

# COMMUNITY EMERGENCY PLANNING GUIDE

Being prepared for, responding to and recovering from disasters and emergencies is everyone's responsibility.

This planning guide, along with the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, will help in developing an emergency plan for your community.



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# Chapter 1: Introduction



## Introduction

Like the rest of Queensland, Logan is not immune to the threat of natural disasters such as floods, bushfires, heatwaves and severe weather. These hazards may result in road closures, infrastructure failures and other potential impacts, which may affect individuals and the community.

While significant disaster or large scale emergency events will involve government and non-government agencies, the active participation of local communities before, during and after such events will ensure the best outcomes for the entire community. Building community resilience can reduce the impact of any disaster or emergency.

## Acknowledgments

Concepts contained in this guide have been adapted with permission from Wellington Shire Council Community Emergency Planning Guide at [wellington.vic.gov.au](http://wellington.vic.gov.au)

This guide has been developed in accordance with the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience and the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA).

## What is the purpose of this guide?

The City of Logan has developed this community emergency planning guide to support and assist Logan to plan for, respond to and recover from the potential impacts of disaster and emergencies in the community.

This guide provides information to support the development of a community emergency plan. It's intended that any locally developed plans will complement the City of Logan's disaster management, emergency and community planning.

## How to use this guide

Local communities may all be exposed to risk and vulnerable to hazards. This guide can be used to help prepare for disasters and emergencies.

This guide, along with the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, provides a structured process to:

- record information
- record decisions and actions to assist communities to plan and prepare for their own safety
- provides an avenue to receive advice from Logan City Council and local emergency services.

## Building community resilience

"A disaster resilient community is one that works together to understand and manage the risks that it confronts."<sup>1</sup> This means that our community can use its strengths to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters and emergencies.

The *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience* articulates that there is a "collective responsibility of all sectors of society, including all levels of government, business, the non-government sector and individuals"<sup>2</sup> when it comes to building disaster resilience.

<sup>1</sup> COAG National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, February 2011

<sup>2</sup> COAG National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, February 2011

## The common characteristics of disaster resilient communities, individuals and organisations, as defined in the *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience*, are:

- functioning well under stress
- successful adaptation
- self-reliance
- social capacity.

## A disaster resilient community is one where:

- people understand the risks that may affect them and their level of vulnerability
- people take action and use their existing skills, knowledge and resources to prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies
- people work together with local leaders using their knowledge and resources to prepare for and respond to disasters
- people work in partnership with emergency services, their local government, local authorities and other relevant organisations before, during and after emergencies
- communities, governments and other organisations ensure that emergency management plans are resilience-based and regularly tested, reviewed and updated.

Being prepared for, responding to and recovering from disasters and emergencies is everyone's responsibility.

We all cope better when we work together. Whether it's a bushfire, flood or severe storm, getting to know your neighbours and local community will help you before, during and after any emergency situation.

## Chapter 2: Emergency planning



## Queensland Legislation

The *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act) forms the legislative basis for the QDMA, which are based upon partnership arrangements between local and state governments. The QDMA operate on three distinct levels: Local Government; Disaster District; and State Government. As outlined in the QDMA, “each level of the disaster management arrangements must not only work collaboratively but in unison to ensure the effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources necessary for comprehensive disaster management.”<sup>3</sup>

Under the Act, Council has a documented Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) for the City of Logan. The LDMP ensures that appropriate strategies are developed and initiated to minimise the potential adverse effects of a disaster. The LDMP provides an outline for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery arrangements for the Logan community and provides direction and authority for the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) to coordinate capability in disaster management and disaster operations. The LDMP is available on Council’s website: [logan.qld.gov.au/disaster-plan](http://logan.qld.gov.au/disaster-plan)

The LDMG consists of different representatives of Logan City Council, emergency services, government and non-government agencies who, in accordance with the Act, are appointed by position and are deemed to have the necessary expertise, experience and necessary authority and delegations within their organisations to perform the role effectively. Other departments or agency representatives attend as required for scheduled meetings or operational events.

Council, emergency services and other local organisations and agencies are available to provide advice and support in the development of your community emergency plan. When establishing a plan, please speak with the disaster management team at Council to assist you.

For the purposes of this guide “it should be noted that at the Australian Government level and in some jurisdictions, the term ‘emergency’ is used interchangeably with ‘disaster’.”<sup>4</sup>

## Community emergency planning

Community emergency planning is a program undertaken by community members with advice from Council, emergency services and other organisations when required to plan for disasters or emergencies which may impact their community.

A community emergency plan is developed for the community by the community. Council and emergency services contribute to the process; however, it’s imperative that the community is involved in the development and ongoing review of this plan.

<sup>3</sup> Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements Participant Guide, Version 9.0, 2021

<sup>4</sup> Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements Participant Guide, Version 9.0, 2021

## Local communities are well placed to contribute to the management of disasters or emergencies that may impact their area as they:

- have historical knowledge of emergencies in their area
- have excellent local knowledge of geography, infrastructure and economy
- have excellent understanding of the local natural environment, historic and cultural values
- are able to identify, link with and support vulnerable community members
- have access to community resources
- have established communications networks and systems
- can identify local skills and limitations
- can be proactive in emergency prevention and preparedness
- are able to develop and manage local triggers for action
- will be the ‘first responders’ following any disaster or emergency event.

## Benefits of community emergency planning

### Planning for disasters and emergencies at the local community level has many benefits including:

- effective identification and understanding of local hazards and risks
- minimisation of potential impacts of disasters and emergencies
- greater community networks and relationships with local government, emergency services, community groups and other organisations
- identification and strengthening of local community resources, skills and leadership
- ability for the local community to lead and build community resilience to a range of hazards
- ability to provide valuable local knowledge and information to Council and emergency services.

## Why do you need a community emergency plan?

Disasters and emergencies happen and, in the last few years, Queensland has experienced torrential rain, severe storms, flooding and bushfires. This resulted in road closures and infrastructure failures. Challenges like these affect us all and every community has a different way of dealing with such challenges.

Local emergency services must prioritise their response based on the needs of the community. Higher priority cases will always be responded to in the first instance, especially if those emergencies are life threatening.

There will be times when the community may be affected by an emergency and it’s important that the community know how to help themselves in the likelihood that the emergency services are unable to attend immediately. Building community resilience can reduce the impact of any emergency on your community.

# Chapter 3: Developing a community emergency plan





## Developing a community emergency plan

### Establish an emergency planning group

Engaging community members, agencies, and organisations

### Define and describe your local community

Area description

Built environment

Social environment

Economic environment

Natural environment

### Identify, prioritise and describe hazards within your local community

#### Hazard

- Engage with relevant agencies to learn more about this hazard
- Describe this potential hazard
- Understand the impact of the hazard and consequences for the community
- Identify actions to manage the hazard

### Developing community emergency action plans

- Identify the actions that are common to all hazards
- Discuss these common actions and group them into the phases (before, during and after)
- Identify and discuss those actions which are specific to a particular hazard
- Discuss the themes, specific actions and decide which actions are most relevant and important

#### For all of the actions identified:

- Decide who (person or group) will be responsible for actions
- Decide the timeframe for completing each action
- Decide if resources are required and identify how these will be organised
- Inform and promote within the community

### Documenting the plan

Using the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, begin constructing your plan. All members of the community involved in the plan should have a copy. However, if there is private and confidential information (for example, contact or medical details of residents), you may wish to limit that information to the core members of the community emergency planning group. It's important to have printed and electronic copies of the plan.

We recommend that any meeting you have in relation to the community emergency plan is documented and copies of agenda, minutes and action items are kept on file for future reference.

► **Please refer to the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit to begin documenting the community emergency plan.**

## Chapter 4: Establishing a community emergency planning group



It's important to engage the community and establish a community emergency Planning group to undertake the work, provide leadership and oversee the implementation of the plan. 6–10 people is an effective group size.

It's important that your community emergency planning group includes people who have broad experience and a genuine interest in the wellbeing of their community, as diversity within the group brings different skills and opportunities to the plan.

Your group could be an existing one, such as a body corporate or a newly formed group made up of interested local residents, site management, any other community or organisation representatives.

► **ACTION**  
Using the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, describe why there is a need for a community emergency plan and who will be involved in a community emergency planning group.

► **Record the outcomes in the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, page 4.**

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## Engaging community members, agencies and organisations

While the whole community does not need to participate in the formation of the plan, it's important to ensure that all community members have the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and provide input into the final document.

Community engagement opportunities include:

- Community meetings or gatherings
- Updates in community newsletters or emails
- Community surveys
- Word of mouth, door knocks and informal networks
- Contact lists and telephone trees.

In order for the community emergency planning group and the community emergency plan to be successful, your group should identify members of the community who may be more vulnerable and require extra assistance, as well as people who could help others.

Community members generally have a strong level of local knowledge which provides a valuable source of information in relation to past experiences and previous disaster or emergency events. This information can also be a valuable resource for The City of Logan and emergency services.

► **A membership/contact list template is provided in the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, page 6.**

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## Developing a terms of reference

A terms of reference should be developed for the group to describe the purpose, scope, membership, roles and responsibilities of the community emergency planning group. It's also encouraged that a community emergency planning coordinator is appointed, who takes a lead role in organising and motivating the group and helps sustain interest within the community.

► **A terms of reference template is provided in the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, page 7.**

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## Community contact list

It's essential to keep an up-to-date contact list of the members of the community emergency planning group and other community members who have offered to assist during a disaster or emergency. This will enable you to contact people quickly. Ensure that personal details are kept safe, and only share them with those who need the information.

The City of Logan also provides a list of contacts that may be useful in the event of an emergency at [disaster.logan.qld.gov.au/usefulcontactsview](https://disaster.logan.qld.gov.au/usefulcontactsview)

A community contact list template is provided in the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit.

### CHECK LIST

#### Getting started:

- Form an emergency planning group with the appropriate membership
- Develop a terms of reference
- Create an emergency contact list
- Communicate the emergency planning purpose and process to your community

# Chapter 5: Defining and describing your local community



## Area description

The City of Logan's subtropical climate, diverse landscape and complex communities means our city is vulnerable to the threat of disasters and emergencies. Such events can have potential impacts to the built, social, economic and natural environments.

It's important to define and describe your local community in terms of what is important when developing your community emergency plan. A useful model to describe your community is to breakdown the information into the following environments: built, social, economic, and natural.

### HELP WITH COMMUNITY INFORMATION

The City of Logan Local Disaster Management Plan is available at [logan.qld.gov.au/disaster-plan](http://logan.qld.gov.au/disaster-plan)

Additional information can be sourced from Logan's Community Profile: [logan.qld.gov.au/my-community](http://logan.qld.gov.au/my-community)

The Logan City Economic Profile enables you to analyse economic characteristics of the City:

[loed.com.au/city-of-logan](http://loed.com.au/city-of-logan)

#### ► ACTION

Using the community emergency planning toolkit, describe your local community features, considering the following categories.

## Geography

Briefly describe and record the geographic features and boundaries of your local community and include a map of the area. Consider if there are any significant or exceptional features, such as topography or climate that may influence emergencies.

## Built environment

Consider the following built elements of your local community:

- What types of buildings are in your area including any features such as community facilities, pools, meeting areas?
- What essential services are in your area including communications, power and water and where are they?
- What buildings may be important before, during and after an emergency?
- What road access do you have in your area? Is it access restricted or limited and will it impact on residents during an emergency?
- Is there an alternative transport option?
- Are there any other important built environment information or issues that need to be considered when planning for emergencies?

## Social environment

Consider the following social elements of your local community:

- How many people live in your local community?
- What is the age distribution?
- Are there people who need extra support in their daily lives or who may be more vulnerable than others?
- Are there people in your community that will need assistance during and after an emergency event?
- Are there any social issues in this local community?

## Economic environment

Consider the following economic elements of your local community:

- How and where do people earn their income?
- What business, commercial or industry operate in this local community?
- How important are the businesses to this local community or other communities in the local government area?
- Are there any other important economic information or issues that need to be considered when planning for emergencies?

## Natural environment

Consider the following natural elements of your local community:

- What are the important natural features in your local community? For example waterways, landscapes, bushland or any rare or threatened flora and fauna.
- Are there specific issues relating to the natural features that will impact your community during an emergency? For example, a creek or dam nearby.

► Record the outcomes of your discussion in the community emergency planning toolkit, page 9.

## CHECK LIST

Define and describe your community:

Describe the geography and boundaries of the area, including a map

Identify and describe important community buildings

Identify and describe essential services

Describe road, rail, water and other transport links

Describe the area's population – how many, where, vulnerable people and any specific issues

Identify important businesses and industries

Identify important natural features

## Chapter 6: Identifying, prioritising and describing hazards within your local community



Before your plan is created, it's important to identify the hazards and risks that could affect the community, and how each individual resident may be affected by that risk. Ensure that your community prepares for the risks most relevant to the area.

The LDMP provides a detailed disaster risk assessment for the City of Logan and information on potential hazards and threats. The LDMP also includes the prevention and preparedness strategies, the degree of risk rating and an outline of the primary agencies responsible and support agencies for each hazard.

### This section helps you work through:

- identifying and prioritising hazards
- describing when, where and how these priority hazards might impact your community
- describing the consequences to your community from these hazards
- identifying what is currently being done to manage the identified priority hazards
- identifying what your community can do to manage the consequence of disaster or emergency events.

### Identifying and prioritising hazards

While there are many events which can be considered emergencies (e.g. car crashes, house fires, major injuries or medical emergencies), when developing your community emergency plan, emphasis should be placed on those emergencies or events which could threaten the wellbeing or sustainability of your community.

Some hazards are obvious and may occur more frequently than others, such as bushfires and floods. Other hazards are less obvious but may have devastating impacts on local communities, such as epidemics, pandemics or agricultural disease outbreaks.

#### ► ACTION

Use the LDMP and your local knowledge to identify all hazards and risks that may impact your local community.

**Some things to consider could include but are not limited to:**

- **natural emergencies (flood, storm, bushfires);**
- **vulnerable community members (medical conditions, language barriers, no transport);**
- **infrastructure failure (electricity, water, sewage, communications);**
- **isolation (road closures, restricted access to roadways);**
- **aircraft accidents; and**
- **hazardous materials.**

**Once all local risks are identified, discuss and prioritise each hazard to determine how likely it is going to affect your local community and what potential consequences.**

- **Record the outcomes of your discussion in the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, page 14.**

#### HELP WITH IDENTIFYING HAZARDS

The City of Logan Local Disaster Management Plan identifies specific agencies responsible for managing different emergencies:

Most of the agencies will have regional offices that can provide information on the hazards. Contact them directly, or contact a disaster management officer at Logan City Council at **3412 3412** or **disastermanagement@logan.qld.gov.au** who will direct you to the relevant agency.

### Understanding the impact and consequences of a hazard

#### ► ACTION

Once you have prioritised the hazards that may affect your local community, work on one hazard at a time to:

- **identify and engage with the agency or organisation with responsibility for managing the hazard (consult the City of Logan LDMP or contact a disaster management officer at for advice);**
- **discuss and record when, where and how this hazard might impact on your community; and**
- **discuss what could be the consequences for your local community if this event occurs (consider the four environments in defining and describing).**

- **Record the outcomes of your discussion in the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, page 15.**

## Identifying community actions to manage hazards

Being prepared for, responding to and recovering from disasters and emergencies is everyone's responsibility.

There are some actions that you can take to manage a potential disaster or emergency, and minimise the impact of emergencies on your local community:

### Before

- get to know your neighbours and local community and identify those in your community who may be more vulnerable, need extra assistance or who may be able to help you in an emergency
- develop an emergency plan for your household that is updated, practiced regularly and includes emergency contact numbers
- prepare your family, home, property or business and have a well-stocked emergency kit stored in a safe and easily accessible place.

### During

- ensure your family, pets and neighbours are safe
- keep up-to-date during an emergency with the latest information on weather warnings, road closures, flood watch cameras and power outages at: **disaster.logan.qld.gov.au**
- listen to emergency services in your area and follow instructions.

### After

- contact family and friends to let them know you are safe
- assist the affected community with immediate, short term and long term needs
- evaluate your plans and make any necessary changes.

### ► ACTION

As part of the QDMA, emergency services have prescribed roles and responsibilities to manage emergency events. With the responsible agency, discuss:

- **What is currently being done by all agencies (before, during and after) to reduce the potential impacts of disasters to the community?**
- **What actions can your community take before, during and after to manage any potential consequences of the identified hazards?**
- **What needs to be considered if the risk cannot be mitigated?**
- **Considering the outcomes of 'identifying, prioritising and describing hazards within your community': what actions can your local community take to manage the consequences of this emergency before, during and after?**

- **Record the outcomes of your discussion in the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit page 16.**

## CHECK LIST

### Identify, prioritise and describe hazards

Identify priority hazards

Identify the responsible agencies for each hazard

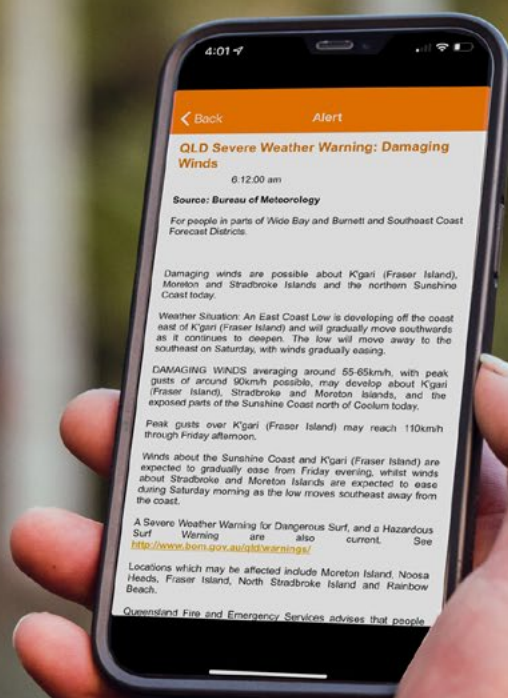
Discuss and record the impact and consequences of hazards

Identify what is currently being done to manage the hazards

Identify what additional actions your community can undertake



# Chapter 7: Developing community emergency action plans



While emergency services have prescribed roles and responsibilities to manage disaster and emergency events, there are many things that local communities can do themselves, which may reduce the consequences of an emergency on their community.

#### ► ACTION

Considering the actions across the priority hazards identified in your local community:

- Identify actions that are common to all hazards before, during and after.
- Identify and discuss those actions which are specific to particular hazards.
- Discuss the phases (before, during and after) and specific actions and decide which actions are most relevant and important. They should also be realistic and achievable.

Discuss the above actions and determine:

- The person or group responsible for the actions
- When each action must be completed by
- What resources are required and they will be organised.

- Record the outcomes of your discussion in the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit, page 17.

#### CHECK LIST

##### Developing the Community Emergency Action Plan

Group common actions into phases (before, during and after) an emergency

Identify actions specific to priority hazards

Ensure that actions are relevant and important, realistic and achievable

Identify persons or groups responsible for each action

Identify appropriate completion time

Identify resources required

Complete the Community Emergency Plan Toolkit



**You should have now completed the Community Emergency Planning Toolkit.**

**The next step is to turn your community emergency plan into action.**



## Chapter 8: Turning the community emergency plan into action



## Sharing your plan

Once you have drafted your plan, share it with your local community for feedback. The entire community needs to feel that the plan works and is appropriate for them. You may also share the plan with a disaster management officer at Logan City Council and emergency services so that they're aware of the arrangements and have access to key local knowledge.

You may also decide to make the documents 'controlled copies'. This means you document who has a copy in the likelihood you need to update or provide restricted information.

## Community emergency planning group meeting

Holding regular meetings is crucial for the success of plan. It may take several meetings to collect and collate all the required information, however try not to rush through any activity.

Document every meeting held, especially any decisions that are made during the planning phase and subsequent meetings. The group can choose to hold separate meetings or discuss as part of a larger agenda at a body corporate, residents or any other regular community meeting.

## Implementing and activating the plan

Once your community emergency plan has been developed and community feedback has been incorporated, it's time to implement the plan. A coordinated approach with the community emergency planning group, organisations, local community groups, households and individuals is required to ensure effective implementation.

Ways you can promote and discuss your community emergency plan:

- Present and discuss the plan with the relevant organisations, local community groups, emergency services and a disaster management officer at Logan City Council
- Promote the plan and the proposed actions through community newsletters and networks
- Organise community meetings and events to initiate key actions
- Provide relevant information to residents and households in the local community.

When an emergency is imminent or happening, you will need to know when to activate your plan. Develop a series of triggers you can use to decide when to activate the community emergency plan. For example, the weather updates through media and other sources advise a large weather event that could potentially affect your community.

It's important that the community emergency planning group take a lead role in the ongoing management, oversight and coordination of the plan to ensure the actions are successfully undertaken.

Using your list of contacts, roles and responsibilities, decide what you can do to safely support the work of the local emergency services.

## Communication

The community emergency planning group should discuss how it will cope if communications are disrupted during an emergency situation. Your group should also consider the viability of door knocking as an option to communicate with residents.

Work with a disaster management officer at Logan City Council and emergency services to ensure that any messages you convey to your community is consistent with authorised messages being issued to the wider general public.

Council's corporate website contains key messaging and actions for each phase (before, during and after) of a disaster event: [logan.qld.gov.au/disasters](http://logan.qld.gov.au/disasters)

# Chapter 9: Sustaining the community emergency plan



## Review your plan

It's crucial that you regularly review, update and practise your community emergency plan to ensure it meets the needs of the community. Any changes to the plan should be documented and the relevant people and community notified.

## Establish a schedule for reviewing the plan annually

We recommend that a schedule for reviewing the plan is established, and that the community emergency plan is reviewed annually and following any activation of the plan. This will allow the implementation of identified actions to be completed and the monitoring of ongoing actions to occur.

When reviewing the plan, it is important to refer to the City of Logan LDMP and the Logan City Council's website to consider the following:

- Are the hazards identified still relevant to the local community and has the risk rating changed?
- Have any new hazards emerged in the past year?
- Have there been any significant changes in the local community that might affect the consequences of a disaster or emergency?
- Does the list of priorities and actions need to be updated?
- Have the tasks and actions identified in the community emergency plan been completed?
- What still needs to be done and what is required to make these happen?
- Is the contact list still up-to-date or does it need to be updated?

## Practise your plan

Once the planning group and the community are happy with your plan, consider practising how the plan would work in an emergency. This would test not only the plan but how members of the community react and respond to a scenario.

Practising the plan might be simple and address a specific action, such as activating a communication network or process. Regularly practising elements of the plan will allow you to identify any problems or issues with it and will allow you to make any necessary changes and improvements.

We recommend that your plan is tested annually, alongside the review of the plan.

## Chapter 10: Glossary





## 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.”<sup>1</sup>

## Emergency

### “Emergency situation means:

- a. any explosion or fire; or
- b. any oil or chemical spill; or
- c. any escape of gas, radioactive material or flammable or combustible liquids; or
- d. any accident involving an aircraft, or a train, vessel or vehicle; or
- e. any incident involving a bomb or other explosive device or a firearm or other weapon; or
- f. any impact of a naturally occurring event such as a flood or a landslide; or
- g. any other accident or incident
- h. that causes or may cause a danger of death, injury or distress to any person, a loss of or damage to any property or pollution of the environment, and includes a situation arising from any report in respect of any of the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) to (g) that if proved to be correct would cause or may cause a danger of death, injury or distress to any person, a loss of or damage to any property or pollution of the environment.”<sup>2</sup>

## Emergency Services

“An agency responsible for the protection and preservation of life and property from harm resulting from incidents and emergencies. Syn. ‘emergency services authority’ and ‘emergency service organisation.’”<sup>3</sup>

## Event

“Meaning of event

1. An *event* means any of the following:
  - a. a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening
  - b. an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak
  - c. an infestation, plague or epidemic;
  - d. Example of an epidemic:
    - a prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease
    - a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure
    - an attack against the State
  - e. another event similar to an event mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).
1. An *event* may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions.”<sup>4</sup>

## Hazard

“A source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause loss; a potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.”<sup>5</sup>

## Local Disaster Management Group

Local governments are primarily responsible for managing disaster events in their local government areas.

“A local group has the following functions for its area—

- to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group’s strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State
- to develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management
- to help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan;
- to identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about, support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area
- 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

- to manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group
- to provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations
- to identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area
- to establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens
- to ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group
- to perform other functions given to the group under this Act
- to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (k).”<sup>6</sup>

## Local Disaster Management Plan

A Local Disaster Management Plan is prepared under the provisions of Section 57(1) of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

## Disaster Resilience

“A disaster resilient community is one that works together to understand and manage the risks that it confronts. Disaster resilience is the collective responsibility of all sectors of society, including all levels of government, business, the non-government sector and individuals.”<sup>7</sup>

## Risk

“The likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, communities and the environment; the chance of something happening that will have an impact upon objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood; a measure of harm, taking into account the consequences of an event and its likelihood.”<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Queensland Government, Disaster Management Act, 2003

<sup>2</sup> Public Safety Preservation Act 1986, August 2016

<sup>3</sup> COAG National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, February 2011

<sup>4</sup> Queensland Government, Disaster Management Act, 2003, Section 16

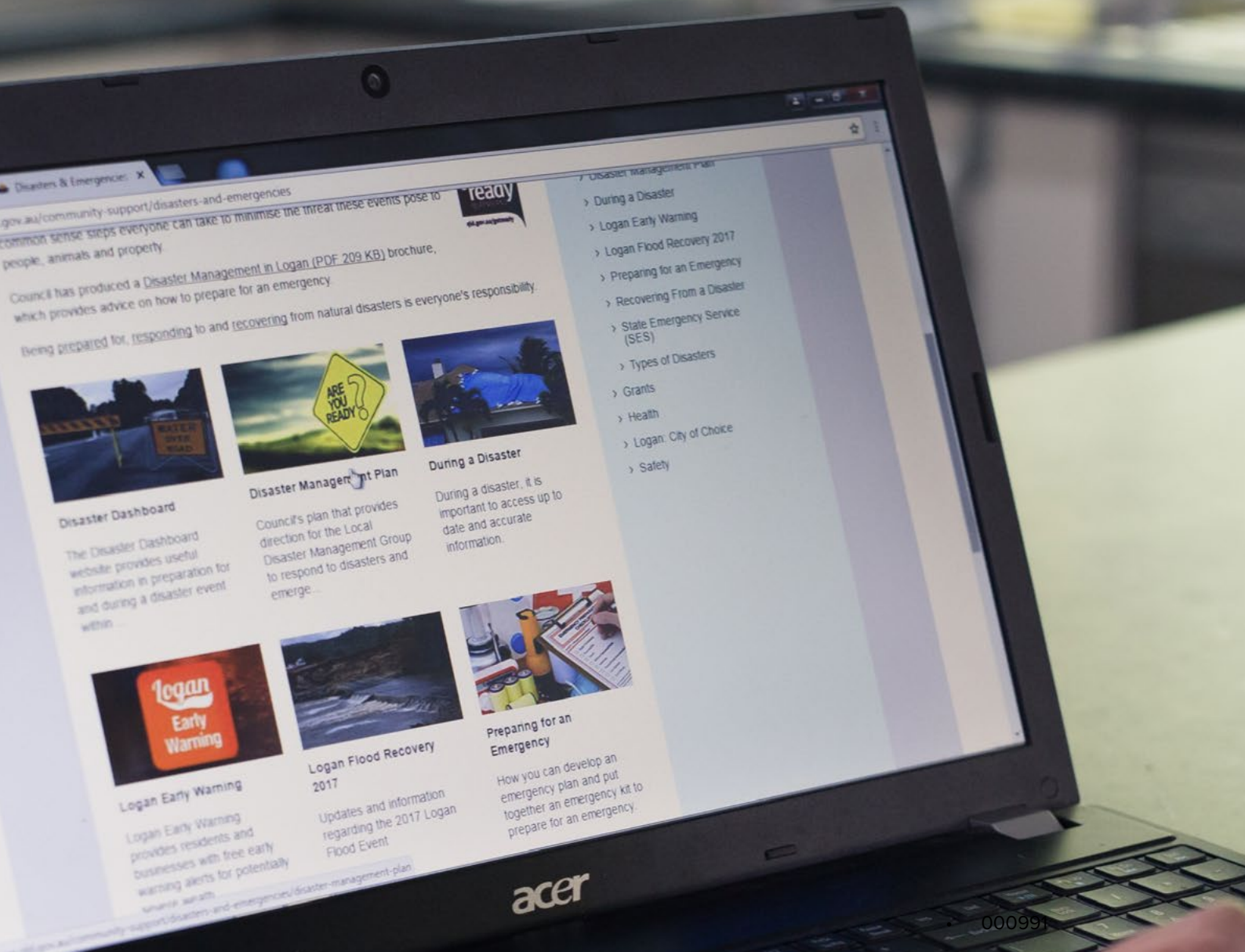
<sup>5</sup> COAG, National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, February 2011

<sup>6</sup> Queensland Government, Disaster Management Act, 2003, Section 29

<sup>7</sup> COAG, National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, February 2011







Disasters & Emergencies: x  
gov.au/community-support/disasters-and-emergencies  
common sense steps everyone can take to minimise the threat these events pose to people, animals and property.



Council has produced a [Disaster Management in Logan \(PDF 209 KB\)](#) brochure, which provides advice on how to prepare for an emergency.  
living prepared for, responding to and recovering from natural disasters is everyone's responsibility.



**Disaster Dashboard**  
The Disaster Dashboard website provides useful information in preparation for and during a disaster event within ...



**Disaster Management Plan**  
Council's plan that provides direction for the Local Disaster Management Group to respond to disasters and emerge...



**During a Disaster**  
During a disaster, it is important to access up to date and accurate information.

- > Disaster management plan
- > During a Disaster
- > Logan Early Warning
- > Logan Flood Recovery 2017
- > Preparing for an Emergency
- > Recovering From a Disaster
- > State Emergency Service (SES)
- > Types of Disasters
- > Grants
- > Health
- > Logan: City of Choice
- > Safety



**Logan Early Warning**  
Logan Early Warning provides residents and businesses with free early warning alerts for potentially severe storms.



**Logan Flood Recovery 2017**  
Updates and information regarding the 2017 Logan Flood Event



**Preparing for an Emergency**  
How you can develop an emergency plan and put together an emergency kit to prepare for an emergency.

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