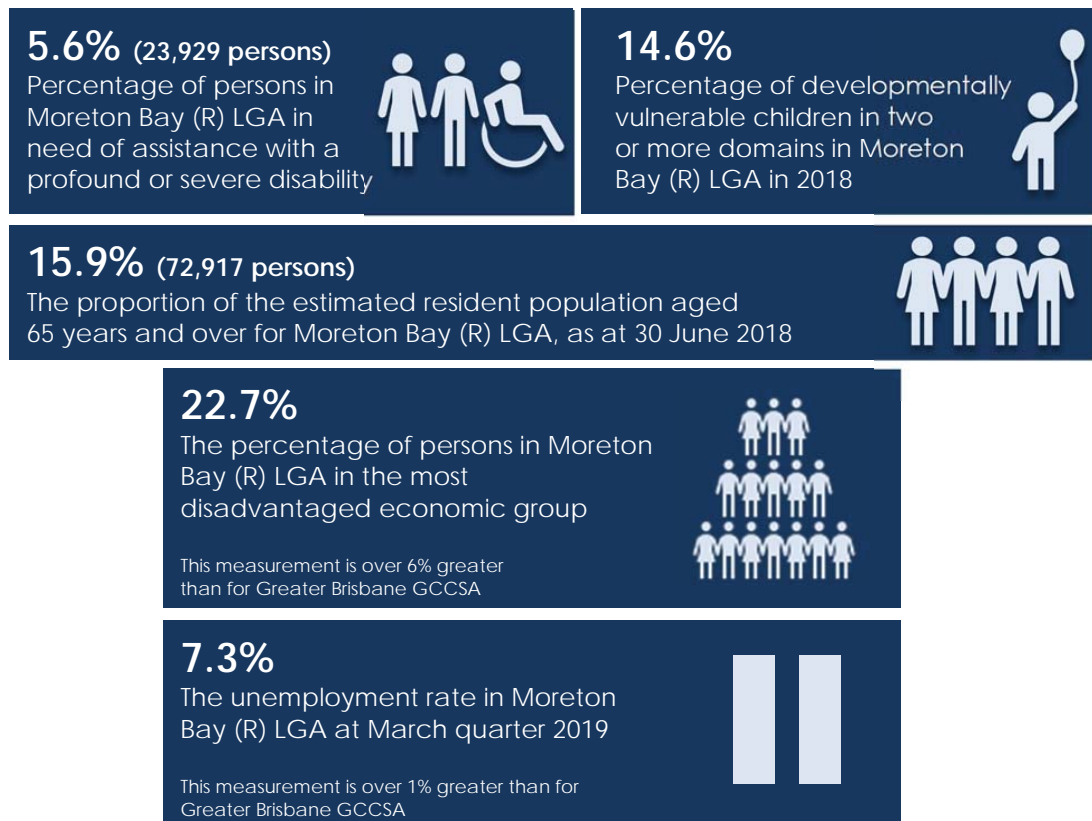
¹⁰ The estimated resident population (ERP) figure is the official population estimate.

¹¹ Population projections are generated by applying assumptions regarding future trends in the components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration) and the latest planning and development intelligence available.

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Potentially vulnerable populations^{12 13 14}

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



Disaster preparedness information is available in Australian Sign Language (Auslan). For further information, access the Queensland Government - Translated Materials¹⁵

¹² Persons with a profound or severe disability has been derived from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing variable 'Core activity need for assistance'. Persons with a profound or severe disability are defined as needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication because of a long-term health condition (six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age.

¹³ The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a national collection of information about how children are developing prior to school. AEDC instrument encompasses five domains of early childhood development which are predictors of a child's health, education and social outcomes. The five domains are: physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive skills; and communication skills and general knowledge.

¹⁴ Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is a summary measure of the social and economic conditions of geographic areas across Australia. The index focuses on low-income earners, relatively lower education attainment, high unemployment and dwellings without motor vehicles. Low index values represent areas of most disadvantage and high values represent areas of least disadvantage.

¹⁵ Translated materials are available online at: gld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies

Vegetation and general land use



The region forms part of a recognised biodiversity ‘hot spot’ of significant habitats. These include mountain and lowland subtropical rainforest, wet and dry eucalypt-dominant forest, rocky outcrops, wetlands of Hays Inlet and the Pine Rivers estuaries, as well as coastal mangrove communities and other ecosystems.

Extensive areas have been cleared of natural vegetation to make way for cropping, orchards, grazing (especially dairying), hobby farming and urban development.

Climate and weather

The South East Queensland region has a sub-tropical climate influenced by tropical systems from the north and fluctuations in the high-pressure ridge to the south. Detailed information on the climate is available through the Bureau of Meteorology¹⁶ (BoM). The average annual temperature is 19 degrees centigrade. Summer average temperature is 24 degrees centigrade, in autumn and spring it is 20 degrees centigrade and in winter 14 degrees centigrade.

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

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

However, as detailed in the Queensland Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan for Climate Change¹⁷, the climate is changing across Queensland.

Average temperatures across the state are currently 1-degree centigrade higher than they were 100 years ago. Recent decades have shown a clear warming trend. Our climate is already highly variable, but climate change is leading to shifts beyond this natural variability.

¹⁶ BoM information can be accessed online at: bom.gov.au

¹⁷ The QLD EM-SAP for Climate Change can be accessed online at: disaster.gov.au

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Infrastructure and essential services

Emergency services

The city is serviced by the following emergency services:

- QFES, Fire and Rescue stations
- QFES, Rural Fire Service brigades
- Queensland Ambulance Service, Ambulance establishments
- Queensland Police Service, Police establishments
- State Emergency Service, SES depots

Medical and health facilities

The region is serviced by the following major medical facilities:

- Caboolture Hospital, operated by Queensland Health
- Redcliffe Hospital, operated by Queensland Health
- Caboolture Private Hospital
- Pine Rivers Private Hospital
- Prince Charles Hospital, operated by Queensland Health
- Peninsula Private Hospital
- Eatons Hill Medical Centre
- Health Hub Morayfield
- an extensive network of smaller medical centres and general practitioners.

Gas supply

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

Electricity supply

The electricity supply within the region is supplied via Energex transmission lines from

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



Water supply

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

Using the NPI water can be supplied from as far south as the Hinze Dam on the Gold Coast and as far north as the Lake MacDonald, Noosa Water Treatment Plant. Seqwater maintains *Emergency Action Plans* for the major dams in our region, Sideling Creek and North Pine Dam¹⁸.

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

- Dayboro is entirely dependent upon the off-grid Water Treatment Plant (WTP)

¹⁸ Seqwater information on Dams can be accessed online at: seqwater.com.au

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

For further information, visit the Seqwater website¹⁹.

Sewerage

Most residential parts of the Moreton Bay Region are connected to a reticulated sewerage network. Sewage treatment plants are located at Murrumba Downs, Brendale, Dayboro, Clontarf, Bribie Island, Burpengary East, Caboolture South, and Woodford. Sewage is transported to the local treatment plant through a sewerage network comprising gravity sewers and pressure mains with associated sewage pumping stations. Unitywater can provide detailed sewer Network Maps if required²⁰.

Telecommunications

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



¹⁹ seqwater.com.au

²⁰ unitywater.com.au

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Transport network

The region is heavily reliant on its internal and external links for road, rail, air and sea transportation.

Railway

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

Airports, airfields and helicopter landing pads

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

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

Road network

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) is responsible for building, maintaining and operating the state’s road network²¹. This includes the main highway link through the region is the 6-lane Bruce Highway and the D’Aguilar Highway.

Marine services

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

- 1. Newport Marina
- 2. Pacific Harbour Marina
- 3. Scarborough Marina
- 4. Spinnaker Sound Marina

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



²¹ Details on the DTMR network can be accessed online at: tmr.qld.gov.au

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Industry

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

With over 90,000 businesses and 1,800 primary producers in the LGA, many provide services to the population inside and outside the region. The industrial base serving the area includes many establishments that may be considered to contain hazardous material and/or processes.

Key industrial and commercial centres are located at:

Brendale	Kallangur
Burpengary	Kippa-Ring
Caboolture	Lawnton
Clontarf	Narangba
Dakabin	North Lakes
Deception Bay	Strathpine

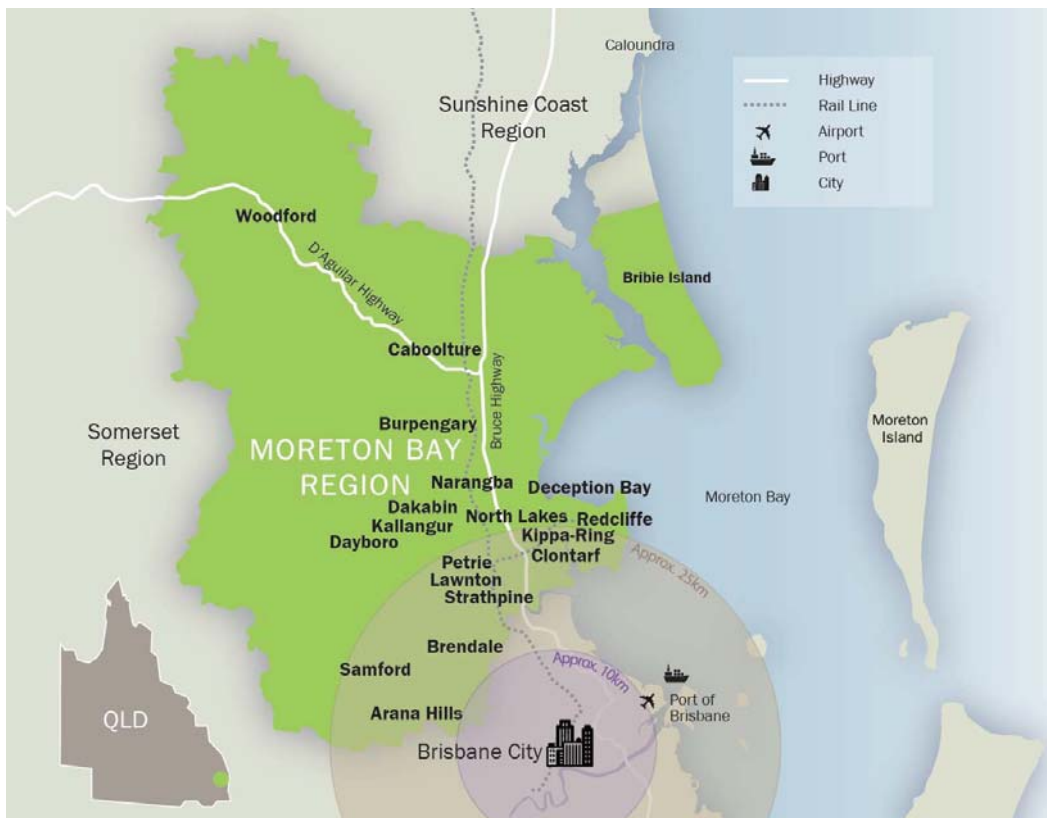
Narangba innovation precinct

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

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

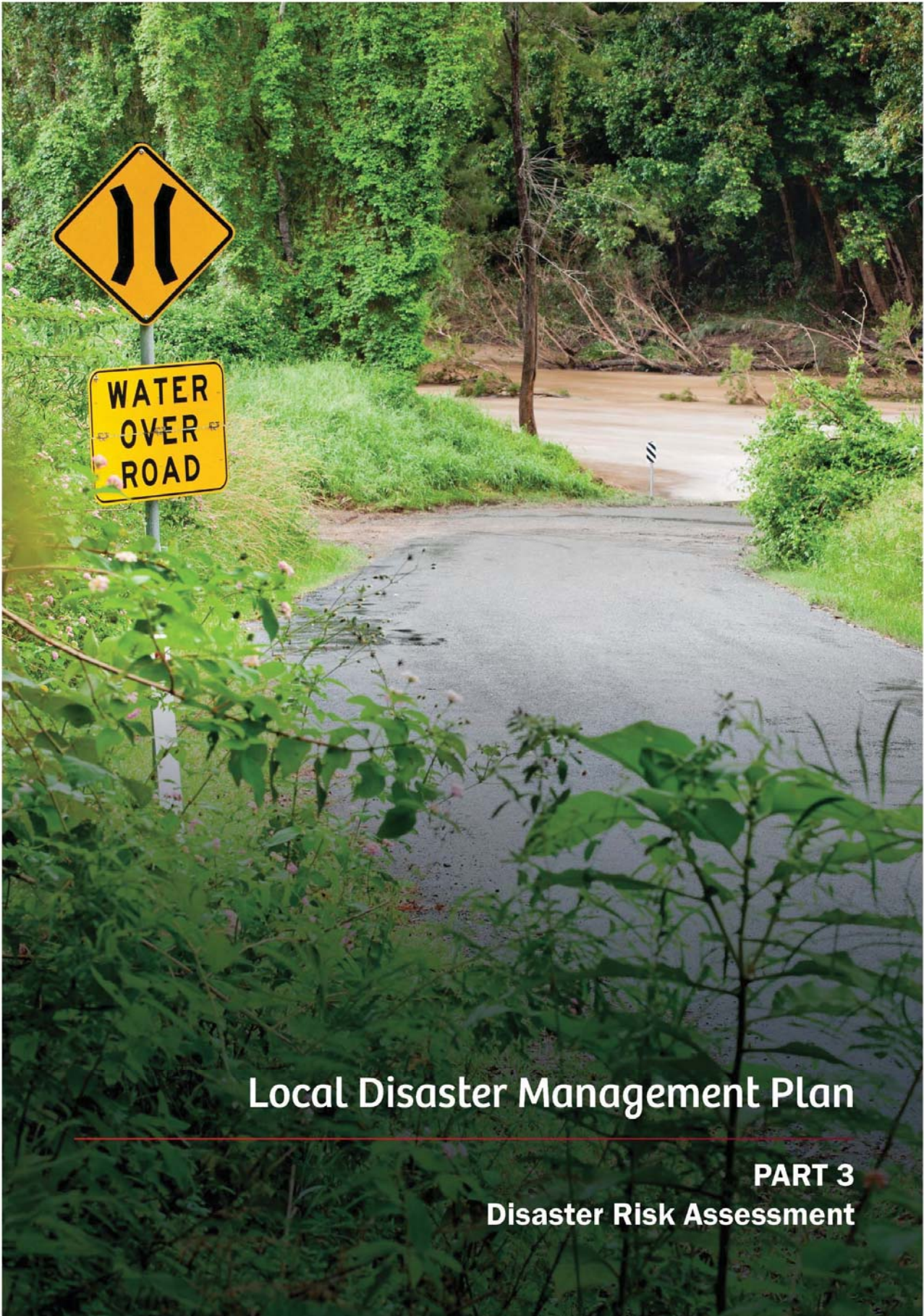
Tourism and events

The Moreton Bay Region is known for its vibrant lifestyle and tourism industry, accommodating approximately 80,000 visitors to the area annually. In addition, there are thousands of tour operators, as well as a high number of community events held across the region each calendar year.



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Local Disaster Management Plan

PART 3 Disaster Risk Assessment

PART 3 - DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

Disaster risk management

Council holds responsibility for managing disaster risk, for all-hazards, across the four phases of comprehensive approach: **prevention, preparedness, response and recovery** in accordance with the principles of the Act.

Risk Management is a proactive process that forms the basis for disaster management planning and helps Council provide effective, relevant and informed services to the community.

Overview of hazards and priorities

The Moreton Bay Region has been assessed as being at high risk of exposure to the following scenarios. High risk, in this case, is assessed as meaning it is almost certain the region will be impacted by the exposure to these hazards. These impacts can include direct and indirect impacts on population, community and social, infrastructure, economy.

Bushfire

Bushfire hazard is the potential fire behaviour characterised by the weather, fuels and topography. Within Moreton Bay, there are key interface zones (I-Zones) where natural

bushland interacts with urban areas to create a vulnerability to people, domestic dwellings and industrial areas. These areas are a priority management area for QFES and the MBRC Fire Management workforce as part of the Council fire mitigation strategy.

Severe weather event

This category of hazard incorporates the incidence of Severe Thunderstorm Events and East Coast Lows. Primary and secondary hazard characteristics relating to severe weather events are:

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

Coastal inundation

Storm tide inundation is a naturally occurring coastal process that is usually associated with one or more other hazards, including tropical cyclone or severe weather event. The Moreton Bay region, through a combination of vulnerability and coping capacity, would likely suffer significant consequences from a large coastal inundation event. This hazard is therefore assessed as a high-risk event.

Priorities

To inform the disaster hazard risk assessment process, Council has used several reference documents published to inform Queenslanders and disaster management stakeholders of their Risk Environment. These documents include *State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment 2017*²²; *State Heatwave Risk Assessment*²³; *State Earthquake Risk Assessment*²⁴; and, *Emergency Management*

²² A State level assessment has been conducted with the seven most prevalent natural hazards in scope. Detailed information on the Risk and Hazards that the Region is exposed can be found in the Statewide Natural Hazard Risk Assessment 2017.

²³ The *Queensland SHRA 2019* represents the most comprehensive analysis of future climate risk undertaken for a natural hazard risk assessment in Queensland.

²⁴ The *Queensland State Earthquake Risk Assessment 2019 (SERA)* and companion Tsunami Guide for Queensland were developed to provide a comprehensive overview of earthquake and tsunami risk for the State.

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Sector Adaptation Plan (EM-SAP) for Climate Change²⁵. Relevant information is summarised in this document. The full reports and helpful factsheets are available to MBRC residents on the Assessments and Plans webpage of Queensland Government Disaster Management website at disaster.qld.gov.au.

Council has identified Severe Weather Events and Bushfire as equally the most disruptive and damaging natural hazard within the Region. While Moreton Bay is well placed to implement mitigation efforts, including the capability to prepare for, respond to and recover from Severe Weather and Bushfire, the rapid onset and unpredictable nature of storms and bushfire over the whole of the Moreton Bay area can make the management of disaster operations challenging.

Council’s second priority is the management of risk associated with Coastal Inundation. It is important to note that coastal inundation cannot be considered in isolation as these events are often a consequence hazard from the impact of a primary hazard such as a tropical cyclone or severe weather event. The changes in the frequency, intensity, distribution and duration of climate extremes resulting from climate change are likely to increase exposure and risks to Queensland communities and infrastructure into the future²⁶. Council is committed to remaining agile to deal with the impacts and put in place reasonable risk mitigation strategies to protect the community and reduce the impact on the delivery of critical council services within the Region.

OVERALL RISK RATING	HAZARD
HIGH	Bushfire Severe Weather - Flooding & Storm Coastal Inundation
MEDIUM	Chemical Incident Earthquake / Landslide / Tsunami Major fire Major transport incident (road, rail, air, marine) Pandemic Severe weather - Heatwave Severe weather - Tropical Cyclone
LOW	Aircraft, Meteor, Or Space Debris Strike Civil Disturbance Exotic and Endemic Animal Disease Exotic Plants, Pests and Diseases Industrial Accident Plague - Insect or Vermin Radiological Incident Terrorist Attack Volcanic Eruption

Table 1: Hazards listed in this table with a ‘Low’ risk rating are assessed as less likely to impact the region and residents on a seasonal or regular basis.

²⁵ As a part of the Queensland Government's climate change response, QFES has led the development of a Sector Adaptation Plan for Climate Change in partnership with the Department of Environment and Science and the National Climate Change Adaptation Facility.

²⁶ Queensland EM-SAP for Climate Change (2018)

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Hazard specific arrangements have been established by each lead agency for the coordination of incident response, relief and recovery activities. It is acknowledged that agencies have arrangements in place to deal with such hazardous situations, should they occur.

Council works continuously with agencies to ensure that adequate risk mitigating strategies are in place for each hazard.

Hazard and risk assessment

To ensure effective disaster risk management, Council has started to adopt the QERMF²⁷ as the standard for risk assessment, starting with those risks that the Moreton Bay Region is at a high risk of exposure to. The QERMF approach integrates a range of assessment elements to assist in risk-based planning by:

- evaluating the effect of a hazard manifesting, based on the assessment of the severity of exposure and the level of vulnerability
- informing risk prioritisation, treatment, resource allocation and planning, and measuring this against the capability and capacity to manage the identified vulnerabilities.

Risk treatment

Council manages hazard identification, risk assessments, treatment strategies and action plans as part of its overall risk management strategy. Risks unable to be treated (residual risk), are either accepted or escalated to the DDMG for consideration.

Council develops its understanding of the risk environment of the LGA as a continuous process of review and adjustment, taking an all-hazards approach. Council remains aware of the fact the risk environment is constantly changing. It has a range of strategies in place to mitigate known risk areas.



Figure 2: Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework

²⁷ QERMF provides a standardised and internationally recognised approach to the prioritisation, mitigation and management of risk that is integrated within all levels of the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements. Further information on the QERMF can be accessed at disaster.qld.gov.au.

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Local Disaster Management Plan

PART 4 Prevention

PART 4 - PREVENTION

Communities with vulnerabilities

Several communities in the Region may be exposed to the additional risks of:

- isolation through flooding
- storm tide inundation
- exposure to bushfire threats
- exposure to hazardous materials.

Council has developed specific arrangements for risk mitigation, incident response and recovery. Measures include the:

- targeted provision of public information and education
- provision of tailored alerts and warnings for residents in higher risk areas.

Community education

Council develops and maintains an education program to deliver information to the public regarding disaster management arrangements and initiatives. This program includes:

- media campaigns to encourage community preventative measures
- programs that raise awareness of evacuation procedures and the location of evacuation centres during a disaster event
- participation in various community forums, meetings and exercises with specific groups such as isolated communities, aged care facilities and people with vulnerabilities
- encouragement to residents to be self-reliant for at least 3-days during disaster events
- encouragement to all property owners to arrange insurance cover
- maintenance of the MBRC Disaster management website²⁸.

Disaster response capacity

Council has a consistent objective to comply with the *Act* and the *EMAF* to deliver best-practice Disaster Management capability to the community. To support this objective, Council maintains a dedicated disaster management unit and trained staff to lead disaster response and recovery activation. Council also develops and maintains effective strategies and plans to coordinate responses between:

- emergency service agencies;
- emergency services volunteer organisations;
- major infrastructure and utility providers;
- private business; and
- relevant Local, State and Federal Non-Government Organisations.

Finally, Council maintains Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) to support additional disaster management response and recovery capacity from external agencies, councils and organisations.

Land use management initiatives

For more information on the MBRC Planning Scheme visit the council website and discover how we aim to address several challenges facing the Moreton Bay Region.

Council considers community resilience to natural disasters including flood and coastal hazards as our communities are required to adapt to changes in weather patterns and the environment in the future²⁹.

²⁸ moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management

²⁹ Emergency Management - Sector Adaptation Plan for climate change

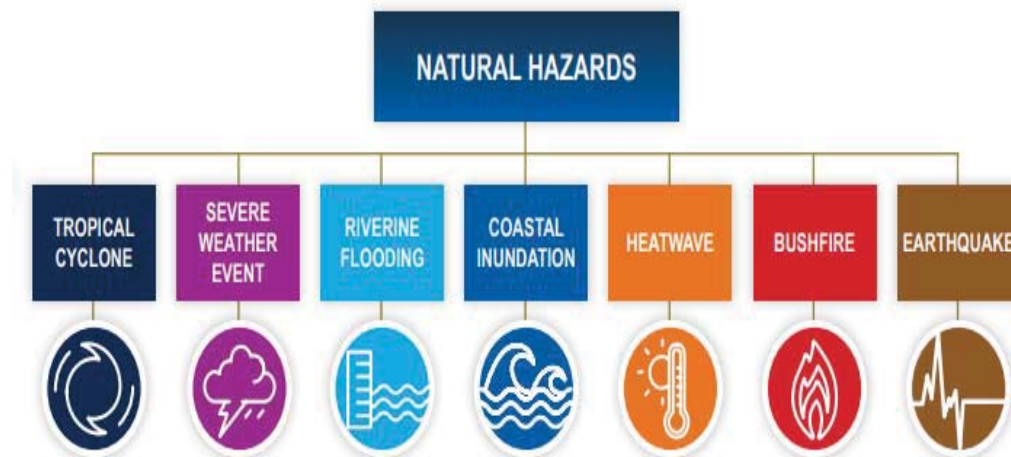
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Ways to prepare and keep safe and hazard-specific risk

All residents of the Region share a responsibility for preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from the impact of disasters. To help achieve this Council provides comprehensive information on its website to guide residents to a range of disaster management information that allows residents to access disaster preparedness information and advice.

The MBRC Disaster Management webpage provides information and guidance to residents before, during and after a disaster event may have struck. It also guides residents to the MBRC Disaster Portal that provides a single destination for timely news and warnings and information on weather-affected roads, open evacuation centres and sandbag locations.

To help residents understand the specific risks that the Moreton Bay Region is exposed to from natural hazards, the following information is provided covering the **seven natural hazards** identified in the *Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment*.



1. Tropical cyclone

The manifestation of tropical cyclones in the region is expected to become a greater risk in the future. Characteristics include:

- disruption of power and communication networks
- disruption and contamination of water supplies and sewerage treatment infrastructure
- closure of transport hubs including highways, major roads, across the affected area in Moreton Bay
- severe impact on access/resupply in the affected areas
- isolated areas and small townships may require evacuation and/or resupply
- exposure of highly vulnerable persons or residents with enhanced care needs to greater risks due to isolation for up to 3-days
- short to medium term reduction of services coupled with strain on frontline council services
- secondary hazards such as riverine flooding, flash flooding and storm surge exacerbating periods of disruption, delaying the issues of response and recovery efforts.

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2. Severe weather event

The manifestation of a severe weather event is the highest risk that the Region is faced with. It can lead to localised and widespread outages of the power network from the direct impact of the event across the short to medium term. Characteristics include:

- communication networks are likely to be indirectly affected due to the loss of power
- short term disruption to major road and rail systems
- major congestion and significant transport-related incidents
- access being disrupted due to flash flooding across affected areas in the Region
- impact of power outages on water and sewerage network infrastructure resulting in possible contamination of drinking water supplies
- impact on responding agencies and increased traffic congestion and incidents due to road obstruction
- fatalities and critical injuries
- short term displacement of persons due to damage of residential properties or isolation from flash flooding at a local level
- immediate effects on agriculture and industry due to storm damage
- financial losses because of the direct event impact and indirect disruption of essential services
- environmental impact from lightning strikes, wind gusts and storm surge causing damage to national parks, State forests and coastal areas
- recovery costs for damage to infrastructure and non-supply periods to the government
- strain on budgets with the potential for widespread personal financial impacts due to insurance claims and associated costs related to the event impacts
- secondary hazards such as flash flooding and storm surge increase periods of disruption.



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3. Riverine flooding

An event which delivers a significant amount of rainfall in one or more of the Moreton Bay catchment areas may potentially lead to a riverine flooding event. Characteristics include:

- levels of riverine flooding being increased by the release of additional in-flows from the North Pine Dam
- riverine flooding events ranging in duration depending on the amount of rainfall and current ground and climatic conditions
- short to medium term disruption periods for exposed elements such as power and communication nodes, roads, rail networks and hubs
- damage from the cumulative effect of events can potentially cause network outages over the affected area
- destruction of road infrastructure, and temporary cessation of rail services
- communities situated in the direct forecast impact areas requiring coordinated evacuations
- the strain on frontline council services due to increased demands for a response to the event
- damage and disruption to operations of sewerage treatment plants and supply of drinking water due to incursion of floodwaters into facilities and contamination of water
- consideration for additional funding to support the impacted sectors or locations of agriculture, industry and transport sectors
- areas of ecological significance in the Region being impacted by major riverine flooding events.

4. Storm tide / coastal inundation

An event that occurs from a combination of astronomical tide + storm surge + wave set-up resulting in an increase in water levels above the predicted tide. Characteristics include:

- a cumulative impact on exposed communities from a storm surge leading to coastal inundation
- short to medium term disruption periods to exposed elements such as power and communication nodes and road networks
- network outages over the affected area from the cumulative effect of these events
- destruction of road infrastructure and temporary cessation of normal services
- communities situated in the direct forecast impact areas requiring coordinated evacuations
- the strain on frontline council services due to increased demands for a response to the event
- short term disruption to road networks
- damage and disruption to operations of sewerage treatment plants and supply of drinking water
- impact access, resupply and response efforts within the affected communities
- financial loss to the agriculture, industry and transport sector
- consideration for additional funding to support the impacted sectors or locations of agriculture, industry and transport sectors
- a risk of significant environmental damage and impacts to areas of ecological significance in the Moreton Bay Region.

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5. Heatwave

The *SHRA 2019* delivers a comprehensive overview of current and future heatwave risk in Queensland, for use by all levels of government.

Heatwaves can result in significant health stress on vulnerable people. This stress may result in death during the heat event and, in many cases, well after the heatwave has passed. Characteristics include:

- the manifestation of localised and widespread outages of the power network due to high levels of peak demand, leading to failure across some areas of the service
- infrastructure damage or outages related to direct impact from sustained high temperatures
- increased risk of bushfire during heatwave conditions
- fatalities and critical injuries in those with pre-existing renal, respiratory and/or heart conditions, and in elderly populations (65+) who are noted as being extremely vulnerable during heatwaves
- short-term disruption to major, road and rail systems due to the impacts of the event
- major congestion and significant transport-related incidents
- increased movement of people in urban centres or moving towards coastal areas seeking respite increasing traffic issues and subsequent traffic incidents
- ‘load shedding’ to protect the electrical network during periods of extreme heat. This may disrupt other public utilities reliant upon electrical supply, like water supply and treatment of sewerage
- reduction in the availability of key emergency service personnel due to the increases in calls to responding agencies
- increased livestock mortality during severe and extreme heatwaves
- recovery costs for damage to infrastructure and business interruption due to non-supply periods are likely
- exposure of highly vulnerable national parks, wildlife reserves, conservation areas and wildlife populations to the increased risk of the secondary hazard of bushfire.



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6. Bushfire

The Region has significant exposure to Bushfire risks due to weather, topography and available fuels in the region. Characteristics include:

- significant areas of interaction with urban landscapes and essential infrastructure where bushfire may manifest in the Region
- observed short to medium term disruption periods of exposed elements such as power and communication nodes, roads and rail networks
- network outages over the affected area, destruction of infrastructure, and temporary cessation of rail services or road closures due to damage from the cumulative effect of fire and smoke
- the requirement for coordinated evacuations of communities situated in the direct forecast impact areas
- increased strain on frontline council services due to increased demands for a response to the event
- impact on access, resupply and response efforts within the affected communities due to short term disruption to road networks
- exposure of highly vulnerable national parks, wildlife reserves, conservation areas to significant loss due to impact by bushfire
- the requirement to maintain sufficient water pressure in any water network infrastructure to support supply for firefighting
- the manifestation of bushfire hazard impacting vulnerable native vegetation and fauna
- impact on critical local infrastructure that is present in those locations.



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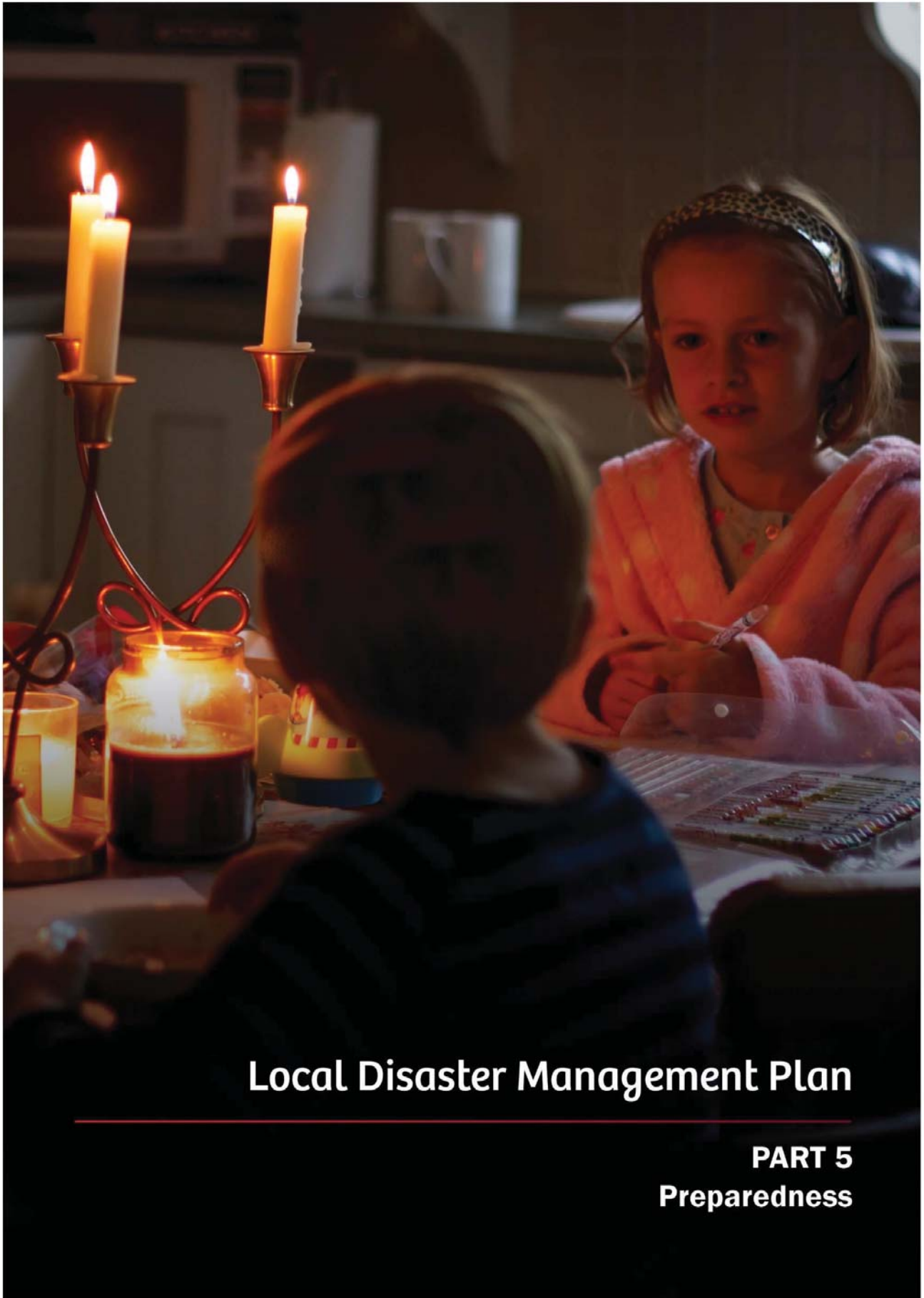
7. Earthquake

The *State Earthquake Risk Assessment* provides a comprehensive overview of earthquake risk in Queensland and is intended to be utilised by all levels of government.

Earthquake risks to the Moreton Bay region are not significant since Australia does not sit on the edge of a tectonic plate. Queensland State Government has assessed the impact of an Earthquake against a “Newcastle-type” event intensity to provide a clearer understanding of our general vulnerabilities. Earthquake characteristics include:

- widespread power, water, sewerage and communication outages
- closure of transport hubs including highways and major roads
- severe impact on access/resupply in the short-term
- long-term disruption to essential services (e.g. mains gas and water)
- the requirement for substantial State and Federal assistance to enable a full return of services and utilities
- fatalities and critical injuries, depending on magnitude and intensity, duration, location and time of the event
- medium to long-term reduction of services
- the strain on frontline council services due to increased demand
- an increase in the number of injuries sustained during response and recovery phases
- extensive building damage, especially to those buildings built prior to 1995
- contamination due to the presence of asbestos within buildings and elements of infrastructure beyond the local capacity to manage
- offshore earthquakes of significant magnitude resulting in the manifestation of a secondary Tsunami hazard and major coastal inundation.





Local Disaster Management Plan

PART 5 **Preparedness**

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PART 5 - PREPAREDNESS

General operations

Financial assistance and recovery funding

Financial assistance for residents, businesses and to support Local and State reconstruction is available after a disaster. A key function of the QRA is to manage and coordinate disaster recovery and reconstruction funding program for Queensland, considerations include:

- the main recovery funding arrangements are the DRFA³⁰, for disaster events from 1 November 2018
- a range of financial assistance is available to Queensland residents, households, businesses and primary producers
- details of the various schemes can be found on the Queensland Government Financial Assistance webpage³¹.

Public health

Disaster events may pose a risk to public health. These issues are addressed by Council's public health services. Queensland Health, as a member of the LDMG, will also provide advice and assistance on:

- the functional lead agency for the emergency support function of public health and medical services
- the functional lead agency for the emergency support and state response function of an emergency medical retrieval
- the primary hazard-specific agency for biological (human-related), heatwave, pandemic, and radiological hazards
- the joint lead agency for the state response function of mass casualty and mass fatality management (with the Queensland Police Service).

For further information on public health in disasters, visit the Queensland Health website³².



³⁰ Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements gra.qld.gov.au

³¹ qld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies

³² health.qld.gov.au/public-health/disaster

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Public information and warnings

The LDMG is responsible for the dissemination of public information and warnings before, during and after disasters. All supporting and lead-agencies of the LDMG are expected to utilise the LDMG forum to align and coordinate messaging during an event. This will help ensure the community receives clear and concise messaging using a single 'point-of-truth', wherever possible.

Before a disaster

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

Council will release information through the most effective combination of mediums, including but not limited to:

- Social media
- Broadcast media
- Council's website
- Community workshops
- Subscription messaging services

During a disaster

Once the LDCC has been activated the release of public information will be coordinated by the Public Information and Warnings team in the LDCC. Warnings are distributed via the most appropriate means. This may include:

- media warnings including the utilisation of local community radio stations 101.5FM, 99.7FM and ABC 612AM, commercial radio networks, internet and social media (website, Facebook, Twitter), other local media, radio and television services and local newspapers

- alerts to registered subscribers of Council's MoretonAlert service
- broadcast of alert messages to mobile and landline telephones via the Emergency Alert (EA) system
- Door knocks by police, emergency services, SES, Council staff and/or others
- Predetermined warning device(s) (e.g. horns or alarms) including sirens at Mt Nebo and Mt Glorious.

After a disaster

Once the immediate impact of an event has passed there will be a significant number of hazards remaining in the area. Council and all the supporting agencies of the Moreton Recovery Group (MRG) will be focused on supporting the recovery of the community at the earliest time and restoration of any services that have been disrupted.

Appropriate and relevant Public Information messages and information will be disseminated via the most appropriate channels at the time. Council works with other MRG agencies to facilitate consistent and accurate messaging.

Emergency warnings

Emergency warnings may be issued by any agency that has primary responsibility for a hazard, such as the BoM, QPS and QFES. The SDCC may decide to issue an EA message without consultation with Council or the LDMG; however, during these situations, the SDCC will inform Council of any warnings issued. Additional disaster-related information may be available via Council social-media channels. Council works with other LDMG agencies to facilitate consistent messaging.

For further information on warnings and alerts, visit Council's webpage³³.

³³ Search 'Stay Informed' at moretonbay.qld.gov.au

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MoretonAlert

MoretonAlert is a public messaging system managed by Council, to provide critical information to registered users in the region.

MoretonAlert provides free SMS, email and voice notifications to the public for severe weather warnings; QFES bushfire warnings; Council prescribed burn notifications; potential flash flooding incidents; as well as planned dam releases within the region.

For further information, visit Council's MoretonAlert webpage³⁴.



Emergency Alert (EA)

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

For further information, visit the website for Queensland Govt. Weather Warnings and EA's³⁵.

Standard Emergency Warning Signal

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is a nationally agreed warning tone. This is the same warning signal used to alert the public of a cyclone. The purpose of SEWS is to alert the community that an official emergency announcement is about to be made concerning an actual or imminent emergency that has the potential to affect them. For further information, visit the SEWS website³⁶.

Volunteer coordination

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

Disaster volunteering

After a disaster or emergency event, it is very common for people, both from within the impacted community, and the surrounding areas, to want to volunteer their time to assist. Council provides useful information on the simple things you can do to make the process easier on its website.

Register to volunteer

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

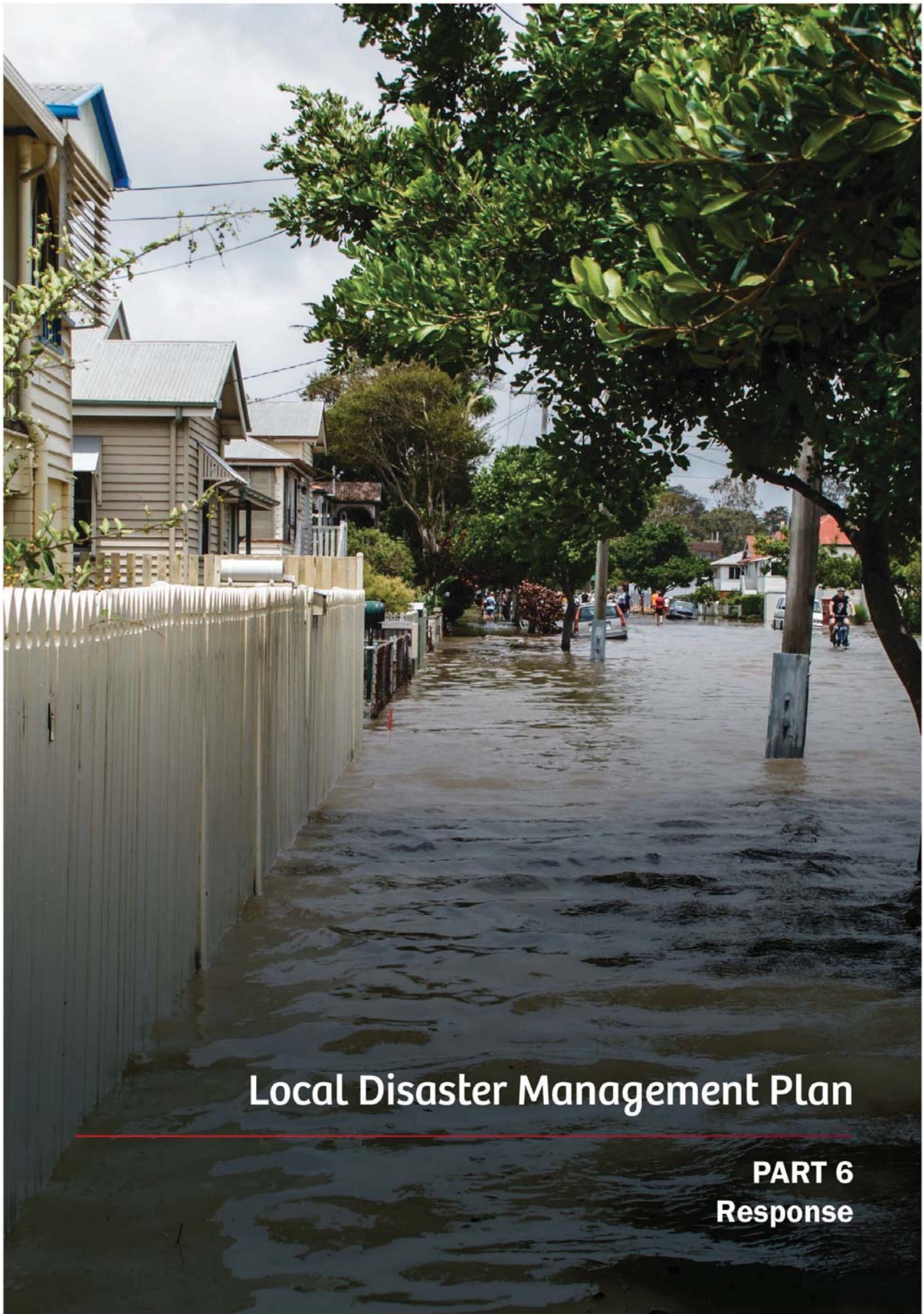
On activation, the volunteer coordination team will implement a volunteering strategy tailored to the size, scope and nature of the disaster event that is occurring. Volunteers that are deployed by council, under existing volunteer arrangements, will be insured by Council. For further information, visit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

³⁴ Search 'moretonalert' at moretonbay.qld.gov.au or your chosen internet search engine

³⁵ qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/warnings-alerts

³⁶ emergencyalert.gov.au

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Local Disaster Management Plan

PART 6 Response

PART 6 - RESPONSE

Disaster response operations

Activation

Timely activation of the LDMG is critical for an effective response to an event. The LDMG will activate using an escalation model reflecting state response phases. The level of activation and movement through this escalation phase depends entirely upon the complexity, nature and extent of an event.

Council adopts a flexible and scalable approach to activating its response. Activation levels are based on community impacts or consequences, and the required level of coordination of Council's response:

Level 1 - Business As Usual / Stand Down

Managed through core business functions and normal incident response reporting as per corporate policies and procedures. Normal after-hours arrangements are in place and managed through On-Call and Escalation Officers.

Level 2 - Alert

Managed by the key Council business departments. Management of Council's operational response is undertaken by the Event Manager. Coordination of Council's response is required and the LDCC may be on Alert/Lean Forward.

Level 3 - Lean Forward

The LDCC is activated (Stand Up). Management of the disaster response is undertaken by the LDC. The LDMG may also be activated.

Level 4 - Stand Up

Full activation of the LDMG, and LDCC, as well as activation of the district and state arrangements. Commonwealth assistance may also be required. These events require a complex response through high-level coordination, resource allocation and forward planning from a range of internal stakeholders and external agencies.



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Disaster response phases - Local and district levels

	Local/ District	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATIONS
ALERT	Local	Awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazard and risks identified - Information sharing with warning agency - LDC informs QFES and DDC of ALERT status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial advice to all stakeholders - Chair and LDC on mobile remotely
	District	LDMG at LEAN FORWARD	Situation being monitored by DDC	DDC and XO able to be contacted
LEAN FORWARD	Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a likelihood that the threat may affect the region - Threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent - Public awareness required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LDMG conduct an analysis of predictions and assess the threat. - LDMG monitors the situation closely - Conduct meeting/initial briefing with available LDMG - Council staff prepare for operations - Determine trigger point for STAND UP - Prepare LDCC for operations - DDMG on ALERT - MRG on ALERT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chair, LDC and LDMG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely - Periodical briefing and reporting as required - Establish regular communications with warning agency - LDC advises DDC of LEAN FORWARD and establishes regular contact - Warning orders to appropriate Liaison Officers - Public information and warning initiated
	District	LDMG on STAND UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDC to liaise with LDC regarding the level of response - DDMG members advised - DDCC prepares for operations - XO to commence rosters for DDCC staff functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDC to maintain contact with LDC - DDC receiving SITREPs from LDCC - DDMG members available on mobile and monitoring email remotely
STAND UP	Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Threat is imminent - The community will be or has been impacted - Need for coordination in the LDCC - Requests for support received by LDMG agencies or to the LDCC - Coordinated response required - Additional support may be required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting of LDMG - LDCC activated - Rosters for LDCC planned and implemented - Commence disaster operations - DDMG on LEAN FORWARD or STAND UP - MRG on LEAN FORWARD OR STAND UP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LDCC commence SITREPs to DDMG - LDC present at LDCC - LDMG members attending meetings and/or available via phone, monitoring emails
	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Event requires additional resources and support - Requests from LDMG being received - Event activation by District or State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDMG to meet as required to provide advice and assistance - DDMG to support - DDCC roster activated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SITREPs received from LDCC - SITREPs sent to SDCC - DDCC to action RFAs, including EA
STAND DOWN	Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No requirement for a coordinated response - The community has returned to normal function - Recovery may be taking place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a plan to transition to recovery - Debrief of staff in LDCC - Debrief with LDMG members - Handover to MRC for reporting - Final situation report sent to DDMG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LDMG members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after-hours contact arrangements
	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support no longer required from LDMG - Recovery may have commenced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final situation report sent to SDCC - Maintain situational awareness of recovery if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDMG members resume Business As Usual arrangement - DDC receives recovery SITREPs

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Disaster response arrangements

The region’s response strategy involves the conduct of activities and appropriate measures necessary to respond to a disaster event. Council and the LDMG adopt an all-hazards response strategy to enable potential impacts and the consequences of a disaster to be addressed through a flexible and scalable approach. Elements of LDMG disaster response arrangements include:

- Activation of the LDCC
- Functional plans to address operational requirements to manage an event
- Enacting threat-specific plans to support the arrangements and operations of lead agencies
- Arrangements with other emergency response agencies
- Media management
- Logistics support and resource management
- Impact assessments and operational reporting

The primary functions of the LDCC revolve around 3 key activities: forward planning, resource management and information management. The LDC has overall responsibility for the establishment and operation of the LDCC. During a disaster event, Council will coordinate operational response activities at a whole-of local government level. It is responsible for:

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

MBRC DISASTER RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS



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Declaration of a disaster

The DDC may, with the approval of the Queensland Minister for Fire and Emergency Services, and in consultation with the Moreton LDMG and the Moreton DDMG, declare a disaster situation for the district or part thereof. This enables additional powers for specific groups to perform actions, give directions and control movements within a disaster declared area.

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

It is likely for the DDC or a declared disaster officer to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise:

- Loss of human life
- Illness or injury to humans
- Property loss or damage
- Damage to the environment

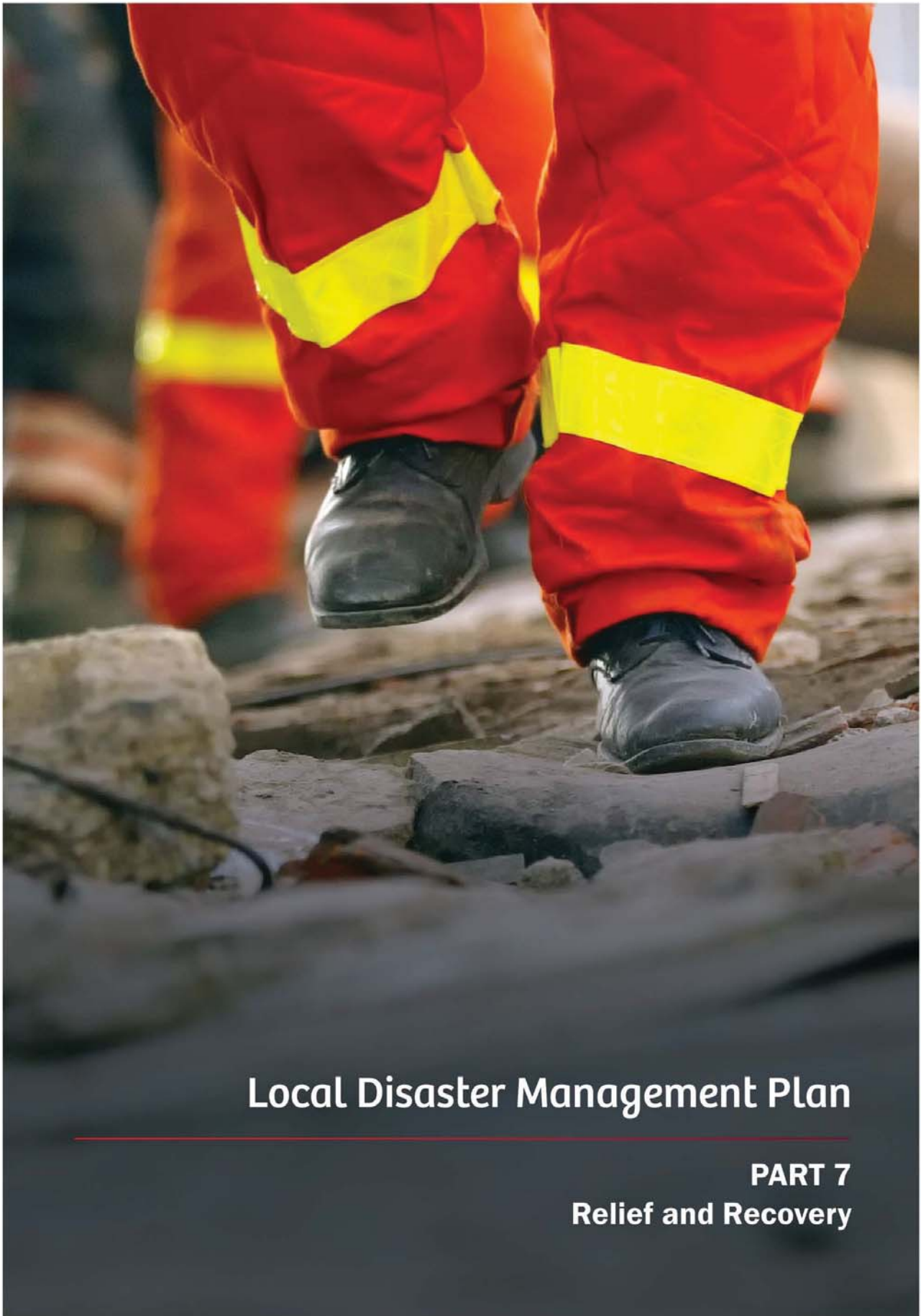
Cross-boundary arrangements

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

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

Should neighbouring councils request assistance the LDC will request assistance via Council to Council arrangements.





Local Disaster Management Plan

PART 7 Relief and Recovery

PART 7 - RELIEF AND RECOVERY

Evacuation

Evacuation is a risk mitigation strategy that aims to remove people from a dangerous place, or potentially dangerous place, to a place of relative safety. There are several emergency or disaster situations that may require evacuation or temporary relocation of part of the community.

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

The key objectives adopted by the LDMG evacuation activities are:

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

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

- Decision
- Warning
- Withdrawal
- Shelter
- Return

The Queensland Evacuation Responsibilities, Arrangements and Management process for a directed evacuation is described below.

³⁷ Register.Find.Reunite. can be viewed at: register.redcross.org.au

³⁸For further information on pet emergency plans visit qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/prepare-pets

Registration

Council encourages people who present themselves to evacuation centres to register through the Australian Red Cross Register.Find.Reunite.³⁷ service.

Animal management

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

All animal owners are encouraged to have a pet emergency plan³⁸.

For information on preparing livestock for disaster, visit the Business Queensland website³⁹.

The LDMG may initiate additional disaster management arrangements such as:

- local and state resources for care
- shelter
- information, emergency veterinary and supportive care
- the collection and housing of stray animals.

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

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

³⁹ business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/rural-disaster-recovery/disaster-recovery-livestock

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Evacuation of vulnerable residents

Specialised evacuation of vulnerable residents or those community members cared for in specialist facilities is sometimes required. The needs of these community members can be complex.

Aged care facilities should have business continuity plans to address how their residents will manage sheltering-in-place and offsite evacuations. Arrangements with other providers in the industry to share resources and provide mutual support in times of crisis are encouraged.

MBRC Disaster Relief and Recovery Operations

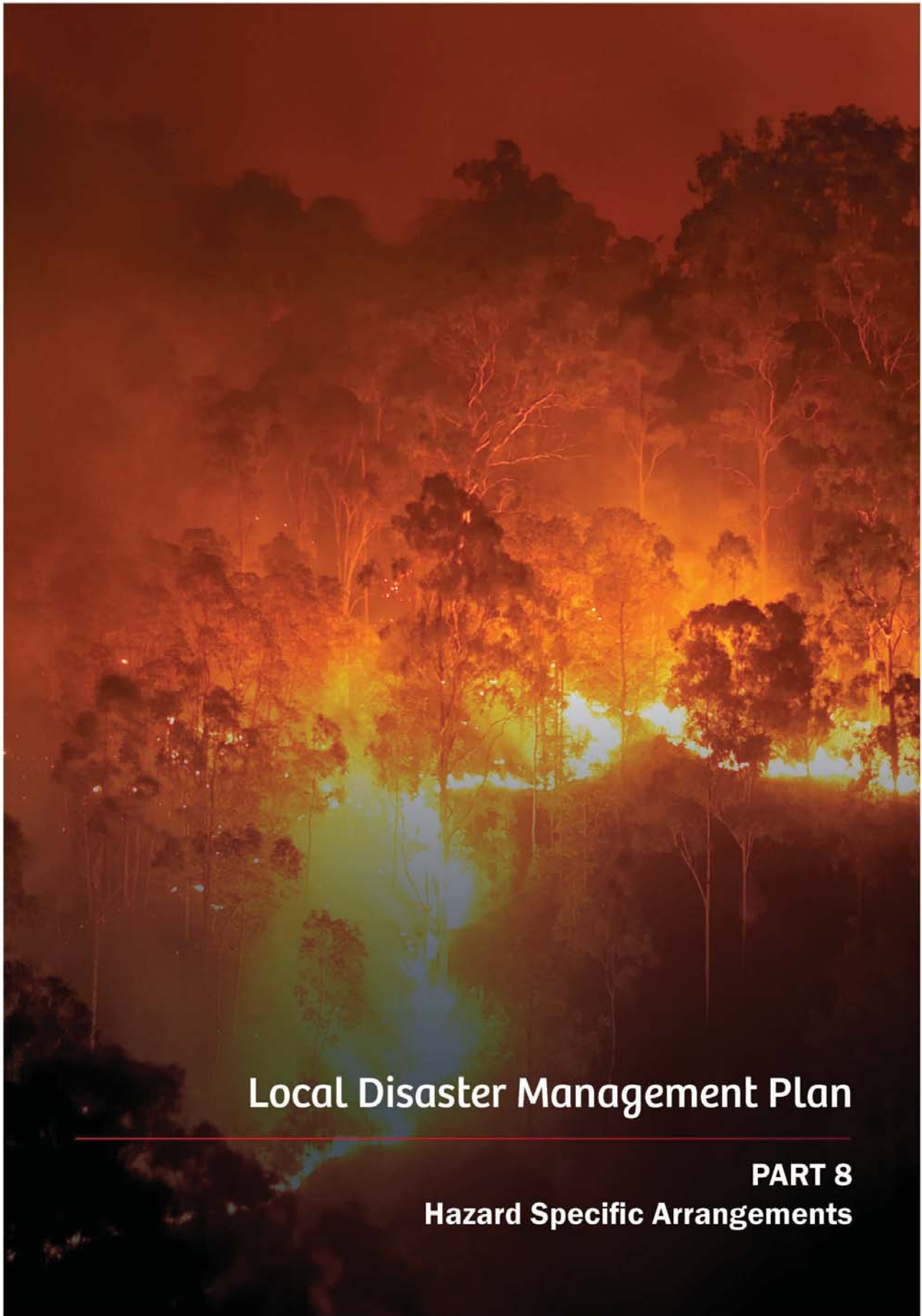
Disaster relief and recovery is a complex and often lengthy process, requiring a collaborative, coordinated, adaptable and scalable approach in which responsibility for its delivery is shared between all sectors of the community including individuals, families, community groups, businesses and all levels of government.

Council has developed a dedicated Recovery Plan to provide guidance and direction on the preparation for, conduct and support of disaster recovery operations in the Moreton Bay Region and to assist in building a more disaster resilient and informed community. This can be accessed through the Council website⁴⁰.



⁴⁰ moretonbay.qld.gov.au

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Local Disaster Management Plan

PART 8 **Hazard Specific Arrangements**

PART 8 HAZARD-SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS

Bushfire arrangements

The Moreton Bay Region is particularly vulnerable to bushfires. The LDMG is responsible for ensuring that a coordinated approach across the PRR spectrum is undertaken and for directing efforts to reduce the region's bushfire vulnerability.

This section details responsibilities, considerations and activities required to: prevent and mitigate the risk of bushfires; effectively prepare for, manage and coordinate bushfire responses; and, undertake recovery after bushfires.

Bushfire prevention strategies

Bushfire management strategies

The LDMG is committed to adopting a risk-based approach to bushfire management in the region and undertaking appropriate bushfire prevention and mitigation activities on an ongoing basis to reduce bushfire risk. These strategies include:

- community education
- delivering appropriate early warning
- providing bushfire affected communities with appropriate community support
- the provision of accurate and timely public information regarding bushfire impact or potential bushfire impact in coordination with QFES
- the coordination and resourcing of bushfire responses in partnership with the Area Fire Management Group (AFMG),
- the provision of relevant and appropriate recovery services
- ensuring the continuity of essential services.

In achieving the above strategies, the LDMG will utilise the expertise of multiple agencies that contribute to bushfire management and

response. Detailed information on Bushfire Hazard Identification and Mitigation strategies used by the Region can be found in the *MBRC Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements* publication.

Hazard identification and risk assessment

Bushfire prone areas

Bushfire prone areas in Queensland have been identified and mapped under the *State Planning Policy*⁴¹ (SPP). For more information please refer to the State Government's state-wide bushfire area mapping fact sheet⁴².

How do I find out if my property is identified on the Bushfire hazard overlay map?

To find out if your property is affected by this overlay map, use My Property Look Up⁴³. The overlay map may also be viewed on the interactive map by selecting Bushfire hazard in the layer list or in PDF form.

Key consequences of bushfires in the region

Bushfires are often more likely to occur near small communities adjacent to parks, forests and nature reserves. In these communities, there are significant numbers of properties on the urban fringe, or at the interface (I-zone) that are more susceptible to bushfire and pose a greater risk to people and property.

Hazard mitigation and risk reduction

Bushfire hazard mitigation and risk reduction require a multi-agency approach to be effective.

LDMG bushfire mitigation strategies

The LDMG seeks to achieve effective bushfire mitigation and risk reduction through three key mitigation strategies:

Strategy 1: Mitigation through planning schemes

The MBRC Planning Scheme and the Development Application process ensures all

⁴¹ State Planning Policy can be accessed at the [ePlanning Portal](#)

⁴² ruralfire.qld.gov.au/Bushfire_Planning

⁴³ Access at moretonbay.qld.gov.au

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planned development in bushfire hazard areas is subject to appropriate development controls in accordance with the SPP⁴⁴. For more information please refer to the State Government’s state-wide bushfire area mapping fact sheet.

Strategy 2: Mitigation through hazard reduction programs

Hazard reduction programs are an important element in effective bushfire mitigation. Such programs aim to modify fuel loads to reduce community vulnerability to bushfire hazards and support appropriate planning and environmental management processes.

Numerous agencies contribute to bushfire hazard reduction through fuel load management activities including State Government Agencies, Public Utilities, Council and private landowners.

Strategy 3: Mitigation through education programs

Community education focusing on fire risk, fire prevention and fire safety is a key element of the LDMG’s bushfire prevention and mitigation effort. This provides the community with appropriate knowledge of the actions and safeguards needed to prevent or reduce the impact of bushfires.

Bushfire preparedness strategies

Planning

Preparedness and planning for bushfires must be undertaken to ensure that appropriate, timely and effective responses to bushfire events can be provided. This section outlines how the LDMG seeks to ensure effective bushfire preparedness and planning.

LDMG bushfire preparedness and planning strategies

The LDMG uses the following strategies to ensure effective preparedness and planning for bushfire response/disaster operations:

Fire danger ratings (FDR)

For bushfire preparedness, QFES adopts the FDR scale to demonstrate the likelihood of fire behaviour, the ability to suppress a fire and the potential of impact on the community should a bushfire occur. It considers forecast temperatures, humidity, wind speed and dryness of vegetation. For further information, visit the Rural Fire Service website⁴⁵.

Strategy 1: Regional bushfire preparedness level (BPL)

Levels of preparedness can be linked to the FDR and/or the QFES BPL, both of which provide QFES with a guide to increasing levels of preparedness based on risk.



⁴⁴ State Planning Policy can be accessed at the planning.dsdmip.qld.gov.au

⁴⁵ ruralfire.qld.gov.au

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Strategy 2: Contingency plans for high-risk communities

Contingency plans are developed to maximise public safety during dangerous fires. Bushfire community plans for high-risk areas include community profiles; arrangements for specific bushfire warnings; and, specific arrangements for the evacuation of the community.



Strategy 3: Community bushfire education and awareness

Preparing the community for the potential for bushfires and encouraging residents to minimise their personal risk is an important component of community preparedness.

Strategy 4: Fire response planning and exercises

Agencies that provide bushfire response and community support also plan and prepare specific arrangements, activities and exercises on an annual basis.

Bushfire response strategies

Bushfire - Emergency communications

Effective communication across the community and between agencies is critical during the response to a Bushfire. There are several mechanisms used to warn and inform during bushfires:

Bureau of meteorology - Fire weather warnings

The BoM issues Fire Weather Warnings when weather conditions are conducive to the spread of dangerous bushfires. For more information refer to the BoM Fire Weather Services website⁴⁶.

Bushfire Warning Messages

QFES is responsible for issuing bushfire warnings to affected communities during periods of increased fire risk. For detailed information visit the Rural Fire Service website⁴⁷.

SEWS during bushfires

SEWS is used to alert the community to the public broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to a bushfire. For further information, visit the SEWS website⁴⁸.



EA during bushfires

EA can be used to convey bushfire warnings to the public. The initiating and approving authority for the use of EA during bushfires in Queensland is QFES. For further information, visit the National EA website.

⁴⁶ bom.gov.au

⁴⁷ ruralfire.qld.gov.au

⁴⁸ emergencyalert.gov.au

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MoretonAlert during bushfires

During bushfires, the primary purpose of MoretonAlert is to assist in the dissemination of bushfire warning messages as issued by QFES. MoretonAlert can also be used to convey important community messages issued by other agencies. The LDC authorises all bushfire messages issued via MoretonAlert.

Mt Nebo / Mt Glorious early warning system

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

Neighbourhood safer places

A Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) is an approved local open space or building, such as ovals or sports clubs, where people may gather, as a last resort, to seek shelter from a bushfire.

An NSP may be part of your contingency plan when:

- a Bushfire Survival Plan has failed
- the plan was to stay and defend a property, but the extent of the fire means that the impact of the fire is too great and therefore the property is no longer a safe place to shelter
- the fire has escalated to an 'extreme' or 'catastrophic' level and voluntary evacuation is the safest option

For additional references and a list of NSPs in the region, visit the Rural Fire Service website and search '*Neighbourhood Safer Places*'.



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Bushfire relief and recovery strategies

Bushfire relief and transition to recovery

Once a bushfire has passed, it is important that the affected community receives appropriate relief measures and that recovery commences as quickly as possible. Council has developed a dedicated Recovery Plan. This can be accessed through the Council website.

LDMG strategies for transition to recovery for bushfire

Further information on Council’s strategies for the transition to Recovery after Bushfire events is provided in the MBRC Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements publication and the Recovery Plan. Key strategies are summarized as follows:

Strategy 1: Planning post-bushfire operations during response

It is imperative that post-bushfire operations are conducted quickly after the passage of a fire through an area. There may be people and animals that require immediate assistance after a bushfire and there may be

actions necessary to help reduce further loss or damage to property.

Strategy 2: Safety assessments of burnt-out areas

Safety assessments of burnt-out areas must be undertaken before agencies and the public are authorised to enter. QFES is responsible for undertaking safety assessments of burnt-out areas.

Strategy 3: Undertake disaster victim identification

QPS will mobilise appropriate resources and deploy into the burnt-out areas as required once the area has been deemed safe by QFES.

Strategy 4: Coordinated disaster assessment and reporting processes

Post-disaster assessment is the formal process undertaken to assess the damage caused by the event. Initial damage assessments may be included in the QFES safety assessment of burnt-out areas; however, more formal and focused damage assessment processes will be undertaken as part of the recovery process.



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Severe weather arrangements

The Moreton Bay Region is subject to severe weather such as flooding, heatwave, storms and storm tide. This section focuses on how Council will respond and recover from the impacts these events have on our community.

Severe weather mitigation strategies

The LDMG is committed to the following broad strategies to mitigate the impact of severe weather on the region:

- Adopting a risk-based approach to the overall management of severe weather hazards and impacts
- Ensuring the community is informed of the potential dangers associated with severe weather
- Ensuring that multi-agency responses are coordinated and are appropriately resourced

- Undertaking appropriate flood prevention and mitigation activities on an ongoing basis
- Helping communities, families and individuals to prepare themselves for potential severe weather and associated flood impacts
- Providing communities at risk of potential flooding with appropriate early warning

Refer to Appendix C for the Consequences of Severe Weather table.



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Flood - Hazard identification and risk assessment

The Moreton Bay Region is characterised by steep mountainous terrain in the west of the region from which numerous rivers and streams flow eastward to the sea across a relatively narrow floodplain.

The region is affected annually by severe weather that can deposit large amounts of rain in the river and creek catchments resulting in riverine flooding, flash flooding and overland flows which can have a significant impact on communities.

Information on the complex characteristics and flood behaviour of the Region is provided in the *MBRC Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements* publication.

Flood hazard areas

Flood hazard areas, as defined under the MBRC Planning Scheme, are provided as map overlays available to the public. Areas depicted in these overlays are defined as high, medium or balanced (low or negligible) risk flood hazard areas. Climate change considerations have been considered in these overlays. For a flood hazard overlay map, visit Council's Planning Scheme Interactive Map on our website.

River/Stream catchments

A total of 14 separate drainage catchments are located within the region including the Pine and Caboolture Rivers, and numerous large creek catchments. For information relating to flood warning groups and associated gauges, visit Council's Flood Gauge Information webpage⁴⁹.

Flood - Hazard mitigation and risk reduction

Strategy 1: Mitigation through planning schemes - Property modification

The *MBRC Planning Scheme* outlines provisions and development controls that relate to the level of risk for premises. For free *Flood Check Property Reports*, visit Council's Flood Check webpage⁵⁰. For further information, visit Council's Overland Flow webpage.

Strategy 2: Mitigation through hazard reduction programs - Flood modification

Council undertakes annual programs aimed at improving drainage and floodproofing assets where possible, based on an assessed priority of works and available funding. Council encourages property owners to undertake improvements to their property drainage in accordance with the planning scheme.

Strategy 3: Mitigation through community education programs

Council, with support from QPS and other agencies, is responsible for defining and delivering community flood awareness and flood safety programs.



⁴⁹ moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Disaster-Management/Flood-Gauges

⁵⁰ Search 'flood check' at moretonbay.qld.gov.au

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Heatwave - Hazard identification and risk assessment

A heatwave is defined by the BoM as “three days or more of high maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location”. In our region, this generally assessed as being temperatures above 37 degrees centigrade.

While heatwaves of all intensities have direct impacts on mortality, they also cause numerous indirect impacts to communities. These include stress on electricity networks, emergency services, hospitals and critical infrastructure, such as damage to roads railway lines.

The impacts of severe and extreme heatwaves are likely to affect all sectors of Moreton Bay’s communities, from the public to government organisations and industries, health, utilities, commerce and agriculture.

The Queensland SHRA 2019 represents the most comprehensive analysis of future climate risk undertaken for a natural hazard risk assessment in Queensland⁵¹.

Heatwave - Hazard mitigation and risk reduction

The primary agency for responses to a Heatwave is Queensland Health. Detailed information on the QLD Health Heatwave response plan is provided on Queensland Health’s webpage⁵².

MBRC direct responses to mitigate and reduce the impact of Heatwave hazards are incorporated into the *Council Climate Change Policy*⁵³. This includes actions undertaken to deliver appropriate policy responses, under the following four themes:

- Governance
- Infrastructure
- Planning and Regulation
- Advocacy and Awareness

⁵¹ The SHRA 2019 is publicly available at disaster.qld.gov.au

⁵² health.qld.gov.au/public-health/disaster/management

Storm - Hazard identification and risk assessment

Risks associated with severe storms

The risk posed by destructive winds to buildings and infrastructure in a severe thunderstorm is like that experienced in cyclones and the risk of flooding is like that for creek flooding.



The cumulative damage from frequent thunderstorms can be catastrophic, particularly if an area is hit by a sequence of storms during a single season and without adequate time to recover and rebuild.

Storm - Hazard mitigation and risk reduction

This section outlines measures applied to reduce storm vulnerability.

Strategy 1: Community education and awareness programs

Council, with support other LDMG agencies, is responsible for defining and delivering storm awareness and safety programs.

Strategy 2: Mitigation through the provision of public warnings

Council receives all issued severe weather and storm warnings from the BoM. Due to the short notice of severe weather and storm warnings (potentially less than 15 minutes), Council’s dissemination of warnings will be limited to the use of social media and through MoretonAlert.

⁵³ MBRC Climate Change Policy 14-2150-075. Council Resolution 10/1417

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Strategy 3: Mitigation through response plans

Mitigating the effects of storms is also achieved by ensuring that key emergency response agencies are prepared and mobilised quickly to provide response operations as required.

Storm tide - Hazard identification and risk assessment

A storm tide is a rise in seawater that occurs during a cyclone or storm. Storm tides are caused primarily by the effects of wind 'pushing' water onshore combined with lower than normal atmospheric pressures. These conditions are usually associated with cyclones or severe storms⁵⁴. This surge of water onshore, with its associated wave action, may inundate coastal areas causing a risk to life and property.

The Queensland Government has endorsed the assessment contained within the *EM-SAP for Climate Change* that describes projected climate average climate trends that may result in more frequent sea-level extremes. Additionally, recent historical data analysis

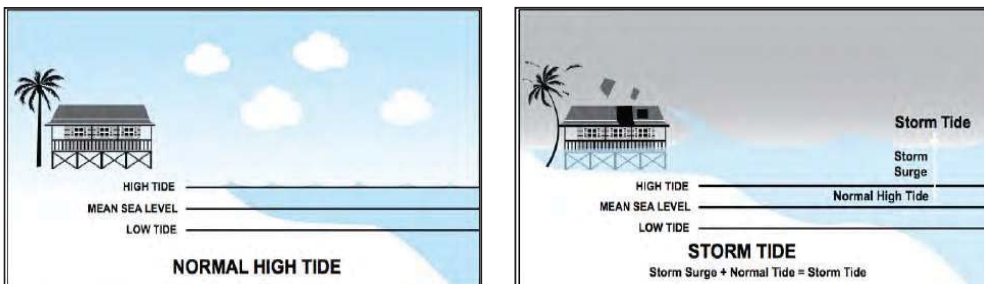
also suggests Tropical Cyclones are travelling slower and southward with increasing rainfall intensity⁵⁵. If these conditions are experienced it increases the chance of storm tides impact this region.

Storm surges are difficult to predict accurately in advance because they are dependent on central pressures and the approach direction of the east coast low or cyclone. The effect of this surge is dependent on the phase of the tide at which the surge occurs.

Impacts associated with storm tide may include:

- seawater flooding to coastal areas
- flooding of low-lying properties
- destruction of near-shore buildings
- increased coastal erosion
- contamination due to salt-water inundation of critical services such as water supplies and treatment plants
- inundation of critical public infrastructure
- community-wide evacuations
- injuries and fatalities.

Difference between a normal high tide and a storm tide



⁵⁴ Further information is available on the Queensland Government Disaster website.

⁵⁵ A Climate Change Factsheet is available to the public on the Queensland Government Disaster website.

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Storm tide - Hazard mitigation and risk reduction

This section outlines the hazard mitigation and risk reduction measures applied within the region to reduce the impact of a storm tide event.

Strategy 1: Mitigation through planning schemes (property modification)

Under the SPP⁵⁶, local planning schemes must identify areas at risk of coastal hazard. Council does this via its planning scheme and Coastal Hazard Overlays. Additional development controls are applied to address storm tide risks when assessing new developments.

There are free downloadable maps available showing areas of potential inundation by storm tide:

- Council's Storm Tide Mapping on its website
- Queensland Government - Request a Coastal Hazard Map
- Council's Coastal Hazard Overlays

Strategy 2: Mitigation through response modification

Storm tides pose a significant threat to coastal communities. In most cases, evacuation from the storm tide area is the only effective risk treatment. To that end storm tide prediction and warnings are focused on appropriate and timely advice to guide the decision making of the public and support efficient evacuations, where necessary.

Storm tide warnings will, where possible, be issued at least 24-hours prior to the forecast onset of extreme wind gusts affecting coastal and island communities with consideration given, where possible, to issuing evacuation orders during daylight hours. If there is a possibility of Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT) being exceeded, storm tide warnings will be updated at 3- hourly intervals. If a total water level above HAT is expected, a storm tide warning is issued to disaster management authorities before a qualitative description of the storm tide threat is given in warnings to the public.



⁵⁶ State Planning Policy can be accessed at the ePlanning Portal

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Severe weather preparedness strategies

It is imperative to ensure that appropriate preparedness and response arrangements are in place to provide adequate warnings and, if required, undertake evacuations from areas where residents may be at risk. These two imperatives underpin the LDMG preparedness and planning strategies.

Flood - Preparedness and planning

Flood prediction and warning strategies

Council is the primary agency for flood prediction and the provision of flood warnings in the region. The key strategies for effective flood prediction and warnings are:

- maintenance of the regional flood-warning network in conjunction with the BoM
- allocation of clear internal council responsibilities for flood prediction and for the development of warning messages
- rapid activation of Council resources for effective flood prediction and warning services including the activation of a Flood Information Centre (FIC)
- documented procedures for managing flood prediction and warning services in fair weather, flood events, post-flood events and storm tide.

The regional flood warning system

- Provides predictions of flood magnitude for fast, medium and slow response zones of the region’s catchments
- Provides flood level predictions for key sites and river height stations
- Compares flood levels with potential impacts at each gauge location

Mitigation through response plans

Mitigating the effects of flooding is also achieved by effective response plans which include:

- road closures and signage of alternate routes
- public information
- pre-positioning of emergency services e.g. swift water rescue teams at strategic locations to ensure a rapid response
- evacuation plans for high-risk areas.

Flood prediction and outputs

The FIC develops flood intelligence and specific reports, based on either forecast rainfall or real-time rainfall events. The centre also responds to BoM warnings and considers the likely flood magnitude based on forecast rainfall.



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Storm - Preparedness and planning

The high chance of the rapid onset of storm events dictates that the LDMG and response agencies maintain an ongoing preparedness to respond. Elements of readiness include:

- regular training and exercising of response elements and plans
- pre-positioning key resources
- undertaking key asset protection measures on public assets.

Storm tide - Preparedness and planning

LDMG storm tide management strategies

The LDMG is committed to the following strategies:

- Adopting a risk-based approach to storm tide management in the region
- Undertaking coastal hazard mitigation through the MBRC Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS)
- Early activation of response arrangements for events that have the potential to lead to storm tide inundation

Strategy 1: Storm tide warnings to people at risk

Council is the primary agency for ensuring that affected communities within the region are provided with adequate warning of any storm tide risk once the BoM has issued warnings of tides above HAT.

The LDMG will ensure local communities are prepared through providing evacuation maps, with identified evacuation zones so that they can be used to guide evacuations.

Strategy 2: Early evacuation of people from defined storm tide evacuation zones

To facilitate evacuations from high-risk storm tide zones, Council maintains a range of storm tide evacuation maps which define likely storm tide evacuation zones within the region.

These maps are for use by the LDMG/LDCC and emergency services and assist in identifying areas for evacuation and are an aid to planning.

Emergency communications

Effective emergency communications across the community and between agencies are critical due to the fast-moving nature of disaster events in the region.

SEWS

The SEWS can be used during major floods, flash floods and/or dam breaks as well as for intense rainfall leading to flash floods and major storm tide events.

The BoM is the authorising authority. Council may request the BoM to use the SEWS for a severe weather event.



MoretonAlert

Due to the rapid onset of flooding, the use of MoretonAlert is vital for timely flood warnings to flood-affected communities or those likely to be impacted. For the issuing of targeted warnings across the region, Council has developed several flood alert groups.

Public access to flood gauge and MoretonAlert information

Data from BoM river height gauges are readily available to the public along with a copy of the above MoretonAlert flood alert groups. These allow the public to monitor relevant gauges to assess their own flood risk.

For more information, visit Council's Flood Gauges' webpage.

EA

The rapid onset of flood events in the region may prevent the use of the EA system. In this case, MoretonAlert is likely to provide a much more rapid and focused warning capability.

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Severe weather response strategies

Flood - Response

Several agencies provide responses to flood events including Council, QPS, QFES, SES, Seqwater, Energex, DTMR, Australian Red Cross, Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS) and Queensland Health.

Primary responsibilities for flood response

Council is the primary agency for flood management and has several strategies for flood response operations.

Strategy 1: Activation of resources

When agreed 'trigger events' are detected or reported various resources will be activated including the tasking of personnel, equipment and material resources to support the community and mitigate the risk to residents and infrastructure posed by a forecast flood event.

Strategy 2: Provision of warnings and public information

BoM Severe Weather Warnings and Flood Watches are the first warning levels issued to the public. Council receives these warnings and rapidly disseminates these to residents using traditional and social media.

Note: The BoM does not issue site-specific flood warnings in the region

Strategy 3: Road closures, diversions and signage

Council closely monitors and reports the status of all roads that may be affected by flooding. Where required, it will close affected roads; establish traffic diversions; install road closure signage and maintain the Council Road Conditions Report on its website.

For state road conditions, visit the Department of Transport and Main Road State Roads conditions website. For local road conditions, visit the Council Road Conditions Report webpage.

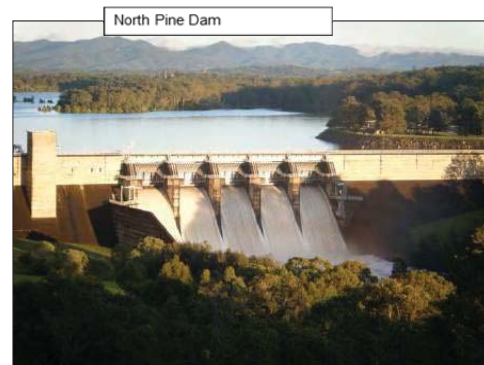
Strategy 4 - Opening of evacuation centres

Flooding can result in people being unable to remain in or access their homes. For those affected, the best option is to stay temporarily with family or friends. Council can support those needing temporary accommodation, through the opening and management of evacuation centres.

Dam releases

Seqwater provides information about water releases from North Pine Dam. On receipt of a dam release notification from Seqwater, Council will issue warning messages as required. For further information on the Seqwater Dam Release Notification Service, visit the Seqwater webpage.

Storm - Response



Several agencies provide responses to storm events including Council, QPS, QFES, SES, Energex, DTMR, Australian Red Cross, DCDSS and Queensland Health. The LDMG has overall responsibility for managing severe storm responses and does this through the following strategies.

Strategy 1: Activation of resources

Council typically activates various resources and centres as early as possible, due to the short nature of severe weather and storm onset in the region. These include the LDCC, FIC, operational crews, emergency services and support agencies.

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Strategy 2: Provision of warnings and public information

BoM Severe Weather Warnings and Storm Warnings are often the first warnings provided within the region. Council receives these warnings and disseminates these via traditional media, social media and MoretonAlert.

Strategy 3: Storm-related disaster operations

There is a range of disaster operations Council may undertake during or immediately after severe storms including road closures, erection of warning signage, clearance of debris and provision of shelter and support to isolated or displaced community members.



Image: Storm Surge Dohles Rocks Road

Storm tide - Response

The issue of an initial storm tide warning is the trigger for the activation of the LDMG / LDCC to undertake planning and implementation of disaster operations specific to the storm tide threat by implementing the following strategies.

Strategy 1: Clarify the storm tide threat

This includes defining the potential localities that may be affected and the size of the storm tide at those locations. Advice from the BoM and DES will be available to the LDC and the LDMG for specific storm tide advice.

Strategy 2: Determine possible evacuation requirements

Multiple evacuation zones may need to be evacuated and separate evacuation centres may need to be opened to cater for evacuees.

Strategy 3: Determine public warning requirements

The LDMG will define what warnings need to be issued, who needs to receive them and how they are to be disseminated. Public warnings will include information about the storm tide threat and expected impact as well as advice regarding evacuation, evacuation routes and evacuation centres.

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Strategy 4: Implement evacuation plans including the opening of evacuation centres

The LDMG will develop appropriate evacuation plans, activate suitable facilities to provide temporary shelter and support the provision of alternative homing arrangements for those residents who require this.

Strategy 5: Implement general public safety arrangements

These include (but are not limited to):

- Undertaking road closures/diversions
- General safety messages
- Measures to protect key assets and services including power, water and telecommunications

Strategy 6: Provide public information regarding the event

Public information regarding the impact of storm tide or potential storm tide should also be widely disseminated to the public usually through the same procedures as for warnings.



Severe weather relief and recovery strategies

LDMG strategies for transition to recovery from severe weather events

Further information on Council strategies for the transition to Recovery after disaster events is provided in the MBRC Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements publication and the Recovery Plan.

Strategy 1: Planning post-event operations during the response phase

Council applies a planned, prioritised and coordinated approach for the provision of relief services, clean-up operations and

restoration of Council assets and services. A post-storm operations plan will be developed to prioritise community needs and apply resources to areas that need it most.

Strategy 2: Timely and coordinated damage assessment and reporting processes

Damage assessments and safety inspections are usually required after significant disaster events. Dependent on the asset, assessments may be conducted by Council, QFES, Private Assessors or utility companies.

Council arranges any required damage and safety assessments for public assets such as bridges, culverts and local roads.

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Strategy 3: Timely clearance of debris and other event-related hazards from public assets

Determining the priority of effort based on community need and available resources is required to ensure that public assets can be returned to normal operation as soon as possible.

Council is the primary agency for the timely clearance of flood debris and other related hazards from public assets. Assistance may be required from other agencies. For example, QFES may be required to assess and assist in the removal of hazardous materials contained within the general debris.

Strategy 4: Timely re-opening of roads including public information

A priority task in post-event operations is the re-opening of closed roads. Closed roads can have a significant economic impact on a region as well as causing inconvenience to the travelling public. Public expectations are that roads will be re-opened as soon as possible.

Council will re-open closed roads as soon as possible and when safe to do so. The status of local roads is updated on the Council's Road Conditions Report webpage.

Strategy 5: Provision of assistance to the community for clean-up operations

The removal of debris and damaged goods from homes and businesses impacted by the disaster event is primarily the responsibility of the property owner.

Council will consider ways to assist the community after an event. Clean-up operations can commence when it is safe for home and business owners to return to their properties after a flood. Advice to assist the community during clean-up is provided by Queensland Government on its website: Health, wellbeing and cleaning up⁵⁷.



Strategy 6: Provision of disaster relief to people impacted by storms

The provision of disaster relief may take many forms from payments under DRFA (if activated) to the provision of long-term temporary accommodation or counselling and referral services provided by a range of agencies.

Usually, some form of outreach service is undertaken in severely affected areas. Outreach is normally coordinated through the DCDSS and may be undertaken by departmental officers supported by other agencies such as the Australian Red Cross.

Strategy 7: Formal handover from disaster operations to recovery

For each event requiring disaster recovery measures, Council will develop a detailed recovery plan to guide short, medium and long-term community recovery.

⁵⁷qld.gov.au/community/disasters-emergencies/recovery-after-disaster/cleaning-up

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OTHER HAZARDS

Chemical incident

The production, storage, transport, use and disposal of chemicals may involve risks and can lead to major incidents. The region is home to several sites that produce hazardous chemicals. QFES is the responding agency to manage chemical incidents, with the support of the LDMG. Disaster management arrangements will be activated for any large-scale chemical incident impacting the region.

For further information, visit the Queensland Government - Chemical Incidents webpage⁵⁸.

Earthquake and tsunami

Earthquakes in the region are unlikely; however, they can be unpredictable and range in strength from slight tremors to great shocks lasting up to a few minutes.

For further Earthquake information, visit the Queensland Government - Disaster Management Earthquakes webpage.

The BoM issues land inundation warnings to advise people to move at least 10-metres above sea level or at least 1-kilometre away from all beaches and the water's edge of harbours and coastal estuaries in the event of a Tsunami risk being identified.

For further Tsunami information, visit the Council - Know your Disaster Risks webpage and the Queensland Government - Get Ready website.

Landslide

Landslides usually involve the movement of large amounts of either earth, rock, sand or mud or any combination of these. Landslides can be caused by earthquakes, volcanoes, soil saturation from rainfall or seepage or by human activity (e.g. vegetation removal, construction on steep terrain)⁵⁹.

⁵⁸ For more information about landslides, visit qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/disaster-types/landslides

Major transport incident (road, rail, air, marine)

Major accidents involving all transport modes are possible within the region due to extensive road and rail networks, airfields and air traffic corridors including military flight corridors and boating/shipping activities.

Should a major transport incident impact the region, all relevant responding agencies will be in attendance, including QPS, QFES, DTMR, SES and Queensland Rail. The LDMG will activate resources as required.

Pandemic

A pandemic is an epidemic of infectious disease that spreads through human populations across a large region causing mass illness, debilitation and death. Pandemics spread with the movement of people and animals.

The most likely form of a pandemic to impact the region is from Influenza. A human influenza outbreak in Queensland will be a 'controlled notifiable condition' under the *Public Health Act 2005*. The Chief Medical Officer of Queensland Health is responsible for the overall management and control in response to any public health emergency⁶⁰.

⁵⁹For more information about landslides, visit qld.gov.au/emergency/dealing-disasters/disaster-types/landslides

⁶⁰ For further information visit QLD Health website health.qld.gov.au

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CLIMATE CHANGE

While climate change is not in itself a hazard, it is likely to produce more intense and longer duration weather events, such as:

- Sea level rise (particularly Bribie Island)
- Storm surge
- Precipitation
- Heatwave
- Flooding
- Extreme weather
- National and state regulatory policy changes

The development of eight Sector Adaptation Plans is part of the initial action under the Sectors and Systems pathway of the Q-CAS.

The Emergency Management Sector stands to be continually challenged by changes to the frequency, intensity, distribution and duration of acute events, major disasters and long-term climate-related stresses.

The EM-SAP⁶¹ provides a vision for the sector and a series of principles and priorities in order to achieve it. This will provide a platform for Moreton Bay Regional Council to appreciate its current and future disaster risk, strengthening governance, preparedness and resilience.

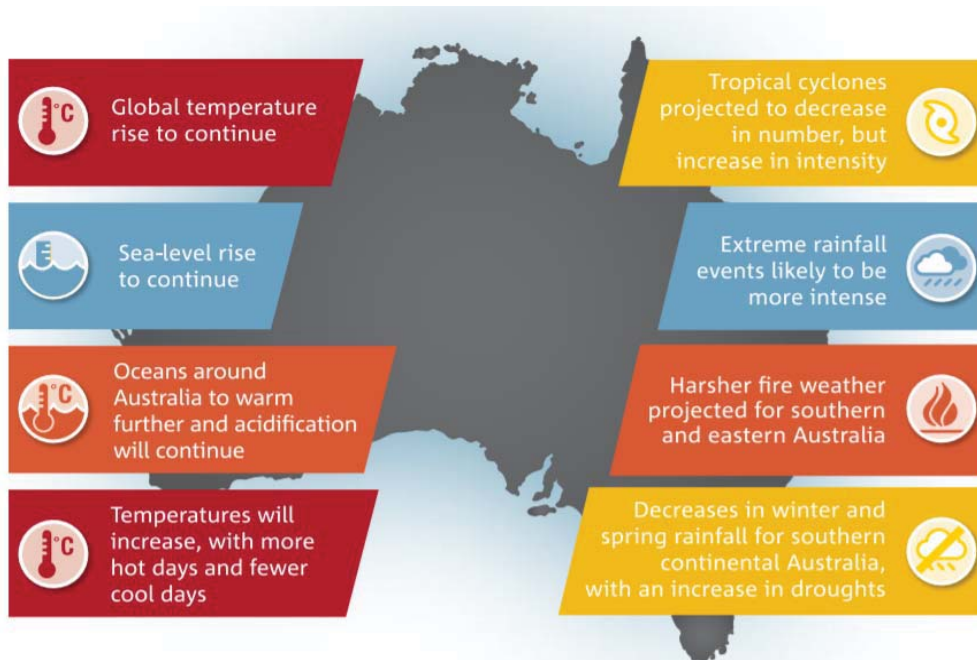


Image: Summary of climate change effects on Australia. Source: Bureau of Meteorology

⁶¹ For more information on the Queensland Government’s Climate Change Response, go to qld.gov.au/environment/climate/response

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APPENDIX A - Abbreviations, Acronyms and Websites

ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
AFMG	Area Fire Management Group
AHD	Australian Height Datum
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
DSDMIP	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
DITIDCG	Department of Innovation and Tourism Industry Development and the Commonwealth Games
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
EA	Emergency Alert
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
EWS	Early Warning System
FDR	Fire Danger Rating
FIC	Flood Information Centre
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
HazMat	Hazardous materials (in the context of emergency response)
ICC	Incident Control Centre
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
MBRC	Moreton Bay Regional Council
MNHHS	Metro North Hospital and Health Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Moreton Recovery Coordinator
MRG	Moreton Recovery Group

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NSP	Neighbourhood Safer Place
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QERMF	Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
RIDC	Regional Interdepartmental Development Committee
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situational report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure/s
SPP	State Planning Policy
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VQ	Volunteering Queensland
List Ends	

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APPENDIX B - Definitions

the Act	Queensland <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
Agency representative	An individual allocated to an incident from an assisting agency who has been delegated the authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident.
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
Chair	The person appointed by the Moreton Bay Regional Council as the chair of the Local Disaster Management Group.
Community	A group with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function. A social group which has several things in common, such as shared experience, locality, culture, heritage, language, ethnicity, pastimes, occupation, workplace, etc..
Community resilience	The adaptive capacity of its members to respond to and influence the consequences of disasters to continue an acceptable level in functioning and structure.
Consequence	The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. In the emergency risk management context, consequences are generally described as the effects on persons, society, the environment and the
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations and other resources to support an emergency/disaster management response. It involves the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisational, human and equipment) in an emergency.
Coordination Centre	A centre established at state, district or local government level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.
Council	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Disaster District	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district. The Moreton Disaster District covers the Moreton Bay Region.
Disaster management	The body of policy and administrative decisions and operational activities which pertain to the various stages of a disaster at all levels.
Disaster management functions	The services essential to managing the impacts and consequences of an event.
Disaster mitigation	The lessening or minimising of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event. The adverse impacts of natural hazards often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental and social policies and public
Disaster operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.
Disaster recovery	The coordinated process of supporting affected communities, families and individuals in the reconstruction of the built environment and the restoration of their emotional, social and economic wellbeing, as well as the natural
Disaster relief	The efforts to meet the immediate needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and life

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Disaster response	Actions are taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
Disaster response capability	The ability to provide equipment and a suitable number of persons, using the resources available to the Moreton Bay Regional Council, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, an emergency or a disaster in the Moreton Bay Region.
Disaster response operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster.
Disaster risk assessment	A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend. Disaster risk assessments include the identification of hazards; a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability, including the physical, social, health, environmental and economic dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities with respect to likely risk scenarios.
District Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the Disaster District Management Group.
Evacuation	The planned relocation of persons from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to safer areas and eventual return.
Event	An incident or situation, which occurs in a place during an interval of time.
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.
Guidelines	Guidelines about the preparation of disaster management plans, matters to be included in disaster management plans and other appropriate matters are developed under section 63 of the Act.
Hazard	A source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause loss. A potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment. An intrinsic capacity associated with an agent or process capable of causing harm.
HazMat	Hazardous materials (in the context of emergency response)
Inspector-General Emergency Management	A person appointed in accordance with the Act responsible for providing an assurance of public safety, through the establishment and implementation of an assurance framework.
Lean Forward	An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby; prepared but not activated.
Likelihood	A qualitative description of probability and frequency.
Local Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the Local Disaster Management Group.

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Local Disaster Management Group	The group is responsible for implementing the requirements of local government with respect to the development and implementation of disaster management arrangements for the LGA.
Mitigation	See Disaster mitigation.
MoretonAlert	An alert system provided by MBRC that sends alert messages to registered users about local disaster events via text, voice message and/or e-mail. The system complements existing warning mechanisms.
the Plan	Local Disaster Management Plan
Post-disaster assessment	Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event to improve the future development of mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system.
Preparedness	All activities are undertaken in advance of the occurrence of an incident to decrease the impact, extent and severity of the incident and to ensure more effective response activities.
Prevention	Regulatory and physical measures to ensure that emergencies are prevented, or their effects mitigated. Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies.
Primary Agency (or lead agency)	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
Reconstruction	Actions that have been taken to re-establish a community after a period of rehabilitation after a disaster. Actions would include the construction of permanent housing, full restoration of all services, and complete resumption of the pre-disaster state.
Region / the region	The area governed by the Moreton Bay Regional Council.
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.
Risk	The exposure to the possibility of such things as economic or financial loss or gain, physical damage, injury or delay, because of pursuing a course of action. The concept of risk has 3 elements, i.e. L x V x C: the Likelihood of something happening; the Vulnerability of the exposed element; and the Consequences or impact of the hazard occurring.
Risk management process	The systematic application of management of policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of communicating, consulting, establishing the context, and identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and reviewing risk.
Risk treatment	Strategies that aim to determine and implement the most appropriate actions to treat (control or mitigate) the identified inherent risk. These actions typically comprise both short and longer-term strategies to address immediate impacts and the resultant ongoing issues.
Stand down	The transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.
Stand up	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
Vulnerability	The degree of susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards. The degree of loss to a given element at risk or set of such elements resulting from the occurrence of a phenomenon of a given magnitude and expressed on a scale of 0 (no damage) to 1 (total loss).

APPENDIX C - Severe Weather Consequences

People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on physical wellbeing (illness, disease, injury or death) Impact on social wellbeing (isolation, missing persons, stranded, trapped, lifestyle disruption, inability to access clean water) Impact on psychological wellbeing (stress, irrational behaviour, risk of disease)
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or damage to vegetation and/or degradation of land Displace or loss/injury of fauna Contamination of water bodies and water quality impacts Increase in noxious pests/change in habitat areas Loss or disruption to the provision of environmental services
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interruption to business operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major - Top 5 (retail trade, construction, health care and social assistance, manufacturing, education and training) Minor - tourism and other sectors A decrease in business output Major - Top 5 (manufacturing, construction, health care and social assistance, retail trade, education and training) Minor - tourism and other sectors Disruption to or loss of transport and handling facilities/systems affecting the supply of goods, product, stock
Public Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of or reduced capacity to sufficiently respond to an event Disruption to staff through the loss or interruption of the provision of corporate services Reduced ability of elected officials to represent the constituents
Social Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent loss of cultural artefacts and data Social networks weakened and unable to assist the community The non-urban sector of the population may be temporarily unable to contact and be helped by social structures Loss or disruption to the provision of community services Inability to participate in community activities (e.g. sports, social clubs) Inability to function and/or provide services (e.g. support groups) Inability to interact with other communities
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or disruption to the provision and maintenance of public assets (roads, bridges, drainage systems, etc.) Damage, loss, disruption to the operation or provision of Critical infrastructure (trunk infrastructure); Power and water supply networks; Rail and road networks; Sewerage treatment plants/pump stations; Communications networks; Jetties, marinas, slipways and airports Damage, inundation or destruction (structural or internal) of Residential and non-residential buildings and Government buildings Medical and emergency facilities

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APPENDIX D - Emergency Contacts

SERVICE / ORGANISATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Life-threatening emergencies	Triple zero (000) for Police, Fire or Ambulance
Dept of Agriculture and Fisheries	13 25 23 (Animal and plant biosecurity alerts and advice)
Australian Red Cross - Register.Find.Reunite	1300 554 419 or 3367 7222
Crime Stoppers - Anonymous crime reporting	1800 333 000
Dept of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors - Support and financial assistance	1800 173 349 (Community Recovery Hotline)
Dept of Environment and Science	1300 130 372 (Wildlife emergencies)
Education Queensland - School closures	Contact your child's school, or go to the Dept website
Energex	13 19 62 (Emergency 24/7 Fallen power lines and electricity faults) 13 62 62 (Power outages)
APA Group - Gas Leaks and Emergencies	1800 427 532
GIVIT - donate goods and services	givit.org.au
Lifeline	13 11 14
Marine rescue	(07) 3408 7596
Moreton Bay Regional Council	(07) 3205 0555 (24 hours)
National Relay Service - hearing/vision impaired	133 677 (TTY voice calls) 1300 555 727 (speak and listen) 0423 677 767 (SMS relay)
National Security Hotline	1800 123 400
Optus	13 13 44
Poisons information	13 11 26
Policelink - Non-urgent property crime and incidents	131 444
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Triple zero (000) to report a fire or any emergency i.e. chemical incident or rescue
Queensland Health	13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84)
Road Closures: Department of Transport and Main Roads Moreton Bay Regional Council	13 19 40 (State roads) 3205 0555 (Local roads)
RSPCA QLD - Animal emergencies / injured animals	1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 625)
Rural Fire Service	Triple zero (000) to report a fire
State Emergency Service (SES)	132 500 (storm damage and flood assistance)
Telstra	13 22 03
Unitywater - Emergencies and faults	1300 086 489 (24 hours)
Vodafone	1300 650 410
Volunteering Queensland	1800 994 100

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Supporting Information

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HOSPITAL	ADDRESS	PHONE
Caboolture Hospital	McKean Street, Caboolture	5433 8888
Caboolture Private Hospital (adjacent to the public hospital)	McKean Street, Caboolture	5495 9400
Peninsula Private Hospital	George Street, Kippa-Ring	3284 8577
Pine Rivers Private Hospital	Dixon Street, Strathpine	3881 7222
Prince Charles Hospital	Rode Road, Chermside	3139 4000
Redcliffe Hospital	Anzac Avenue, Redcliffe	3883 7777

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APPENDIX E - Sources

- *Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003*
- *Queensland State Disaster Management Plan*
- *State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment 2017*
- *Queensland State Heatwave Risk Assessment 2019*
- *Queensland State Earthquake Risk Assessment 2019*
- *Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan for Climate Change*
- *Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework Risk Assessment Process Handbook*
- *Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland*
- *Queensland's Emergency Management Assurance Framework*
- *Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience*

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APPENDIX F - Document control and authorisation

In accordance with section 59 of the *Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act):

1. A local government may review, or renew, its local disaster management plan with the local government considers it is appropriate to do so.
2. However, the local government must review the effectiveness of the plan at least once per year.
3. Council reviews the effectiveness of the plan using the *Emergency Management Assurance Framework* through assurance activities to validate performance and through an annual disaster management exercise.
4. Minor amendments may be approved by the Coordinator Disaster Management. Significant changes, requiring a major or full plan amendment, will be endorsed by the Moreton Bay Region Local Disaster Management Group Chair and approved by Council.

Version	Date	Comments
1.0	8 April 2009	First publication Approved by LDMG and EMQ
1.1	2 March 2010	Amendment Approved by DDC 10 March 2010 Approved by Council
2.0	July 2011	Annual review and amendment
2.1	August 2011	Annual review and amendment Endorsed by LDMG 31 August 2013 Endorsed by DDC 13 September 2013 Approved by Council 18 October 2013
3.0	30 September 2013	Full review and amendment, including agency feedback, exercise evaluation and alignment with State guidelines Endorsed by LDMG 26 September 2013 Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 30 September 2013 Approved by Council 15 October 2013
3.1	30 November 2016	Partial amendment to capture the machinery of government and legislative changes Noted by Council 8 December 2016 Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 23 January 2017
4.0	1 September 2017	Full review and amendment to align with <i>Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF)</i> Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 31 August 2017 Endorsed by LDMG 5 September 2017 Approved by Council 12 September 2017
4.1	29 November 2018	Partial amendment to capture machinery of government and legislative changes Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 29 November 2018 Approved by Council 13 December 2018
5.0	7 February 2020	Full review and amendment to align with new legislation, policy and Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework. Establishment of Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangement supplementary document. Endorsed by LDMG Chair and DDC 22 January 2020 Endorsed by LDMG Members by Flying Minute 7 February 2020

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Authority to plan

This plan has been developed by and with the authority of, Moreton Bay Regional Council pursuant to *Sections 57 and 58* of the *Act*. The plan conforms to the State Plan guidelines, *Section 80(1)(b)* of the *Act* requires Council to approve its Local Disaster Management Plan.

The plan has been reviewed and accepted.

Superintendent William Graham

Queensland Police Service

District Disaster Coordinator - Moreton District Disaster Management Group

Date: / /

Councillor Peter Flannery

Moreton Bay Regional Council

Chair - Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Group

Date: / /

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#2 MBRC Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements



Moreton Bay Regional Council
Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements

December 2019
Version 1.0

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INTRODUCTION

The Moreton Bay Region is exposed to a wide range of Disaster Hazards and the Council, as detailed in the Local Disaster Management Plan. Council has developed detailed arrangements to support community understanding and provide useful information to community members as to how these hazards will be mitigated and managed appropriately. This document provides additional detail and information on Hazard-Specific Arrangements to supplement that provided in the Local Disaster Management Plan. This provides the community with a range of easily accessible documents, targeted appropriately to inform interested community members.

The MBRC Hazard-Specific Arrangements Supplement forms part of Council’s commitment to disaster management planning and ensures that Council has a coordinated and planned response to disasters.

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HAZARD-SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS - BUSHFIRE

The Moreton Bay Region is particularly vulnerable to bushfires. This section provides supplementary information on the responsibilities, considerations and activities required to prevent and mitigate the risk of bushfires. This information is provided in addition to the information provided in the LDMP.

Key responsibilities

The following agencies have responsibilities relating to bushfire management and contribute to the maintenance of this plan.

Entity	Specific Bushfire Responsibilities
LDMG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibility across the PRRR spectrum to enhance public safety Primary agency for public information related to bushfire management
QFES / RFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary agency for bushfire response Primary agency for post-bushfire “make safe” operations Primary agency for bushfire community education RFS to Chair the AFMG and the Regional Interdepartmental Development Committee (RIDC) to coordinate bushfire management Develop the regional Bushfire Mitigation and Readiness Plan Provide the LDMG with situational awareness of events and incidents
MBRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of bushfire prone areas and implementation of development controls to reduce bushfire risk under the region’s planning scheme Management of council-owned land including prescribed burns to reduce fuel loads Supporting agency for bushfire warnings in the region Supporting agency for public information Supporting agency for community education on bushfire risk, warnings, advice and support to landowners and bushfire preparedness Member of AFMG and RIDC
QPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead agency for post-bushfire disaster victim identification Supporting agency for bushfire warnings Supporting agency for bushfire management within the region Provide support to QFES Incident Control Centres (ICC) Member of RIDC
QPWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting agency for bushfire warnings in relation to fires in national parks and other state-owned reserves Supporting agency for public information regarding bushfire management of national parks and other state-owned reserves Provide support, as required, to QFES ICC when established Member of AFMG and RIDC
DTMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting agency for bushfire warnings in relation to fires and associated hazards along state and federal roads and transport corridors Supporting agency for public information regarding bushfire management in relation to fires and hazards along State and Federal roads and transport corridors. Member of AFMG and RIDC
Seqwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advice to the LDMG on bushfire impacts on strategic water assets Member of AFMG
Unitywater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advice public information relating to impacts of bushfire on water supply Member of AFMG
Energex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide representation on RIDC
Hancock Plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of the AFMG and RIDC

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All agencies are also responsible for bushfire mitigation for agency-owned land and assets. This includes fuel load reduction activities for agency-controlled areas. These responsibilities are part of individual agency core business and details are contained within agency documentation.

Bushfire prone areas

The Bushfire Prone Areas in Queensland mapped under the State Planning Policy (SPP) enable councils to identify areas of high-risk and very-high-risk and provide the basis for the application of additional controls to mitigate the bushfire risk. The Moreton Bay Region shows an increased risk in the western areas of the region where significant tracts of bushland and mountainous terrain exist. Small pockets of very high bushfire risk occur throughout the region.

While these bushfire hazard areas are mapped primarily for land use planning purposes, they are useful in identifying areas of high risk for general planning and mitigation purposes.

The SPP Interactive Mapping System is a repository for all Geographic Information System mapping that relates to matters of state interest under the SPP. Layers for bushfire hazards can be accessed allowing users to zoom in to individual parcels of land to view the general level of bushfire risk for that parcel of land. It should be noted that these layers are primarily for use as part of the Development Application process. However, they provide a useful tool to visualise the bushfire hazard across the region.

Summary of risk factors

The risk factors that may influence bushfire risk include:

- the region’s extensive areas of retained forest cover, particularly in the western parts, with connectivity into urbanised areas
- the proximity of bushland areas in the eastern parts of the region to urban populations (and an associated increased ignition risk)
- the high proportion of native vegetation that is fire-prone
- roads, overhead power lines, telecommunications equipment and other key

community infrastructure that is situated in positions where it can be cut or damaged by bushfires

- weather and climate conditions
- the proximity of bushfire-prone areas to isolated communities and the limited road network to support evacuation i.e. Mt Nebo/Mt Glorious
- limited access to fire-prone areas that may hamper bushfire mitigation and response
- general lack of community awareness of fire risk, fire behaviour, fire danger or how to prepare and respond to bushfire threats
- changing climate that may extend traditional bushfire seasons.

Mitigation strategies

Hazard reduction programmes

Each of the bushfire mitigation entities is responsible for planning, coordinating, undertaking and evaluating their own hazard reduction programs using their own resources, with support from other agencies and landowners as required.

Agencies and entities undertaking fire management activities must follow the relevant legislative and published guidelines:

- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009 – State Planning Policy*
- *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*
- *Fire and Emergency Services Regulation 2011*
- *Land Act 1994*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

Bushfire hazard reduction programs are usually conducted before the fire season and are aimed at reducing fuel loads in high and very high bushfire risk areas. They are typically conducted during the period February to August each year when conditions are suitable; although, burns may be undertaken outside this window subject to appropriate approvals.

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Education programs

Annual bushfire education programs utilise multiple strategies to communicate with the public and may include:

- use of traditional media outlets e.g. television, radio, newspapers
- agency websites
- social media including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, etc
- displays at public events and in public spaces

- community meetings (useful for high-risk communities)
- mailouts and provision of pamphlets, guidelines and other paper-based/electronic information products.

In addition, MBRC is an active member of the Brisbane Community Engagement Working Group, which facilitates a coordinated process with various agencies for collaborative prioritising, planning and delivery of bushfire and severe weather event community engagement activities across South East Queensland.

Bushfire - preparedness and planning

Community plans

Bushfire community plans for high-risk areas include the following:

- Community profiles (such as population, services, facilities, vulnerable persons, evacuation centres, neighbourhood safe zones, MoretonAlert groups, land usage)
- Arrangements for specific bushfire warnings (includes MoretonAlert, EA and early warning systems where fitted, such as Mt Glorious and Mt Nebo)
- Specific arrangements for the evacuation of the community, including evacuation routes and traffic plans (such as road capacity, travel times, traffic control points and possible traffic congestion points)

Community bushfire education and awareness

To prepare the community for the potential for bushfires and provide ways for residents to minimise their personal risk emphasis is placed on the following:

- The current seasonal outlook for bushfires including information on seasonal variations may apply e.g. High fuel loads, season rain outlooks, etc
- Information on fire weather to help educate the community on the conditions that are conducive to start and spread of bushfires
- The FDR system including where the community can access information on the current fire danger rating
- The system of fire controls e.g. permits and fire bans and the fire warden system
- Guidance on bushfire survival planning
- Bushfire warning systems
- Public information - the MBRC website details evacuation routes and evacuation centres
- Community and school presentations and information sessions, particularly in high-risk communities

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Bushfire - emergency communications

Effective communication across the community and between agencies is critical. This section outlines the emergency communication systems and outlines procedures for their use during bushfires.

Bureau of Meteorology - fire weather warnings

Wind, temperature, humidity and rainfall are weather elements that affect the behaviour of bushfires. In Australia, there is a system of assessing these in conjunction with the state of the available fuels to determine a "fire danger" or suppression difficulties. The BoM issues Fire Weather Warnings to alert the public when conditions are likely to be dangerous. QFES agencies in each jurisdiction determine FDR and, in some cases, declare fire restrictions or bans. The major trigger for QFES to increase their response level is when the FDR is 50+.

The information contained in Fire Weather Warnings includes:

- The local time, day and date that it was issued
- A description of the relevant meteorological conditions and FDR
- The area where weather conditions are conducive to the spread of dangerous fires
- The time for which it will be in effect

Fire Weather Warnings are distributed through the media, fire agencies and other key emergency service organisations. Warnings are normally issued in the afternoon for the following day so to be available for evening television and radio news broadcasts. Warnings are renewed at regular intervals and generally at the same time major forecasts are issued. However, warnings may be issued or amended and reissued at any time if a need is identified.

Bushfire warning messages

QFES is responsible for issuing bushfire warnings to affected communities during periods of increased fire risk. Bushfire warnings are issued by QFES and are disseminated by radio, social media and the Rural Fire Service website. There are 3 levels of warning issued for a defined area at risk of a bushfire event. They are Advice, Watch & Act and Emergency Warning.




		MoretonAlert issued by MBRC	Emergency Alert issued by QFES
 ADVICE MONITOR CONDITIONS.	This advice is issued when a fire or other related emergency has started; however, there is no immediate threat to the community.	Yes	No
 WATCH & ACT CONDITIONS ARE CHANGING.	When a Watch & Act warning is issued there is a heightened level of threat. The public are advised to be aware of the situation and take action to be prepared and protect yourself and your family.	No ¹	Yes
 EMERGENCY WARNING YOU ARE IN DANGER.	When an emergency warning is issued, people in the path of the fire are in danger and should take immediate action as recommended in the warning.	No ¹	Yes

Figure 1: Three levels of warning messages issued by QFES

¹MBRC will issue a MoretonAlert when no Emergency Alert is issued

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Mt Nebo / Mt Glorious early warning system

The Mt Nebo / Mt Glorious Early Warning System (EWS) is a purpose-built system dedicated to providing early warning to these communities. The EWS is designed to enhance the safety of the residents in the Mt Nebo and Mt Glorious areas. The use of sirens, roadside signage and SMS messages is designed to provide warnings to residents of the threat of bushfire.

The system comprises a siren with variable sounds and road signs. However, it is critical that residents living in this high-risk area develop a bushfire survival plan, register to receive weather alerts, and understand the actions to be taken if the alert sirens are sounded. Residents should always follow the advice of QFES and be ready to follow the actions provided to protect themselves, their families and their property.

Registering for MoretonAlert will ensure you receive up-to-date bushfire and severe weather advice. The Mt Nebo/Mt Glorious EWS does not negate the use of other emergency warning or alert systems.

Neighbourhood safer places

Other information for the use of NSPs:

- Firefighters may not be present, due to operational needs to fight the fire front elsewhere
- NSPs are not evacuation centres and do not have security measures or any other provisions or services
- NSPs do not cater for animals or pets
- NSPs do not provide meals or amenities
- People should not drive through fire-affected areas to get to a NSP
- NSPs may not provide shelter from the elements, particularly flying embers

For a list of NSP in the region, visit ruralfire.qld.gov.au.

Bushfire - Response

Primary responsibilities for bushfire response & community consequences

QFES is the primary agency for bushfire response - the actions necessary to combat the fire and minimise loss of life and damage to property. LDMG agencies may support QFES to minimise the community consequences of bushfires.

Scalable nature of bushfire response

Bushfire response is often escalatory in nature where increasing levels of response occur as a fire grows in size and intensity. This increasing level of response is driven by the FDR where small fires on low-risk FDR days will typically involve fewer resources than a similar fire on a high-risk FDR day. On high-risk FDR days, QFES will position resources in accordance with their preparedness levels and will apply a greater level of attack to fires to prevent dangerous and uncontrollable fires.

Moreton Bay region - bushfire preparedness level framework

The QFES bushfire preparedness level (BPL) framework provides the means to control QFES resources involved in combatting and coordinating responses to fires. It cannot, however, effectively manage the community consequences that may arise from bushfire events.

Equally, fire response operations for complex and dangerous fires may require significant resources from the community and the state. The Bushfire Preparedness Level Activation Table provides a summary of the actions and notifications that are triggered as increases in the Moreton Bay Region BPL are notified to MBRC.

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While QFES operations may escalate over time, the requirements for support from disaster management arrangements may also escalate. As complex or dangerous bushfires develop, or where the FDR poses a potential risk of such fires developing, it will be necessary for other agencies to become involved to support fire response operations and to manage community consequences. Other entities in the region have firefighting responsibilities within defined areas including QPWS, MBRC and Hancock Plantations.

QFES bushfire response framework

QFES manage bushfire response operations through a framework of initial response teams, Forward Control Points, ICCs and Regional Operation Centres.

Provision of liaison officers

Liaison Officers from agencies such as QFES and QPS may be deployed to both the ICC and council to facilitate improved communication and decision making at both centres.

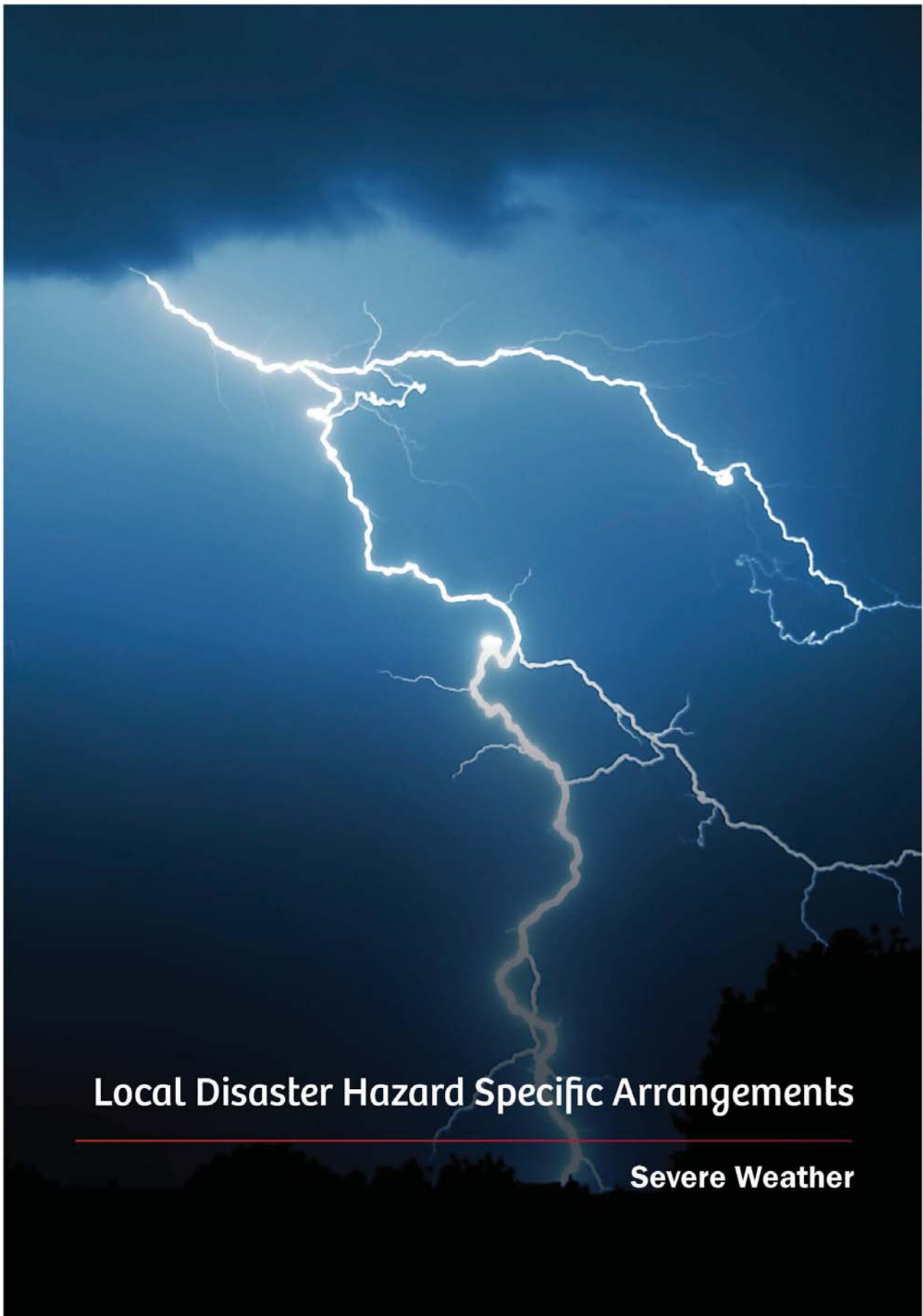
Media management

Media Management during large scale, dangerous bushfires is particularly critical to ensure public messages and bushfire warnings are delivered effectively. QFES maintain their own media management arrangements for bushfire response. Council's media staff also play a crucial role in coordinating and delivering public messages and bushfire warnings.

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Bushfire preparedness level activation table:

Actions/Notifications	Bushfire Preparedness Level (BPL)				
	BPL 1	BPL 2	BPL 3	BPL 4	BPL 5
Generic Staff & Agency Actions	Business As Usual	Maintain Situational Awareness	Notify staff and partner agencies	Notify all staff and partner agencies	State-led notifications to all regions and contact with all partner agencies
Weight of Initial Fire Response		Normal response	Increase initial response	Maximise initial response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum resource readiness Disaster declaration
Community Warnings		Additional resources identified	Additional resources verified	Optimum resources activated (staged where appropriate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimum resources activated State-led Community Warnings
Fire Permits		Ensure adequate fire permit conditions	Consider cancelling of fire permits	Consider Fire Ban	Local Fire Bans
Incident Command Centre Readiness		Alert	Alert	Standby	Standby
Regional Operations Centre Readiness		Maintain Situational Awareness	Alert / Standby	Activated	Activated
LDMG Arrangements		Maintain Situational Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stand Down LDCC Alert Identify staff availability Very High Fire Danger Rating (FDR), consider placing fire management and evacuation centre staff 'on-call' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert LDCC Lean Forward Develop staff rosters Severe FDR, place fire management and LDCC / Evac Centre 'on-call' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lean Forward / Stand Up LDCC Stand Up Activate 'on-call' roster Consider regional reinforcement request
DDMG Arrangements		Stand Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stand Down Maintain Situational Awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain situational awareness keep DDMG informed Consider DDMG alert level based on FDR and current incidents occurring in/around District Consider operating from LDCC/DDCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider DDMG activation status based on incidents and FDR Maintain situational awareness and co-locate at LDCC/DDCC Establish regular communication with QFES



Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements

Severe Weather

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HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS - SEVERE WEATHER

Each year, on average, severe weather is responsible for more damage and cost to the insurance industry than tropical cyclones, earthquakes and bushfires combined. This section provides supplementary information on the responsibilities, considerations and activities required to prevent and mitigate the risk of Severe Weather in the Moreton Bay Region. This information is provided to support effective preparation for, management and coordination of Severe Weather responses, in addition to the information provided in the LDMP.

Key responsibilities

The following agencies have responsibilities relating to severe weather hazard management, response and recovery activities:

Entity	Specific Severe Weather Responsibilities
LDMG	The LDMG has overarching responsibility for severe weather hazard management to enhance public safety.
MBRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary agency for severe weather response. • Undertaking flood studies, preparing, & maintaining flood mapping & modelling. • Floodplain & land use management and environmental assessments. • Community education, staff training & exercises. • Road closures. • Stormwater & catchment management. • Public warnings for potential or actual severe weather. • Clearing debris from public assets. • Assisting the community as required regarding storm debris removal. • Activating resources and operational centres for disaster response and recovery. • Opening and managing evacuation centres.
QPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting agency for public information and warnings. • Policing of road closures as required. • Assistance with policing road closures as required. • Support to evacuations as required. • Coordination of search and rescue operations.
QFES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting agency through the provision of swift water rescue capability. • Response to vehicle accidents, building collapse, hazardous materials, search & rescue.
SES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm damage response. • Assist with search and rescue. • Flood response operations.
DTMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting agency for flood warnings and public information on flood events in relation to State/Federal roads and major transportation corridors. • Road closures for State roads.
Seqwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of the North Pine Dam in accordance with its 'Flood Operation Manual'. • Providing advice to the LDMG on the impact of proposed releases that may affect downstream communities.
Energex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public information regarding power outages and restoration times. • Restoration of impacts on electricity supply.
BOM	Provision of generalised storm and flood warnings for coastal rivers Note: the BOM does not provide Flood Warnings for the Pine and Caboolture Rivers due to the relatively fast nature of flooding in these areas.

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Entity	Specific Severe Weather Responsibilities
DCCSDS	Provision of Human/Social support to storm and flood-affected people and communities as required.
Queensland Health	Provision of public health information in relation to health and safety during severe weather events.
Australian Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in evacuation centres and recovery management as required. Provide outreach services.

Flood - hazard-specific information

The Moreton Bay Region is affected annually by severe weather that can deposit large amounts of rain in the river and creek catchments resulting in riverine flooding, flash flooding and overland flows which can have a significant impact on communities.

Flooding general characteristics

Very high tides can also cause flooding in coastal areas and can exacerbate inland flooding by disrupting river and creek outflows. Flooding in the region occurs quickly as the water drains from the mountainous areas in the west of the region. The relatively narrow nature of the floodplain means that flooding occurs quickly after heavy rain and generally recedes within a day.

Flooding is often the result of a slow-moving thunderstorm, cyclone or east coast low that results in heavy rainfall in a relatively short period of time. Catchment areas, creeks and river systems and drainage infrastructure unable to cope with the large volume of water may result in localised flooding.

Areas which have historically been affected by river/creek flooding are the older developed areas. Many of these areas were constructed prior to the development of the current minor/major drainage standards and therefore, drainage capacity for larger rainfall events was not included in the design. Key locations where this occurs are Burpengary, Caboolture, Morayfield, Dayboro and Woodford. The impacts from flooding in these areas are increased for older structures, constructed before the improved building codes were implemented.

Types of flooding in the region

The region is particularly prone to flash flooding and overland flows. Flash flooding occurs when soil absorption, runoff or drainage cannot adequately disperse intense rainfall. The most frequent cause of flash flooding is slow-moving thunderstorms. These systems can deposit extraordinary amounts of water over a small area in a very short time.

Overland flow is generally shallow fast-moving stormwater that may carry debris during intense rain events.

Most flooding is dependent on rain falling within the region’s catchments, although there are isolated catchments outside the region that can contribute to potential flooding. Warning times for flooding in the region are generally considered extremely short with timeframes of about 6-9 hours between rainfall events. Some localities may be subject to fast flood conditions of less than 2 hours between heavy rain and flooding conditions.

Riverine flooding in the areas of Caboolture and Pine Rivers is a less common threat; although, major floods have been experienced in these river systems.

River/Stream catchments

A total of 14 separate drainage catchments are located within the region including the Pine and Caboolture Rivers, the headwaters of the Mary River, the Stanley River (a major tributary of the Brisbane River) and numerous large creek catchments. Some of these catchments straddle the boundary of the region. This means there is 630km² of additional catchment area that is located outside the region, which may contribute to the floodplains located within the region. The catchment area, therefore, has a total footprint of 2,700km².

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The 14 catchment basins in the region are:

- Caboolture River (CAB)
- Hays Inlet (HAY)
- Lower Pine River (LPR)
- Brisbane Coastal (BCC)
- Bribie Island (BRI)
- Byron Creek (BYR)
- Burpengary Creek (BUR)
- Mary River (MAR)
- Neurum Creek (NEU)
- Pumicestone Passage (PUM)
- Redcliffe (RED)
- Sidling Creek (SID)
- Stanley River (STA)
- Upper Pine River (UPR)

Possible flooding scenario characteristics

According to the BoM (2012), major flooding in the region requires large-scale rainfall situated over the Pine and Caboolture River catchments. When the North Pine Dam is at full capacity, overflow may occur, and inundation of the Petrie is likely. The likelihood of flooding in the catchment is as follows:

- Average catchment rainfalls more than 200mm in 12-hours cause minor to moderate flooding in both the Pine and Caboolture catchments. This flooding may lead to minor traffic difficulties as well as the inundation of low lying areas.
- Average catchment rainfalls more than 300mm in 12-hours may cause major flooding. Rises in stream height may severely affect traffic capabilities and may affect houses and businesses on a widespread level. Releases from the North Pine Dam spillway during flood events usually result in the closure of Young's Crossing Road.

Information relating to MoretonAlert flood warning groups and associated gauges is available on the Council website moretonbay.qld.gov.au.

Flood categories

The flood categories, as categorised by the BoM are:

Minor flood: May cause inconvenience. Low-lying areas next to watercourses are likely to be inundated. Minor roads may be closed, and low-level bridges submerged. In urban areas, inundation may affect some backyards and buildings below floor level as well as bicycle and pedestrian paths. In rural areas, removal of stock and equipment may be required.

Moderate flood: In addition to the above, the area of inundation is more substantial. Main traffic routes may be affected. Some buildings may be affected above the floor level. Evacuation of flood-affected areas may be required.

Major flood: In addition to the above, extensive rural areas and/or urban areas are inundated. Many buildings may be affected above the floor level. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and major road and traffic routes closed. Evacuation of flood-affected areas may be required. Utility services may be disrupted.

Extreme flood: This causes inundation of houses and business premises and is beyond the current 1 in 100-year flood level used to control development levels. The general evacuation of people from significantly populated areas is likely to be required. Inundation up to the maximum footprint of the floodplain corresponding to probable maximum flood is considered very unlikely to occur but may be possible.

Flash flood: The BoM describes flash flooding as situations where the rain to flood time is less than 6 hours. As with the locations where river/creek flooding occurs, it is typically the older developed areas which are subject to flash flooding. The short duration of flash flooding events makes them harder to predict and more difficult to provide warnings. Flash flooding is considered the most dangerous form of flooding and the most likely to cause loss of life.

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Summary of risk factors

The risk factors that may influence flood risk:

- The nature of flooding in the region is characterised by the short interval between intense rainfall caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or east coast lows and resultant flood impact
- Generally, this interval is between 6 to 9 hours but for some areas of the region is less than 2 hours
- The reduction in warning time increases the need for early activation of flood prediction and response capabilities
- Older, developed areas of the region are more vulnerable to flash flooding caused by the inability of existing drainage structures to cope with large rainfall events
- Large numbers of people live in these older areas and flooding is likely to have a greater effect on people in these older developed areas
- Many roads within the region may be affected by flooding and may need to be closed to ensure public safety
- The rapid onset of flooding means that many roads may need to be closed in very short time frames
- The short duration of flooding across the region dictates the need for well- developed post-flood operations procedures including damage assessment, disaster relief services, debris clearance and clean-up
- Changing climate that may lead to greater intensity in storms with higher levels of short duration rainfall could increase the flood risk across the region

Flood - hazard mitigation & risk reduction

This section outlines the hazard mitigation and risk reduction measures to reduce flood vulnerability. Minimising or mitigating the flood risks to life and property is generally achieved in three ways:

1. **Property modification** – by modifying or removing existing buildings and infrastructure and/or by imposing controls on future development (e.g. planning scheme and development controls).
2. **Flood modification** – by modifying the behaviour of the flood itself (capital works, drainage improvements and local building protective measures).
3. **Response modification** – by modifying the response of the population at risk to better cope with a flood event (flood prediction & warnings, community education and preparedness, emergency response plans, etc).

Flood mitigation strategies

Mitigation through planning schemes - property modification

A flood or overland flow hazard area is a zone that is considered likely to be impacted by flooding and overland flow that will impact on the community in a significant way.

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Under the SPP, areas that have been identified as flood or overland flow prone require additional development controls to reduce flooding risk. Applications for development in these areas are to be assessed against the following requirements:

- Avoids natural hazard areas or mitigates the risks of the natural hazard to an acceptable or tolerable level
- Supports, and does not unduly burden, disaster management response or recovery capacity and capabilities
- Directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids an increase in the severity of the natural hazard and the potential for damage on the site or to other properties
- Maintains or enhances natural processes and the protective function of landforms and vegetation that can mitigate risks associated with the natural hazard
- Facilitates the location and design of community infrastructure to maintain the required level of functionality during and immediately after a natural hazard event

The MBRC Planning Scheme outlines provisions and development controls that relate to the level of risk for premises. Free Flood Check Property Reports and further information on flooding is available online in Council's Flood Check webpage and Council's Overland flow path overlay Council's Flood Hazard Overlays. These documents are available online at moretonbay.qld.gov.au.

Mitigation through hazard reduction programs - flood modification

Flood modification involves changing the characteristics of the land or flood-proofing buildings to eliminate or reduce flood hazards. Flood modification can include property owners undertaking local drainage improvements on their properties to avoid or minimise flooding risk. These may be permanent works or temporary in nature, such as the laying of sandbags to provide protection to the property. Correct installation of sandbags is critical to ensure they are effective. Sandbag locations, availability and instructions for the correct use of sandbags are available online at moretonbay.qld.gov.au.

Mitigation through community education programs

Council is an active member of the Brisbane Community Engagement Working Group to facilitates various agencies in the planning and delivery of severe weather community engagement activities across South East Queensland.

LDMG annual review community flood awareness & safety education programs

The LDMG periodically reviews the efforts of relevant agencies in delivering community flood awareness and safety education.

MBRC flood information centre

During a flood event, the MBRC Drainage Waterways and Coastal Planning unit activates the Flood Information Centre (FIC), to provide all flood information to the Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC).

Memorandum of understanding

The BoM, in accordance with an MOU with Council, operates a flood warning system for the Pine and Caboolture Rivers, based on the network of rainfall and river height stations.

Floodplain risk management framework

Council has developed a risk management framework to help ensure that floodplains within the region are managed for the long-

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term benefit of the community, hazards to people and infrastructure are minimised, and environmental values of the floodplain are protected. The framework is designed to meet the following broad principles:

- All levels of government and the local community know and accept their responsibilities for managing flood risk
- All relevant agencies provide aid to the community in recovering from the devastating impacts of flooding
- Flood risk and flood behaviour is understood and considered in a strategic manner in the development decision-making process
- Land use planning and development controls minimise both the exposure of people to flood hazard and the potential damages to property and infrastructure

- A broad range of floodplain management measures are assessed across a broad range of floods up to the Probable Maximum Flood
- Floodplain management measures appropriate to the location and acceptable to the local community economically, socially and environmentally are used to manage flood risk
- All relevant agencies work in partnership to provide flood forecasting and warning systems
- Emergency response arrangements that cope with the impacts of flooding on the community considering the available flood intelligence

Council maintains a Flood risk management framework available for public access on its website moretonbay.qld.gov.au.

Flood - response

Primary responsibilities for flood response

Council is the primary agency for flood management and has the following key strategies for flood response operations.

Provision of warnings and public information

Specific flood warnings follow to warn people who may be significantly affected by flooding may need to be undertaken. An example may include door-knocking campaigns by council staff or emergency services where public safety may be jeopardised in areas of high flood risk. Other information issued may include:

- road closures, traffic diversions and reopening of closed roads
- public safety messages
- opening of evacuation centres
- likely duration of flood events
- anticipated clean-up operations and information on property clean-up and safety advice
- information on the council operations and the operations/activity of key supporting agencies.

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Heatwave - hazard-specific information

As defined by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), a heatwave is “three days or more of high maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location”. Heatwaves have the potential to kill more people than any other hazard in Australia. They can also cause economic losses through livestock and crop loss, damage to roads, transport infrastructure, bridges and essential services.

Maximum temperatures in the region typically occur between November and February; however, excessive heat can occur between October and March. January is the most common month where heatwave conditions are experienced. The mean annual temperature in the region has risen by 0.2 degrees centigrade per decade since 1960, and the predicted rise in temperature by 2070 is three degrees centigrade.

The level of individual discomfort is determined by the following factors:

- Meteorological: air temperature, humidity, wind and direct sunshine
- Cultural: clothing, occupation and accommodation
- Physiological: health, fitness, age, level of acclimatisation

Impacts of high temperatures, above 35 degrees centigrade include:

- heat exhaustion
- increased mortality among people with vulnerabilities
- reduced food crops
- increase in plant diseases and pests
- reduced water supply
- increased bushfire hazards.

The Queensland State Heatwave Risk Assessment 2019 (SHRA) represents the most comprehensive analysis of future climate risk undertaken for a natural hazard risk assessment in Queensland and is available at disaster.qld.gov.au.

Heatwave - response

Queensland Health is the primary agency responsible for managing the effects of a heatwave in our region.

The LDMG will provide support to Queensland Health as required, to reduce the effects on residents. This may include providing temporary shelters from the heat and public information.

Heatwave - emergency communications

Queensland Health in conjunction with the LDMG and State Government agencies will provide warnings and public information relating to heatwave events.

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Storm - hazard-specific information

The region averages between 20 and 25 thunder days each year. On each of these days, there are often up to five individual storm systems involved. In summary:

- The thunderstorm 'season' is usually October to April
- The predominant storm approach direction is from the south-west
- The typical forward speed of storms is 40 km/hr
- Approximately 30% of severe storm days involve severe hail
- Tornadoes occur on average about 1 day per year in the region

Historically, a total of 33 cyclone events that passed within 200km of the region have been recorded over the past 100 years. Apart from strong winds, these systems bring intense storms and heavy rainfall over wide areas and produce extensive localised and regional flooding.

It is expected that climate change could result in an increase in the severity of cyclones and associated severe thunderstorms and possibly extend their tracks southward. Projected southward shifts in the primary regions of cyclone development through the coming century could result in a greater cyclone impact within the region in the future.

Although a thunderstorm is typically only about 10km across and exists for only 30 minutes or so, severe storms can have devastating impacts due to structural damage, flooding and disruption to infrastructure. Hail causes the greatest proportion of the damage, accounting for nearly half the total losses from severe storms. Severe winds can be associated with severe storms. Recent severe localised thunderstorm events experienced in the region have proved that they can cause significant community disruption and damage.

Severe thunderstorms bring Destructive Winds over limited areas as well as intense rainfall that can cause localised flash flooding. The characteristics of Destructive Winds include gusts over open flat land of between 125-164 kilometres per hour.

These wind speeds are associated with Category 2 Tropical Cyclones and can cause:

- minor house damage
- significant damage to signs, trees and caravans
- damage to crops
- risk of power failure
- small craft to break their moorings.

Lightning strikes that reach the ground ('forked lightning') can spark fires and cause electrocution. Hailstones can form in a thunderstorm and have been recorded to become larger in size than cricket balls across Queensland.

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Thunderstorms can bring intense rainfall that can exceed 200mm/hr, provided enough humidity exists. Flash floods often result from such a deluge where a relatively confined area receives most of the rain, but the drainage and runoff characteristics on the ground can also determine the area of greatest impact (see Hazard Specific Arrangements – Flood).

There is a high risk to the community should a very rare, high-intensity severe storm move across populated areas.

The most significant impact of storms in our region is severe wind, even without rainfall or hail occurring. No part of the region is immune. Rural areas are more likely to suffer the impact of severe wind and hail than urban centres. However, when a severe storm does hit in an urban centre the damage and economic losses can be considerable.

Summary of risk factors

The factors that may influence storm risk include:

- a lack of public knowledge and understanding of the risks posed by severe storms
- the characteristic rapid formation and movement of an individual or multiple storm cells across the region making localised predictions difficult and limiting the issue of timely warnings
- inadequate maintenance of homes and businesses that increases the risk of property damage due to storm impact
- lack of public knowledge of where to seek assistance in the event of loss of life, injury or damage to property
- road closures due to vehicle accidents, wind debris or localised flooding limiting operational response and pose a public safety risk to the travelling public.

Storm - hazard mitigation & risk reduction

Strategies used within the region in response activities are aimed at delivering effects needed by the community in a timely manner. They include:

1. Provision of community education and awareness of storm risks.
2. Encouraging the community to enhance their resilience to protect life and property.
3. Provision of timely warnings of potential and actual severe storms that pose a threat within the region.
4. Early activation of emergency services and council operations staff to provide timely responses.
5. Provision of evacuation centres.

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LDMG storm mitigation strategies

Community education and awareness programs

Council, with support other LDMG agencies, is responsible for defining and delivering storm awareness and safety programs. Key elements of these include:

- general information on storm risks in the region
- preparations that the community can undertake to improve their resilience to storm events
- general advice on storm safety (avoiding flooded areas, safety from lightning)
- How and where the community can access severe weather and storm warnings from sources such as the Council Disaster Portal and BoM
- where to access additional information or seek assistance before, during and after storms. For example, seeking SES assistance for storm damage.

Mitigation through the provision of public warnings

Providing timely public warnings of severe storms is critical to ensure the community is aware of the storm risk and can take precautionary and preventative action for personal safety and protection of property. The BoM is the primary agency responsible for the provision of severe weather and storm warnings.

Severe thunderstorm warnings are provided by the BoM when thunderstorms are expected to produce dangerous or damaging conditions. Severe weather warnings are also issued for land gales and destructive gusts or flash flooding.

Warnings may not provide much advance notice (maybe less than 15 minutes). Warnings are usually issued only after evidence of severe thunderstorms has been received. There can also be delays in communications systems and in getting the warning broadcast by radio and TV.

Severe thunderstorms should not be expected to occur everywhere in the warned area or for the entire period covered by the warning.

Warnings can only be effective if people take appropriate protective actions.

Mitigation through response plans

Considerations include:

- the LDMG/LDCC is to provide strategic direction and coordination of the response between multiple agencies
- opening of evacuation centres as required to provide support to people displaced by the storm event
- Council’s operational response teams including road closure crews
- SES activated to provide storm damage assistance to the community
- QPS to provide additional public safety and traffic management functions as required
- Energex to manage and restore electricity supply disrupted by the storm event
- QFES to provide response crews to a range of emergency situations including traffic accidents, Urban Search & Rescue; swift-water rescue
- conduct of interagency damage assessment in impacted areas.

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Storm - preparedness & planning

The onset of storm events dictates that the LDMG and response agencies maintain an ongoing preparedness to respond to short notice severe weather. Elements of readiness include:

- activation of resources such as the LDCC and FIC
- engagement with the Disaster District for possible District support requirements
- mobilisation of emergency services agencies
- pre-positioning of signage at strategic locations
- stocking of sand and sandbags at designated locations
- planning and preparation for specific response operations at known high-risk locations
- planning for the potential closure of roads, schools and public facilities
- planning for the opening of evacuation centres including preparing resources needed for their operation
- provision of public warnings and public information to prepare the community
- the stocking of critical supplies such as fuel, generators and storm damage supplies by key agencies
- provision of assistance to move vulnerable people to areas of safety
- aiding the community to remove potential wind-borne debris through the provision of increased waste removal services
- undertaking key asset protection measures on public assets.

LDMG review of annual community storm awareness and safety education programs

The LDMG periodically reviews the collective efforts of all relevant agencies in delivering community storm awareness and safety education throughout the year with a focus on increasing community awareness prior to the storm season.

Storm - emergency communications

Effective emergency communications across the community and between agencies are critical due to the fast-moving nature of storm events. For the various public information warnings and information issued during a storm event, please refer to the Public Information and Warnings section located under 'Disaster Management Operations' in the Plan.

Storm – response

The LDMG has overall responsibility for managing severe storm response and manages this through the following strategies:

1. Early activation of resources to prepare for, plan and coordinate disaster operations, as well as the transition to recovery.
2. Provision of timely and accurate public warnings and information.
3. Effective and timely management of storm-related disaster operations.

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4. Appropriate resourcing to deliver road closures, diversions and associated signage, clearance of storm debris, search and rescue and provision of evacuation centres.

Storm - relief & transition to recovery

Most storm events will not require a formal recovery effort. However, major or catastrophic storm events will likely require a comprehensive recovery phase. In such cases, it is vital that the transition from disaster operations to recovery is planned and implemented seamlessly, through the following strategies:

1. Effective planning for post-storm operations that establishes the priority of effort across the region.
2. Undertaking timely and coordinated storm damage assessments.
3. Timely clearance of debris and other hazards from public assets (roads, bridges, culverts, etc).
4. Re-opening of closed roads and providing up to date public information.
5. Providing timely assistance to the community for clean-up operations in storm-affected areas.
6. Providing appropriate and timely disaster relief to people impacted by the storm.
7. Formal handover procedures from disaster operations to recovery.

Planning post-storm operations during the response phase

Some areas may have little impact while other areas may have small pockets of devastation. In some cases, there may be many areas that require clean-up, debris removal, infrastructure inspections and safety assessments that will require the setting of clear priorities based on available resources.

Timely and coordinated storm damage assessment and reporting processes

Damage may occur to public assets, businesses, and private residences. Council is the lead agency for damage/safety assessments for public assets such as bridges, culverts, local roads. QFES may undertake assessments of damage to business and private homes. Assessment of damage to utilities will be undertaken by the operators of those utilities e.g. Unitywater, Energex, etc. These assessments provide a comprehensive understanding of the overall storm impact.

Timely clearance of debris and other storm-related hazards from public assets

Debris clearance is required from public assets before these can be properly inspected, deemed safe and returned to normal use. In addition, storm debris may include hazardous materials that pose a safety risk to the public or the environment.

Timely re-opening of roads including public information

A priority task in post-storm operations is the re-opening of closed roads. Closed roads can have a significant economic impact on a region as well as causing significant inconvenience to the travelling public. Public expectations are high that roads will be re-opened as soon as possible.

Coordination between debris clearance teams and asset safety assessors is required to minimise delays in re-opening roads/bridges, etc.

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Provision of assistance to the community for clean-up operations

The removal of storm debris and storm damaged goods from homes and businesses is primarily the responsibility of the owner. However, storm events can cause significant damage and the community will often require assistance in the removal and clean-up of damaged goods after an event.

Clean-up operations can only commence when it is safe for home/business owners to return to their properties after a storm. Community safety may be affected by the nature of storm debris e.g. sewerage or by electrical safety concerns or lack of access due to excessive amounts of debris on roads.

Provision of appropriate disaster relief to people impacted by storming

It is important to identify vulnerable people that may have been impacted by the storm event and put in place measures to provide appropriate disaster relief to those who require support.

Where significant impact on business and industry has occurred, it is important that some form of economic outreach led by council’s Planning and Economic Development Directorate be undertaken to determine possible economic impacts and to enable economic recovery issues to be identified and addressed.

Storm Tide - Hazard Specific Information

A storm tide is a rise in seawater that occurs during a cyclone or storm. High rainfall associated with a storm may also cause river and creek rises. A storm tide that coincides with river or creek flooding may disrupt normal outflows leading to increased flooding upstream.

Storm tide is not the same as a tidal wave (which is a towering wall of seawater which comes crashing into shore). A storm tide comes in like a rapidly rising tide, but it can be extremely dangerous and destructive.

Key responsibilities

This section outlines the key agency responsibilities for storm tide management in the region.

Entity	Specific Storm Tide Management Responsibilities
LDMG	Prepare relevant plans to manage possible storm tide events
MBRC	The primary agency for storm tide mitigation through the provision of storm tide modelling & mapping (including evacuation zones) and managing development under the MBRC Planning Scheme in accordance with the SPP. In addition, Council is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community education and public information regarding storm tide risks Provision of public warnings to affected communities based on storm tide advice received from the BoM Road closures in storm tide affected areas as required for public safety Provision of community support including evacuation support to people affected by storm tides Assisting in the recovery of storm tide affected communities
QPS	Police public safety and property security Supporting agency for the dissemination of storm tide warnings Supporting agency for public information on storm tide impact or potential impact Assistance with the policing of road closures as required Support to evacuations as required

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Entity	Specific Storm Tide Management Responsibilities
QFES	Supporting agency for flood response through the provision of swift water rescue capability as required Coordination of SES support to assist with storm tide warnings and evacuations as required
Energex	The primary agency for the maintenance of electricity supply before, during and after storm tide impacts
BoM	Monitoring the progress of cyclones, east coast lows and other severe weather events and issuing Cyclone, Storm and Storm Tide Warnings as necessary Being available to provide technical warning advice to the LDMG before and during a storm tide event
DES	Monitoring water levels using a network of storm tide gauges Liaising with the BOM to confirm the information in Storm Tide Warnings. Being available to provide technical advice on storm tide to the LDMG before and during a storm tide event
DCCSDS	Provision of Human/Social support to storm tide affected persons and communities as required
Queensland Health	Provision of Health Public Information in relation to health and safety during storm tide events
Red Cross	Support in Evacuation Centre Management as required

Storm tide - hazard mitigation and risk reduction

This section outlines the hazard mitigation and risk reduction measures applied within the region to reduce the effects of a storm tide event. Preventing a storm tide is not possible and measures that reduce the impact of such events must be applied.

Minimising or mitigating the storm tide risks to life and property can generally be achieved in two ways:

- **Property modification** – identifying properties at risk and by modifying or removing existing buildings and infrastructure and/or by imposing controls on future property and infrastructure development (e.g. Coastal Hazards Overlay and Code and storm tide inundation mapping)
- **Response modification** – by modifying the response of the population at risk to better cope with a storm tide event. Such measures include:
 - o storm tide prediction and warnings
 - o community education and preparedness.

Emergency response plans including the identification of storm tide evacuation zones to ensure timely and effective evacuation from areas at risk of storm tide inundation.

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Below is a list of suburbs in the region that may be affected by a storm tide event (note many of these suburbs experience only minor storm tide effects that do not pose a significant threat to people and property).

Banksia Beach	Elimbah - North East	Petrie
Beachmere - North East	Godwin Beach	Redcliffe
Beachmere - North West	Griffin - North	Rothwell
Beachmere - South	Griffin - South	Sandstone Point
Bellara	Kallangur	Scarborough
Bongaree	Kippa-Ring	Strathpine
Brendale	Lawnton	Toorbul East
Burpengary East - North	Mango Hill	Toorbul West
Burpengary East - South	Meldale	Welsby - North East
Caboolture - North East	Morayfield - North East	Welsby - North West
Caboolture - South East	Murrumba Downs	Welsby - South East
Clontarf	Newport	Welsby - South West
Deception Bay - North	Ningi - East	White Patch
Deception Bay - South	Ningi - North West	Woody Point
Donnybrook - North	Ningi - South West	Woorim - North
Donnybrook - South	North Lakes	Woorim - South

Community education programs

Council, with support from other agencies as required, is responsible for defining and delivering storm tide awareness and safety programs. Key elements of a community storm tide awareness and safety education program include:

- general information on the storm tide risk in the region to increase community awareness of areas that are subject to seawater inundation
- the promotion of the storm tide mapping available on the council website
- ensuring the community can access severe weather, tidal information and storm tide warnings including the BoM, Moreton Alert, Road Conditions Report etc
- provision Storm Tide safety information detailing the measures at-risk communities should observe during potential storm tide events, specifically the requirement for evacuations from areas of high risk.

Community storm tide awareness and safety education programs utilise multiple strategies to communicate with the public and may include:

- Use of traditional media outlets e.g. television, radio, newspapers
- Agency websites
- Social media including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, etc
- Displays at public events and in public spaces
- Community meetings (useful for high-risk communities)
- Mailouts and provision of pamphlets, guidelines and other paper-based or electronic information products

The LDMG reviews the efforts of agencies in delivering community hazard awareness and safety education throughout the year. This ensures a focus on increasing community awareness prior to the storm season.

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Storm tide - preparedness and planning

Storm tide poses a potentially grave risk to people and property and may lead to death by drowning. It is therefore critical to ensure that appropriate preparedness and response arrangements are in place to provide adequate warnings and undertake evacuations from storm tide areas where people may be at risk. These 2 imperatives underpin the LDMG preparedness and planning strategies which are:

1. Rapid dissemination of location-specific warnings to people and communities that may be at risk of a storm tide.
2. Early evacuation of people from defined storm tide evacuation zones as required to preserve life.

Storm tide warnings to people at risk

The BoM will issue warnings when the predicted tides are expected to exceed Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT) as part of their suite of severe weather/tropical cyclone warning products. Council is the primary agency for ensuring that affected communities within the region are provided with adequate warning of any storm tide risk once the BoM has issued warnings of tides above HAT. Other agencies such as QPS and QFES may assist Council in ensuring warnings are disseminated to people at risk.

Methods for delivering such warnings include, but are not limited to:

- broadcast by television and radio (possibly in conjunction with the use of SEWS)
- warnings to defined Alert Groups using MoretonAlert
- activation of EA Campaigns

- warnings issued on Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc)
- door-knocking campaigns in high-risk areas (by council staff, SES, etc)
- use of public address/loud hailer systems in high-risk areas.

Early evacuation of people from defined storm tide evacuation zones

Storm tides can cause fatalities and the only effective treatment of this risk is to remove people from a place of danger to a place of relative safety. Evacuations from high-risk storm tide zones may be required to preserve life.

Key considerations for storm tide evacuations include:

- **Accuracy of predictions:** In the early stages of a storm tide event, storm tide estimates are a rough approximation due to the limitations of the science behind predicting these events. As the forecast accuracy increases, the time available to evacuate diminishes.
- **Time available:** Any evacuation should be completed before wind conditions prohibit safe movement. For planning purposes, the winds reaching this threshold are most likely to occur 3 to 12 hours before the cyclone centre crosses the coast, though earlier onsets are possible depending on the size and speed of the cyclone. For a cyclone, the outer ellipse on tropical cyclone track maps shows the distance of 100km/hr wind gusts from coastal centres.
- **Associated flooding:** Coincidental river flooding may increase the height and extent of tidal penetration in some localities.

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Storm tide - response

If not previously activated during the weather event, the LMDG and the LDCC will be activated for storm tide response operations.

The 3 operational phases of the storm tide warning system include:

- Initial storm tide warning
- Subsequent storm tide warnings
- Final storm tide warning

The issue of an initial storm tide warning is the trigger for the activation of the LDMG / LDCC to undertake planning and implementation of disaster operations specific to the storm tide threat. Subsequent storm tide warnings may indicate a change in the time, extent and size of any predicted storm tide and may require adjustments to disaster operational plans and public information.

Key response strategies for storm tide

The key strategies for any storm tide response are as follows:

1. Clarify the storm tide threat
2. Determine possible evacuation requirement
3. Determine public warning requirements
4. Implement evacuation plans including the opening of evacuation centres
5. Implement public safety arrangements
6. Provide public information about the event

The strategies are not sequential in nature and may be conducted concurrently. Each is discussed further in the paragraphs below.

Clarify the storm tide threat

In addition to defining the potential localities that may be affected and the size of the storm tide at those locations, Council will consider that subsequent storm tide warnings may change the size, scope and extent of the predicted storm tide. Planners will need to adjust response plans accordingly.

Determine possible evacuation requirements

Reference to evacuation maps and land use data for evacuation zones will assist in determining the likely impact of any storm tide event. Note that more than 1 evacuation zone may be affected.

Determine public warning requirements

Once the BoM advises the community through their standard warning products that tides are expected to exceed HAT, the LDMG must implement a public warning and information campaign to ensure people at risk are appropriately informed.

Implement evacuation plans including the opening of evacuation centres

The LDCC will consider the potential for evacuations based on storm tide predictions from the BoM and should strive to make early assessments of evacuation needs to enable the mobilisation of required people and resources to operate evacuation centres.

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Provide public information regarding the event

Public information may include details of:

- road closures, traffic diversions and reopening of closed roads
- public safety messages such as 'If its Flooded, Forget It'; or public health warnings relevant to the impact of seawater inundation
- the opening of Evacuation Centres

- the likely duration of flood events
- anticipated clean-up operations and information on property clean-up and safety advice
- information on the council operations and the operations/activity of key supporting agencies.

All public warnings and information must include details on where the public can seek further information.

Storm tide - relief and transition to recovery

This section supplements the strategies and requirements detailed in the LDMP and the Recovery Plan for the conduct of post-storm tide operations including the provision of relief services and the transition to recovery.

LDMG strategies for transition to recovery

Storm tides in the region are likely to be of relatively short duration, although remnant inundation in low-lying areas may remain for several days. This short event duration means that post-impact operations including the provision of effective and immediate relief services to those affected must be planned early in the response phase to avoid unnecessary delays. It also dictates the need for a rapid transition to recovery after the storm tide (and associated storm/cyclone) has passed. Planning for this transition must coincide with disaster operations.

The passing of the immediate storm tide threat is the trigger for the commencement of post-storm tide operations. It should be noted that impacts might vary across the region. Planning for the provision of relief services, clean-up operations and restoration of services needs to take this variability into account and priorities for post-inundation operations must be established early.

The LDMG strategies for immediate storm tide operations are:

1. Effective planning for post-inundation operations that establishes the priority of effort in affected areas.
2. Undertaking timely and coordinated damage assessments and reporting on impacted areas.
3. Timely clearance of debris and hazards associated with the event from public assets (roads, bridges, culverts, etc).
4. Re-opening of closed roads and providing up to date public information on the opening of roads.
5. Providing timely assistance to the community for clean-up operations in affected areas.
6. Providing appropriate and timely disaster relief to people impacted by the event.
7. The conduct of formal handover procedures from disaster operations to recovery.

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Planning post-storm tide operations during the response phase

Seawater inundation will generally recede in some areas more quickly than in others and it is important to identify those areas where post-disaster operations can be undertaken while waiting for seawater to recede in other areas. In some cases, there may be many areas that require clean-up, debris removal, infrastructure inspections and safety assessments that will require the setting of clear priorities for effort based on available resources.

A post-event operational plan should be developed as early as possible to:

- Assess timings when seawaters are likely to recede in key areas along the coastline to define a geographic priority of effort
- Establish the areas where post-event damage and safety assessments are required in priority order
- Define the post-event assessment process to be applied including resources needed for damage/safety assessments, timeframes for assessment and reporting and analytical processes to be used to produce effective damage assessment intelligence
- anticipate areas where community support is likely to be needed, either for the provision of disaster relief services or for the assistance required by the community to support clean-up
- outlines the resources and timeframes necessary for the removal of debris and other storm tide related hazards from public assets
- anticipate when re-opening of closed roads is likely to occur.

While Council is considered the lead agency for post-disaster damage/safety assessments, debris and hazard removal and support to the community for clean-up operations, other agencies may provide a supporting or contributing role. For example:

- QFES may be required to assist in providing resources to hose down seawater debris from key facilities such as sporting complexes, etc.
- DCCSDS may be required to provide community support to storm tide victims.

The plan may need to be routinely updated and further developed during disaster operations as additional information and damage assessments are received. The plan should be distributed to all agencies that have a contributing role in post-storm tide event operations.

Timely and coordinated storm tide damage assessment and reporting processes

All damage/safety assessments need to be coordinated and collated to develop a comprehensive understanding of the overall impact.

Additionally, some analytical effort of damage reporting is required to identify trends or associated issues that may arise because of specific damage. For example, the time taken to re-open roads may impact on business cash flow for businesses on that road.

The LDCC should ensure that damage assessment reporting processes allow for the capture and analysis of all major damage impact so that effective planning for recovery can be undertaken.

Timely clearance of debris and other storm tide related hazards from public assets

Storm tide events will likely create large volumes of debris that will need to be cleared from public assets such as roads, bridges, culverts, etc. Often this clearance is required before these assets can be properly inspected,

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deemed safe and returned to normal use. In addition, debris may include hazardous materials that pose a safety risk to the public or the environment.

In large storm tide events, there is likely to be a large volume of debris that requires clearance. Disposal of significant quantities of debris may pose additional issues and the impact on regional waste management facilities and arrangements should be considered.

Timely re-opening of roads including public information

The reopening of roads usually requires clearance of debris and the conduct of road safety inspections before the road can be re-opened after significant inundation. Coordination between debris clearance teams and asset safety assessors is required to minimise delays in re-opening roads.

Provision of assistance to the community for clean-up operations

Considerations for assisting the community to clean-up after a storm tide event include:

- Provision of kerbside/street waste collection bins that can be used to deposit damaged goods;
- Provision of assistance in hosing down mud, silt and other debris from property e.g. QFES may be able to assist with RFS water tankers and hoses to clear away large volumes of mud/silt from affected homes, community or sporting facilities; and
- Provision of advice on:
 - o removal of dangerous goods e.g. asbestos;
 - o disposal of spoilt food;
 - o electrical safety to homes/businesses affected by inundation including required safety inspections;

- o cleaning tips of cleaning mould and fungus caused by the effects of flooding; and
- o health and safety measures to prevent injury/illness when working in affected areas e.g. hygiene tips, use of personal protective equipment, etc.

Clean-up operations can only commence when it is safe for home/business owners to return to their properties after a storm tide event. Community safety may be affected by the nature of storm tide debris e.g. sewerage or by electrical safety concerns or lack of access due to excessive amounts of debris on roads. Initial damage assessments of storm tide affected areas should consider the safety of people to return to their homes/businesses to commence clean-up operations.

Provision of appropriate disaster relief to people impacted by storm tide

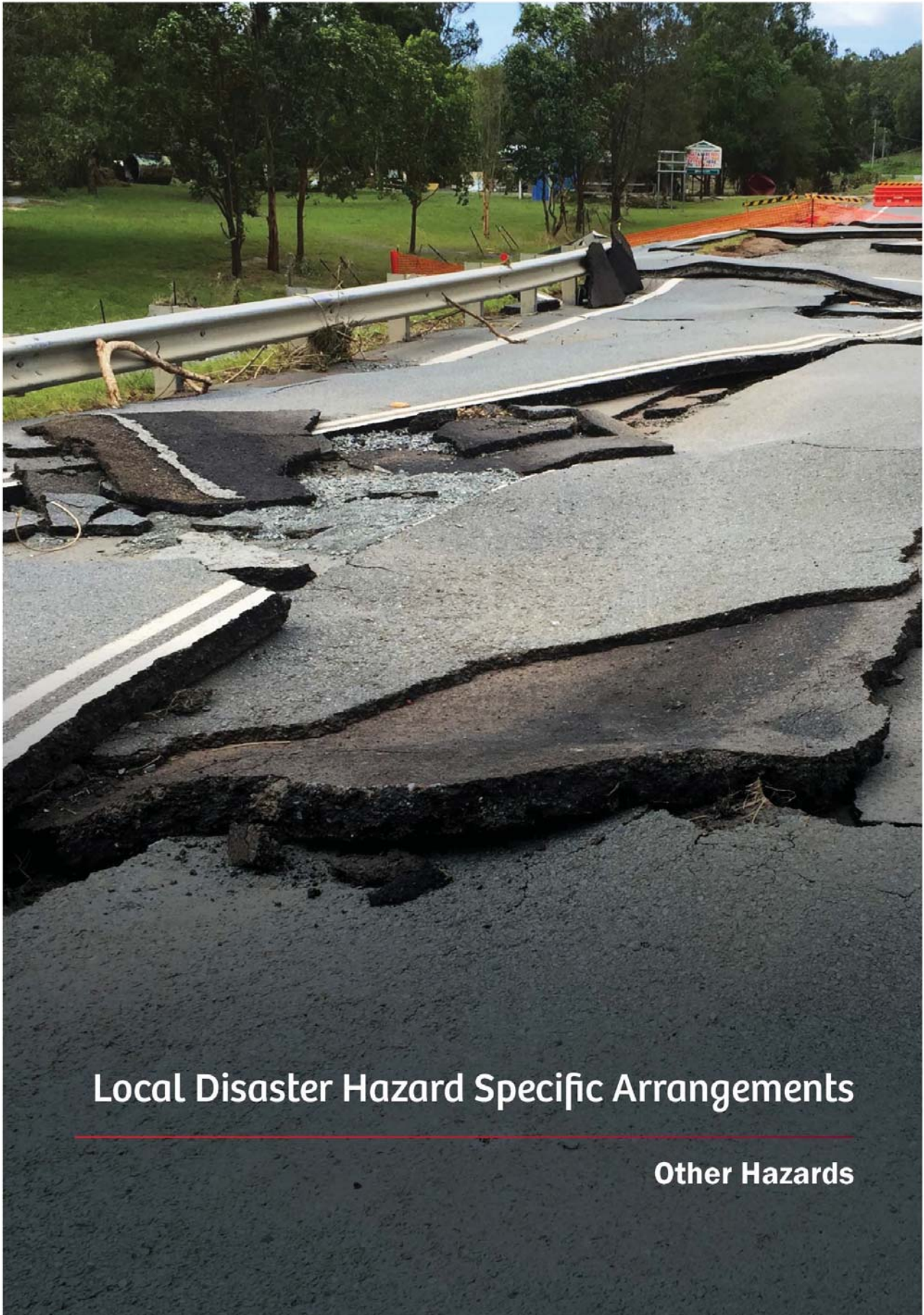
It is important to identify vulnerable people that may have been impacted by the event and put in place measures to provide appropriate disaster relief to those who require support. Outreach activities are coordinated through the DCCSDS. The purpose of outreach operations is to identify vulnerable people and their needs.

Where significant impact on business and industry has occurred, it is important that some form of economic outreach led by Council to determine possible economic impacts and to enable economic recovery issues to be identified and addressed.

Formal handover from disaster operations to disaster recovery

The Moreton Recovery Group will develop detailed recovery plans to address the needs of the community following a storm tide event.

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)



Local Disaster Hazard Specific Arrangements

Other Hazards

OTHER HAZARDS

Earthquake and tsunami

An earthquake offshore may produce a tsunami or a tidal wave. People living or working in areas potentially affected by a tsunami need to know that they should move to safer areas if a tsunami warning is issued for their area.

The BoM issues land inundation warnings to advise people to move at least 10-metres above sea level or at least one kilometre away from all beaches and the water's edge of harbours and coastal estuaries.

For further Tsunami information, visit: Queensland Government - [Tsunami information page](#)

Major fire

A major fire is a fire that occurs within a built-up area, in contrast to a bushfire which occurs in a rural setting. Major fires within the region's urban settings have the potential to injure or kill large numbers of people due to the higher density of residents. Fires may spread to surrounding buildings and people may become trapped, overcome by smoke and unable to escape. Buildings within the region are regulated in terms of the Building Code of Australia, which sets the standards of building work in Australia.

QFES is the primary agency of fire services in our region, responsible for responding to major fires involving buildings, vehicles, hazardous materials and vegetation.

For further information, visit: [Queensland Fire and Emergency Services](#)

Pandemic

A pandemic could occur over a prolonged period (over a year) and in several ways. There may be rolling outbreaks of disease and periods where the disease is quite dormant. Its effects could be catastrophic causing geographic widespread death and illness nationally and internationally, and temporary changes in many areas of the region. In the past, pandemics have significantly altered society including the near-eradication of some communities and entire nations have been decimated. The entire population of the region is at risk to a pandemic, with the aged care sector, hospitals and schools having a higher than average exposure risk. The high incidence of commuters and users of public transport travelling to/from Brisbane CBD, as well as the numerous community events, increases the risk of infection and spread of disease in these areas.

For further information, visit: [Queensland Health - Pandemic Influenza](#)

ITEM 4.7 - LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - REGIONAL - A19635126 (Cont.)

Document control and authorisation

Requirements and review

The Hazard-Specific Arrangements supplement document will be reviewed by Council on an annual basis to ensure alignment with governing legislation, documentation and the best available information at the time from a range of sources including Local, State, Federal and International centres of best practice in Disaster Hazard Arrangements, as deemed appropriate.

Council reviews the effectiveness of this supplement in concert with the Local Disaster Management Plan using the Emergency Management Assurance Framework through assurance activities to validate performance and through an annual disaster management training programme.

Minor amendments may be approved by the Coordinator Disaster Management. Significant changes, requiring a major or full plan amendment, will be endorsed by the Moreton Bay Region Local Disaster Management Group Chair and approved by Council.

Version	Date	Comments
		First publication
1.0	November 2019	Approved by Moreton Bay Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Ref: [A19487672](#)

The following list of supporting information is provided for:

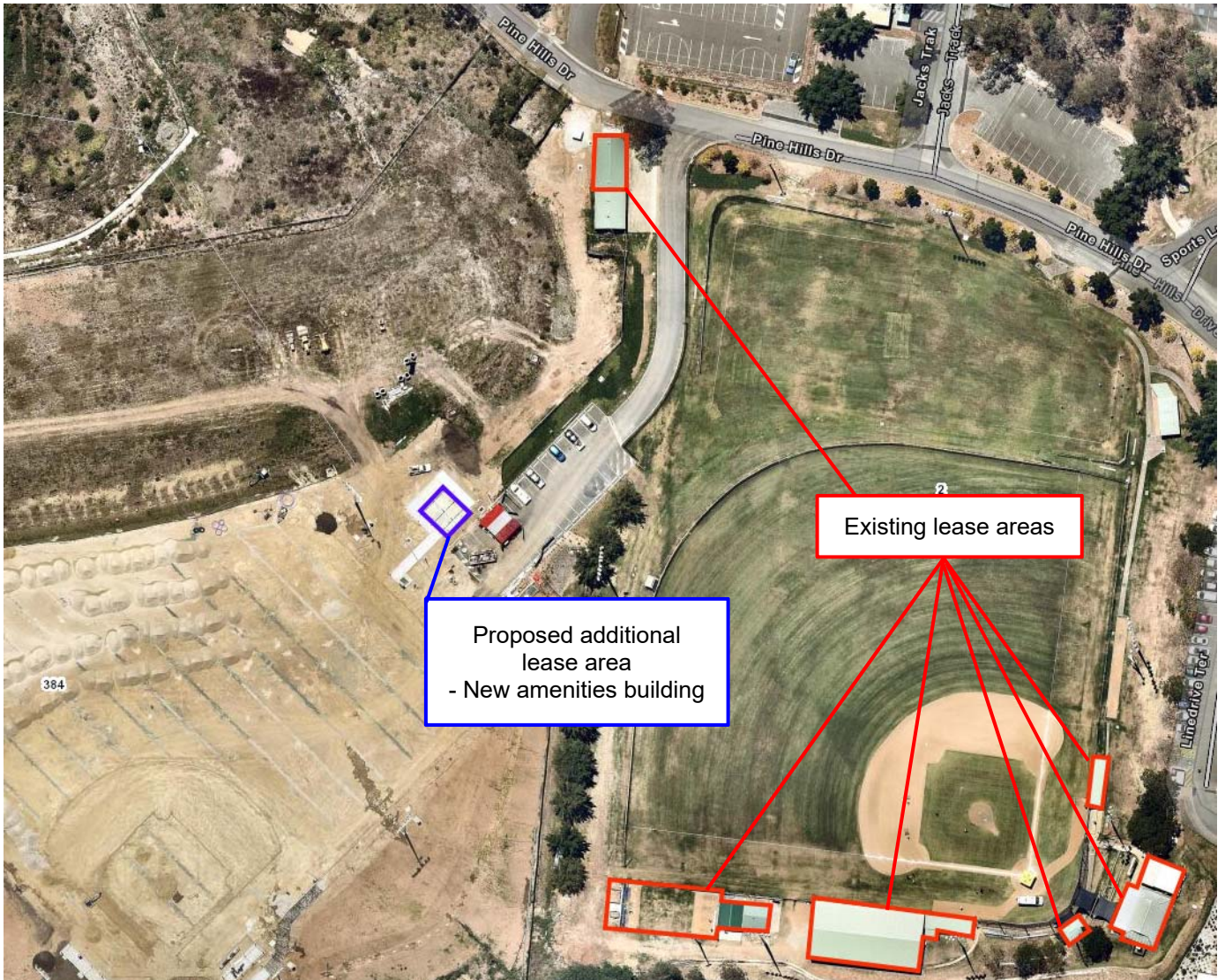
ITEM 5.1

NEW LEASE - PINE HILLS LIGHTNING BASEBALL CLUB INC - DIVISION 10

#1 Pine Hills Lightning Baseball Club Inc - Existing lease areas and proposed additional lease area.

ITEM 5.1 - NEW LEASE - PINE HILLS LIGHTNING BASEBALL CLUB INC (Cont.)

#1 Pine Hills Lightning Baseball Club Inc - Existing lease areas and proposed additional lease area.



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Ref: [A19527358](#)

The following list of supporting information is provided for:

ITEM 5.2

NEW LEASE - BEACHMERE RUGBY LEAGUE FOOTBALL CLUB INCORPORATED - DIVISION 2

#1 Beachmere Sports Complex - Proposed lease area

ITEM 5.2 - NEW LEASE - BEACHMERE RUGBY LEAGUE FOOTBALL CLUB INCORPORATED (Cont.)

#1 Beachmere Sports Complex - Proposed lease area



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Ref: [A17533604](#)

The following list of supporting information is provided for:

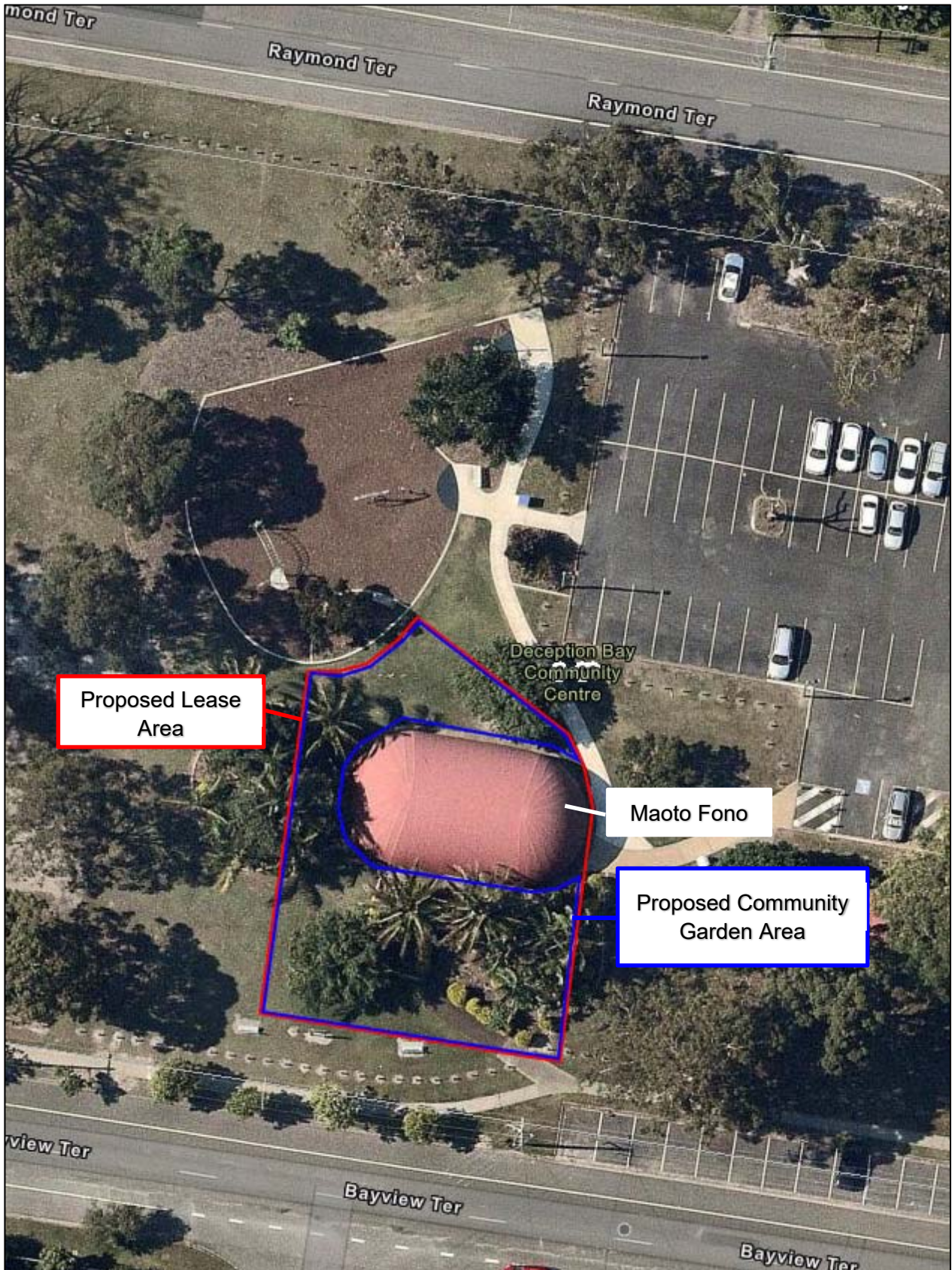
ITEM 5.3

NEW LEASE - AIGA SAMOA ASSOCIATION NORTH BRISBANE INC - DIVISION 2

#1 2 Raymond Terrace, Deception Bay - proposed lease area - Maoto Fono and surrounding area

ITEM 5.3 - NEW LEASE - AIGA SAMOA ASSOCIATION NORTH BRISBANE INC - DIVISION 2 (Cont.)

#1. 2 Raymond Terrace, Deception Bay - proposed lease area - Maoto Fono and surrounding area



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Ref: A19635108 & A19638196

The following list of supporting information is provided for:

ITEM 5.4

**COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND
IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL**

#1 Policy Directive 2160-024 Community Lease Renewals

#2 Policy Directive 2160-026 Community Leasing - Improvement Works and Area Amendments

ITEM 5.4 - COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL - A19634450 (Cont.)

#1 Policy Directive 2160-024 Community Lease Renewals



Policy Directive: 2160-024

Community Lease Renewals

Head of Power

Local Government Act 2009

Related Legislation

Land Act 1994

Objective

To establish the process through which the renewal of Leases established under Council's Community Leasing Policy (No. 2150-079) will be reviewed, assessed and determined.

Definitions

Lease means a lease granted in accordance with Council's Community Leasing Policy (No. 2150-079).

Officer means an officer of the Council.

Renewal means provision of a fresh Lease over council owned or controlled land which the lessee currently occupies under an executed Lease with Council.

Major Lease Area Amendment means an amendment to an existing Lease area which is not a Minor Lease Area Amendment.

Minor Lease Area Amendment means an amendment to an existing Lease area which will:

- if the Lease area is being increased:
 - not increase the gross floor area of the Lease by more than 20%; and
 - not be more than 250m² in size.
- (if the Lease area is being reduced) be wholly within the footprint of the existing Lease.

Application

This policy directive applies to the renewal of all Leases executed under the provisions of Council's Community Leasing Policy 2150-079.

Directive

The renewal of Leases executed under the provisions of Council's Community Leasing Policy (No. 2150-079) will be applied for, assessed, considered and communicated by Council utilising the following six stage process. Whilst Council will endeavour to complete these stages in the timeframes referenced below, it is acknowledged that the circumstances related to each Lease renewal, and other circumstances from time to time, may require Lease renewals to be considered on alternative timelines.

Stage 1 - Application for Renewal

Approximately nine (9) months prior to the expiry of a community Lease, the lessee will be contacted by Officers from Council's Community Services, Sport & Recreation Department to seek confirmation that they are seeking renewal of their Lease with Council.

ITEM 5.4 - COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL - A19634450 (Cont.)



Policy Directive: 2160-024 - Community Lease Renewals

Should a renewal be sought, the lessee will be provided with a Lease Renewal Application Form. This form will collect key information from the lessee that will be utilised to inform future stages of the Lease renewal process.

Information to be collected during this stage includes, but may not be limited to:

- Current office bearers;
- Memberships (Incl. membership composition and trends);
- Facility utilisation and activation;
- Future plans for facility expansion and/or embellishment;
- Proposed Lease area amendments; and
- Audited financial statements.

Stage 2 - Officer Consultation

Upon receipt of the completed Lease Renewal Application Form, consultation with relevant internal stakeholder units will be undertaken. The following units will be consulted as a minimum, however depending on the Lease renewal being considered, other internal stakeholders may also be consulted:

- Sport and Recreation;
- Parks and Recreation Planning; and
- Building Operations.

Through this consultation process, feedback will be sought regarding any relevant information or objections Officers may have regarding the requested Lease renewal.

Stage 3 - Assessment

Following the internal Officer consultation, a qualitative assessment of the Lease renewal application will be undertaken based on the below criteria.

Table 1. Lease renewal assessment criteria

No.	Criteria	Considerations
1.	Facility utilisation and activation	An assessment of the extent to which the lessee utilises and activates the Lease area for its objects. Information including but not limited to, membership, hours of use and hire to other organisations will be considered.
2.	Community benefit	Alignment of the operations / services of the lessee to identified community needs and benefits.
3.	Facility development	Consideration of any completed and/or planned improvements to the facility.
4.	Maintenance	The extent to which the facility has been appropriately maintained by the lessee. Asset condition information will also be obtained from Building Operations unit for consideration.
5.	Financial viability	An assessment of the lessee's financial health will be undertaken. Where necessary, this will be undertaken in consultation with Accounting Services.
6.	Lease compliance	Consideration of the lessee's performance with respect to their Lease obligations during the preceding Lease term(s).
7.	Strategic land or facility use	Consideration of any strategic opportunities for Council regarding future use of the land and /or facilities.
8.	Area of occupation	Consideration of any Lease area amendments that may be required to appropriately reflect the lessee's area of occupation.

ITEM 5.4 - COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL - A19634450 (Cont.)



Policy Directive: 2160-024 - Community Lease Renewals

At the conclusion of this assessment process, a recommendation regarding the renewal request will be formulated by Officers from Council's Community Services, Sport and Recreation Department.

Stage 4 - Divisional Councillor Consultation

Following the formulation of a Lease renewal recommendation, consultation will be undertaken with the Divisional Councillor(s) to seek feedback on the recommendation.

Stage 5 - Renewal Determination

Where both the officer's recommendation and the Divisional Councillor(s) support the Renewal application, a Renewal will be issued in accordance with Table 2 below.

Table 2. - Issuing of Lease Renewals

Tenure Type	Area Amendment	Approver
Lease	No area amendment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive Officer (CEO), or his/her delegate, under delegated authority from the Council; or (if the delegate sees fit) Council resolution at a General Meeting.
	Minor Lease Area Amendment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO, or his/her delegate, under delegated authority from the Council; or (if the delegate sees fit) Council resolution at a General Meeting.
	Major Lease Area Amendment	The Renewal will be subject to a Council resolution at a General Meeting.

Where either the Officer's recommendation or the Divisional Councillor(s) does not support the Renewal of the subject Lease, the matter will be brought to a Council Workshop for discussion with Council. Any subsequent decision regarding the Renewal will be subject to a Council resolution.

To ensure that all Councillors remain informed of community leasing renewal applications received and approved under delegated authority to the CEO, a regular communiqué will be provided by Officers to all Councillors.

Stage 6 - Lessee advice

Following the Renewal Determination stage (approximately 6 months prior to Lease expiry), the lessee will be advised by way of formal correspondence from Council's Community Services, Sport and Recreation Department of the outcome of their Lease renewal application.

Related Documents

Community Leasing Policy - 2150-079
Community Leasing Renewal Application Form

Review Triggers

This policy directive will be reviewed for applicability, effectiveness, and consistency with relevant legislation, Council resolutions, and other Council documents. Reviews of this policy directive will occur as required, or at least once every two years.

ITEM 5.4 - COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL - A19634450 (Cont.)



Policy Directive: 2160-024 - Community Lease Renewals

Responsibility

This Policy Directive is to be:

- (1) implemented by the Manager Community Services, Sport and Recreation; and
- (2) reviewed and amended in accordance with the "Review Triggers" by Manager Community Services, Sport and Recreation.

Policy Directive: 2160-024		Official Version: A19114647	
Document Control			
Version / Reviewed	Version Adoption (Council meeting-Minute Page / CEO-date) Reviewed (revision comment)	Date	Word version reference
Version 1	General Meeting (19/2076)	17.9.2019	A19065540
Version 2	DRAFT	xx.xx.2020	

ITEM 5.4 - COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL - A19634450 (Cont.)

#2 Policy Directive 2160-026 Community Leasing - Improvement Works and Area Amendments



Policy Directive: 2160-026

Community Leasing - Improvement Works and Area Amendments

Head of Power

Local Government Act 2009

Related Legislation

Land Act 1994

Objective

To establish the process through which requests to undertake improvement works, including those requiring area amendments, under Council's Community Leasing Policy (No. 2150-079) will be reviewed, assessed and determined.

Definitions

Improvement Works Application means an application by a tenant to construct improvements or make alterations to Council owned or controlled land under the provision of Council's Community Leasing Policy (No. 2150-079).

Lease means a lease granted in accordance with Council's Community Leasing Policy (No. 2150-079).

Licence means a contractual right to occupy or use Council owned or controlled land without any legal right to exclude all others.

Major Lease Area Amendment means an amendment to an existing Lease area which is not a Minor Lease Area Amendment.

Minor Lease Area Amendment means an amendment to an existing Lease area which will:

- if the Lease area is being increased:
 - not increase the gross floor area of the Lease by more than 20%; and
 - not be more than 250m² in size.
- (if the Lease area is being reduced) be wholly within the footprint of the existing Lease.

Officer means an officer of the Council.

Permit means a trustee permit to occupy under the Land Act 1994.

Tenant includes a permittee and licensee.

Application

This policy directive applies to all Improvement Works Applications received under the provisions of Council's Community Leasing Policy 2150-079.

Directive

Tenants under the provisions of Council's Community Leasing Policy (2150-079) must submit an Improvement Works Application (IWA) to obtain Council consent for any proposed improvements or alterations. IWAs will be assessed, considered and communicated by Council utilising the following seven stage process.

ITEM 5.4 - COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL - A19634450 (Cont.)



Policy Directive: 2160-026 - Community Leasing - Improvement Works and Area Amendments

Stage 1 - Application for Improvement Works

At any time, a Tenant may make an IWA to seek Council's consent to make an improvement or alteration to a Lease, Licence or Permit area.

Information will be collected from the Tenant which will include, but not be limited to the scope of the proposed works and a detailed site plan.

Stage 2 - Identification of area amendments

Upon receipt of the completed application, officers will identify whether:

- In the case of a Lease, the proposed improvement works would require a Minor Lease Area Amendment or a Major Lease Area Amendment; or
- In the case of a Licence or Permit, the proposed works would require an amendment to the relevant Licence or Permit area.

Stage 3 - Officer consultation

Following the identification of any required area amendments, consultation with relevant internal stakeholder units will be undertaken regarding the proposed improvement works. The following stakeholders will be consulted as a minimum, however depending on the application being considered, other internal stakeholders may also be consulted:

- Sport and Recreation Unit;
- Parks and Recreation Planning Unit; and
- Building and Facilities Planning Unit.

Through this consultation process, feedback will be sought regarding any relevant information, or objections officers may have regarding the application.

Stage 4 - Assessment

Following consultation with internal stakeholders, a qualitative assessment of the IWA will be undertaken based on the below criteria:

Table 1. - IWA assessment criteria

No.	Criteria	Considerations
1.	Activation	An assessment of the extent to which the Tenant currently utilises and activates the Lease, Licence or Permit area for its objects.
2.	Community benefit	The extent to which the proposed improvement or alteration would benefit the Tenant's operations and the community.
3.	Tenure compliance	Consideration of the Tenant's performance with respect to their existing tenure obligations, including maintenance of any relevant facilities.
4.	Financial viability	Consideration of the Tenant's financial health and ability to deliver the project.
5.	Strategic land or facility use	Consideration of any strategic opportunities for Council regarding future use of the land and /or facilities.
6.	Area of occupation	Consideration of any Lease, Licence or Permit area amendments that may be required to appropriately reflect the Tenant's proposed area of occupation. Consideration of whether any amended tenure area will be in the general location of the existing tenure area.
7.	Use	Consideration of whether any amended tenure area will be used for a purpose which is consistent with the permitted use under the existing Lease, Licence or Permit.

ITEM 5.4 - COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL - A19634450 (Cont.)



Policy Directive: 2160-026 - Community Leasing - Improvement Works and Area Amendments

At the conclusion of this assessment process, a recommendation regarding the IWA will be formulated by Officers from Council's Community Services, Sport and Recreation Department.

Stage 5 - Divisional Councillor Consultation

Following the formulation of a recommendation by Officers, consultation will be undertaken with the Divisional Councillor(s) to seek feedback on the recommendation.

Stage 6 - Determination

Where both the Officer's recommendation and the Divisional Councillor(s) support the IWA, approval will be issued in accordance with Table 1 below.

Table 2. - Issuing of IWA and area amendment approvals

Tenure Type	Area Amendment	Approver
Lease	No area amendment	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), or his/her delegate, under delegated authority from the Council. This approval will comprise approval of the IWA and in-principle approval of any works requiring statutory approvals (subject to those statutory approvals being obtained).
	Minor Lease Area Amendment	CEO, or his/her delegate, under delegated authority from the Council. This approval will comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the granting of a new lease which will encompass the Minor Lease Area Amendment; and • approval of the IWA and in-principle approval of any works requiring statutory approvals (subject to those statutory approvals being obtained).
	Major Lease Area Amendment	The granting of a new lease which will encompass the Major Lease Area Amendment will be subject to Council resolution at a General Meeting. If Council resolves to permit the Major Lease Area Amendment, then the CEO, or his/her delegate, under delegated authority from the Council will provide approval for the IWA and in-principle approval of any works requiring statutory approvals (subject to those statutory approvals being obtained).
Licence or Permit	No area amendment	CEO, or his/her delegate, under delegated authority from the Council. This approval will comprise approval of the IWA and in-principle approval of any works requiring statutory approvals (subject to those statutory approvals being obtained).
	Area amendment (all)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), or his/her delegate, under delegated authority from the Council. This approval will comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the granting of a new licence or permit which will encompass the area amendment; and

ITEM 5.4 - COMMUNITY LEASING - DELEGATION OF POWERS FOR MINOR AREA AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS - REGIONAL - A19634450 (Cont.)



Policy Directive: 2160-026 - Community Leasing - Improvement Works and Area Amendments

Tenure Type	Area Amendment	Approver
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> approval of the IWA and in-principle approval of any works requiring statutory approvals (subject to those statutory approvals being obtained).

Where both the Officer's recommendation and Divisional Councillor(s) do not support the application, the application will be declined by the CEO, or his/her delegate.

Where the Officer's recommendation is not supported by the Divisional Councillor(s), the matter will be brought to a Council Workshop for discussion with Council. Any subsequent decision regarding the IWA and any area amendment will be subject to a Council resolution.

The term of any lease, licence or permit area amendment, whether approved under delegated authority to the CEO or via resolution of the Council, will generally not extend past the expiration date of the existing lease, licence or permit with Council at that location.

To ensure that that Divisional Councillor remains informed of IWA and Minor Lease Area Amendments approved under delegated authority to the CEO, the Divisional Councillor will be advised via email at the conclusion of this stage.

Stage 7 - Applicant advice

Following the Determination stage, the applicant will be advised by way of formal correspondence from Council's Community Services, Sport and Recreation Department of the outcome of their IWA.

Related Documents

This Policy Directive complements and is to be implemented in conjunction with other Council policies, directives and relevant documents published by other agencies including, but not limited to:

Community Leasing Policy - 2150-079
Improvement Works Application Form

Review Triggers

This policy directive will be reviewed for applicability, effectiveness, and consistency with relevant legislation, Council resolutions, and other Council documents. Reviews of this policy directive will occur as required, or at least once every two years.

Responsibility

This Policy Directive is to be:

- implemented by the Manager Community Services, Sport and Recreation; and
- reviewed and amended in accordance with the "Review Triggers" by Manager Community Services, Sport and Recreation.

Policy Directive: 2160-026			Official Version: Atba
Document Control			
Version / Reviewed	Version Adoption (Council meeting-Minute Page / CEO-date) Reviewed (revision comment)	Date	Word version reference
Version 1	General Meeting	xx.xx.2020	A19638196