

# FRASER COAST LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



*Fraser Coast*  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Update June 2023



## Foreword

The Fraser Coast region, about 250 kms north from Brisbane, has a fantastic climate all year around and is blessed with a natural beauty that includes rainforests, beaches, rolling farmland and the iconic World Heritage listed K’gari.

However, our region is not sheltered from the vagaries of natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, storm surges and bushfires.

The K’gari Bushfires, the flood events of 2022 and the Covid 19 Pandemic have highlighted the need for the Fraser Coast to have a robust and sustainable Disaster Management Plan.

The Fraser Coast Local Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed and updated reflecting on these events.

The review of this plan is focussed on using best practices, coordination, consistency, and compliance with State guidelines stemming from the 2011 Commission of Inquiry, Inspector General of Emergency Management reviews, and changes to the Disaster Management Act and Regulations, and the Emergency Management Assurance Framework.

This plan is a vital tool in managing disasters, real or potential, at a local level. It is focused on community safety through Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

Fraser Coast Regional Council has embraced its responsibility for disaster management operations and provides resources and funding to ensure the community is kept informed about any disaster event that may threaten our region.

Council maintains a robust disaster response capability, consisting of a combined team of Council Staff, Emergency Service Agencies, Emergency Service Volunteers and Non-government Organisations who are coordinated through a Local Disaster Management Group. This team can quickly respond to assist the community prior to, during and after a disaster event.

Effective disaster management requires a collaborative approach with shared responsibilities and the effective exchange of information through the Fraser Coast Regional Council, the community and across the various levels of government. A collaborative approach is central to the plan. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the community through the actions taken before, during and following a disaster event.

There is a need for all of us who reside within the Fraser Coast Region to be prepared and to be resilient when confronting all types of natural disasters and man-made disasters.

I commend this plan to you.



Cr George Seymour

Chairperson

**Local Disaster Management Group  
Fraser Coast Regional Council**

## Contents

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Authority to Plan</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Application of the Act</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Amendments and Review</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Amendment Register</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Distribution</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1.1 Overview .....	8
1.2 Purpose of Plan .....	10
1.3 Objectives .....	10
1.4 Strategic Policy Framework .....	10
1.5 Priority Areas .....	10
1.6 Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003 .....	10
1.7 Scope .....	11
<b>2 Governance</b> .....	<b>13</b>
2.1 Overview .....	13
2.2 Disaster Management System .....	13
2.3 Fraser Coast Disaster Management Arrangements .....	13
2.4 Local Disaster Management Capability .....	14
2.5 Council Operations Team .....	14
2.6 Authority to Plan .....	14
<b>3 Local Disaster Management Group</b> .....	<b>15</b>
3.1 Establishment .....	15
3.2 Terms of Reference .....	15
<b>4 Disaster Risk Management</b> .....	<b>23</b>
4.1 Overview .....	23
4.2 Community Context .....	23
4.3 Community Capacity .....	23
4.4 Critical Infrastructure .....	25
4.5 Essential Services .....	27
4.6 Hazardous Sites .....	28
<b>5. Public Information</b> .....	<b>28</b>
5.1. Overview .....	28
5.2. Local Strategies .....	28
5.3 Community Education and Engagement .....	28
5.4. Social Media .....	29
5.5. Community Resilience Network .....	29
<b>6. Resilience</b> .....	<b>30</b>
6.1. Role of Fraser Coast Regional Council .....	30
6.2. Role of Business and Individuals .....	30
6.3. Climate Change Adaptation .....	31
<b>7. Prevention</b> .....	<b>31</b>
7.1. Hazard Mitigation .....	31

7.2. Land use management initiatives (planning) .....	31
7.3. Flood Studies .....	31
7.4. Risk Reduction Strategies .....	31
<b>8. Preparedness .....</b>	<b>32</b>
8.1. Overview .....	32
8.2. Community Engagement .....	32
8.3. Public Information Campaigns .....	32
8.4. Social Media .....	32
8.5 Planning.....	32
8.6 Capability Integration .....	33
8.7 Training.....	34
8.8 Training compliance .....	34
8.9 Exercises .....	34
8.10 Post Disaster Assessment.....	35
<b>9. Response .....</b>	<b>36</b>
9.1 Overview .....	36
9.2 Levels of Activation .....	36
9.3 Warning Notifications and Dissemination.....	36
9.4 Communications - Public information and warning notification and dissemination .....	37
9.5 Public Warning Systems .....	37
9.6 Activation of this plan .....	37
9.7 Activation .....	37
9.8 Activation Triggers.....	39
9.9. Declaration of a Disaster Situation .....	40
9.10 Local Disaster Coordination Centre.....	40
9.11. Reporting.....	41
9.12. Request for Assistance (RFA).....	41
9.13. Logistics .....	41
9.14. Media Management.....	41
9.15. Hazard Specific Lead Agency .....	42
<b>10. Recovery .....</b>	<b>43</b>
10.1. Local Recovery Group Chairperson .....	43
10.2. Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) .....	43
10.3. Fraser Coast Recovery Sub Plan .....	44
10.4. Local Recovery Groups .....	44
10.5. Public Information .....	44
10.6. Queensland Reconstruction Authority.....	45
<b>1. Annexures.....</b>	<b>46</b>
Annexure A: Distribution List .....	46
Annexure B: Abbreviations.....	48
Annexure C: Definitions .....	51
Annexure D: Sub Plans .....	57
Annexure E: Complimentary documents (Controlled Document) .....	57
Annexure F: LDMG Members Contact Details.....	58

## Authority to Plan

This Plan has been prepared by Fraser Coast Regional Council in accordance with s 57 and s 58 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. Section 80(1) (b) of the Act requires Council to approve its Local Disaster Management Plan.

Endorsed by Fraser Coast Disaster Management Group



George Seymour

**Chairman**

**Fraser Coast Disaster Management Group**

Date: 29.11.23

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Approved and adopted by Fraser Coast Regional Council



George Seymour

**Mayor**

**Fraser Coast Regional Council**

Date: 29.11.23

## Application of the Act

The Fraser Coast Local Disaster Management Plan (hereafter referred to as the 'Plan') has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act 2003 (the 'Act') and Disaster Management Regulation 2014 (the 'Regulation'). Section 5 of the Act binds all persons including the State and, as far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States.

## Amendments and Review

In accordance with s 59 of the Act:

1. A local government may review, or renew, its local disaster management plan when the local government considers it appropriate.
2. However, the local government must review the effectiveness of the plan at least once a year.

As per s 58 of the Act, the renew process ensures the plan is consistent with the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline and the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland set by the Inspector General Emergency Management.

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.

### Document Control

The controller of the document is the Fraser Coast Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC).

The LDC may approve inconsequential amendments to this document. Any changes to the intent of this document must be approved by LDMG and endorsed by Local Government.

## Amendment Register

Amendment		Plan Updated	
Version	Issue Date	Author	Reason for Change
#2297287 v10	1 June 2017	Sydney Shang	Minor changes to roles table
#2297287 v11	12 June 2018	Brendan Guy	Minor changes to Roles, responsibilities tables, terminology, doctrine updates.
#3840957	June 30,2019	Warren Bridson Consulting & LDMG	New plan Reviewed and rewritten to reflect contemporary disaster planning principles.
#3840957	November 2019	Brendan Guy	Minor amendments
#3840957	June 2021	Lynn Bray	Change of Chair name
	June 2023	Jane Shannon	Review, minor amendments and added Terms of Reference

## Distribution

As per section 60 of the Act, the Plan is available for inspection, free of charge by members of the public on Council's website <https://www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/disasters-and-emergencies>



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

### Geography

The Fraser Coast Region covers an area of 7,125 km from the Gunalda Range in the south, north to Howard on the Bruce Highway (Cherwell River), east to the World Heritage listed Fraser Island and west to Brooweena bordered by the Seaview Range. The Fraser Coast region has a complex and diverse geography that includes Fraser Island, the Mary, Susan, Burrum and Cherwell Rivers with large areas of native bushland, commercial forestry plantations and significant residential areas in low lying coastal zones.

### Land

Fraser Coast offers many opportunities for maintaining and preserving biodiversity. The area has large tracts of remnant vegetation and associated mountain ranges. The topography of the Fraser Coast area consists of coastal heath and wallum lands adjacent to the Great Sandy Strait. This gives way to undulating grazing and timbered country through the centre of the region to hilly country in the Urah Range on the west.

### K'Gari (formally Fraser Island)

K'Gari is 123km long and covers an area of 166,038ha. Its width is approximately 24 kilometres and is the largest sand island in the world. The island was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1992.

It is also Queensland's largest island and the largest island on the east coast of Australia.

The island has rainforests, eucalyptus woodland, mangrove forests, wallum and peat swamps, sand dunes and coastal heaths. Its sand base is sand that has been accumulating for approximately 750,000 years on volcanic bedrock. This provides a natural catchment for sediment to be moved by strong offshore currents northwards along the coast.

Unlike many sand dunes, plant life is abundant due to the naturally occurring mycorrhizal fungi present in the sand. The fungi releases nutrients in a form that can be absorbed by the plants. Fraser Island is home to a small number of mammal species, as well as a diverse range of birds, reptiles. A pure strain of dingo inhabits the island. Amphibians, including the occasional saltwater crocodile and dugongs also call the island waters home.

The island protected as part of the [Great Sandy National Park](#).

### Rivers

The four major river catchments flow to the coast where there are many tidal areas in low-lying coastal communities. The Mary River travels north from Gympie, through the city of Maryborough and converges with the Susan River at River Heads forming part of the Great Sandy Straits Marine Park. The Burrum and Cherwell Rivers converge at Pacific Haven, before draining to the east at Burrum Heads. The regions shoreline is approximately 112km long stretching from Burrum Heads in the north to Tinnanbar in the south and includes land 100m within the mean high-water mark. This excludes the Fraser Island shoreline. The estuaries of all the Fraser Coast rivers include seagrass beds, diverse mangrove forests, 'Fish Habitat Areas' and are habitats for sea turtles and dugongs.

### Creeks

Major creeks within the lower Mary catchment include Tinana, Myrtle, Gutchy and Munna. Significant patches of remnant rainforest and endangered regional ecosystems are located on Tinana Creek.

Significant wetlands within the region are:

Burrum Coast comprises the coastline and estuaries of Beelbi and Theodolite Creeks. The area comprises extensive intertidal flats associated with the mouth of the Burrum River and adjacent coastline. Mangrove and salt flat systems along estuaries and coastline, with freshwater wetlands dominated by wallum heaths, and lesser areas of sedge land and swamp forests.

Fraser Island: with huge reserves of fresh groundwater and characteristic window and barrage dune lakes and a topography characterised by rough dunes reaching an elevation of more than 220m; and

Great Sandy Strait: a very large and complex wetland system, consisting of intertidal sand and mud flats, extensive seagrass beds, mangrove forests, salt flats and salt marshes.

### Climate and Weather

The area has a mild, subtropical climate with an average maximum temperature of 26.2°C and a mean yearly minimum of 16.6°C meaning that extremes of temperature are seldom reached. South-East trade winds blow periodically along the coast which provide a cool breeze that helps alleviate some of the hotter days during the hotter periods of the year.

### Population

Population <b>115,173</b> ABS ERP 2022	Land area <b>7,117</b> square km	Population density <b>16.18</b> persons per square km
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Search 2021 Census Data here <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/search-by-area>



## 1.2 Purpose of Plan

The purpose of the plan is to ensure a consistent approach to disaster management by the establishment of procedures for the management of disasters in the Fraser Coast Region. The plan is consistent with the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA), Emergency Management Assurance Framework, Queensland Government Strategic Policy Framework and Queensland Disaster Management Standards & Guidelines. There is the adherence to the PRR principles as outlined in this plan along with research; policy and governance; risk assessment and mitigation. Post disaster assessments will be used as an informative tool for adjustments and improvements to this plan. This plan also distinctly endorses and sponsors strong viable working relationships with the District and State Disaster Management Groups and all sectors within the LDMG where collaboration, cooperation and communications are paramount.

## 1.3 Objectives

The primary objectives of the disaster management plan are to:

- Ensure that a coordinated and effective system for disaster management exists for the Fraser Coast.
- Detail specific strategies relating to the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery from a disaster.
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of the disaster management stakeholders to support the Fraser Coast Local Disaster Management Group.

## 1.4 Strategic Policy Framework

In compliance with the [Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement](#), the Fraser Coast Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) has adopted the following objectives that will underpin disaster management in the Fraser Coast Regional Council area.

- Strive to reduce the impact effects of disaster events on people, property and the environment.
- Encourage and support local communities to manage disaster risks, respond to events and to be more resilient and promote the concepts of a partnership between the LDMG and the community with community members taking responsibility for their own safety.

## 1.5 Priority Areas

The priority areas for the Fraser Coast LDMG are:

- A local focus on awareness
- Preparedness leading to resilience
- Encouraging individuals to reduce risks

## 1.6 Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003

The Act provides for matters relating to Disaster Management in Queensland. This Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) has been prepared so that it complies with The Act.

This plan is consistent with the principles contained in the State Disaster Management Group's Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework and 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.

The comprehensive approach to disaster management comprises four phases: prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR). These phases are not mutually exclusive or chronological; they overlap, integrate and support each other.

A comprehensive approach ensures a balance between the reduction of risk and the enhancement of community resilience, while ensuring effective response and recovery capabilities.

The all-hazards approach applies to all events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions. This approach is based on the assumption that the functions and activities used to manage one event can be applied to a range of events.

Further information can be found in [The Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery \(PPRR\) Disaster Management Guideline](#) (the 'Guideline').

### **1.7 Scope**

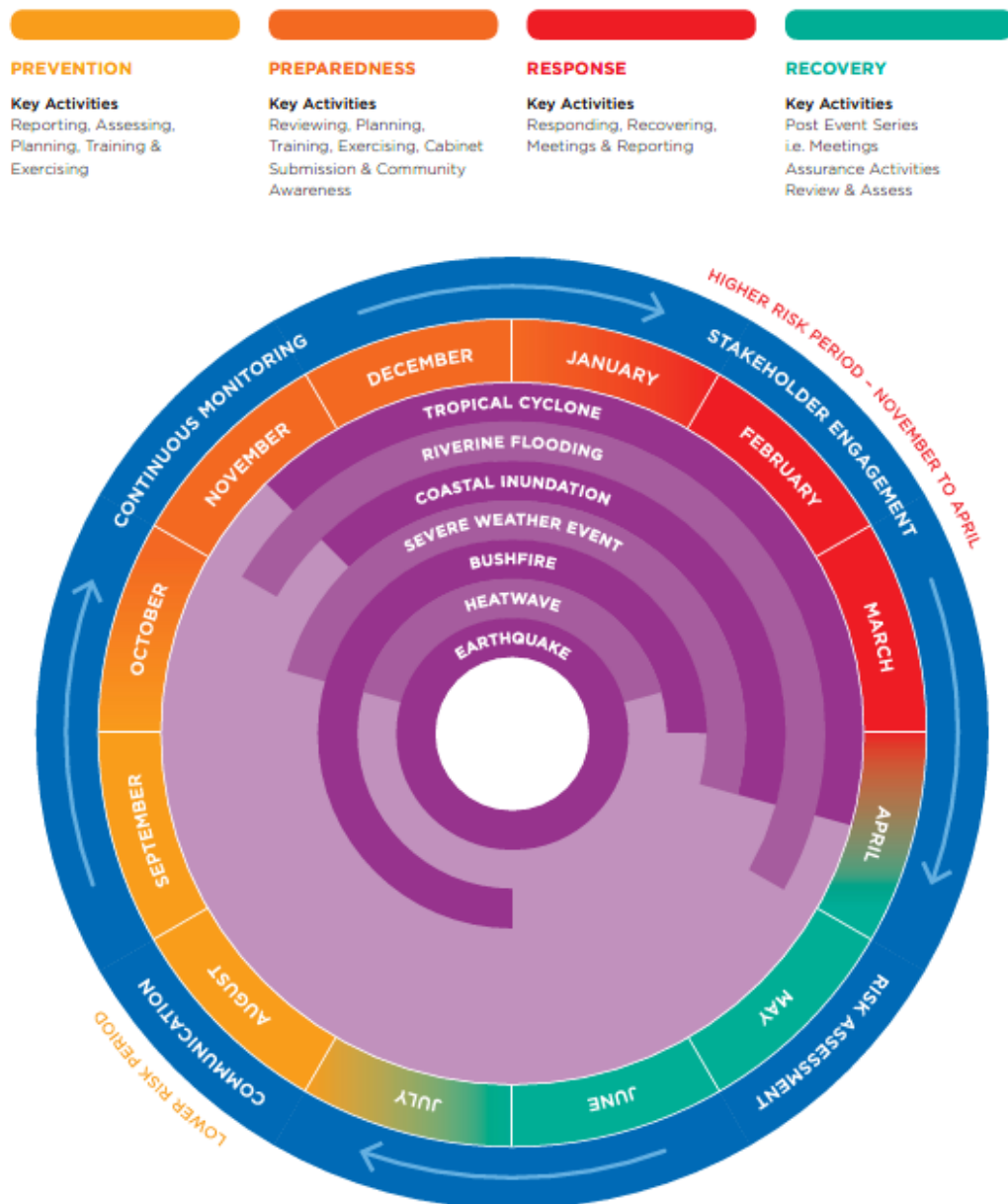
The Fraser Coast Disaster Management Plan is primarily intended for disaster management stakeholders within the Fraser Coast Regional Council Local Government Area.

Key stakeholders include, Members of the Local Disaster Management Group, Fraser Coast Community, State departments, government owned corporations, non-government and not-for-profit organisations and essential service providers.

The plan highlights significant elements of disaster management which are important to all Queenslanders. To achieve this, various definitions, principles and functions have been reproduced from relevant legislation, guidelines and policy documents.

## Disaster Management Activities Calendar

The below diagram extracted from the State Disaster Management Plan 2018 clearly provides an indication only of some Queensland Disaster Management key activities that are conducted and may occur throughout the year. Response activities generally occur between November and April.



## Emergency Incidents versus Disasters

There are significant differences between emergency incidents and disaster events. Whilst to the individual, incidents might be a personal disaster, they may only be an incident in the broader context.

## 2 Governance

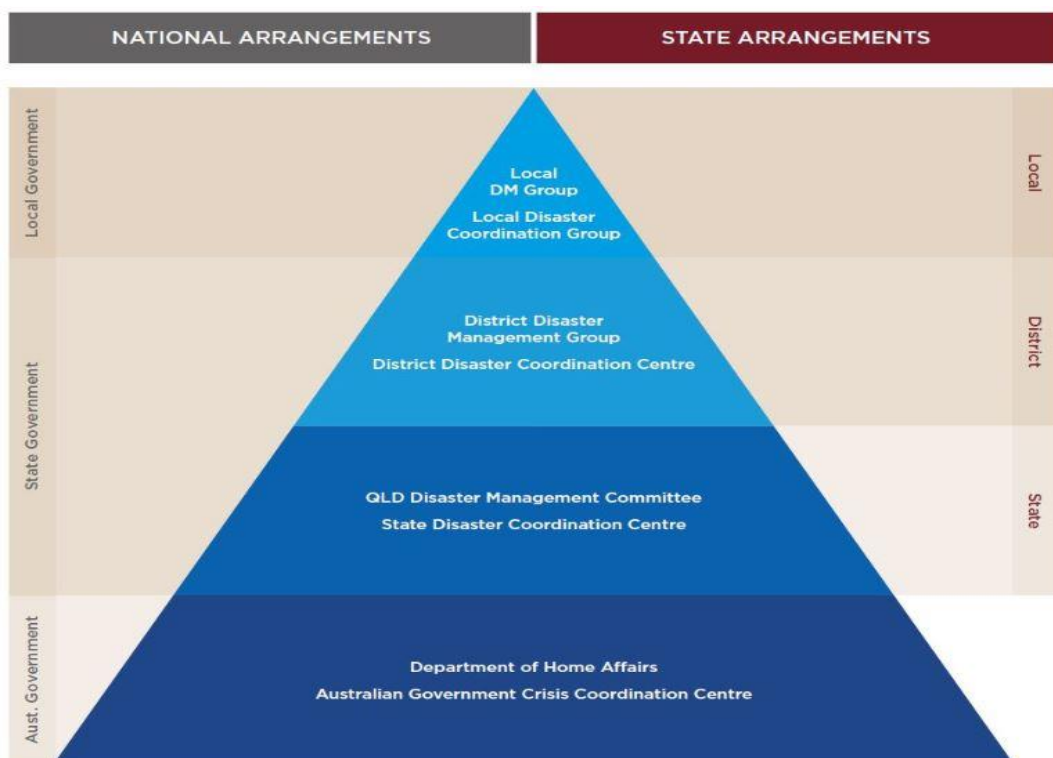
### 2.1 Overview

The Fraser Coast Disaster Management Arrangements are based on partnerships between a range of stakeholders including the community and the member agencies of LDMG. Its aim is to deliver coordinated and cooperative outcomes utilising the Prevention, Preparedness Response and Recovery (PPRR) Guidelines. A number of sub plans and sub committees support the LDMG to achieve Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery effectiveness.

The disaster operations arrangements are responsive, scalable, and flexible to meet the level required for particular disaster events and the effects that may affect the community.

### 2.2. Disaster Management System

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) comprises of three levels - local, district and state. The fourth key in the arrangements is support provided by the Federal Government.



#### Please Note:

Under Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements, the state is divided into 23 disaster districts. Each district comprises of one or more Local Government Areas.

Each disaster district performs the function of providing coordinated state government support when required and requested by local governments through their LDMGs.

The Act establishes a District Disaster Management Groups (DDMG) for each disaster district. DDMGs are responsible to the state government. References to the "Maryborough Disaster District" in this plan refers to the entirety of the Fraser Coast Local Government area.

### 2.3. Fraser Coast Disaster Management Arrangements

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Fraser Coast Regional Council local government area are consistent with the Disaster Management Strategic Policy.

Council achieves this by:

- Ensuring a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach.



- Encouraging the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations’
- Aligning disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms’
- Promoting a transparent, systematic and consistent approach to disaster risk assessment and management’
- Recognising the commitment of stakeholders and the need for collaboration across all levels of government, community, industry, commerce, government, government owned corporations, private sector and volunteers.
- Promoting community resilience, continuity and economic sustainability through disaster risk reduction.

#### **2.4. Local Disaster Management Capability**

Local disaster management capability is achieved through the Local Disaster Management Group and Council’s Disaster Management Section. The Disaster Management Section provides liaison and networks across all agencies and builds capabilities through training provided internally by FCRC staff and externally by QFES to both LDMG members and Council staff.

Fraser Coast Regional Council meets its requirement to have a response capability with a well-structured and organised Council Operations Team.

#### **2.5. Council Operations Team**

The Council Operations Team (COT) is established and structured to meet the needs of Council’s response to incidents, emergencies and counter disaster operations. The makeup of the COT is determined by the type, size and potential impact of the hazard. Council’s Operations Team may be the first responder to events where Council is the lead agency or provide a response capability to assist and support other organisations when they are the lead agency.

#### **2.6. Authority to Plan**

Fraser Coast Regional Council has a legislative responsibility to develop a Local Disaster Management Plan in accordance with Sections 57 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 that states:

- A local government must prepare a plan (a local disaster management plan) for disaster management in the local government’s area.
- The plan must include provision for the following.
- The State groups’ strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government’s policies for disaster management.
- The roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area.
- The coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b).
- Events that are likely to happen in the area.
- Strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area.
- The matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan.
- Other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate.

## 3 Local Disaster Management Group

### 3.1 Establishment

Fraser Coast Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) was established in accordance with Section 29 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

### 3.2 Terms of Reference

The terms of reference outline overall functions; appointment processes; membership roles and responsibilities related to the LDMG itself; and administrative arrangements.

#### 3.2.1 *Functions of the LDMG*

FCRC LDMG function is in accordance with Section 30 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

A local group has the following functions for the Fraser Coast Region: -

- 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 disaster management.
- c) To help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan.
- 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 communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens.
- 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 this Act; and
- l) To perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in (a) to (k).

#### 3.2.2 *LDMG obligations*

Members of the LDMG, in undertaking their normal responsibilities should ensure they:

- attend LDMG activities with a full knowledge of their organisations' resources and services and the expectations of their organisation
- are available and have the necessary expertise or experience to actively participate in LDMG activities to ensure that plans, projects and operations use the full potential of their organisation, while recognising any limitations



- are appropriately positioned within their agency to be able to commit agency resources to LDMG normal business activities
- have a deputy who is appropriately trained to take on their responsibilities should they be unavailable or to provide additional support during extended operations
- contribute to Disaster Management planning for the region.

### **3.2.3 Reporting on Memberships**

Under s 37 of the Act, the relevant local government for a local group must, at least once a year, give written notice of the members of the group to:

- a) the chief executive; and
- b) the chairperson of the district group for the disaster district in which the local group is situated.

### **3.2.4 Membership**

LDMG members are appointed in accordance with the s 33 of the Act and s 9 of the Regulation. 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. The Fraser Coast LDMG consists of key agencies and stakeholders who can provide an appropriate and effective response. The LDMG is a decision-making body and can call on specialists for advice as required.

In appointing positions, the LDMG has sought to select representatives who:

- Have a key role in responding to disaster or emergency situations
- Manage key assets, or
- Can provide essential community services.

#### **Appointments**

Members of the LDMG include the following Council representatives, and representatives from associated agencies.

#### **Appointed Members:**

Appointed members of the LDMG may be used as the decision body for the LDMG. The number of appointed members attending a meeting determines required numbers for a quorum.

Appointed positions and agencies include the following:

- Chairperson
- Deputy Chair
- Local Disaster Coordinator / CEO
- Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator/ Director Infrastructure Services
- Local Recovery Coordinator
- Manager of Disaster Planning
- Director Wide Bay Water & Waste
- Qld Fire & Emergency Services (QFES) (Representing FRS, SES, Rural Fire Service)
- Qld Police Service (QPS)
- Qld Ambulance Services (QAS)
- Energy QLD LTD

LDMG members will be required to nominate a representative who will attend LDMG meetings and briefings in their absence. These representatives are required to be authorised delegates to make decisions and have completed the necessary training.

### Advisory Members:

Advisory members of the LDMG may be called upon to provide additional and specialist advice when required. Advisory member agencies include the following:

- Qld Parks and Wildlife Service
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Qld Health (hospital)
- Maritime Safety Queensland
- Red Cross
- Telstra
- APA (Gas)
- Life Saving Queensland
- Department of Communities, Disability Services & Seniors
- Department of Education
- Department of Local Government, Racing & Multicultural Affairs
- Queensland Reconstruction Authority

### 3.2.5 Members Roles and Responsibilities

LDMG Member	LDMG Responsibilities
Chairman	In accordance with s 34A of the Act, the Chairperson of the LDMG has the following functions: a) to manage and coordinate the business of the group. b) to ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions. c) to report regularly to the relevant district group, and the chief executive of the department, about the performance by the local group of its functions; and d) to chair the LDMG meetings and provide the primary link between the LDMG and Council.
Deputy Chairman	In addition to the functions of a chairperson, the deputy chairperson has the following functions: a) provide advice and support to the chair and LDMG b) chair LDMG meetings in the absence of the Chairperson c) provide a link between the LDMG and Council d) participate in the issuing of public information and warnings e) chair the Recovery sub-committee if required.
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)	In accordance with s 36 of the Act, the LDC has the following functions: a) to coordinate disaster operations for the local group. b) to report regularly to the local group about disaster operations. c) to ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented. d) Provide advice and support to the chair and local group; and e) Activate the Plan and Local Disaster Coordination Centre when required. Section 143(8) of the Act notes that the LDC may delegate the coordinator's functions under s 36 to an appropriately qualified person.  Section 143(8) of the Act notes that the LDC may delegate the coordinator's functions under s 36 to an appropriately qualified person.
Deputy Local Disaster	Undertake the functions of the LDC in the absence of the LDC.

LDMG Member	LDMG Responsibilities
Coordinator (LDC)	
Manager of Disaster Planning	<p>To manage and coordinate events and Business as Usual (BAU) operations</p> <p>To ensure Council meets its response requirements</p> <p>Provide advice and support to the LDC, Chair and LDMG</p> <p>Maintain key stakeholder relationships</p> <p>To coordinate the operations of the LDCC</p> <p>Coordinate communications</p> <p>Develop and initiate exercises</p> <p>Amend the LDMP</p> <p>Carry out the role of Operations Officer</p> <p>Understudy for LDC</p>
Disaster Management Officer	<p>Functions of the Secretariat (not an appointed position)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• managing legislative requirements relating to administration and meetings</li> <li>• managing the LDMG meeting cycle and associated responsibilities including monitoring action items and resolutions</li> <li>• maintaining member contact details in accordance with information privacy principles managing information, record keeping, decision making and administrative requirements</li> <li>• Monitor member induction and training records.</li> </ul>
Director of Wide Bay Water and Waste Services	<p>Give advice on specific issues relating to water, sewerage and storage facilities</p> <p>Maintain and report critical infrastructure lists to the LDMG annually</p> <p>Setup and establish temporary waste facilities, develop waste services sub-plans</p>
Queensland Police Service	<p>Prevention and investigation of crime, security of any site, traffic and crowd management</p> <p>Coordination of search and rescue</p> <p>Traffic management of evacuation operations</p> <p>Coronial investigation procedures</p> <p>Security of evacuation areas</p> <p>Provide support and advice to the LDMG</p>
Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (urban and rural)	<p>Fire control and prevention</p> <p>Swift water rescue, flood rescue</p> <p>Assist in clean-up of flood affected buildings</p> <p>Management of hazardous material situations</p> <p>Policy advice about QLD disaster management</p> <p>Coordination of the State Emergency Service</p> <p>Coordination of disaster management training</p>
Queensland Ambulance Service	<p>Assessment, treatment and transportation of injured persons</p> <p>Assistance with evacuation (for medical emergencies)</p> <p>Provision of advice regarding medical special needs sectors of the community.</p>
Ergon	<p>To give advice on specific power supply related issues</p>

LDMG Advisors	Support to LDMG
Queensland Health	<p>Coordination of medical resources</p> <p>Public Health warnings to participating agencies and the community</p> <p>Psychological counselling services for disaster affected persons</p> <p>Manage hospital emergency</p> <p>Provide advice about health-related threats</p> <p>On-going medical and health services required during the recovery period to preserve the general health of the community</p>
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service	<p>Liaison between agency and LDMG regarding Fraser Island National Park and other park estate</p> <p>To give advice on specific related issues</p> <p>Advise on response assistance</p> <p>Notifications to Fraser Island National Park visitors</p> <p>Provide accurate reporting on numbers and locations of people to the LDC or delegate</p> <p>Develop SOPs specific to disaster events relating to QPWS estate on Fraser Island including evacuation planning, community notifications</p>
Maritime Safety Queensland	To give advice on specific maritime related issues
Telstra	<p>Emergency telecommunications</p> <p>Restoration of Telstra facilities</p> <p>Technical advice and assistance</p>
Department of Transport and Main Roads	To give advice on specific transport and main roads related issues
Education Queensland	To give advice on specific issues relating to schools and Education Queensland infrastructure
Red Cross	<p>To give advice on specific issues relating to support required from Red Cross</p> <p>Provide second responder assistance to established evacuation centres</p>
Queensland Surf Life Saving Association	<p>To advise on specific issues relating to surf and marine rescue.</p> <p>Close and evacuate beaches on receipt of warnings</p> <p>Assist in marine search and rescue</p> <p>Provision of specialised equipment and personnel if required</p>
Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	<p>Provide human and social recovery information and resources</p> <p>Liaise with the Local Recovery Chairperson around human social support needs and when local capacity has been reached, provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administration of SDRA and DRFA financial relief measures for eligible individuals</li> <li>• Purchase of extraordinary human and social recovery services</li> <li>• Establishment of multi-agency recovery hubs and recovery outreach teams</li> <li>• The promotion and/or referrals of community members to local community services</li> </ul>

### **3.2.6 District Disaster Management Group**

The Maryborough 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 the Council undertaking disaster management activities; and
- conducting a regular review and assessment of disaster management by the LDMG.

During operational activities, the LDMG reports to the DDMG through Situation Reporting. The frequency of the provision of the reporting 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; and
- Declaration of a Disaster Situation.

When activated, the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) will support the Maryborough DDMG in the provision of State-level support to the LDMG. The DDCC coordinates the collection and prompt dissemination of information to and from LDCC and State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) about disaster events occurring within the Maryborough 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.

### **3.2.7 Conduct of Business and Meetings**

The FCRC LDMG must conduct the group's business and meetings, in a way it considers appropriate as prescribed in s 38(1) of the Act and s 12-14, s 16-18 of the Regulation.

#### **Meeting types**

The combined Fraser Coast LDMG and Maryborough DDMG meetings will conduct the following meeting types:

1. Ordinary meetings
  - a. A meeting that is scheduled and convened on a regular basis at an agreed time. Ordinary meetings are used to address the general business of the group and are held four times per year.
  - b. The Manager of Disaster Planning will schedule these meetings.
  - c. Meeting agenda, notification of members and forwarding of previous meeting minutes to members will be carried out by Disaster Management Section
  - d. The Executive Officer of the DDMG in consultation with the Manager of Disaster Planning will administer joint meetings in accordance with current arrangements.
2. Extraordinary meetings
  - a. Extraordinary meetings may be called at any time after advice received from state authorities regarding an impending event.
  - b. Meetings may also be convened by the Chair/LDC in response to an event.
  - c. An event would generate its own meeting file for audit purposes.
  - d. Meeting minutes, attendance sheets and resolution statements must be included in the event file.

## Meeting frequency and locations

The combined Fraser Coast LDMG and Maryborough DDMG meetings will conduct meetings as required as per Part 3, s 12 of the Regulation – at least once in every 6 months or as required.

Meeting details for the coming financial year should be endorsed as a resolution at the last meeting of the year.

## Quorums

Meetings of the combined LDMG and DDMG may proceed when a quorum is equal to one-half of the members plus one, or, if one-half of the members is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

## Meeting attendance

An attendance register is to be completed at the commencement of each combined Fraser Coast LDMG and Maryborough DDMG meeting to record attendance number and to ensure the meeting has a quorum.

### Virtual/remote attendance

It is encouraged to allow members of the group who are unable to physically attend, to take part in its meetings, by using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. A member who takes part in a meeting via teleconference or online meeting is taken to be present at the meeting and should be marked on the attendance register.

### Member's non-attendance

A formal register of the combined LDMG and DDMG member attendance/non-attendance will be maintained, and this can be used to monitor member attendance across meetings. If a member continually does not attend the combined LDMG and DDMG meetings it is suggested that the LDMG or DDMG Executive Team meet with the member to discuss the ongoing non-attendance at these meetings.

### Deputy members' duty

A deputy may attend a group meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under the Act at the meeting. A deputy attending a group meeting is to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for the meeting.

## Meeting agendas

The FCRC Disaster Management Unit or the Executive Officer of the DDMG will call for agenda items at least one month prior to the scheduled meeting. Members should then be given a two-week period to provide agenda items, allowing time for collation of items.

## Agency status reports

### Written reports

Written member status reports on behalf of their organisations are used to update the LDMG and DDMG on the status of that organisation's disaster management initiatives. This includes mitigation, planning and community awareness/education activities, capacity and capability development, projects, disaster management plans, operations and contact information. This information assists the LDMG and DDMG to evaluate the status of the disaster management and disaster operations for the local government area and record key information for annual reporting.

### Verbal reports

Verbal status reports will be provided at the LDMG and DDMG meetings by exception.

### **Meeting minutes**

In accordance with s 43 of the Act, minutes must be taken of the LDMG and DDMG meetings. Minutes are distributed to all members, deputies, and advisors of the Fraser Coast LDMG and Maryborough DDMG once Council has endorsed them.

### **Actions register**

In addition to meeting minutes, the LDMG Secretariat should produce the register of the actions. The purpose of this document is to provide a running log of actions undertaken and an audit trail through to the acquittal of those actions.

Prior to each ordinary meeting of the LDMG and DDMG, members will be requested to:

1. review the register of the current actions (distributed with meeting papers)
2. provide (where applicable) a status update advising of any actions undertaken regarding the action
3. capture any actions as a result of discussion outcomes

An action register should be documented. The outcome of this action will be reported back to the LDMG and DDMG at the next meeting. The action will remain active on the register until such time that it has been acquitted (e.g., all required actions have been undertaken), when completed it will be recorded as completed in the register.

### **Resolution register**

In order for LDMG and DDMG meeting resolutions to be validated, it is a requirement under s16 of the Regulation that a majority of members provide written agreement to the resolution. This can occur even if the resolution is not passed at the meeting, i.e., via a flying minute.

In order to ensure that resolution requirements are met, the LDMG can conduct its business in numerous ways:

1. via a meeting where a quorum is achieved
2. meeting resolutions are passed by a majority of members at the meeting
3. resolutions are communicated to members via meeting minutes
4. members are asked to endorse the meeting minutes in writing via email to the LDMG Secretariat (email must be received from the appointed member's email address to be counted towards quorum)
5. via meeting where a quorum is not achieved
6. proposed resolutions are identified at the meeting
7. proposed resolutions are communicated to members via a flying minute
8. members are requested to endorse the flying minute via signature and return to the LDMG Secretariat.

### **Correspondence register**

To assist with the tracking of LDMG and DDMG correspondence, both inwards and outwards, a LDMG and DDMG correspondence register may be kept. This allows for all members to be aware of any correspondence that concerns the LDMG and DDMG will assist with the information flow and decision making of the LDMG and DDMG.

## 4 Disaster Risk Management

### 4.1 Overview

The Fraser Coast LDMG strives to reduce the exposure to hazards, reducing the vulnerability of the community, improving awareness and preparedness, and providing systems for early warnings for adverse events.

The Fraser Coast LDMG has identified seven most significant natural hazards that pose risks to the area and has developed the Local Disaster Management Plan and Risk Assessment to address those risks.

Those natural hazards are:

- Riverine Flooding
- Severe Weather Events
- Tropical Cyclones
- Bushfire
- Coastal Inundation
- Heatwave
- Pandemic

### 4.2. Community Context

#### Community Education and Engagement

Fraser Coast Regional Council has fostered and developed Community Resilience Network Groups (CRNs) for community connectedness and resilience within the whole community. Currently seventeen CRNs are established in areas that become isolated, and representatives of all CRNs meet at quarterly disaster management forums.

The Fraser Coast Local Disaster Management Group has developed a Disaster Risk Assessment that details further information on Hazard Analysis, Risk Assessments and Considerations for Risk Reductions.

### 4.3. Community Capacity

#### **Aquatic Centres**

Hervey Bay Aquatic Centre, Maryborough Aquatic Centre and Westside Water Education Park.

#### **Community Halls**

There are 35 community halls across the Fraser Coast Region.

#### **Council Libraries**

FCRC Libraries are located at Burrum Heads, Hervey Bay, Howard, Maryborough and Tiaro.



## Schools

	State	Private	Total
Primary	22	6	28
Secondary	4	6	10
Special school	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>

## Major Roads

An extensive road network both Council and Main Roads serves the region. The Bruce Highway runs through the region and carries a variety of vehicular traffic including heavy transports servicing Central and North Queensland. Maryborough to Hervey Bay Road is the primary road in the area.

## Railway Network

The main north coast railway line to Cairns runs through the region roughly parallel to the Bruce Highway with the station at Maryborough West. This line can experience flooding to the south of Theebine in the Fraser Coast area.

## Shopping Facilities

There are regional shopping centres in Maryborough and Hervey Bay and most other towns are serviced by a local store and are replenished from Brisbane on a weekly or daily basis as required.

## Surf Lifesaving Club

The Hervey Bay Life Saving Club is located at Torquay services the Fraser Coast.

## Local Service Clubs

A large number of [community service groups](#) in the Fraser Coast region have member groups in both Hervey Bay and Maryborough. A number of these clubs also have branches in the outlying areas of the region.

## Major Events/Attractions

Fraser Coast Region is a major tourist destination. K'Gari (formerly Fraser Island) and high-profile tourism activities, such as whale watching, and eco-tours attract large numbers of tourists to the region throughout the year.

There are several major events each year, ranging from markets, concerts, festivals and a significant number of high-profile sporting events.

## Major Industry

Significant employment Industries in the Fraser Coast Local Government area are based around industry sectors and employ over 1000 people (described below).

It is important to note that private enterprises, including small businesses, are strongly advised to have their own strategic disaster management and business continuity plans. The LDMG can provide advice to business and industry concerning the development of their plans.

#### 4.4. Critical Infrastructure

The following table lists authorised airports and authorised landing areas within the Fraser Coast Region.

Hervey Bay Airport	Commercial flights operating regularly to and from Brisbane, Sydney and Lady Elliot Island Charter operations to Fraser Island. 2,000m long x 30m wide sealed runway Helipad
Hervey Bay Hospital	Helipad
Maryborough Airport	Primarily used for recreational aviation, aviation maintenance and flight training Features a 1,587m long x 30m wide sealed runway and 885m long x 30m wide grass runway Helipad
Pacific Haven Airfield (non-commercial)	1,000m (3,280 ft.) — paved No scheduled airline services Private helicopter
Fraser Island Authorised Landing Areas	Happy Valley and Orchid Beach No scheduled service Helipad

A number of private airfields are located throughout the Fraser Coast Region.

## Emergency Services

### Queensland Police Service

Location	Address
Fraser Island	Eurong, Fraser Island
Hervey Bay	142 Torquay Road Scarness
Howard	98 William St Howard
Maryborough	176 Lennox St Maryborough
Tiaro	Mayne Street Tiaro

### State Emergency Services (SES)

Location	Address
Burrum Heads	223 Burrum Heads Road Burrum Heads
Hervey Bay	103 Old Maryborough Road Pialba
Howard	Emergency Services depot 98 William St Howard
Maryborough	8 Reed Avenue Maryborough
Sandy Strait	55 Eckert Road Boonooroo
Tiaro	6 Copenhagen Street Tiaro

### Queensland Ambulance Service

Location	Address
Hervey Bay Ambulance Station	118 Torquay Road Scarness
Happy Valley Ambulance Station	Warry Street Fraser Island
Maryborough Ambulance Station	21 Winston Noble Drive Maryborough
Howard	Thomas Street Howard

### Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (Fire services)

Location	Address
Pialba (Hervey Bay)	56 Old Maryborough Road, Pialba
Torquay (Hervey Bay)	227 Torquay Terrace, Torquay
Maryborough	98 Lennox Street, Maryborough
Craignish	Pialba Burrum Heads Road Craignish
Howard	98 William Street, Howard

### Hospitals

Location	Address
Hervey Bay Hospital (Public)	Urraween Road Pialba
Maryborough Base Hospital (Public)	185 Walker Street, Maryborough
St Stephen's Private Hospital	1 Medical Place Urraween

### Rural Fire Service

Aldershot	Glenwood	River Heads
Bauple	Gundiah	Sandy Straits
Bidwill	Happy Valley	Takura
Brooweena	Howard/Torbanlea	Toogoom
Burrum Heads	Miva	Tinana
Dunmora	Mungar/Yerra	Tinnanbar
East Booral	Nikenbah	Tiaro
Eurong	Orchid Beach	Yengarie
Gigoomgan		

## **4.5. Essential Services**

### **Communication/Media**

Free to air and satellite television are available and radio reception is available from both the national and commercial networks.

### **Fuel Supply**

Fuel supplies are available from service stations in most locations and are replenished via road from Brisbane.

### **Power Supply**

Electricity is distributed throughout all of Queensland by Energy Queensland. On the Fraser Coast the Electricity Network is operated by Ergon Energy. The Fraser Coast electricity network originates at Bulk Supply Substations fed from the state's Powerlink Transmission grid. Electricity is then distributed to Fraser Coast communities via a network of Zones Substation, overhead and underground feeders and distribution transformers. Ergon Energy has major depots in both Maryborough and Hervey Bay.

### **Gas Supply**

Gas supplies are provided by APA Group throughout the region. The LNG is reticulated to areas such as Maryborough and Hervey Bay.

### **Telecommunications**

Mobile communications are available from several carriers and provide good coverage to large population centres, reasonable coverage to most towns and poor coverage to isolated communities throughout the region.

### **Transport**

Local buses service Hervey Bay and Maryborough.

An extensive school bus network services school transport needs.

An intrastate bus service links the region to the capital city

Taxi services operate throughout the region and cater well for people with disabilities.

### **Wastewater System – Treatment Centres**

Wide Bay Water (WBW&W), a Business Unit of FCRC provide sewage treatment for wastewater from larger population centres, while remote communities rely on site sewage treatment systems or septic tanks.

### **Water**

Reticulated water is supplied by WBW and available in all large population centres throughout the region, smaller rural communities predominately rely on rainwater tanks, bores and dams.

The Fraser Coast Region has two main water supplies. Lenthalls Dam with the capacity of 29,500 megalitres and Teddington Weir with a capacity of 3,880 megalitres.

The State Government, through the Department of Energy and Public Works, has revised the management of dams and has identified referable dams.

A referable dam is of a size that presents a risk to two or more people if it fails.

Fraser Coast has two referable dams, and both have reviewed and have approved EAP's. These are available on the Wide Bay Water and Waste website: -

- Eli Creek Effluent Storage Dam (Nickenbah Dam) Emergency Action Plan (approved November 2022)
- Lenthalls Dam Emergency Action Plan (approved November 2022)

#### 4.6. Hazardous Sites

Sites that produce or store hazardous materials that, by content and/or location, pose a potential risk include:

- The Bruce Highway runs through the LGA, and vehicles carry numerous amounts of hazardous substances in a variety of containers.
- The Queensland Rail corridor runs through the LGA and carries substantial amounts of hazardous substances in a variety of containers; and
- The Fraser Coast has a considerable number of fuel storage depots including service stations and marina refueling facilities.

## 5. Public Information

### 5.1. Overview

The FCRC understands that communities are empowered through timely and accurate public information. This assists in the coordination of key messaging that will allow the community to make informed decisions. Education initiatives and marketing assist the public to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Preparedness and awareness activities are critical in assisting to minimise the consequences of an event on the community.

The Fraser Coast Regional Council has built awareness through a number of initiatives.

### 5.2. Local Strategies

The strategies and priorities for the Fraser Coast Regional Council are reflected in the planning framework of the organisation. This includes a Corporate Plan, annual Operation Plan and annual work plans. Disaster Management has been included in all levels of the planning framework.

In addition, Council levies a separate charge against all rateable assessments to ensure that it has the capability to meet its obligations for disaster management. Council proactively plans to reduce the impact on the community from disaster events. The allocation of funds is part of the annual budget cycle, overseen by the Disaster Levy Committee and will be used for the provision of:

The necessary capacity and capability for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery in the advent of incidents, emergencies and disaster events.

- Develop and maintain Council's flood monitoring and emergency early warning network.
- Purchase of equipment/vehicles to improve disaster response and preparedness and disaster planning activities.

### 5.3 Community Education and Engagement

The Fraser Coast Regional Council and other LDMG members execute an array of community awareness campaigns throughout the year to reduce or eliminate potential loss of life, damage to property, minimise environmental harm and protect economic development. ['Get Ready' Queensland](#) campaign assists with all hazards disaster preparedness and resilience building.

Community awareness programs are designed to increase community resilience. The FCRC in partnership with QFES, QPS, local media and community partners develop and promote the following key educational and awareness tools for the Fraser Coast Region.

- Councils Disaster Dashboard
- Council and Agency Websites
- Community information packs
- Displays and workshops
- Communications via print and TV media
- Tourist information
- Business information sessions
- Community Resilience Committee

Council also administers Queensland's 'Get Ready' program in partnership with the Queensland Reconstruction Authority for seasonal programs.

Consistent, timely and accurate information better enables the Fraser Coast communities to prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster event. The community needs to know what is likely to happen or has happened, what to expect and what to do.

#### **5.4. Social Media**

The Fraser Coast Regional Council uses social media platforms such as Facebook to enhance community awareness. The use of these social media platforms in times of a disaster event may include:

- Disaster preparedness
- Community alerting
- Community engagement
- Monitoring posts for on-the-ground intelligence gathering
- Linking the community to other sources of authoritative information
- Myth busting and reinforcing point of truth information

#### **5.5. Community Resilience Network**

Fraser Coast Regional Council has encompassed the desire to build community networks by establishing the Community Resilience Network. These community groups are established in areas prone to isolation during disaster events. The committees give the isolated communities the means of communicating their situation and requesting or offering assistance to family, neighbours or volunteer organisations in their respective areas. Council's disaster management team communicates and coordinates these groups on a regular basis.

Other desired outcomes of the community committees include:

On the ground truth reporting' to the LDMG or delegates.

- Intelligence gathering for operations
- Community assets, networks and resources are leveraged to achieve a collective preparedness and response to disaster events
- Local people are capable of organising themselves before, during and after disaster events in order to restore social, institutional, and economic activity

- Formal and information support networks are available to individuals, families and businesses in a time of crisis
- The community works in partnership with emergency services, local authorities and relevant organisations, ensuring safe and complementary efforts.

The Committees operate from Council owned or privately owned facilities, usually a community hall, library or other suitable buildings.

The majority of the committees are incorporated bodies and associated very strongly to the progress associations. There are committees located in the following areas:

Aldershot	Gundiah	Toogoom
Bauple	Howard	River Heads
Boonooroo	Maaroom	Orchid Beach (Fraser Island)
Burrum Heads	Poona	Happy Valley (Fraser Island)
Glenwood	Pacific Haven	
Granville and Pocket (combined)	Tiaro	
	Tinnanbar	

Council continues to consult with the network to negotiate the establishment of additional Groups.

## 6. Resilience

### 6.1. Role of Fraser Coast Regional Council

The Fraser Coast Regional Council and the Local Disaster Management Group play a primary role to build resilience to disasters. The role involves ensuring exposure to hazards is reduced through suitable land use planning, maintaining the natural environment and building community understanding of all hazards and risks. Fraser Coast Regional Council promotes the use of their Disaster Dashboard for use by the community to obtain up to date and useful disaster information.

### 6.2. Role of Business and Individuals

Businesses within the Fraser Coast area have an individual responsibility to know what their exposure to disasters events could be and that they have business continuity plans, insurances and plans to evacuate their facilities if necessary.

Every person needs to be proactive in building resilience by knowing their risks, understanding their vulnerability and having a plan to follow if a disaster event threatens their area.

Personal resilience will contribute to building community resilience.

The Fraser Coast Regional Council and the LDMG have actively moved towards these goals of having business and industry making their own preparations and individuals taking responsibility for their own safety.

### **6.3. Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate change predictions indicate that the Fraser Coast Region may experience more frequent heatwaves, more frequent storm tide events, increased likelihood of wildfires and more intense periods of heavy rains and severe storms.

The Fraser Coast Regional Council acknowledges and plans for:

- Risk reduction initiatives informed by current evidence.
- Local engagement with the community to inform them of adaptation to climate change.
- A shared responsibility with the community to develop capacity to adapt to climate change.

## **7. Prevention**

### **7.1. Hazard Mitigation**

The Fraser Coast LDMG uses various methods and systems to engage the community for taking action in advance of or after a disaster event.

Community awareness and education programs conducted by the Fraser Coast LDMG remind people that the threats are real, and to identify what they can do to limit the impact of disaster events.

The objective of these mitigation activities is reduced risk and vulnerability through initiatives to enhance community resilience and sustainability.

### **7.2. Land use management initiatives (planning)**

Fraser Coast Regional Council adopted a new town plan in 2014 (undertaken under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009) that covers among other items, building within disaster prone areas. The Council website contains the complete plan and interactive overlays.

### **7.3. Flood Studies**

The Fraser Coast Regional Council has undertaken a number of flood studies in an effort to assist with identifying risk reduction for flooding.

These include:

- Mary River Flood Study
- Maryborough Flood Study
- Tiaro Flood Study
- Glenwood Flood Study
- Aldershot Flood Study
- Howard and Pacific Haven Flood study
- Other studies include:
  - Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy
  - Mary River Resilience Pilot
  - Pacific Haven catchment study

### **7.4. Risk Reduction Strategies**

The Fraser Coast LDMG risk reduction strategies have been detailed and drawn together to form the basis for a Disaster Risk Assessment (QERMF).

This Assessment lists the strategies and the agencies that should be involved in their implementation and a priority for their implementation is suggested.



## 8. Preparedness

### 8.1. Overview

The Fraser Coast LDMG undertakes preparatory measures and programs so that they can effectively respond to a disaster event. This preparedness builds on existing community awareness of the hazards, the risks and what they need to do prior to, during and after an event.

The LDMG preparedness activities are centred on three key elements:

- Community engagement
- Planning
- Capability integration

### 8.2. Community Engagement

Fraser Coast LDMG has established a range of community engagement activities that have proven to be effective. The use of the Disaster Dashboard has significantly reduced the number of enquiries received at the Council Call Centre prior to and during an event. The establishment of Community Resilient Network has also successfully provided a location where members of that community can go to for advice and assistance.

### 8.3. Public Information Campaigns

Public information campaigns are conducted in partnership with 'Get Ready' Queensland throughout the Council area. Information pamphlets are distributed to the public with explanations and guidance given on how to access online information including flood mapping.

There are multiple sources of information in the modern age, however The Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) weather and warnings, and river height information provides the LDMG a single point of truth for weather and climate related activities.

### 8.4. Social Media

The Fraser Coast Regional Council maintains a social media presence to deliver preparedness messages and to provide accurate and up-to-date information during disaster events.

### 8.5 Planning

The Fraser Coast Local Disaster Management Plan is reviewed in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003.

The Executive Officer, Maryborough Disaster District, collaborates regularly or after any disaster event to confirm the effectiveness of the disaster management arrangements detailed in this plan.

The Fraser Coast LDMG has also developed a series of sub plans to detail the procedures to be undertaken to carry out particular functions. These sub plans are listed as Annexure D.

Hazard Specific Action Plans have also been developed for locations and actions that have been identified as necessary for specific procedures. These Action Plans are listed as Annexure E. Action plans are controlled documents

## 8.6 Capability Integration

The Fraser Coast LDMG members shall be appropriately skilled, trained and practised so they are able to conduct disaster operations. This may be achieved through training in accordance with the Disaster Management Training Framework, exercising and pre-season briefings.

Facebook – <http://www.facebook.com/FCRCdisaster>

Disaster Dashboard – <https://disaster.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/>



## 8.7 Training

Each member agency is responsible for ensuring that staff working in an operational environment have received appropriate training, in particular for roles identified for in the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework<sup>1</sup>. All advisors are to complete as a minimum the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangement module.

Training delivered under the QDMTF can be completed either face-to-face or online via Disaster Management Learning Management System<sup>2</sup>. Training opportunities that fall outside the QDMTF are coordinated by Fraser Coast Regional Council in partnership with appropriate stakeholders and training providers. This Framework does not replace but aims to support and complement the QDMA, the QDMTF and IGEM's EMAF.

## 8.8 Training compliance

The Manager of Disaster Planning will liaise with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services to conduct training in accordance with the Disaster Management Training Framework to ensure LDMG members are sufficiently trained to carry out their roles.

## 8.9 Exercises

Exercises are conducted by the LDMG and member agencies to enhance capacity and contribute towards continuous improvement.

Section 59 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 requires that the effectiveness of an LDMP be reviewed at least once a year. The conduct of exercises is one mechanism the group may use to achieve this requirement.

### Conducting the exercise

Each year the LDMG will conduct one or more exercises that may be developed using the following styles:

- Discussion exercises (desktop exercises) can be used by participants to think through scenarios or plans, talk through issues and discuss possible solutions.
- Functional exercises are conducted in an operational environment with participants performing their individual role and functions. They may be used to practice or evaluate procedures, or decision making, or assess interaction of groups.
- Field exercises which involve the scalable mobilisation of personnel and/or resources to a simulated incident. They allow participants to be evaluated under a degree of operational stress in a controlled environment.

### Exercise evaluation

An exercise is to be followed by a debrief process. A hot debrief is conducted immediately following the conclusion of the exercise and a cold debrief conducted not longer than a month following the exercise. The learning from the exercise is to be consolidated into a report for presenting to the LDMG core members.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0020/339401/H1027-QueenslandDisasterManagementTrainingFramework.pdf](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/339401/H1027-QueenslandDisasterManagementTrainingFramework.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.dmlms.qfes.qld.gov.au/user/login>

## 8.10 Post Disaster Assessment

The review of operations can be conducted through two forms of debrief:

**Debrief** – A debrief undertaken immediately after operations are complete gives the participants the opportunity to share learning points while the experience is still very fresh in their minds. Multiple debriefs during protracted operations may be appropriate to identify significant issues and provide prompt solutions for immediate implementation; and

**Post Disaster Assessment Reports** – held days or weeks after an operation when participants have had an opportunity to take a considered view of the effectiveness of the operation. A Post Disaster Assessment Report will be completed in partnership with QFES to provide an overview of the lesson identified following an event and importantly recommendations for improving management.

**Post Disaster Assessment is to review:**

- Disaster operations undertaken for a given disaster including actions, decisions or processes.
- Document those processes that worked well and identify a course of action to ensure that they are captured and updated in relevant doctrine for use in the next operation; and
- Assess capability and consider where additional training and/or exercises may enhance capability.

The review of operational activities undertaken during an event is a key component in ensuring capability development, the continuous improvement of disaster management arrangements.

## 9. Response

### 9.1 Overview

In accordance with s 4A of the Act, local governments are primarily responsible for responding to disaster events in their LGA with district and state levels providing appropriate resources and support.

Disaster response and disaster recovery are key components of disaster operations.

Disaster operations is defined in s 15 of the Act as those 'activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event'.

Timely activation of the LDMG is critical for an effective response to a disaster event. The decision to activate depends on several factors including the perceived level of impact to the community.

### 9.2 Levels of Activation

Levels of activation	Description
<b>Alert</b>	A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. No action is required however the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat
<b>Lean forward</b>	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.
<b>Stand-up</b>	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
<b>Stand down</b>	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.

### 9.3 Warning Notifications and Dissemination

LDMG members will receive warnings from multiple sources.

- The DDC may receive notification directly from the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) or internally through Queensland Police Service Communication Centers and will ensure the dissemination of warnings to the Fraser Coast LDMG.
- Bureau of Meteorology, LDMG members, members of the public or Government agencies can notify the LDMG; and/or
- A number of agencies will receive warnings directly from the Bureau of Meteorology.

The process for the notification and dissemination of warnings is not a function dependant on the activation of the LDMG. The warning process should be an automatic responsibility of LDMG core group and advisory members regardless of the status of activation of the LDMG.

## **9.4 Communications - Public information and warning notification and dissemination**

The Communications plan identifies that public information and warnings given by the Local Disaster Management Group shall be provided mainly through broadcast media (radio and television). Other alerts or warning such as those delivered through the Disaster Dashboard, Social Media and the Internet, the use of SEWS (Standard Emergency Warning System) or the national Emergency Alert (EA) telephone and SMS messaging system will be used to support and reinforce the warning messages provided through broadcast media.

The Queensland Government and the Fraser Coast Regional Council customer service centres will also be used to support and emphasise the messages provided through broadcast media.

The Chair of the LDMG or nominated delegate, officer in charge of the lead agency, the DDC and the LDC shall be the key sources of information to the community regarding the status of the response to the emergency and any other associated threats or required community actions. The role of the Local Group media liaison officer is to support these spokespersons and to ensure a coordinated and consistent message is broadcast to the community.

Council's Disaster dashboard, social media pages and news feeds play an important role in the dissemination of public information, warnings and notifications. Management of key information will be delegated to the LDMG Media Communications Team.

## **9.5 Public Warning Systems**

Disaster and emergency warnings need to be timely, consistent and succinct, so that people can take appropriate action. To ensure that disaster warnings are coordinated and timely the Local Group has developed a public information and warning operations sub-plan.

This plan recognises that individuals are likely to hear about a potential disaster situation from a variety of sources and most will seek to confirm that message before they take any action. Research indicates that if the emergency warning is not confirmed then it may be ignored. Therefore, the frequency and timing of emergency warnings must be carefully considered. So long as the information is consistent, emergency warning issued from two or more relevant agencies will help to confirm and reinforce the warning message.

## **9.6 Activation of this plan**

- The plan may be activated either wholly or in part when the following occurs.
- There is a clear and present threat posed to the Fraser Coast Region
- When a significant coordinated response from multiple agencies may be required
- When a minor incident may have the potential to escalate
- When information provided by BOM, SDCC or DDC highlights a potential threat outside of business as usual (BAU) operations.
- When in a rapid onset event, the LDC and Chair agree to activate the group to support an agency.

## **9.7 Activation**

There may be occasions when the response to an event in the initial stages can take place without the activation of the LDMG and the LDCC. When council is the lead agency the Council Operations Team may be established and activated and existing communication systems will allow discussions, planning, decision-making and taskings to occur. Small scale contained events may be Business-as-Usual for the Fraser Coast Regional Council with the operation managed by existing internal procedures.

This level of Council Operations Team response may move to the operation being coordinated from the LDCC, if and when the operational tempo increases, and multi-agency coordination is necessary.

Timely activation of the LDMG is critical for an effective large-scale response to an event. The decision to activate is dependent upon a number of factors including the perceived level of threat. Early activation of the LDMG and early establishment of the LDCC is essential for events that cannot be managed by the Council Operations Team, but the level of activation and staffing must be scalable commensurate with the event.

**The LDMG Chair and LDC are responsible for:**

- Activation of the Local Disaster Management Group; and
- Activation of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC).



## 9.8 Activation Triggers

	Triggers	Actions	Communications
Alert	Awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the local government area	Hazard & risks identified Information sharing with warning agency Manager of Disaster Planning contacts EMC Initial advice to stakeholders	Chair, LDC and Manager of Disaster Planning on mobile remotely
Lean Forward	There is a likelihood that threat may affect local government area Threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent Need for public awareness LDMG is now to manage the event	Manager of Disaster Planning conduct analysis of predictions Chair, LDC and Manager of Disaster Planning on watching brief Confirm level & potential of threat Check all contact details Commence cost capturing Conduct meeting with available LDMG members Council staff prepare for operations Determine trigger point to stand up Prepare LDCC for operations Establish regular communications with warning agency First briefing core members of LDMG LDC advises DDC of lean forward establishes regular contact Public information & warning initiated	Chair, LDC, Manager of Disaster Planning and LDMG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely Ad-hoc reporting by Manager of Disaster Planning
Stand Up	Threat is imminent Community will be or has been impacted Need for coordination in LDCC Requests for support received by LDMG agencies or to the LDCC The response requires coordination	Meeting of LDMG Core Group LDCC activated Rosters for LDCC implemented Commence operational plans Local government shifts to disaster operations LDMG takes full control SOPs activated Core group of LDMG located in LDCC Commence SITREPs to DDMG Distribute contact details DDMG advised of potential requests for support	LDCC contact through established land lines and generic email addresses Chair, LDC, Manager of Disaster Planning and LDMG members present at LDCC, on established land lines and/or mobiles, monitoring emails
Stand Down	No requirement for coordinated response Community has returned to normal function Recovery taking place	Final checks for outstanding requests Implement transition to recovery Debrief of staff in LDCC Debrief with LDMG members Consolidate financial records Hand over to Recovery Chairperson for reporting Final situation report sent to DDMG	LDMG members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements



## **9.9. Declaration of a Disaster Situation**

The DDC may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the Disaster District wholly or in part.

It is important to note that the declaration of a disaster situation relates to the situational requirement for additional Police powers and not linked to the activation of the LDMG or the activation of financial assistance arrangements.

All three actions are independent processes and are not interlinked or conditional. The declaration of a disaster situation does not affect the requirements of a local government to manage disaster operations in their area as required by the Disaster Management Act 2003.

## **9.10 Local Disaster Coordination Centre**

A Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) may be established to support the LDMG in conducting disaster operations when required. The operations of the LDCC are detailed in the Local Disaster Coordination Centre Standard Operating Procedures.

If the scenario fits, and to reduce risk a hybrid or virtual coordination option may be considered by the Local Disaster Coordinator.

### **Physical Primary Location**

Fraser Coast Regional Council  
Administration Building  
77 Tavistock Street  
Torquay

### **Secondary Physical Location**

Fraser Coast Regional Council  
Hervey Bay Depot  
29-31 Ellengowan Street  
Urangan

### **Alternative Physical Location**

Fraser Coast Regional Council  
Maryborough Depot  
Maryborough

The LDCC is to be equipped with sufficient office facilities and supported by coordination and administrative staff to allow the LDMG to conduct disaster management operations.

### **9.11. Reporting**

The Fraser Coast LDMG regularly generates reports for the Disaster District and the State Disaster Coordination Centre to provide an accurate update of operations. The LDC/Manager of Disaster Planning will collect information from the agencies participating in the operation and develop a report on behalf of the LDMG. These reports are distributed to responding agencies to keep them aware of each other's current activities and future planned operations by the LDMG.

### **9.12. Request for Assistance (RFA)**

When FCRC resources are exhausted, overwhelmed or a specific technical resource or capability is not located within the region, the LDMG will forward Maryborough DDC a RFA for resources external to the region to be made available. Upon receipt of the RFA, the DDC will determine if the request for assistance can be filled by local resources, or it needs to be referred to the State.

### **9.13. Logistics**

The management of logistics during a disaster event shall be conducted as an extension of Council's procurement and stores role but for co-ordination purposes, will take place through the Logistic cell of the LDCC. There is a need to monitor and assess purchasing, supply and delivery to ensure that all financial implications can be adequately and responsibly accounted for.

### **9.14. Media Management**

Upon commencement of disaster operations, the LDC, Manager of Disaster Planning, in conjunction with Council's communications team, will develop the information for release to the public and methods of dissemination.

The methods of communications may include:

Facebook – <http://www.facebook.com/FCRCdisaster>

Disaster Dashboard – <http://disaster.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/>

Radio/television

Newspapers

Newsletters

Notice boards

Community Radio

Door knocking

Emergency services public address vehicles

Telephones (Texts, Messages, Emergency Alerts)

Internet and Agency websites

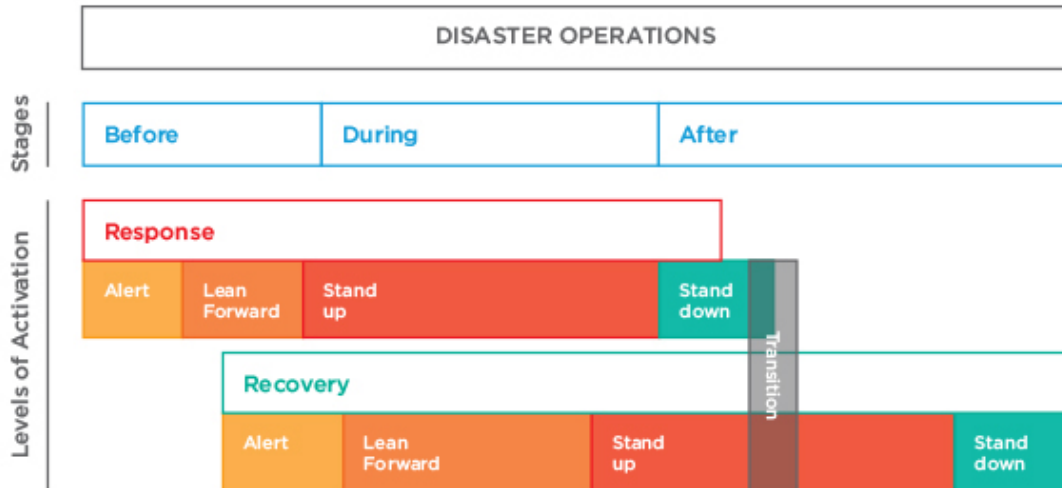
### 9.15. Hazard Specific Lead Agency

A specific lead agency will manage an event upon activation of the Fraser Coast LDMP.

Hazard	Lead Agency
Cyclone	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Earthquake	Fraser Coast Regional Council
East Coast Low	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Fire rural	QFES
Fire urban	QFES
Flood	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Heatwave	Queensland Health
Insect and vermin plague	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Landslip	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Lenthall's Dam failure	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Major Air Transport Accident	QPS
Major Land Transport Accident	QPS
Major Marine Transport Accident	AMSAR/MSQ/QPS
Pandemic	Queensland Health
Plant or animal disease	Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
Search and Rescue	QPS
Severe Storms	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Storm Tide	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Telecommunication / widespread power failure	Service Provider
Terrorism	QPS
Tornado	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Tsunami	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Eli Creek Effluent Storage Dam	Fraser Coast Regional Council

## 10. Recovery

The transition from response to recovery will be a carefully managed operation and carried out using the information contained in the Fraser Coast Local Recovery Sub Plan.



### 10.1. Local Recovery Group Chairperson

The role of the Local Recovery Group Chairperson, is to liaise with the chair of the LDMG on recovery related tasks, coordinate the required recovery elements and develop a Recovery Action Plan for the group.

### 10.2. Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC)

The Fraser Coast Regional Council will appoint a Local Recovery Coordinator during the response phase of the event. The role of the Local Recovery Coordinator is to operationalise any recovery effort decided by the Local Recovery Group.



Stages of Recovery – Qld Recovery Plan

### 10.3. Fraser Coast Recovery Sub Plan

The Fraser Coast Recovery Sub Plan is activated by the LDMG during the response phase of the event and the provisions of relief are coordinated by the Local Recovery Chairperson. The Fraser Coast Local Recovery Chairperson will establish recovery groups as necessary and manage the recovery process in accordance with the procedures detailed in the Local Recovery Sub Plan.

Discussions between the Chairperson of the LDMG, the Local Recovery Group Chairperson and the District Disaster Coordinator may result in the recovery processes being managed at District level for very large-scale disaster events. Fraser Coast Regional Council will nominate representatives to the recovery groups that may be established at District level.

### 10.4. Local Recovery Groups

Local Recovery Groups may be established in different areas by the Local Recovery Chairperson dependent on the initial needs assessment and the anticipated recovery operations. All recovery arrangements will be established in accordance with the procedures detailed in the Recovery Sub Plan.

The Local Recovery Groups that will be most suited to the Fraser Coast Regional Council area are Human/Social, Economic, Environmental and an Infrastructure which is a combination of the Building and Roads and Transport Groups. The recovery group will have a QRA advisor on the group and a DRFA specialist from council.

### 10.5. Public Information

Regular dissemination of information to the community will be posted throughout the recovery process concerning the following:

- How to access assistance and support programs
- Where Recovery Centres are located

- How to access recovery information online
- Councils Disaster Dashboard

### **10.6. Queensland Reconstruction Authority**

The Fraser Coast LDMG will liaise closely with the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) to ensure the effective and efficient coordination of recovery and reconstruction efforts following a disaster event.

Discussions will be held with QRA regarding claims for State Disaster Relief Arrangements and Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

Full details of how the Fraser Coast LDMG will manage the recovery operations can be found in the Fraser Coast Local Recovery Sub Plan.

# 1. Annexures

## Annexure A: Distribution List

Document Number	Title	Organisation
1	LDMG Chairperson	Fraser Coast Regional Council
2	LDMG Dept. Chairperson	Fraser Coast Regional Council
3	Local Recovery Group Chairperson	Fraser Coast Regional Council
4	Local Disaster Coordinator	Fraser Coast Regional Council
5	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Fraser Coast Regional Council
6	Disaster Planning Coordinator	Fraser Coast Regional Council
7	District Disaster Coordinator	Queensland Police Service
8	District Disaster Executive Officer	Queensland Police Service
9	OIC Police - Maryborough	Queensland Police Service
10	OIC Police – Hervey Bay	Queensland Police Service
11	OIC Police - Tiaro	Queensland Police Service
12	OIC Police - Howard	Queensland Police Service
13	Emergency Management Coordinator	Queensland Fire & Emergency Services
14	Station Officer - Maryborough	Queensland Fire & Emergency Services
15	Station Officer – Hervey Bay	Queensland Fire & Emergency Services
16	Maryborough Hospital	Queensland Health
17	Hervey Bay Hospital	Queensland Health
18	OIC QAS Maryborough	Queensland Ambulance Service
19	OIC QAS Hervey Bay	Queensland Ambulance Service
20	Director	Wide Bay Water & Waste
21	Manager	Ergon Energy
22	Regional Representative	Red Cross

<b>23</b>	Regional Representative	Life Saving Queensland
<b>24</b>	Local Controller	State Emergency Service
<b>25</b>	Area Controller	State Emergency Service



## Annexure B: Abbreviations

ADF	Australian Defence Force
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability (expressed as a %)
AHD	Australia Height Datum (All FCRC datum reported in AHD unless otherwise stated)
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System
ARI	Annual Recurrence Interval (expressed as a ratio)
ATWS	Australian Tsunami Warning System
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
BSA	Building Services Authority
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CCC	Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COT	Fraser Coast Regional Council Operations Team
DACC	Defence Assistance to Civil Community
DART	Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DMA	Disaster Management Act 2003
DMO	Disaster Management Officer
DMU	Disaster Management Unit
DRFA	Disaster Recover Funding Arrangements (replaces NDRRA)

DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
EA	Emergency Alert
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
FCRC	Fraser Coast Regional Council
GA	Geoscience Australia
GH	Gauge Height (All BOM datum reported in GH unless otherwise stated)
GIS	Geographic Information System
IGEM	Inspector General Emergency Management
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
JATWC	Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRG	Local Recovery Group (formally committee)
LRGC	Local Recovery Group Chairperson
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MDP	Manager of Disaster Planning
NGO	Non- Government Organisation
OIC	Officer in Charge
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
PSPA	Public Safety and Preservation Act 1986
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood

QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Service
QH	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QR	Queensland Rail
RACE	Response Advice for Chemical Emergencies
RFA	Request for Assistance
SCCC	State Crisis and Communications Centre
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDRA	State Disaster Recovery Arrangements
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning System
SITREP	Situation Report
SMEAC	Situation, Mission, Execution, Administration, Command
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPP	State Planning Policies
SRC	State Recovery Coordinator
WBW&W	Wide Bay Water & Waste

## Annexure C: Definitions

Alert	A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility, situation should be monitored by a responsible person
AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009	International Standard on Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines
Climate Change	A change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.
Community Recovery Centre	A Centre established by the Department of Communities to facilitate the delivery of disaster recovery services to the disaster-affected community by multiple agencies from a single location.
Consequence	Outcome of an event affecting objectives NOTE 1 an event can lead to a range of consequences. NOTE 2 A consequence can be certain or uncertain and can have positive or negative effects on objectives. NOTE 3 consequences can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. NOTE 4 Initial consequences can escalate through knock-on effects. [AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009]
Control	Measure that is modifying risk NOTE 1 Controls include any process, policy, device, practice, or other actions, which modify risk. NOTE 2 Controls may not always exert the intended or assumed modifying effect. [AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009]
Council	Where used means Fraser Coast Regional Council
Critical Infrastructure	Water Supply, Power Supply, Sewage Treatment, Gas Supply, Communications, Waste Service, Drainage, Road, Rail, Air and Sea Ports, Hospitals, Fire, Police, Ambulance and Emergency Services.
Disaster	A disaster is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Event	A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening. An explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak.

	<p>An infestation, plague, or epidemic.</p> <p>A failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure.</p> <p>An attack against the State; or</p> <p>Another event similar to the above events</p> <p>An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions. (Disaster Management Act 2003)</p>
Epidemic	An outbreak of new cases of a certain disease, in a given human population that occur during a given period, that substantially exceeds normal expectations
Flash flood	Flood of short duration with relatively high peak discharge. (Bureau of Meteorology)
Flood	A flood occurs when water inundates (covers) land that is normally dry (Bureau of Meteorology)
Hazard	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss (Emergency Management Australia, 2004)
Incident	Can be used interchangeably with event
Infrastructure	Schools, Government Facilities, Aged Care Facilities, Sporting Facilities, Community Facilities, Recreational Facilities, and Structures not defined as Critical Infrastructure.
Landslide	A movement of material down slope in a mass as a result of shear failure at the boundaries of the mass.
Lean forward	An operational state of readiness of the disaster coordination centre prior to 'Activation' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness
Level of risk	<p>Magnitude of a risk or combination of risks, expressed in terms of the combination of consequences and their likelihood</p> <p>[AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009]</p>
Likelihood	<p>Chance of something happening</p> <p>NOTE 1 In risk management terminology, the word "likelihood" is used to refer to the chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively or quantitatively, and described using general terms or mathematically (such as a probability or a frequency over a given time period).</p> <p>NOTE 2 The English term "likelihood: does not have a direct equivalent in some languages; instead, the equivalent of the term "probability" is often used. However, in English, "probability" is often interpreted as a mathematical term. Therefore, in risk management terminology, "likelihood" is used with the intent that it should have the same broad</p>

	interpretation as the term “probability” has in many languages other than English. [AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009]
Major flooding	In addition to the effects of Minor and Moderate flooding, extensive rural areas and/or urban areas are inundated. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and major traffic routes likely to be closed. Evacuation of people from flood-affected areas may be required. (Bureau of Meteorology)
Minor flooding	Causes inconvenience. Low-lying areas next to watercourses are inundated which may require the removal of stock and equipment. Minor roads may be closed and low-level bridges submerged. (Bureau of Meteorology)
Mitigation	Measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).
Moderate flooding	In addition to the effects of Minor flooding, the evacuation of some houses may be required. Main traffic routes may be covered. The area of inundation is substantial in rural areas requiring the removal of stock. (Bureau of Meteorology)
Pandemic	An outbreak of infectious disease with a high attack rate in people of all age groups that occurs concurrently throughout the world
Probable Maximum Flood	The most severe flood that is likely to occur at a particular location. Such a flood would result from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrological conditions. (Bureau of Meteorology)
Preparedness	Arrangements made to ensure that should an emergency occur, communities, resources and services are capable of coping with the effects (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).
Prevention	Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).
Property	All other structures in the built environment not previously defined as Infrastructure or critical Infrastructure.
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting disaster affected communities in reconstruction of physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being, and restoration of the environment. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)
Relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and attend to needs of persons affected by or responding to a disaster. It includes the establishment, management and provision of services to disaster relief centres. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Response	Actions taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after, a disaster to ensure its effects are minimised (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).
Risk	<p>Effect of uncertainty on objectives</p> <p>NOTE 1 An effect is a deviation from the expected – positive and/or negative.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Objectives can have different aspects (such as financial, health and safety, and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (such as strategic, organisation-wide, project, product and process).</p> <p>NOTE 3 Risk is often characterised by reference to potential events and consequences, or a combination of these.</p> <p>NOTE 4 Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood of occurrence.</p> <p>NOTE 5 Uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to, understanding or knowledge of an event, its consequence, or likelihood.</p> <p>[AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009]</p>
Risk Management	Coordinated activities to direct and control a community or organisation with regard to risk. [AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009]
Riverine flooding	Riverine flooding is generally the result of widespread rain, causing water over large areas to collect in streams and rivers, which overflow into previously dry land. (Bureau of Meteorology)
Serious disruption	<p>One or more of the following occurring as a result of an event:</p> <p>Loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans.</p> <p>Widespread or severe property loss or damage.</p> <p>Widespread or severe damage to the environment (Disaster Management Act 2003)</p>
Severe Storm	<p>A storm which produces:</p> <p>hail, diameter of 2 cm or more; or</p> <p>wind gusts of 90 km/h or greater; or</p> <p>flash floods; or</p> <p>lightning that causes death, injury or damage; or</p> <p>tornadoes, or any combination of these</p> <p>(Bureau of Meteorology)</p>

Stand down	Transition from responding to an event 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 of 'Activation' following 'Lean Forward' where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commence
Storm Surge	A storm surge is a rise above the normal water level along a shore resulting from strong onshore winds and / or reduced atmospheric pressure. Storm surges accompany a tropical cyclone as it comes ashore. (Bureau of Meteorology)
Stormwater flooding	Inundation caused by local run-off rather than water rising from a watercourse. It includes run-off exceeding the capacity of the drainage system. (Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics)
Tornado	These rarest and most violent of thunderstorm phenomena are rapidly rotating columns of air that descend in the well-known funnel shape from the base of a storm cloud. A tornado vortex, which can range in width from a few metres to hundreds of metres, usually whirls clockwise (viewed from above) and contains very damaging winds that may reach more than 450 km/h. (Bureau of Meteorology)
Tropical Cyclones	<p>Tropical cyclones are intense low-pressure systems that form over warm ocean waters at low latitudes. Atmospheric circulations rotate clockwise in the southern hemisphere, and anti-clockwise in the northern hemisphere. Tropical cyclones are associated with strong winds, torrential rain and storm surges (in coastal areas).</p> <p>Tropical Cyclone Category System</p> <p>Category 1 (tropical cyclone) Strongest winds are GALES with typical gusts over open flat land of 90 - 125 km/h.</p> <p>Category 2 (tropical cyclone) Strongest winds are DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of 125 - 164 km/h.</p> <p>Category 3 (severe tropical cyclone) Strongest winds are VERY DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of 165 - 224 km/h.</p> <p>Category 4 (severe tropical cyclone) Strongest winds are VERY DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of 225 - 279 km/h.</p> <p>Category 5 (severe tropical cyclone) Strongest winds are VERY DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of more than 280 km/h.</p>



	(Bureau of Meteorology)
Tsunami	<p>A tsunami is a series of ocean waves with very long wavelengths (typically hundreds of kilometres) caused by large-scale disturbances of the ocean, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>earthquakes</li> <li>landslide</li> <li>volcanic eruptions</li> <li>explosions</li> <li>meteorites</li> </ul> <p>These disturbances can either be from below (e.g., underwater earthquakes with large vertical displacements, submarine landslides) or from above (e.g., meteorite impacts). (Bureau of Meteorology)</p>

## Annexure D: Sub Plans

FCRC LDMG has developed a range of sub plans and action plans which compliant this plan and provide further detail as required. The following is a reference to these documents.

Document	Reference	Last Reviewed/ Updated
Local Disaster Management Plan		
Evacuation Sub Plan		
Evacuation Centre Management Sub Plan		
Public Health Sub Plan		
Pandemic Sub Plan		
Communications Sub Plan		
Recovery Sub Plan		
Resupply Sub Plan		
K'gari Sub Plan		

## Annexure E: Complimentary documents (Controlled Document)

The following are documents that complement the Local Disaster Management Plan

Name	Doc #	Last Update
Maryborough Flood Internal Procedure Manual	3735336	February 2019
Geodesign Barrier installation Adelaide Street Maryborough	3727940	February 2019
Lenthall's Dam Emergency Action Plan (WBW&W)	3817356	June 2019
Eli Creek Effluent Storage Dam Emergency Action Plan (WBW&W)	3822895 v1	September 2019
Fraser Coast Waste Services Disaster Management Plan	3739768 v3	May 2023

## **Annexure F: LDMG Members Contact Details**

Contacts lists are controlled documents and not for public distribution.