

Local Disaster Management Plan - VERSION 7.3



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

DISCLAIMER

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

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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



Cr Tanya Milligan

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



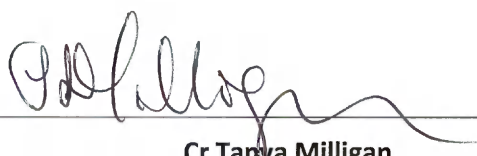
AUTHORISATION OF THE PLAN

The plan was endorsed by the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group at its meeting of 04/06/2026
Resolution Number: LDMG/0093.

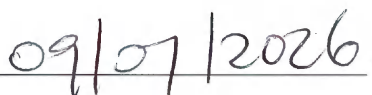
Section 80(1)(b) of the [Disaster Management Act 2003](#) requires Council to approve its Local Disaster Management Plan. This plan was approved by resolution 24-28/0581 of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on 17/06/2026.

AUTHORITY TO PLAN

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



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

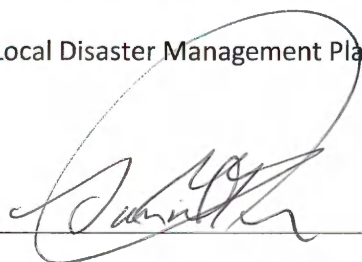


Date

APPROVAL

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

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



Dan McPherson
Acting Chief Executive Officer, Lockyer Valley Regional Council



Date



DOCUMENT CONTROL

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

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

VERSION CONTROL AND RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

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

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

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

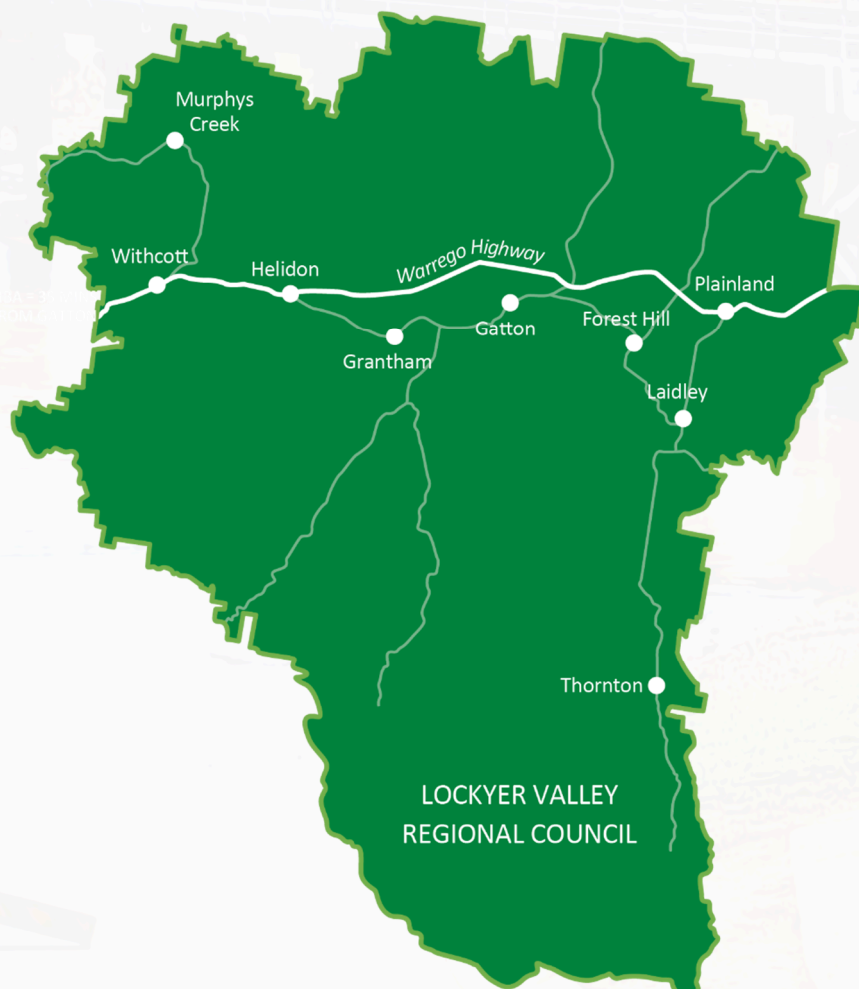
In accordance with [the Act](#) the Plan is available to members of the public and an electronic copy of the Plan is available on Council's website.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

FIGURE 1 - LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA BOUNDARIES



PURPOSE

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Plan is to:

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

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

APPROACH TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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

TABLE 1 - PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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

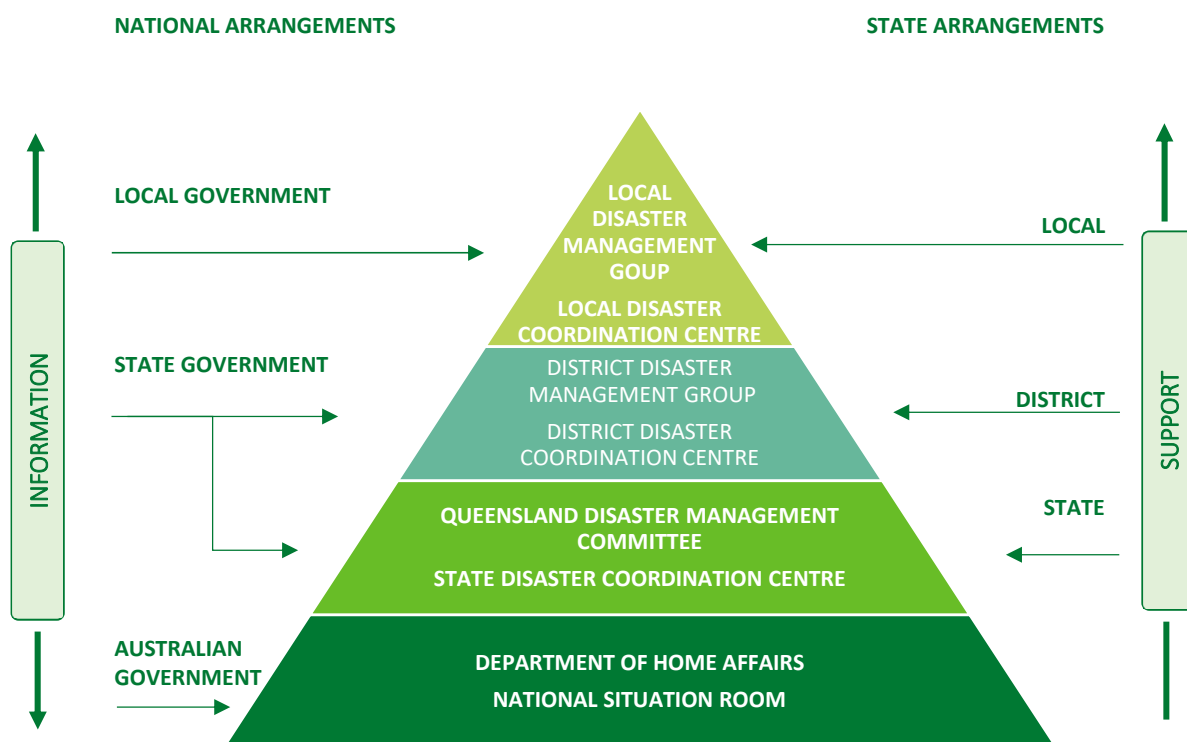


QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (QDMA)

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

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

FIGURE 2 - QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (QDMA)



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

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

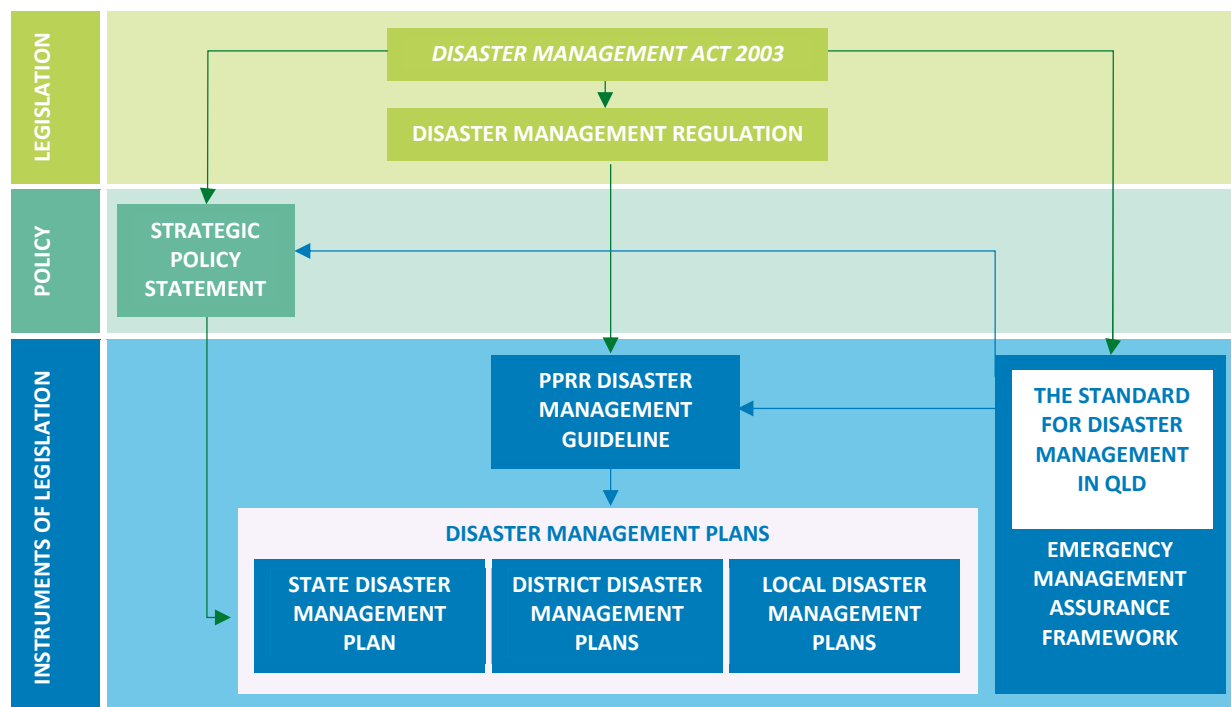
If further support is required, it is requested through the district disaster group to the state level.

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

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

AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT

FIGURE 3 - AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT



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

QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT 2016 STRATEGIC POLICY STATEMENT

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

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

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

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

TABLE 2 - ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES

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

LOCKYER VALLEY DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY

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

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



LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

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

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

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

MEMBERSHIP

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

TABLE 3 - LDMG MEMBERSHIP

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

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

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

FUNCTIONS OF A LOCAL GROUP

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

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

ROLE OF THE LDMG

The role of the LDMG is to:

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

SUB-GROUPS

Two sub-groups of the LDMG have been established:

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

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

QLD DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING FRAMEWORK

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

Agencies are to have an appropriate number of staff trained or planned to be trained at the appropriate skill and competency level to work in the LDCC.

Agencies are also to have an appropriate number of staff trained under the QDMTF to fill the role of Liaison Officer within the LDCC.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

TABLE 4 - ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL (LVRC)  REGIONAL COUNCIL LDMG MEMBER	PERFORM THE FOLLOWING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE LDMG: • To Chair, manage and coordinate the business of the LDMG and sub-committee meetings • Ensure LDMG performs its functions • Regularly report to the DDMG about the performance by the LDMG of its functions • Assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster • Development and maintenance of a disaster response capability • Identification, development, maintenance and operation of a Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) • Identification of staffing required for disaster operations • Identification and coordination of training required for disaster operations • Coordinate disaster operations for the LDMG in conjunction with relevant agencies • Issue public information or warnings about disaster events • Ensure continuity of essential Council services to the community during events • Establishment and management of evacuation centres and supporting where possible places of shelter
QUEENSLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT (QFD)  LDMG MEMBER	ROLE Ensure the safety of people and property in Queensland through the provision of effective prevention, preparation, response and recovery activities across a range of emergency situations through the capabilities of Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Service (RFS) and State Emergency Service (SES). STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) • Primary response agency for structural, bushfire and hazmat incidents • Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents • Provide mass and technical decontamination capability • Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger • Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities • Facilitate and authorise Emergency Alert (EA) campaigns to provide advice and warnings to communities affected by disasters and emergency situations • Prepare guidelines to inform local governments, district and state groups of disaster management related matters

ORGANISATION**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES

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

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE (SES)  LDMG MEMBER	ROLE The SES assists the community to prepare for, respond to and recovery from natural disasters including cyclones and severe storms, floods, earthquakes and landslides. The SES also provides support to QPS, when requested, in the coordination of search and/or rescue events as defined in the intergovernmental agreement. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Help injured persons, as well as protect persons, property or the environment from danger or potential danger in emergency situations. This includes assistance to other entities responding to an emergency. • Assist in searches for missing persons or evidence. • Provide storm and water damage operations to support residents and critical community services. • Conduct operational preparedness and resilience activities with community and agencies such as community engagement, exercises, agency liaison and joint planning. • Support multi-agency response and recovery activities within SES capability. • Provide operational support in emergencies and public events including, but no limited to, welfare, evacuations and evacuation centres support, public event support, fire ground support, air base operations and management (bushfire), traffic management, communications, resupply, incident management, or lighting.
QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE (QPS)  LDMG MEMBER	ROLE To enhance the safety of the community by assisting them to prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events by providing support and guidance to disaster management groups at all levels. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) • Preserve peace and good order • Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism • Providing executive support to the QDMC • Coordinating disaster response operations for the QDMC through the State Disaster Coordinator • Provide the Chair and executive support to the State Disaster Coordination Group • Provide the Chair (District Disaster Coordinator) and executive support to DDMGs • Managing and coordinating the business of DDMGs • Develop and facilitate a program of disaster management themed exercises • State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations • Activate and coordinate the operation of the SDCC • Conduct coronial investigations • Coordinate the review of the SDMP • Provide a Disaster Victim Identification capability LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Provide support to LDMGs • Provide traffic management, including assistance with road closures, maintenance of roadblocks, and stranded travellers • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • Coordinate disaster management training in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE (QAS)  LDMG MEMBER	- At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context. ROLE - Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities. This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether or not the individuals are sick or injured. - Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, to participate with other emergency services in counter disaster planning and to coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during the disaster. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) - Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services. - Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters - Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required - Collaborate with Retrieval Services Queensland in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations - Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems - Provide disaster, urban search and rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics. LOCALLY DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES - Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons - Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities - Participate in search and rescue (SAR), evacuation and victim reception operations - Participate in health facility evacuations. - Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting - At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
WEST MORETON HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICE (QLD HEALTH)  LDMG MEMBER	ROLE Coordinate and manage the health aspects of a disaster or emergency incident across the full spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery including health advice to the community, public health, clinical care, forensic support and mental health. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) - Lead agency for response functions of public health, mental health and medical services, mass casualty management, mass fatality management including victim identification (with QPS) and emergency medical retrieval - Provide health emergency incident information - Primary agency for heatwave, pandemic influenza, biological and radiological incidents - State representation at Australian Health Protection Principal Committee and associated sub-committees including Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), Public Health Laboratory Network (PHLN) and the National Health Emergency Management Standing Committee - Department of Health participation in appropriate and relevant state level groups and committees. - Hospital and Health Service participation in LDMG and DDMG activities - Develop health-focused disaster and emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans - Develop and maintain disaster and emergency health response capability and capacity

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Implement business continuity plans and arrangements to maintain health services during disasters and emergencies • Work across the health sector including aged care facilities, private facilities, primary health and community care providers to ensure 'whole of health' arrangements are in place • Coordinate the state level health response through maintenance and activation of the State Health Emergency Coordination Centre • Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated • Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS). • Communicable disease surveillance and response arrangements. LOCALLY RESPONSIBILITIES • Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders • Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS) • Recovery mental health support to affected communities (with DCDSS) • Public health and environmental health advice and support to local governments and affected communities and industries • Environmental health risk assessment advice to other agencies, local government and industries. • Messaging on public health risks to affected communities • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
ENERGEX  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Primary agency for providing, maintaining and restoring power supplies in the Lockyer Valley region. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Provide advice to the LDMG on power supplies • Provide safety information to customers • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.
URBAN UTILITIES (UU)  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Urban Utilities are a distributor-retailer under the provision of the South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009 and as a service provider under the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES Urban Utilities services the Lockyer Valley region supplying drinking water and sewerage services. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Monitor water and sewerage during emergency events and incidents • Facilitate actions across their water and sewerage network in response to an event

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
SEQWATER  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Seqwater is a statutory authority of the Queensland Government that provides bulk water storage, transport and treatment, water grid management and planning, catchment management and flood mitigation services to South East Queensland (SEQ). Seqwater manages Bill Gunn Dam and Clarendon Dam in the Lockyer Valley region and operates Wivenhoe and Somerset dams to provide bulk water for the area. Atkinson Dam in the Somerset Region is supplied by diverting run-off from Buaraba Creek, Seven Mile Lagoon and Lake Clarendon catchments (in the Lockyer Valley LGA). STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) • Seqwater is the key liaison for the State, Local government and emergency services for all water related emergencies or incidents in SEQ • The SEQ water grid provides Seqwater with the ability to move drinking water across the region if its assets are impacted by weather or emergency events • Develop Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for all of their referable dams as per legislative requirements • Develop the Flood Mitigation Manual for Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine flood mitigation dams. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Provide notifications and warnings to populations at risk immediately downstream of their referable dams, as per actions contained within the approved Emergency Action Plan (EAP) • Seqwater provides a free dam release notification service and associated App to provide the community with up-to-date information on dam releases, water supply and recreation during emergencies or incidents • Work with and provide timely and accurate information to the LDMG where required to manage the consequences of a water supply or dam safety incident • Seqwater operates two purpose built Emergency Operations Centres (Brisbane and Ipswich) to host its Flood Operations Centre, Network Control Room and Emergency Management Team. The centre provides updated situation reports (SITREPS) during emergencies for the State through the SDCC Emergency Management System, and to LDMGs where required and will provide liaison resources at the SDCC, as required. • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
TELSTRA  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Telstra's role is to operate, maintain and restore communication networks and infrastructure. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) • Telstra operates as a mobile phone/data provider and provides fixed lines services for its customers. It also provides this capability to other resellers • Telstra has an extensive data network that covers Queensland • Telstra is a reseller of NBN® services • Telstra has a variety of mobile facilities that it can deploy into impacted communities to deliver limited/partial service restoration subsequent to service disruption driven through

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	the impacts of a natural disaster event. These facilities are pre-deployed into locations that the carrier determines to be the most logistically practical placement to support rapid deployment into impacted communities. Common terms include: • Satellite Communications on Wheels (COWS) – used to create temporary mobile phone coverage • Mobile Exchange on Wheels (MEOWS) – portable land line exchange to supplement inoperable facilities • Wi-Fi Mobile Customer Office – a van where customers can connect to Wi-Fi to do their business and to charge their phones/tablets LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
NBN®  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE NBN®’s purpose is to lift the digital capability of Australia, allowing Australians to have access to a fast, reliable broadband network, at least possible cost to the taxpayer. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations • Assist with provision of temporary emergency communications facilities • Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required. • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
QUEENSLAND RAIL (QR)  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Queensland Rail’s purpose is to provide a safe, reliable, on-time, value for money and customer focussed rail service that benefits the community, supports industry and is integrated with the public transport system. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) • Queensland Rail’s network extends more than 6,600 kilometres across the state. The business operates the following three core services across multiple customer markets: • Citytrain • Travel and Tourism • Regional Network and Freight • Queensland Rail has a comprehensive Emergency Management Framework in place and regularly tests its processes and procedures for emergency situations across the state. It regularly partners with external agencies as part of these emergency preparedness exercises LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Advice on critical rail infrastructure • Coordinate any response to affected railway infrastructure • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (DAF)  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Lead agency for containment and eradication of animal and plant diseases and pests. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) also provides advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry in a disaster event. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) - Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from plant and animal pests and diseases and invasive plants and animals - Coordinate the Agriculture Coordination Group with agricultural industry groups to provide information about the effect that a disaster event has on the agriculture, fisheries and forestry industries and the issues that individuals and businesses are facing in responding to and recovering from a disaster event - Administer Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) relief measures including agriculture industry recovery operations as required - Report on the possible impact seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES - Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare management within a community - Provide advice in relation to agriculture, fisheries and forestry disaster impacts - Provide advice on livestock welfare - Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest/disease situation - Lead the reporting on the disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery - Engage with industry on preparedness for climate risks and aid with economic recovery - Assist agriculture industries in prevention and preparedness through normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities - Provide advice to the Lockyer Valley LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required - Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting - At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILIES, SENIORS, DISABILITY SERVICES AND CHILD SAFETY  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland. - Act as key contact point for human and social-related non-government organisations contracts and services during and post disaster events. - Administer the Personal Hardship and Assistance Scheme (PHAS) and Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme (ESSRS) - Coordinate development of Requests for Assistance submission to the National Emergency Management Agency for long-term human and social recovery and resilience services for communities affected by disaster - Coordinate and administer human and social recovery resilience services for affected communities, including activation of DRFA category A, C, & D measures

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Coordinate the deployment of the Community Recovery Ready reserve workforce to assist with human and social recovery operations • Liaise with Foster and Kinship Carers and residential care providers in impacted areas to monitor impact of disaster and assist with relocation and/or other safety measures as required. • Ensure safety of clients of the Accommodation Support Respite Service and the Forensic Disability Service
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS (DTMR)  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of roads and transport recovery in Queensland. Coordinate the effective and efficient delivery of state and national controlled road and transport recovery and reconstruction activities. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) • Provide information and advice regarding the impact of an event on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure • Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation • Enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure. • Ensure the capability of logistics-related industries is appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • The DTMR LDMG representative provides advice on local planning arrangements and response to meet requirements under Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements. The role is a source of information at the point of operation, providing an opportunity to assess a situation and better position the department for action should its' resources be required. • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context. • Managing the safety of road users through coordination with routine maintenance contractors across all phases of a disaster event.
QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY (QRA)  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Lead agency for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy in Queensland. Manage and coordinate the state government's program of infrastructure reconstruction within disaster affected communities. The Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) focuses on working with state and local government partners to deliver value for money and best practice expenditure and acquittal of public reconstruction funds. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C) • Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland • Plan and coordinate Queensland and Australian Government assistance under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) • Maintain the Queensland Recovery Plan and develop state level event-specific plans as required • Implement the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027 • Maintain the State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) Guide and Register, including induction of SRCs, when appointed • Monitor damage of public infrastructure and private properties.

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Administer DRFA and SDRA • The Chief Executive Officer, QRA is appointed by the Premier as the State Recovery, Policy and Planning Coordinator. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Monitor reconstruction activities in affected communities
UNIVERSITY OF QLD - GATTON CAMPUS (UQ)  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE The University of Qld – Gatton Campus supports the LDMG through emergency animal services. They may also provide a place of shelter for stranded travellers and UQ staff who are unable to access other sites. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Animal management support • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE Red Cross works with communities and stakeholders to build capacity and strength in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. Red Cross is an Auxiliary to Government in the humanitarian space. OVERARCHING RESPONSIBILITIES • Development and provision of best practice guidance and information on disaster management and recovery related practice • Administration of the National Registration and Enquiry Service – ‘Register.Find.Reunite.’ • Provision of psychosocial supports to disaster affected communities • Delivery of recovery supports and services in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Support the management and operations of evacuation centres upon request from Council • Provide psychosocial supports and psychological first aid in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach • Operate the Register.Find.Reunite. Service under the auspices of the Queensland Police Service (QPS) • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
GIVIT  LDMG ADVISOR	ROLE GIVIT manages offers of goods and services in response to disasters and emergency incidents as defined by <i>the Act</i>. GIVIT also procures goods with monies donated by the public in response to such events. STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (THROUGH SERVICE AGREEMENT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT) • In partnership with the Queensland Government, manage offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance, following Queensland disasters. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES • Manage offers of, and requests for, donated goods and services after disasters • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context



LOCKYER VALLEY CONTEXT

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

This section of the Plan provides local context.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

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

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

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

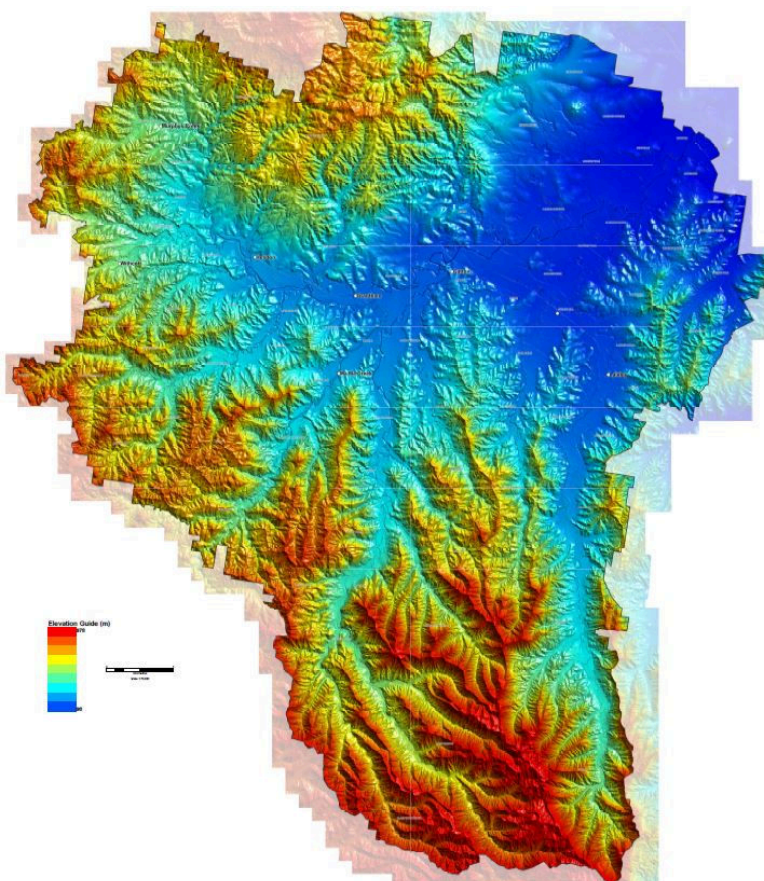
- The volcanic rocks that make up the mountains of the Great Dividing Range. Most of these are of basalt;
- Sandstones of the Bundamba/Landsborough Groups make up the bulk of the region; and
- Alluvium of sand, gravel and silt along the Lockyer Creek.

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

CLIMATE

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

FIGURE 4 - LOCKYER VALLEY LGA TOPOGRAPHY



TEMPERATURE

While records indicate Queensland's state-wide mean annual temperature has warmed by around one degree Celsius since 1910, most of this warming has occurred over the past 50 to 60 years¹. Between 2011 and 2016, 45 extreme weather events have caused \$13 billion in damage to public assets and infrastructure in QLD. Insured damage to private assets in declared disaster events is valued at \$8.6 billion in the 10 years to 2016. More recently, the 2022 SEQ Rainfall and Flooding event has been estimated to have cost \$7.7 billion in social, financial and economic impacts.²

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

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

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

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

RED = HIGHEST VALUE BLUE = LOWEST VALUE

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

² Queensland Reconstruction Authority, June 2022 Report -

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

RAINFALL

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

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

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

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

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

RED = HIGHEST VALUE BLUE = LOWEST VALUE

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

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

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

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

VEGETATION

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

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



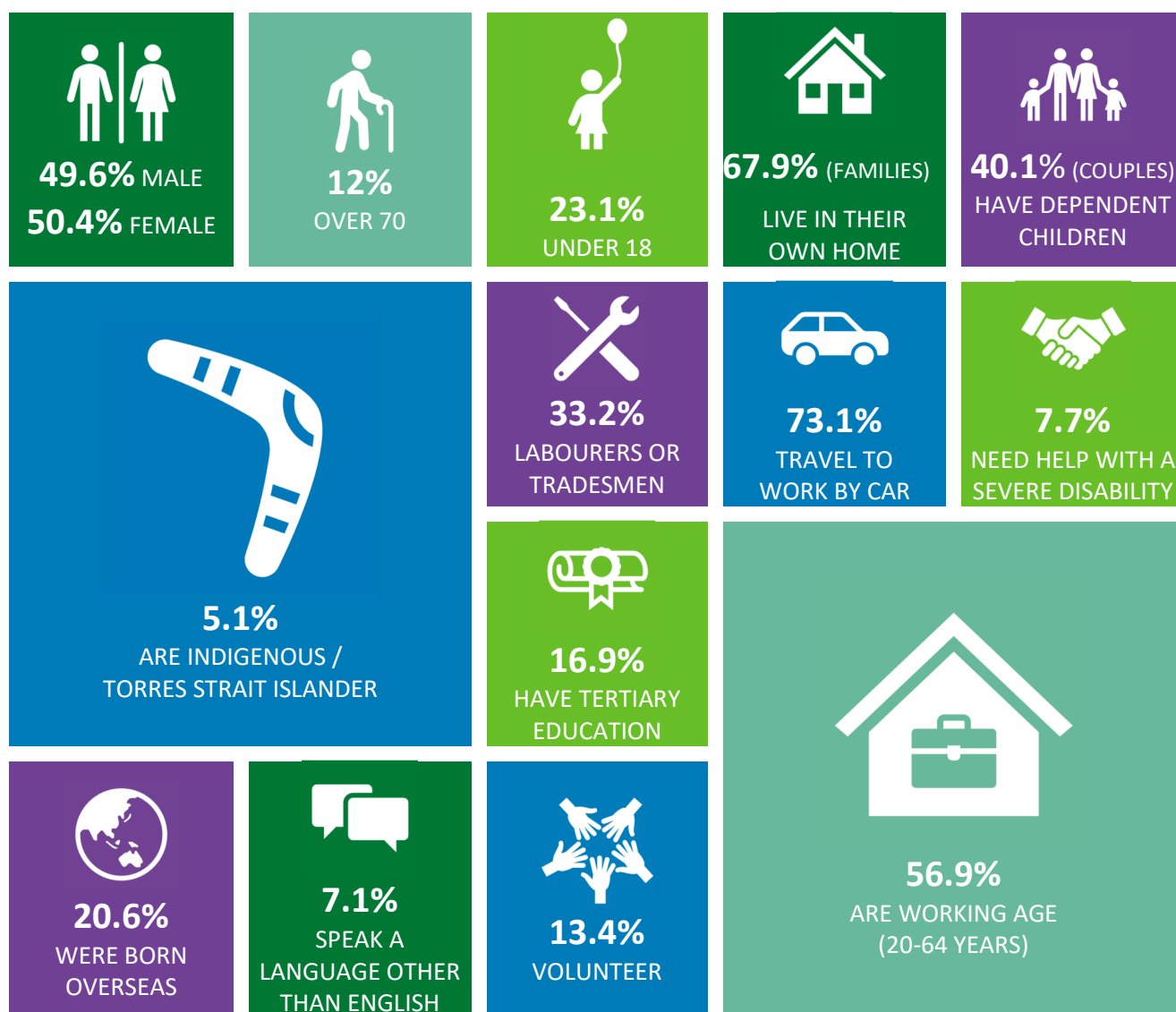
POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021 Census data for the Lockyer Valley shows the population at the time the census was taken as 41,098³ persons. Over the last five years the region has seen an average annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent.⁴

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

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

FIGURE 5 - LOCKYER VALLEY POPULATION SUMMARY



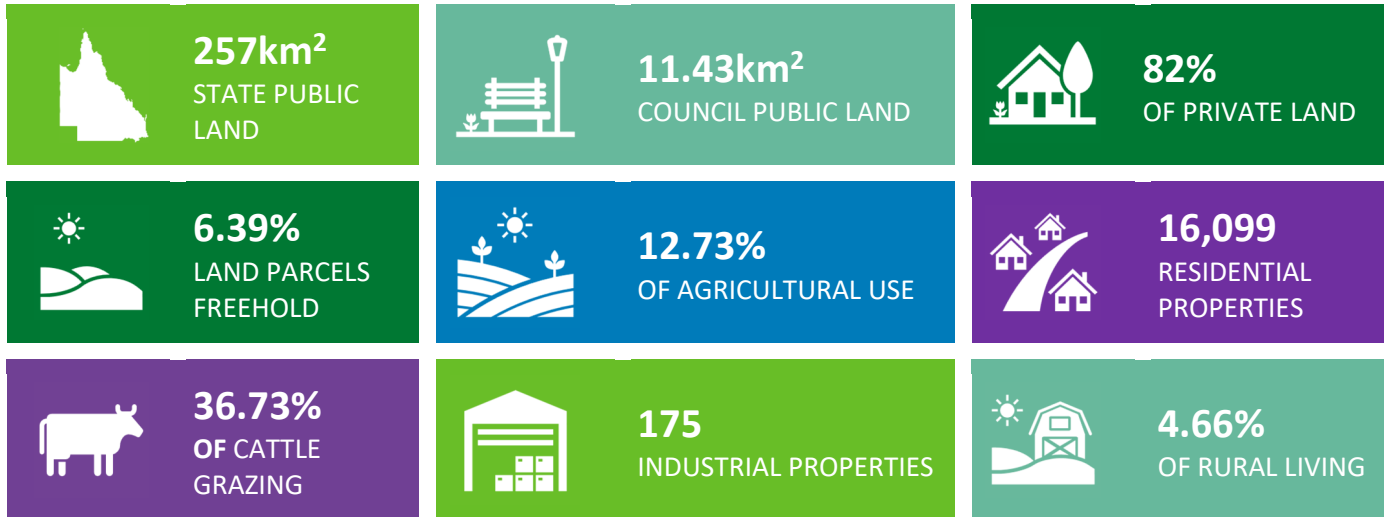
³ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census data for the Lockyer Valley - [2021 Lockyer Valley, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/2021/Lockyer-Valley-Census/All-persons-QuickStats)

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

LAND USE

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

TABLE 8 – LAND USE IN THE LOCKYER VALLEY SNAPSHOT



ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Lockyer Valley is recognized as a 'food bowl' of Southeast Qld. 24 per cent of the State's and five per cent of Australia's total horticultural production comes from this area⁵ making up forty percent of the Lockyer Valleys' economy. Output from our agricultural sector is \$652.5 million⁶ annually.

TABLE 9 - ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE LOCKYER VALLEY SNAPSHOT⁶



⁵ [Lockyer Valley Horticultural Research Project Report – April 2018](#)

⁶ Data sourced from .id and 2021 [ABS Census Data](#)

CRITICAL SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

TABLE 10 - CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE / SERVICES SUMMARY

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

HAZARDS

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

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

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

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

FIGURE 6 - IDENTIFIED LOCAL HAZARDS

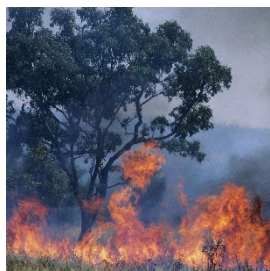
HAZARD	AREAS AFFECTED / SIGNIFICANT RISK	RECURRENCE
 HEATWAVE	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA	Annually, generally between the months of November and February. Days of excessive heat can occur between October and March.⁷
 BUSHFIRE	Heavily timbered areas, rural residential areas and urban infrastructure. Significant bushfire hazard primarily in southern, western and northern areas.	Bushfires may be considered an annual event
 TROPICAL CYCLONES, EAST COAST LOWS AND SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA.	65 cyclones have come to within 400 kilometres of Gatton in the period from 1906 to 2006⁸. - East Coast Lows - since 1960 the annual average has been 3.7⁹. - Severe Storms - on average the Lockyer Valley area experiences between 30 and 40 thunderstorm days a year.¹⁰
 FLOODS - FLASH	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA.	Localised flooding is an annual problem which can occur in any month of the year, but flooding is most likely to occur in the months from October to May based on recent events.
 FLOODS - REGIONAL	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA (inundation and / or isolation)	Mainstream flooding from the various major creeks is less frequent than flash flooding
 LANDSLIDES	The greatest level of hazard exists in the south and west of the region where very steep slopes coincide with susceptible geology	Generally, coincides with prolonged high precipitation

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

⁸ [Bureau of Meteorology tropical cyclone database](#)

⁹ Referenced from Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan

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



RISK ASSESSMENT

Within Queensland, the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF), State Planning Policy 2017 and Queensland's Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027, in alignment with policies at the National level, (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) and the Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – principles and guidelines), all contribute to disaster risk reduction.



RISK EVALUATION

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

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



The highest prioritised risks for Lockyer Valley

- Heatwave
- Bushfire
- Severe weather - flooding and storms

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

In 2022, the Lockyer Valley LDMG commenced undertaking a [QERMF](#) risk-based assessment of hazards. QRA have now taken the lead and under the Hazard and Risk portfolio will be implementing a new hazard and risk methodology.

RISK TREATMENT

There are several ways to treat risks, including

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

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

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

RESIDUAL RISK

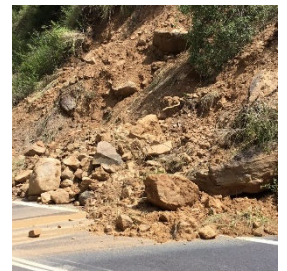
There will be instances where the LDMG, following a risk assessment, identifies that the application of treatment options at the local level will not be adequate to remove the risk and that unacceptable residual risk remains. When an unacceptable residual risk remains at the local level, the LDMG will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



INCREASED RISK FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Climate change increases the frequency, distribution, duration and intensity of weather events, which will expose the community to hotter summers, more intense rainfall, flooding, storms and cyclones¹³. An emphasis on understanding the impacts and preparing for them will be integral to mitigating the risks of climate change.



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

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

¹³ [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience](#)

PREVENTION STRATEGY

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

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

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

BUILDING CODES, BUILDING USE REGULATIONS AND PLANNING POLICIES

Codes and regulations that are relevant and apply include:

- *Lockyer Valley Local Floodplain Management Plan 2024*
- *Building Act 1975*
- *Building Regulations 2021*
- *Queensland Development Code*
- *Building Fire Safety Regulation*
- *Body Corporate and Community Management Act*
- *Building Units and Group Titles Act*
- *Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act*
- *Building Services Authority Act*
- *Local Government Finance Standard 2005*
- *State Planning Policy 2017*

LAND USE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

The [*Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme*](#) is the strategic policy that is the basis for ensuring development in the Lockyer Valley is orderly and sustainable with abundant opportunity for people to live, work, invest and play.

The following schemes are now superseded by the *Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme*.

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



INSURANCE

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

LEGISLATION

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

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

PREPAREDNESS

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

BUILDING RESPONSE CAPABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRAINING

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

The [Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework](#) forms the basis of disaster management training in Queensland. QPS Emergency Management Coordinators (EMC) deliver the training and maintain records of it using a learning management system. It is their responsibility to ensure LDMG agency representatives are appropriately trained to undertake their role.

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

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

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



EXERCISES

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

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

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

POST EVENT REVIEW

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

Post-event reviews will:

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

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

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

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

LESSONS MANAGEMENT

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

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

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



DISASTER RESILIENCE AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING



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

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

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

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



DISASTER RESILIENCE

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

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

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

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

Council will be successful in its mission when the region:

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

COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING

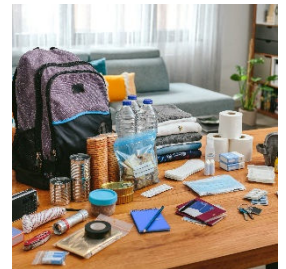
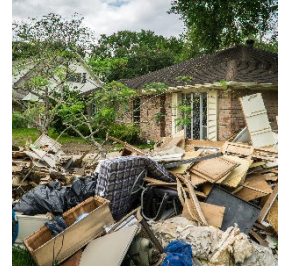
The capacity of a community to respond, restore and adapt to a disaster is key to its resilience.

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

This includes, but is not limited to:

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

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



RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Act defines disaster response as:
“the taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support”.

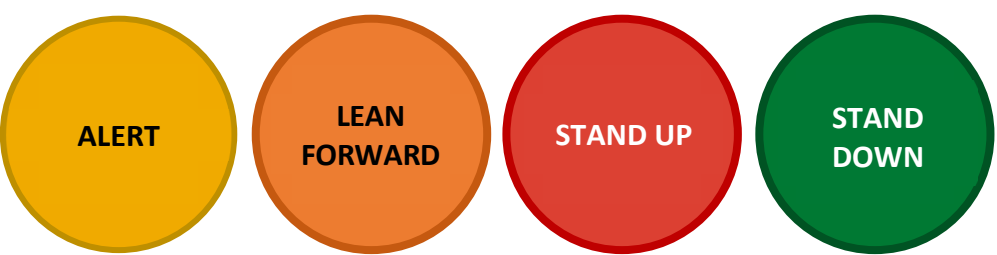
The principal purpose of emergency response is the preservation of life, property and the environment.

ACTIVATION

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

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

The four levels of activation are:



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

TABLE 11 - LDMG ACTIVATION TRIGGERS

	DEFINITION	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS
ALERT	- There is a heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area. - Some actions may be required, and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential hazard.	Awareness that the potential impact may cause serious disruption to the community and / or may require a coordinated multi agency response	- Information sharing from warning agency - Monitor hazard and identify possible risks - Situational awareness brief to LDC and District. Wider briefing as required. - Report by exception only to the DDC and LDMG - Chair and LDC available on agreed communication channels - Initial contact and information sharing with relevant agencies / organisations - Initial advice to communities through relevant media and social media sources as required - Undertake incident response activities through LDMG members’ core business arrangements

	DEFINITION	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS
LEAN FORWARD	An operational state characterised by a heightened level of information sharing and situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster Coordination Centres are prepared but not activated.	- Hazard is quantified but may not yet be imminent - Potential requirement for coordinated disaster operations - Need for public awareness - Event is to be managed locally	- Ensure relevant facilities are set up and roster prepared as required e.g. LDCC and evacuation centres - Relevant functional lead agency and LDC conduct analysis of predictions - Chair and LDC on watching brief - Confirm level and potential of hazard - Development of Event Action Plan - LDMG and DDMG briefings / meetings as required - Council staff prepare for operations - Determine trigger point to stand up - Establish regular communications with warning agency - LDC advises DDC of lean forward and establishes regular contact - Public information and warning initiated - Chair, LDC and LDMG members available on agreed communication channels
STAND UP	The operational state following lean forward where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster Coordination Centres are activated.	- Hazard is imminent with serious impact in region - Community will be or has been seriously impacted - Request for support received by LDMG agencies or LDCC - Coordinated support required - Significant State resources committed	- LDMG meeting / briefing - LDCC operational and coordinating response - Review of Event Action Plan - Local government shifts to disaster operations and maintains critical functions - LDMG Liaison Officers located in LDCC as required - Commence sitreps to DDMG - DDMG advised of potential requests for support - Agency communication with LDCC through agreed channels - LDC present at LDCC - LDMG Chair and members available through agreed communication channels - Recovery Committee on Lean Forward and moves to Stand Up as event progresses - Commencement of Recovery planning
STAND DOWN	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and / or recovery operations. The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response.	- No requirement for coordinated response - Community has returned to normal function - Move has been made from response to recovery activities	- LDMG and LDCC stood down from response - Final situation report sent to DDMG - Final checks for outstanding requests - LDMG members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements - Implement plan to transition to recovery - Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting - Debrief of staff in LDCC - Debrief with LDMG members as required - Consolidate financial records



LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE (LDCC)

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

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

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

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

A [Local Disaster Coordination Centre Sub Plan](#) has been developed to provide strategic direction for LDCC operations.



PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNINGS

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

The issue of warnings is the responsibility of the relevant functional lead agency, such as the Bureau, QPS, QFD and Council.

TABLE 12 - INFORMATION / WARNING AUTHORITIES

FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCY	INFORMATION/WARNINGS TYPE
BIOSECURITY QLD	Animal/Plant Disease
BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY	- Severe weather (including severe thunderstorms) - Riverine flooding - Tropical cyclone - Fire weather
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS	- Major road disruption - Maritime incidents - Qld Rail disruption
LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL	Flash flooding
QUEENSLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT	- Emergency Alert (EA) - Standard Early Warning Signal (SEWS) - Bushfire and Hazardous Materials incidents
QUEENSLAND HEALTH	- Public Health Alerts - Heatwave
QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE	- Public Safety Preservation Act declarations - Community evacuations
SEQWATER	- Dam release notifications - Dam spilling - Dam recreational safety
UTILITY OR FACILITY OWNER (E.G., URBAN UTILITIES, ENERGEX)	Major Infrastructure failure

The Local Disaster Coordination Centre will provide information and warnings to the community. Normally this will be approved by the Chairperson of the LDMG after discussion with the Lead Agency and the LDC.

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

Primary and functional lead agencies provide media liaison relating to their organisational roles.

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

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING METHODS

When an event is imminent it is essential the public are informed of the hazard, its potential impacts and provided with information to enable appropriate decision making. Council's Disaster Dashboard and social media (Council and agencies) will be the primary mechanisms for public information before, during and after events.

People are more likely to act on information and warning when the source of that warning is someone they trust. Methods and systems of distribution include, but are not limited to, the following:

DISASTER DASHBOARD

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

OPT-IN AND NOTIFICATION SERVICES

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

Many agencies provide an application (app) for use on digital devices. Some apps allow users to receive warning notifications. Use of official apps ensures the reliability of information received.

BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY WARNINGS

The Bureau issues warnings for severe weather (including cyclones and severe thunderstorms), flooding and fire weather whenever these events are occurring in an area or expected to develop or move into an area. The warnings describe the area under threat and the expected hazards. Warnings are issued with varying lead-times, depending on the weather situation, and range from just an hour or two to 24 hours or sometimes more.

SOCIAL MEDIA

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

MAINSTREAM MEDIA (RADIO, TELEVISION)

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

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

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

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

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

STANDARD EMERGENCY WARNING SIGNAL (SEWS)

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

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

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

HOUSE TO HOUSE / PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS

Where necessary house to house or public address systems will be used to inform residents of imminent danger. These activities are usually carried out by Queensland Police Service with assistance from the State Emergency Service.

GRANTHAM FLOOD WARNING SIREN

The Grantham siren alerts the community a flood emergency is likely to impact the community's safety. Once the siren is activated, the community will hear an alert tone followed by a verbal message informing residents to urgently move to higher ground.

FAMILY, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS

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

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

AUSTRALIAN WARNING SYSTEM

The Australian Warning System is a new national approach to information and warnings during emergencies like bushfire, flood, storm, extreme heat and severe weather. It uses a nationally consistent set of icons to show incidents on websites and apps, supported by calls to action statements. The system comprises three warning levels:

ADVICE	Yellow	An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes.	
WATCH AND ACT	Orange	There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family.	
EMERGENCY WARNING	Red	An Emergency Warning is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.	

An overview of the AWS can be found at the [Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience website](#).

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND MEDIA MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

LDMG NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

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

Where the LDMG is unable to provide the required support, the established process is to seek assistance from the Toowoomba DDMG. It is recognised that other levels of the QDMA undertake planning functions to support the local capacity during disaster operations. Collaboration and consultation with the LDC must be undertaken prior to implementation of support and/or resourcing plans for the LDMG (e.g. Australian Defence Force).

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

TABLE 13 - ENTITIES WITH LOCAL RESPONSE AND RECOVERY CAPACITY

ENTITY TYPE	ORGANISATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	• Lockyer Valley Regional Council
EMERGENCY SERVICES	• Queensland Police Service • Queensland Ambulance Service • Queensland Fire Department
EMERGENCY SERVICES VOLUNTEERS	• Rural Fire Service Brigades • State Emergency Service
QLD GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	• Department of Transport and Main Roads • Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy • Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and Partners
OTHER AGENCIES	• Urban Utilities • Energy QLD • Optus • Telstra • Queensland Rail • University of Queensland, Gatton Campus • Ergon • Seqwater • Red Cross • GIVIT • NBN® • Queensland Corrective Services • Resource Safety and health Queensland, Helidon Reserve • Queensland Reconstruction Authority • National Emergency Management Agency • Department of Agriculture and Fisheries • Other agencies as required
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	• Lockyer Valley Community Centre • Laidley Community Centre • Lifeline • Adventist Disaster and Relief Agency • Salvation Army • St Vincent de Paul Society • Service clubs • Culturally and linguistically diverse community organisations

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FOR RESPONSE

REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

DISASTER DECLARATION

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

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

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

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

THE PROVISIONS FOR DECLARATIONS AND DISASTER POWERS

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

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

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

ACCESSING SUPPORT AND ALLOCATING RESOURCES

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

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

Support may be sourced from the following entities:

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

Through businesses and community groups for additional resources.

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

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

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

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

COUNCIL TO COUNCIL ARRANGEMENTS (C2C)

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

In addition, and at the request of the DDC, the Chair of the LDMG or delegate may activate the LDMG and the Plan to provide support to disaster-affected communities outside the region. Should neighbouring Councils request assistance the LDC will request assistance through the C2C arrangements.

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

DEFENCE ASSISTANCE TO THE CIVIL COMMUNITY (DACC)

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

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

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

EVACUATION

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

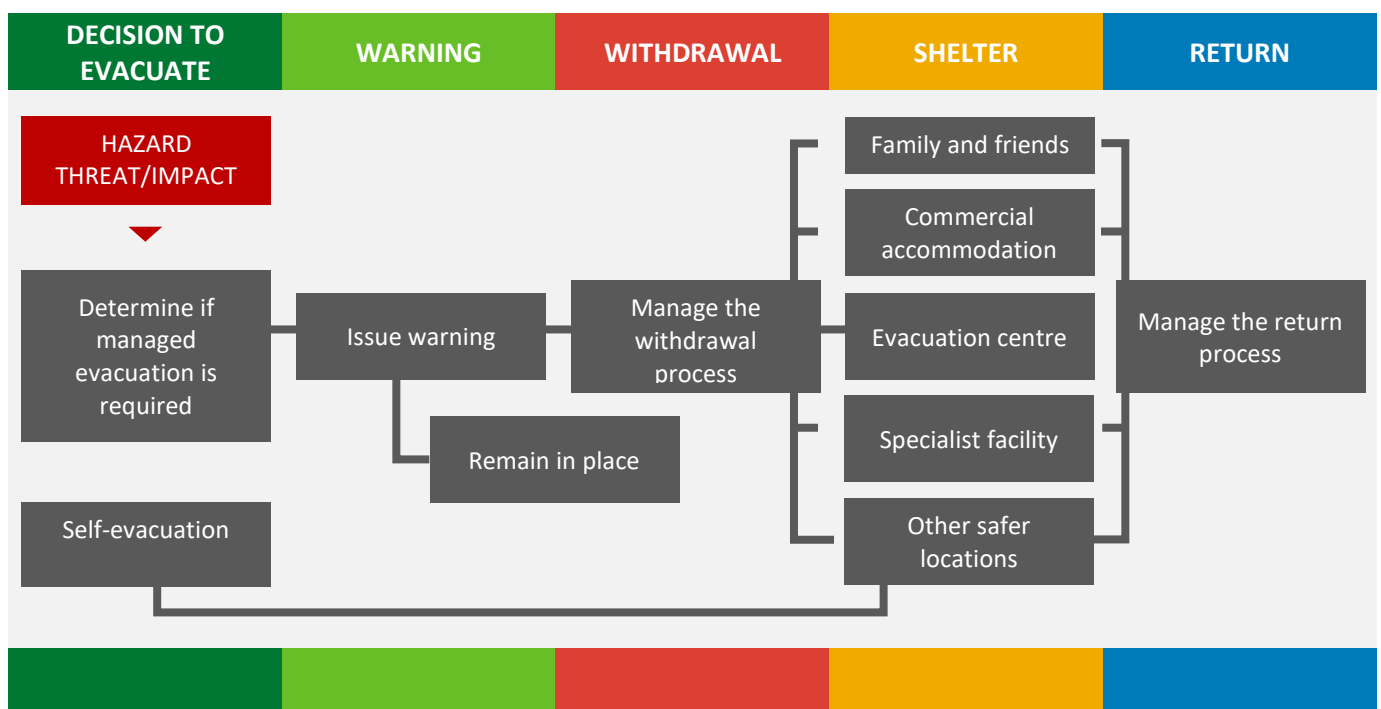
The key evacuation objectives adopted by the LDMG are:

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

Community messaging needs to be frequent and consistent, clear and concise to avoid confusion and provide actions for the at-risk community to take. The disaster evacuation process is primarily based on self-evacuation. This involves advising the community to seek temporary accommodation in safer places in a timely manner. It is recommended the public arrange temporary communication with family and friends in the first instance.

In the context of flood, a vast majority of roads within the LGA will be impacted during a flood event. The strategy of sheltering in place if safe to do so will apply and those who are safe to shelter in place, need to prepare for isolation for some days.

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



SHELTERING SOLUTIONS

Sheltering options are a critical consideration during disaster operations. The following options may be utilised:

- Shelter in place – when safe to do so, this is the preferred option.
- Shelter with family and friends – relocating to a safer location with family or friends is recommended where possible.
- Commercial accommodation – utilisation of motels, caravan parks or similar facilities when other options are unsuitable.
- Evacuation centres/places of shelter – as a last resort for those unable to access other options.

While sheltering with family or friends is encouraged, may be opened as required. The affected community will be advised of the location of these centres through a variety of communication channels.

The various sheltering options will provide a variety of support to evacuees:

- Evacuation Centre – a staffed facility that provides short-term accommodation for displaced (evacuated) community members. Accommodation provided will include stretcher beds, access to toilet and shower facilities, and provision of meals.
- Place of shelter - a facility which offers temporary respite from disaster impacts. These facilities are opened by community members at the request of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) but may not be staffed or resourced in the same way as an evacuation centre.
- Spontaneous Shelter – opened independently by community groups without a request from the LDCC (e.g., church or community groups that open their hall).
- Neighbourhood safer places (NSP) – identified by Queensland Fire Department, an NSP is a local, open space or building where people may gather to seek shelter as a last resort from a bushfire. NSPs are generally unstaffed, and evacuees must provide for their own short-term needs.
The identified NSP location in the Lockyer Valley Region is – Murphys Creek Grounds, Dodt's Road, Murphys Creek.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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

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

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

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

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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



RESUPPLY

The LDMG is responsible for supporting communities in preparing for temporary isolation and ensuring procedures are in place for resupply of food and other essential items. There are three types of resupply:

- Isolated Community Resupply applies where residents retain access to retail outlets, but those outlets cannot sustain essential goods due to disrupted transport routes caused by a natural event.
- Isolated Rural Properties Resupply applies where individuals or groups are isolated from retail facilities due to disrupted transport routes caused by a natural event, including primary producers or small communities requiring direct resupply of essential goods.
- Resupply of Stranded Persons applies where individuals are isolated from retail facilities due to disrupted transport routes caused by a natural event and are not at their usual residence, typically including stranded travellers and campers.

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

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

The resupply approach is designed to support isolated persons without compromising the fundamental responsibilities of individuals and communities for self-reliance, preparedness and mutual assistance.

DONATIONS

Council partners with GIVIT to manage donated goods and services during disaster events. GIVIT, a not-for-profit, provides a free disaster recovery service that matches needs with donated goods and services for charities, frontline services, agencies and governments once the Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) is activated.

GIVIT's virtual warehouse removes the need for local storage and sorting of donations and also facilitates monetary donations to purchase urgently needed items, prioritising local suppliers to support economic recovery.

Council promotes GIVIT for donations of goods, services and funds via the Disaster Dashboard, social media, Council website and Call Centre scripting.

Local organisations registered as GIVIT Charity Partners include:

- Laidley Community Centre
- Lockyer Community Centre

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

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

There are primarily two types of damage assessments.

- Rapid Damage Assessment
- Comprehensive Assessment

A Rapid Damage Assessment examines immediate impacts on the community following an event and provides initial, often unconfirmed, indicative information to inform overall impact assessment and set initial priorities.

A Comprehensive Damage Assessment commences as soon as possible to accurately determine impacts. Relevant agencies undertake detailed assessments within their jurisdiction and submit Situation Reports to the LDMG via the LDCC. Where required, the LDMG may coordinate multi-agency teams to systematically collect and analyse impact data.

. An [Impact Assessment Sub Plan](#) has been developed.

SPONTANEOUS VOLUNTEERS

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



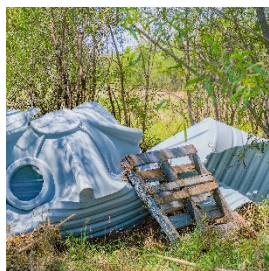
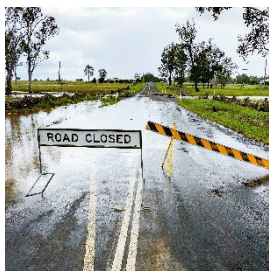
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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



DISASTER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ARRANGEMENTS

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

DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS (DRFA)

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

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

STATE DISASTER RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS (SDRA)

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

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

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DISASTER RECOVERY PAYMENTS AND ALLOWANCES

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

DISASTER RECOVERY PAYMENT

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

DISASTER RECOVERY ALLOWANCE

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

HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 14 - PRIMARY (HAZARD SPECIFIC) AGENCIES

HAZARD	PRIMARY AGENCY	RELATED PLANS
Animal or Plant Disease (Biosecurity)	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)	- Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan - Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan) - Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan - Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan - Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual - DAF Disaster Management Plan - Lockyer Valley Biosecurity Plan 2021-26
- Biological (human related) - Communicable Disease - Radiological	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	- Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan - National Action Plan for Influenza Pandemic - State of Queensland Multi-Agency - Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents - Queensland Whole of Government Pandemic Plan - Pandemic Sub Plan – a sub plan of the LDMP
Earthquake and Landslip	- Lockyer Valley - Regional Council	- Dam Safety Emergency Action Plans - Mt Whitestone Landslide Event Specific Plan
Fire – Structural or Bushfire	Queensland Fire Department	- Bushfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans - Queensland Bushfire Plan - Bushfire Sub Plan – A sub plan of the LDMP
Flood, Storm, Cyclone or Severe Weather	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	- Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Coordination Centre Sub Plan - Local Dam Emergency Action Plans
Hazardous Material/s Incident	Queensland Fire Department	State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents
Heatwave	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	Heatwave Response Plan
Major Transport Incident (road, rail, marine)	Queensland Police Service	- Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) - Queensland Mass Casualty Incident Plan
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	- Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) - Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan - National Counter-Terrorism Plan

FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCIES

TABLE 15 - FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCIES

FUNCTION	LEAD AGENCY	RELATED PLANS
Damage Assessments	Queensland Fire Department	Impact Assessment Sub Plan – a subplan of the Plan
Emergency Medical Retrieval	Queensland Health	Nil
Emergency Supply	Queensland Fire Department	Nil
Energy Infrastructure (electricity, gas and fuel)	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	Nil
Evacuation – Voluntary	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025
Evacuation – Directed and/or Mass Scale	Queensland Police Service	- Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025 Evacuation Sub Plan
Evacuation Centre Management	Lockyer Valley Regional Council, supported by Australian Red Cross	Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025 - Australian Red Cross Preferred Sheltering Practices
Mass Fatality Management (including disaster victim identification)	- Queensland Health - Queensland Police Service	Nil
Public Health, Mental Health, and Medical Services	West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	Nil
Public Information and Warnings	- Public Information – Lockyer Valley Regional Council - Warnings – Lockyer Valley Regional Council and Queensland Fire Department	Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025 - Emergency Alert Guidelines - Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) Guidelines
Resupply	Queensland Police Service in partnership with Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group	Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025
Search and / or Rescue	Queensland Police Service	- Intergovernmental Agreement - The National Search and Rescue Manual
Transport Systems	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Nil
Temporary Emergency Accommodation	- Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy - LDMG	- Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) Plan Evacuation Sub Plan

RECOVERY STRATEGY

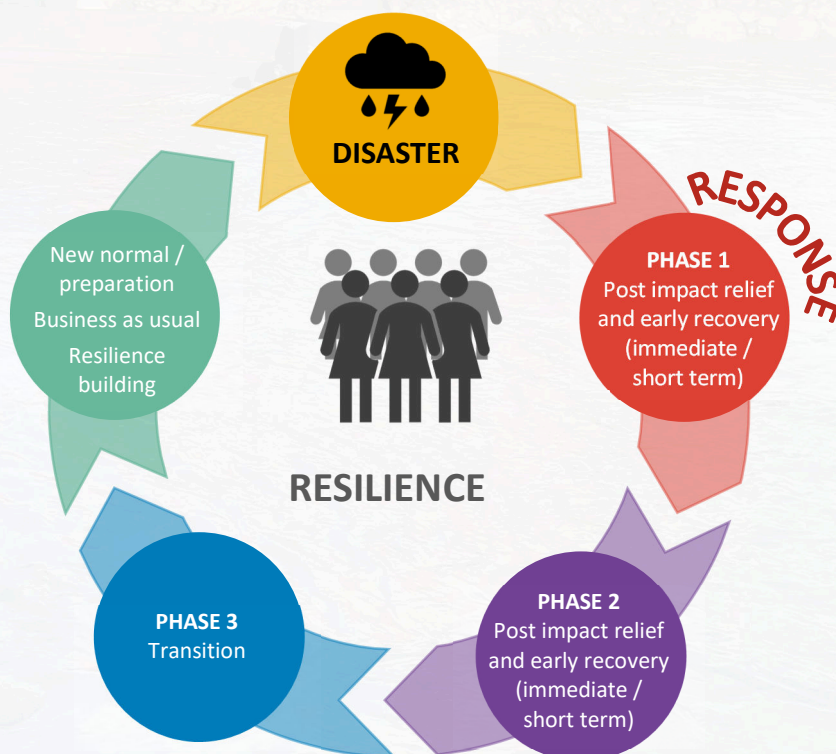
Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting affected individuals and communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support for the emotional, social, and physical wellbeing of those affected.

Recovery is defined as:

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

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

FIGURE 8 - PHASES OF RECOVERY





PLANNING FOR RECOVERY

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

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

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

RECOVERY FUNCTIONS

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

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

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1 – DOCUMENT VERSION CONTROL

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

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

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

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

VERSION	DATE	OUTLINE OF REVISIONS	MADE BY	APPROVED BY / DATE
6.0	26/05/2020	- Page 7-8 Minor changes - Page 10 – Updated Purpose - Statistics and References throughout - Page 12 - Renamed title to “Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements” and “Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement” - Page 13 – Inserted “Principles of Disaster Management, Emergency Assurance Framework and References - Page 14 – Included Biosecurity Act 2014 - Page 17 – Updated Subgroups - Page 18 - Updated Functions as Allocated to the Group - Page 19 - Updated QFES-EM Roles and Responsibilities - Page 23 – Added NBN® - Page 24 – Updated DAF Roles and Responsibilities - Page 25 - Added Seqwater and GIVIT - Page 26 – added QRA - Page 42 – Inserted paragraph 2 - Page 43 - Updated Lockyer Valley Rainfall and River Height Gauges map in Hazards - Page 46 - Added reference to Gatton - Clifton Road, Mt Whitestone landslip in Hazards/Landslips - Page 56 - Added Inland Rail in Hazards - Page 60 – Updated Pandemic - Page 62 - Added reference to Heatwave definition as per State Heatwave Plan - Page 63 - Added Basis for Heatwave Arrangements in Hazards/Heatwave - Page 64 – Updated Mitigation Activities in Animal Disease - Page 65 - Updated Prevention and Preparedness Strategies and DAF action in Terrorism - Page 68-69 Added Future and Climate and Climate Change in Hazards - Page 70 – added NBN® to Disaster Management Capability - Page 77 – Added Laidley Levee Floodgate Barrier to Critical Infrastructure - Page 79 – added NBN® to Essential Services Communications - Page 87 - Added BOM Warnings in Response Strategy - Page 89-90 – Inserted Guide to LDMG Activation Triggers - Page 91 –Updated Recouping of Funds - Page 94 – 96 - Updated NDRRA to Disaster Page 96 - Added reference to Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment and Allowance - Page 114 – Inserted link to templates	Updated by Michelle Kocsis Endorsed by Local Disaster Management Group 11/06/2020	Adopted by Council 17/06/2020
6.1	01/09/2022	Review of the LDMP Minor amendments reflecting Machinery of Government changes.	Michelle Kocsis	Ian Church
7.0	24/02/2023	Major Review – all pages	John Holdcroft Michelle Kocsis Madonna Gibson	Adopted by Council 15/03/2023

VERSION	DATE	OUTLINE OF REVISIONS	MADE BY	APPROVED BY / DATE
7.1	19/01/2024	Plan Review - Page 21 – QFES local responsibilities – removed reference to training and added to QPS page 23 - Page 40 – corrected Qld Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017 to 2022-2027 - Page 42 – corrected wording in opening statement from ‘through’ to ‘as well as’ - Page 44 – reference to QDMTF training – updated from QFES to QPS - Page 47 – removed ‘under development’ reference in relation to the flood information portal - Page 48 – reference to activation corrected from DDC to LDC - Page 50 – updated dot point to include LDMG – ‘Provide regular reports to the LDMG and DDC’ - Page 50 – reference to LDCC sub plan updated. - Page 51 – renamed heading from Emergency Warning Notification and Dissemination to Public Information and Warnings - Page 51 – updated Bureau’s Information/Warning Type Table 12 - Page 51 – added LVRC to Information/Warning Type Table 12 – Flash flooding - Page 51 – reworded information and warnings LDCC approval process - Page 51 – renamed table 12 header from ‘organisation to ‘functional lead agency’ and minor wording changes in header statement - Page 52 – Created new header ‘Public Information and Warning Methods’ and moved reference to family, friends and neighbours to page 53 in the context of confirming public information and warnings. Reordered methods of information and warnings. - Page 52 – added reference to Grantham Siren - Page 53 – changed reference to House to House/ Public Address Systems and condensed information - Page 53 – corrected Bureau warning types - Page 53 – added reference to Australian Warning System - Page 55 – added third paragraph - Page 57 – amended fourth dot point under Accessing Support and Allocating Resources to include consultation with LDC - Page 95 Removed reference to Major Sports Facilities Act as not referenced in document and no reference in the Act to disaster management	John Holdcroft Michelle Kocsis Madonna Gibson	Endorsed by Local Disaster Management Group 01/02/2024 Transitional process caused delay in going to Council
7.2	September 2025	- Update reference to Queensland Fire and Emergency Services to Queensland Fire Department throughout the document - Page 6 – Updated image - Page 18 – Updated Deputy Chair name. - Page 42 – Prevention Strategy. Added reference to Local Floodplain Management Plan, removed reference to obsolete Building Standard Regulation 2015, removed		

VERSION	DATE	OUTLINE OF REVISIONS	MADE BY	APPROVED BY / DATE
		reference to irrelevant Queensland Coastal Plan, added 2017 to State Planning Policy removed reference to 1/03 guideline mitigating the adverse impacts of flood, bushfire and landslide, and added commentary the following schemes superseded by the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme - o Laidley Planning Scheme 2003 - o Gatton Shire Planning Scheme 2007 - o Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2020 (Flood Regulation) Grantham Reconstruction Area Development Scheme • Page 58- Added statement 'In the context of flood, a vast majority of roads within the LGA will be impacted during a flood event. The strategy of sheltering in place if safe to do so will apply and those who are safe to shelter in place, need to prepare for isolation for some days.' • Page 83 - Added Reference to Atkinson Dam Emergency Action Plan* with context *This dam is not within the Lockyer Valley Region. However, the operation of this dam may impact Communities to the south and east of the dam.		
7.3		• <i>Version 7.3 LDMP Review- All agencies to review their roles and responsibilities and provide any proposed updates to support the revised plan.</i> • References throughout the document to retired subplans as per recommendation LDMG/0079, LDMG meeting of 5 February 2026: That the Local Disaster Management Group endorse the removal of the following plans noting that all relevant strategies and operational arrangements are appropriately addressed within the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan and associated operational procedures: Evacuation Centre Management (V 4.0), Public Information and Warnings (V2.0), Donated Goods (V3.0), Animal Management (V1.0), Resupply (V3.0)		



ANNEXURE 2 – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

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

ABBREVIATION	FULL TEXT
RFB	Rural Fire Brigade
RFSQ	Rural Fire Service Queensland
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SPP	State Planning Policy
SSQ	Smart Service Queensland
UQ	University of Queensland (Gatton Campus)

ANNEXURE 3 – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
ALL HAZARDS APPROACH	The all-hazards approach concerns arrangements for managing the large range of possible effects of risks and emergencies. This concept is useful to the extent that a large range of risks can cause similar problems and such measures as warning; evacuation; medical services and community recovery will be required during and following emergencies.	Source EMA, 2009
MULTI AGENCY APPROACH	Multi agencies should be involved to some extent in emergency management. The context of emergency management for specific agencies varies and may include: • Ensuring the continuity of their business or service • Protecting their own interests and personnel • Protecting the community and environment from risks arising from the activities of the organisation • Protecting the community and environment from credible risks.	Source EMA, 2009
COMMUNITY	A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
CONSEQUENCE	The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage, or gain.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
COORDINATION	Coordination refers to the bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment etc.) In accordance with priorities set by Disaster Management Groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.	State Disaster Management Plan
COORDINATION CENTRE	A centre established as a centre of communication and coordination during disaster operations.	
COUNCIL	In this plan Council means the Lockyer Valley Regional Council.	
DECLARATION OF DISASTER SITUATION	A District Disaster Coordinator for a Disaster District may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a Disaster Situation for the District or part of it, if satisfied of a number of conditions as set out in Part 4 – Provisions for Declaration of a Disaster Situation	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 6</i>
DISASTER	A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 13(1)</i>
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Arrangements to manage the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 14</i>
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT 2003	Queensland Government legislation to provide for matters relating to disaster management in the State, and for other purposes. The main objectives of <i>the Act</i> are to help communities mitigate the potential adverse effects of an event, prepare for managing the effects of an event and effectively respond to and recover from a disaster or an emergency situation.	

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DM) PORTAL	The Queensland Disaster Management Portal provides a mechanism to allow the sharing of information on disaster management and is an information service for the disaster management community.	
DISASTER MANAGEMENT REGULATION 2014	Disaster Management Regulation 2014 was enacted by the <i>Disaster Management and Another Act Amendment Act 2014 No. 55 s 22 sch 1</i> on 27 October 2014. It provides information about membership business, and meetings of disaster management groups and a list of disaster districts.	
DISASTER OPERATIONS	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 15</i>
DISASTER RESPONSE CAPABILITY (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)	The ability to use Local Government resources, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, within the capacity of the Local Government an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 80(2)</i>
DISTRICT DISASTER COORDINATOR (DDC)	The role of the District Disaster Coordinator, in addition to other duties, is the responsibility for co-ordinating support in the Disaster District for the Disaster Management Group.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 26.</i>
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK	Developed by the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management in accordance with Section 16C of the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> to provide the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities disaster management programs. It also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland's disaster management arrangements.	
EMERGENCY SITUATION	Under Public Safety Preservation Act Section 5, if at any time a commissioned officer of the Queensland Police Service (the emergency commander) is satisfied on reasonable grounds that an emergency situation has arisen or is likely to arise, the commissioned officer may declare that an emergency situation exists in respect of an area specified by the commissioned officer.	
EVENT	An event means any of the following: • A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening • Bushfire, an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak • An infestation, plague, or epidemic • An attack against the State • Another event similar to the above events • An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 16 (1) and (2))</i>
FLOODING	Local flooding: an intense burst of rainfall over a short period of time may cause excessive run-off that builds up in a relatively small area and causes localised flooding. Inundation is expected to last only for a limited period of time, around one to two hours. Regional flooding: continuous heavy rainfall across a number of large catchments within the region's flood plains. It may take between one and two days for these floodwaters to subside. Riverine flooding: similar to regional flooding but on a larger scale.	
HAZARD	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss	<i>Emergency Management Australia 2004</i>

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



TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
RESOURCES	Includes people, personnel or staffing, food, any horse or animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment, or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.	
RISK	The chance of something happening that may have an impact on the safety and wellbeing of your community. It includes risk as an opportunity as well as a threat and is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.	Adapted from AS/NZS 4360:2004
RISK IDENTIFICATION	The process of identifying what can happen, why, and how. (	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
RISK MANAGEMENT	The culture, processes, and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
RISK REDUCTION	Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
RISK TREATMENT	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
SERIOUS DISRUPTION	Serious disruption means: • Loss of human life, or injury or illness. • Widespread or severe property loss or damage. • Widespread or severe damage to the environment.	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 13 (2).</i>
SEVERE WEATHER WARNINGS	Severe Weather Warnings are issued for: • Sustained winds of gale force (63 kilometres an hour) or more • Wind gusts of 90 kilometres an hour or more (100 kilometres an hour or more in Tasmania) • Very heavy rain that may lead to flash flooding • Abnormally high tides (or storm tides) expected to exceed highest astronomical tide • Unusually large surf waves expected to cause dangerous conditions on the coast • Widespread blizzards in Alpine areas While the threat remains, a Severe Weather Warning will usually be updated every six hours (every three hours in South Australia), however more frequent warnings may be issued if required.	Bureau of Meteorology website – Severe Weather Warning Services - Bureau of Meteorology (bom.gov.au)
THE PLAN	Local Disaster Management Plan	
VULNERABILITY	Degree of loss which could result from a potentially damaging phenomenon, or the extent to which a country, area, community, or structure risks being damaged by a disaster. The susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards.	IGEM Lexicon

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ANNEXURE 5 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN LIBRARY

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

NAME OF PLAN	PLAN OWNER	CURRENT VERSION	HARD COPY IN LDCC	AVAILABLE ON USB	AVAILABLE IN GUARDIAN
Local Disaster Management Plan	LVRC / LDMG	7.3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bushfire Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Environmental Health Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Evacuation Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Impact Assessment Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Disaster Coordination Centre Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pandemic Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recovery Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	4.1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waste Management Sub Plan	UNDER DEVELOPMENT				
Mt Whitestone Landslide Event Specific Plan	LVRC / LDMG	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
LDMG Contact List	LVRC / LDMG	ECM2223541			
TOOWOOMBA DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP					
Toowoomba District Disaster Management Plan www.police.qld.gov.au/programs/er/	Toowoomba DDMG	2.0 May 2019		Online	
COMMUNITY DISASTER LIASION GROUP PLANS					
Forest Hill Disaster Liaison Community Group	Community/ LDMG/LVRC	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
DAM EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS					
Bill Gunn Dam	Seqwater		Yes		
Lake Clarendon	Seqwater		Yes		
Atkinsons Dam	Seqwater		Yes		
Reck Family Dam	Reck Family		Yes		

NAME OF PLAN	PLAN OWNER	CURRENT VERSION	HARD COPY IN LDCC	AVAILABLE ON USB	AVAILABLE IN GUARDIAN
STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP PLANS, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES					
QLD Disaster Management Act 2003	QLD Government		Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaster Management Regulation 2014	QLD Government		Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Interim State Disaster Management Plan	QLD Government	2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Strategy for Disaster Resilience	QLD Government	2022-27	Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) Disaster Management Guideline	QPS	Dec 2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Disaster Management Group Responsibilities Manual M.1.030	QPS	19/01/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaster Management Groups Business and Meetings Manual M.1.052	QPS	19/01/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Management Assurance Framework	IGEM	Jul 2014	Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Recovery Plan	QRA	Jun 2023	Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Disaster Funding Guidelines	QRA	Dec 2024	Yes	Yes	Yes
KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS					
MOU – GIVIT – Donated Goods and Services	LVRC LDMG/ GIVIT		Yes	Yes	Yes
MOU – Department of Education – Laidley High School – Use as an Evacuation Centre	LVRC LDMG/ DETE		Yes	Yes	Yes
My Community Directory www.mycommunitydirectory.com.au/Queensland/Lockyer_Valley/					
Lockyer Valley Regional Council Local Laws Library	LVRC				

ANNEXURE 6 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP FORMS

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

Guideline Support Toolkit: [Disaster Management | Queensland Government](#)

ANNEXURE 7 – CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROAD NETWORK

There are approximately 2632 kilometres of constructed public roads within Lockyer Valley Region of which 302 kilometres are State Controlled Roads.

The State Controlled Roads in the Region include:

- Warrego Highway
- Gatton-Esk Road
- Gatton-Helidon Road
- Gatton-Clifton Road
- Gatton-Laidley Road
- Forest Hill-Fernvale Road
- Laidley-Plainland Road
- Rosewood-Laidley Road
- Mulgowie Road Mount Sylvia Road
- Murphys Creek Road

These are all sealed roads designed to take heavy vehicles. The remaining public roads, for which Council is responsible, range from sealed urban streets and rural roads to minor dirt tracks. Most of the Council-controlled rural roads have been constructed to take light to medium vehicles – few are constructed to take heavy vehicles.

The density of the road network provides a useful measure of the degree of connectivity of the network. This is significant in disaster management terms because the more dense the network, the more alternative routes there tend to be should one segment be interrupted by flood, landslide, fire or any other reason. Clearly the urban zones have the greatest network density. The following table provides the road statistics for each risk assessment zone.

TABLE 16 - LOCKYER VALLEY REGION ROAD NETWORK BY RISK ASSESSMENT ZONE

RISK ZONE	LENGTH (km)	DENSITY (km/sq km)
CENTRAL VALLEY	273.57	2.02
DIVIDING RANGE	430.57	0.75
FLAGSTONE	369.90	1.25
FOREST HILL	15.93	4.50
GATTON	51.58	7.78
HELIDON-WITHCOTT	133.19	2.00
LAIDLEY	50.38	6.11
LOWER LOCKYER	147.30	2.71
MULGOWIE	342.36	0.98
MURPHY'S CREEK	182.93	1.26
PLAINLAND	246.61	1.72
REDBANK CREEK	259.32	0.76
SPRING CREEK	186.90	1.31
UQ	4.21	1.21
REGION	2694.75	

RAILWAY

There are 70.7 kilometres of main-line rail crossing the Lockyer Valley Region. The main rail link between Brisbane and Charleville runs more-or-less from south-east to north-west along the northern side of the region. This line mainly carries coal from mines on the Darling Downs to the Port of Brisbane. It is not electrified.

There are no passenger rail services within the region though stations are maintained at locations at Laidley and Spring Bluff.

WATER STORAGE

The urban areas and some peri-urban residential areas of the region are served by 503 kilometres of reticulation mains operated by UU. Pipes range in size from 450 millimetres trunk mains to 20 millimetres reticulation polyethylene pipe. The most common materials used are PVC (approximately 220 kilometres), asbestos cement (AC) (approximately 75 kilometres) and concrete-lined iron.

UU owns and operates the following above ground water supply infrastructure including 16 reservoirs, four chlorination stations, nine pumping stations and six booster stations across the Region. These are confined to the valley settlements. Reservoirs are located at Laidley, Gatton and Forest Hill, Helidon, Postman's Ridge, Withcott, Table Top, Murphy's Creek and Grantham.

Seqwater (south east QLD's Bulk Water Authority) sources the majority of water from Lake Wivenhoe prior to treating and supplying the potable water to UU. UU distributes the potable water to the wider community through the above network.

Lake Dyer is a major source of bulk water for agriculture while other sources are mainly from groundwater aquifers.

REFERRABLE DAMS

Two Seqwater controlled dams exist in the Lockyer Valley;

- Bill Gunn Dam (also referred to as Lake Dyer), Gatton-Laidley Road, Laidley
- Clarendon Dam, Main Green Swamp Road, Lake Clarendon

One privately controlled dam exists in the Lockyer Valley;

- Reck Property Dam, Tenthill Creek Road, Lower Tenthill

These dams have separate emergency response plans maintained by Seqwater or Property Owner

- Bill Gunn Dam Emergency Action Plan
- Clarendon Dam Emergency Action Plan
- Reck Property Dam Emergency Action Plan
- Atkinson Dam Emergency Action Plan*

*This dam is not within the Lockyer Valley Region. However, the operation of this dam may impact Communities to the south and east of the dam.

FUEL STORAGE

LOCATION	DETAILS
COLLEGE VIEW	BP Roadhouse College View – Warrego Highway, College View
FOREST HILL	Bara Fuel Forest Hill – Burnham Street, Forest Hill
GATTON	- BP Gatton (Ziebarth) – 277 Eastern Drive, Gatton - Coles Express – Railway Street, Gatton - Lockyer Valley Ford Gatton – Crescent St, Gatton - Shell Service Station Gatton – Railway St, Gatton - Lockyer Valley Regional Council Gatton Depot - Tenthill Road, Gatton - Sunstate Petroleum Gatton - 149 Eastern Drive, Gatton - Mobil Gatton, 86 Eastern Drive, Gatton
GLENORE GROVE	Glenore Grove Store – Brightview Road, Glenore Grove
GRANTHAM	Grantham Fuels – 32 Anzac Ave, Grantham
HATTON VALE	- Zischke Fuel Supplies, Hatton Vale – Warrego Highway, Hatton Vale - Rustys Oz Fuel, Hatton Vale – Warrego Highway, - Hatton Vale Freedom Fuels, Hatton Vale – Warrego Highway, Hatton Vale - Shell Service Station – Cnr Warrego Highway and Summerholm Road, Hatton Vale
HELIDON	- Pacific Fuels Helidon Spa – 7646 Warrego Highway, Helidon Spa - AIM Mechanical & Fab Pty Ltd – 22 Arthur Street, Helidon
LAIDLEY	- Laidley Freedom Fuel – 32 Vaux St, Laidley - Laidley North Freedom Service Station – 211 Patrick St, Laidley
PLAINLAND	- Ampol Foodary Plainland – 4414 Warrego Highway, Plainland. - Mobil Plainland – 8 Echidna Place, Plainland.
SPRING CREEK	Southern Queensland Correctional Centre – Millers Road, Spring Creek
WITHCOTT	- Freedom Fuels Withcott – 8616 Warrego Highway, Withcott - Metro Withcott – 8581-8583 Warrego Highway, Withcott

MEDICAL SERVICES

HOSPITALS

Gatton has a 22-bed hospital which provides inpatient, outpatient, community and outreach services. The hospital is located such that it has not experienced threat from bushfire or flood.

Laidley has a 15-bed capacity hospital which provides inpatient, outpatient, community and outreach services. The hospital is located such that it has not experienced threat from bushfire or flood.

QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE

The QAS has bases at:

- 90 Spencer Street, Gatton
- 156 Patrick Street, Laidley

BLUE NURSING SERVICE

Blue Nursing Service operates from Gatton servicing the Lockyer Valley.

MEDICAL CENTRES AND PHARMACIES

SUBURB	MEDICAL CENTRES	PHARMACIES
GATTON	4	3
LAIDLEY	4	1
WITHCOTT	2	1
PLAINLAND	2	1
HATTON VALE	0	1

Note: Some doctors practice out of more than one medical centre in the region.

AIRFIELDS

There is no commercial airport within the Region.

Another small airstrip is located at Gatton Airpark residential estate, off Tenthill Creek Road, Gatton

HELICOPTER LANDING FIELDS

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
GATTON	Showgrounds – Spencer Street, Gatton (Contact SES to open gates)	-27.559649	152.282116
LAIDLEY	Laidley Hospital – 75 William Street, Laidley For medical emergencies only – not for general landing (contact Laidley Hospital) 07 5466 8100	-27.632593	152.399222
WITHCOTT	Warrego Highway, Withcott	-27.556003	152.017479
LAKE CLARENDON	Main Greenswamp Road, Lake Clarendon	-27.503188	152.362357

Other sites can be utilised around the area at pilot discretion.

HAZARDOUS SITES

The Lockyer Valley Region houses:

- Two explosive factories, a fireworks factory and storage in Helidon. These facilities have their own emergency plans.
- Sandstone quarries in Helidon
- Gravel quarries in Helidon, Gatton and Laidley.
- The Centre for Advanced Animal Diseases at the University of Queensland which is a biological hazardous site.

LAIDLEY LEVEE FLOODGATE BARRIER

The Laidley Levee is an earth levee and drainage channel located in Laidley on the northern side of the Queensland Rail line at Pike Street. The levee runs from the Cribb Street road reserve north along the drainage channel to Stanford Place. An earth bund has been provided to the remainder of frontage to Stanford Place.

The levee has a break to allow for access via Kirston Street to farmland on the western side of drainage channel. The approach from the eastern side of the drainage channel comprises a floodgate barrier with reinforced concrete ramp and reinforced concrete retaining walls each side to support the levee.

The [Laidley Floodgate Operations Procedure](#) provides guidance on floodgate management immediately before, during and after a flood event.

FLOOD INTELLIGENCE INFRASTRUCTURE

Links to cameras, and rainfall and river gauges can be access through Council's [Disaster Dashboard](#).

FLOOD INTELLIGENCE INFRASTRUCTURE	NUMBER
LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL FLOOD CAMERAS	19
DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS PUBLIC TRAFFIC CAMERAS	8
RAINFALL GAUGES	22
RAIN / RIVER GAUGES	23
FIXED VMS BOARDS (Toowoomba Connection Road, Withcott and Warrego Hwy, Hatton Vale)	2
AUTOMATED ROAD CLOSURE SYSTEMS	8

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

- Full Pressure town water supply is available at Forest Hill, Laidley, Gatton, Helidon and Grantham and Withcott.
- Constant flow town water supply is available at Hatton Vale, Plainland, Glenore Grove, Regency Downs, Kensington Grove and Murphy's Creek.
- Coin operated filling stations are available across the region and are located at Hatton Vale, Forest Hill and Glenore Grove.

Tanker filling stations are listed below:

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
GATTON	48 Cochrane Street, Gatton (outside Water Reservoir)	-27.56096	152.27288
POSTMANS RIDGE	112 Murphy's Creek Road (outside Water Pumping Station)	-27.53710	152.05485
FOREST HILL	Opposite 15 Forest Hill-Fernvale Road (corner Gatton-Laidley Rd and Forest Hill-Fernvale Rd)	-27.58383	152.36390
HATTON VALE	51 Fairway Drive (at intersection with Scott Place)	-27.54506	152.48308
GLENORE GROVE	Brightview Road (corner Gehrke Road)	-27.53088	152.42068
LAIDLEY	Opposite 2108 Laidley Rosewood Road (outside old Council Depot)	-27.65014	152.39640
GRANTHAM	Railway Street, Grantham (at intersection with Morgans Road)	-27.57671	152.20096

Water Pump Stations:

SUBURB	LOCATION
GATTON	48 Cochrane Street
GATTON	209 Woodlands Road
GATTON	1 Old College Road
GLENORE GROVE	Brightview Road (corner Gehrke Road)
HELIDON SPA	88CC2601 Warrego Highway
LAIDLEY	20 Douglas McInnes Drive
LAIDLEY	Corner Railway and Summer Street
LAIDLEY HEIGHTS	2 Brown Court
POSTMANS RIDGE	112 Murphy's Creek Road
WITHCOTT	Dolley's Road

Water Reservoir tanks:

SUBURB	LOCATION
FOREST HILL	26 Victoria Street
GATTON	54 Cochrane Street
GATTON	2 Industrial Road
GRANTHAM	Bowtell's Road
HELIDON	70 Seventeen Mile Road
LAIDLEY	20 Douglas McInnes Drive
LAIDLEY	16 Summer Street
LAIDLEY HEIGHTS	Sippel Road
LAIDLEY SOUTH	Rosewood-Laidley Road
PLAINLAND	Sassafras Court
POSTMANS RIDGE	Murphy's Creek Road
UPPER LOCKYER	Hoods Road
WITHCOTT	Berghofer Drive
WITHCOTT	Dolley's Road

SEWERAGE

Sewerage reticulation is confined to the urban areas of Gatton, Laidley, Forest Hill and Helidon. Each centre has its own treatment plant and pumping system. The total reticulation system consists of 25 Sewage Pump Stations across the region and 147 kilometres of mains predominantly of PVC but with a significant amount of older earthenware and AC pipes.

Sewerage Treatment Plants:

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS
FOREST HILL	Greyfriars Road
GATTON	11 Treatment Plant Road
GRANTHAM	Philp's Road
IREDALE	89 Back Flagstone Road
LAIDLEY NORTH	Brahman Road

GAS

Underground gas lines/pipes running east west throughout the valley. These currently do not service the Valley.

POWER

There is no base-load power station in the Lockyer Valley LGA.

There are 275 kilovolt power transmission lines operated by Powerlink crossing the Region. This infrastructure forms part of the State and National grid and is all carried on steel towers. They are located within cleared and maintained easements.

Reticulation of the power supply is operated by Energy QLD; the great majority of this network is above ground. Major substations (110/33 kilovolt) are located at Postman's Ridge, Gatton and Lockrose. Smaller substations (33/11 kilovolt) are located at Postmans Ridge, Carpendale, Helidon, Grantham, Gatton, Tenthill, Mt Sylvia, Spring Creek, Laidley and Glenore Grove. Some small sections in the western part of the region are managed by Ergon Energy.

COMMUNICATIONS

In urban areas the telephone network infrastructure, both copper wire and optical fibre, is under ground; however, in some rural areas it is carried above ground. Telstra operates 16 telephone exchanges within the Region. These are key nodes and carry all traffic regardless of provider and mode (i.e. Landline or mobile). Apart from the Gatton and Laidley exchanges most are simply rural automatic exchanges housed in metal cabins. Details of the infrastructure operated by other carriers, such as Optus, have not been provided.

NBN® operates and maintains a national wholesale-only open-access broadband network. NBN® infrastructure throughout the Lockyer Valley Regional Council area is a mixture of fixed line, fixed wireless and Sky Muster® satellite networks. NBN® has installed Community Wifi at the Gatton Shire Hall, North Street, Gatton and Laidley Cultural Centre, 3 Laidley-Plainland Road, Laidley.

The widespread use of the internet in rural areas primarily relies on NBN® Fixed Wireless, mobile networks and various satellite services rather than the copper line telephone network. The rural exchanges are unlikely to have the capacity to support broadband access and generally service local fixed line-based telephone services. Many fixed telephone connections also operate over wireless services (mobile, fixed wireless or satellite) which are all reliant on power being available at the user site to operate.

Broadcast TV and radio services also cover the Region with the main transmitter sites located on Mt Coot-tha (Brisbane) or Mt Lofty (Toowoomba).

All broadcasters - commercial, public and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) broadcast natural disaster warnings to the public via radio and television, as and when requested by the LDCC.

Areas within the region receive radio coverage by

- ABC 612 AM Brisbane
- ABC 747 AM Toowoomba
- River 94.9 FM Ipswich
- 100.7 C FM Toowoomba
- 4GR 864 AM Toowoomba
- 4AK 1242 AM Toowoomba
- 4WK 963 AM Toowoomba
- 1359 AM Toowoomba

Telecommunications towers are in the following locations:

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	TOWER OWNED BY
ADARE	Gatton Esk Rd	NBN®
BLENHEIM	Bein Rd	NBN®
BRIGHTVIEW	16CH312242 Cricket Road	Telstra
COLLEGE VIEW	UQ Gatton Campus, 5391 Warrego Highway	Optus
FOREST HILL	Glendene Rd	NBN®
GATTON	205 Woodlands Road	Optus-Vodafone
GATTON	146 Woodlands Road	Telstra
GLENORE GROVE	18 Kimlin Road	NBN®
GRANTHAM	Bowtell's Road	Telstra-Optus-Vodafone
HELIDON	70 Seventeen Mile Road	Optus
HELIDON	2 Seventeen Mile Road	Telstra
HELIDON SPA	Lavender Rd	NBN®
LAIDLEY	1RP814320 Range Crescent	Optus-Vodafone
LAIDLEY	2 Cribb Street	Telstra
LAIDLEY	3 Crown Street	Vodafone
LAIDLEY SOUTH	47 Beames Drive	Telstra - NBN®
LAWES	5391 Warrego Highway, 184CC3374	Telstra
LILYDALE	Mason Rd	NBN®
LOCKYER WATERS	Nangara Rd	NBN®
LOCKYER WATERS	Main Green Swamp Rd	NBN®

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	TOWER OWNED BY
MOUNT BERRYMAN	Mulgowie School Rd	NBN®
MURPHYS CREEK	Dobel Drive	NBN®
MURPHYS CREEK	Penderests Rd	NBN®
MURPHYS CREEK	1251 Murphy's Creek Road	Optus
MURPHYS CREEK	1RP153015 Murphy's Creek Road	Telstra
PLAINLAND	242CC1795 Porter Road	Telstra-Optus-Vodafone
PRESTON	1 Wisseman Road	Optus
SPRING CREEK	50RP807891 Balaam Hill Road	Telstra-Optus
THORNTON	35 Mulgowie School Road	Telstra-Optus-Vodafone
VINEGAR HILL	Wallers Rd	NBN®
WINWILL	Grantham Winwill Rd	NBN®
WITHCOTT	114SP134518 Blanchview Road	Telstra-Optus-Vodafone- NBN®
WOODBINE	2215 Mount Sylvia Road	Optus

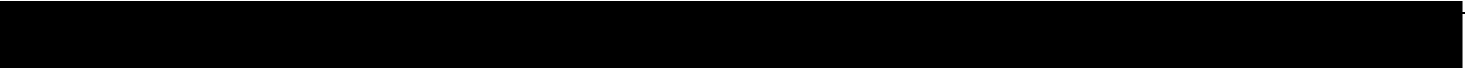
SUPERMARKETS

There are a number of shops and supermarkets which carry quantities of fresh, frozen and tinned food to provide for the community within the Lockyer Valley region including:

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	STORE
GATTON	114 Spencer Street	Gatton Plaza Coles
GATTON	8 Railway Street	IGA Gatton
GATTON	80 Crescent Street	ALDI Gatton
LAIDLEY	132 Patrick Street	Food Retail Laidley
PLAINLAND	Gehrke Road	Woolworths Plainland
PLAINLAND	Gehrke Road	ALDI Plainland
HELIDON	Turner Street	SPAR Express
WITHCOTT	8561 Warrego Highway	SPAR Express
HATTON VALE	1 Fairway Drive	IGA Hatton Vale

ANNEXURE 8 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP MEMBER LIST

Agency	LDMG Role	Agency Role	Member Name	Email Address	Contact Number	Additional Contact Number/s	Address 1	Address 2
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Chairperson	Mayor						
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Deputy Chairperson	Councillor						
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Local Disaster Coordinator	Interim Chief Executive Officer						
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity						
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing						
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Member	Principal Disaster Management						
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Deputy	Disaster Management Advisor						
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Member	Councillor						
State Emergency Service	Member	Local Controller						
State Emergency Service	Deputy	Deputy Local Controller						
Queensland Ambulance Service	Member	Officer in Charge - Laidley Station						
Queensland Ambulance Service	Deputy	Officer In Charge - Gatton Station						
Queensland Police Service	Member	Senior Sergeant - OIC Gatton Police						
Queensland Police Service	Deputy	Senior Sergeant - OIC Laidley Police						
Queensland Fire Department	Member	Inspector / Area Manager						
Queensland Fire Department	Deputy	Inspector/ Area Commander Gatton						
Queensland Health - West Moreton Health Service	Member	Director of Nursing/ Facility Manager- Gatton Hospital						
Queensland Health - West Moreton Health Service	Deputy	Director of Nursing/ Facility Manager - Laidley Hospital						



Agency	LDMG Role	Agency Role	Member Name	Email Address	Primary Contact Number	Additional Contact Number/s	Address 1	Address 2
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Local Recovery Coordinator	Group Manager, People, Customer & Corporate Services						
Queensland Police Service	XO DDMG	DDMG						
Queensland Police Service	Advisor	Emergency Management Coordinator						
Department of Agriculture & Fisheries	Advisor	N/A						
Department of Education - Darling Downs South West	Advisor	Principal of Lockyer District High School						
Department of Education - Metro South	Advisor	School Supervisor						
Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services & Child Safety	Advisor	Principal Community Recovery Officer						
Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services & Child Safety	Advisor	Community Resilience After Hours Officer						
Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	Advisor	Natural Resource Officer, Water Services						
Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	Deputy Advisor	Natural Resource Officer						
Department of Transport & Main Roads	Advisor	Senior Engineer						
Department of Transport & Main Roads	Deputy Advisor	N/A						
Energex	Advisor	Senior Engineer Investigations						
Energex	Deputy Advisor	Senior Asset Officer, Asset Management Southern						
GIVIT	Advisor	Queensland Manager						
Laidley Community Centre	Advisor	Manager						
Lockyer Community Centre	Advisor	Service Provider						

Agency	LDMG Role	Agency Role	Member Name	Email Address	Primary Contact Number	Additional Contact Number/s	Address 1	Address 2
National Emergency Management Agency	Advisor	N/A						
NBN	Advisor	NBN Local - Manager QLD						
NBN	24/7 Support	Major Incident Management (MIM) Team						
QRA	Advisor	Regional Liaison Officer						
QRA	Deputy Advisor	Senior Resilience and Recovery Officer						
Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service	Advisor	Senior Ranger						
Queensland Rail	Advisor	Asset Maintenance Co-Ordinator						
Red Cross	Advisor	Emergency Services Liason Officer						
Red Cross	Deputy Advisor	Emergency Services Liason Officer						
Red Cross	Deputy Advisor	Officer- Emergency Services						
Red Cross	24/7 Support	24/7 Activation Details						
Resources Safety & Health Queensland - Helidon	Advisor	Manager, Heldion Explosives Reserve						
Resources Safety & Health Queensland - Helidon	Deputy	Assistant Reserve Manager						
RSPCA Qld	Advisor	Inspector						
SEQWater	Advisor	Principal Incident and Emergency Management						
SEQWater	Deputy Advisor	Emergency and Security Advisor						
SEQWater	Deputy Advisor	Senior Advisor Critical Infrastrucure Security						
SEQWater	After Hours	Coordinator, Incident & Security Management						

Agency	LDMG Role	Agency Role	Member Name	Email Address	Primary Contact Number	Additional Contact Number/s	Address 1	Address 2
Southern Queensland Correctional Centre	Advisor	Superintendent						
Southern Queensland Correctional Centre	Deputy Advisor	Manager Centre Services						
Telstra	Advisor	Team Manager Ipswich/Lockyer Valley						
The University of Queensland	Advisor	Campus Director - Gatton Campus						
Urban Utilities	Advisor	Manager Security and Resilience						
Urban Utilities	Deputy Advisor	Business Resilience Specialist						
Urban Utilities	Deputy Advisor	Business Resilience Specialist						
Urban Utilities	24/7 Support	Security and Resilience Duty Officer						
West Moreton Health	Advisor	Emergency and Resilience Manager						
West Moreton Health	Deputy Advisor	Emergency and Resilience Manager						

ANNEXURE 9 - REFERENCES

Documents directly referenced in this Plan include:

- [Disaster Management Act 2003](#)
- [Public Safety Preservation Act 1986](#)
- [Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990](#)
- [Disaster Management Regulation 2014 \(the Regulation\)](#)
- [Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan](#)
- [Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines](#)
- [Queensland State Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement](#)
- [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience \(2022-2027\)](#)
- [Queensland Recovery Plan](#)
- [Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework](#)
- [Emergency Management Assurance Framework - Inspector-General Emergency Management](#)
- [Standard of Disaster Management in Qld](#)
- [Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework](#)
- [Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements](#)
- [M.1.030 Local Disaster Management Group \(LDMG\) Responsibilities Manual](#)
- [Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council – September 2012](#)
- [Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council – April 2016 Update](#)
- [Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2024 \(Flood Regulation\)](#)
- [Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme](#)
- Memorandum of Understanding between GIVIT and Lockyer Valley Regional Council



OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS INCLUDE:

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

For more information phone 1300 005 872,
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