**Business**

**Endorsement and Authorisation**

The Warwick District Disaster Management Plan is endorsed under the authority of the District Disaster Management Group.

This plan has been developed in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (DM Act)* and the following documents to provide for effective disaster management in the Warwick Disaster District:

- the State Disaster Management Plan
- Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework
- Guidelines for District Disaster Management Groups
- Strategic Policy Framework

The plan will be maintained by the District Disaster Coordinator and will be reviewed annually unless otherwise required.

---

Brian Cannon  
District Disaster Coordinator  
Warwick District Disaster Management Group

Dated:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMAF Component 4: Planning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Key Outcome 4.1 and 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicators 4 (c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amendments

This District plan is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC). Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Sergeant Des Neijens
Executive Officer
Warwick District Disaster Management Group
86 Fitzroy Street,
Warwick QLD 4370

Any changes to the intent of the document must be endorsed by the Warwick District Disaster Management Group (DDMG).

A copy of each amendment is to be forwarded to those identified in the distribution list. On receipt, the amendment is to be inserted into the document and the Amendment Register updated and signed.

Amendment Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No / Ref</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Inserted by</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</table>

Distribution

This plan has been distributed in accordance with the distribution list at Annexure A.

In compliance with section 56 of the DM Act, A copy of the plan is available on the Queensland Police Service website: www.police.qld.gov.au

This plan is also available for inspection free of charge to members of the public. All applications are to be made to the Executive Officer via address above or email to DDC.Warwick@police.qld.gov.au.

EMAF Component 4: Planning
- Key Outcome 4.1
- Indicators 4 (e)
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Governance

Purpose

This district disaster management plan is prepared under the provisions of Section 53 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. This plan details the arrangements within the Warwick Disaster District to provide whole-of-government planning and coordination capability to support local governments in disaster management.

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<td>Indicators 4 (a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objectives

The objective of the Warwick District Disaster Management Plan is to facilitate the implementation of effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

- the development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;

- compliance with the Queensland Disaster Management Committee’s (QDMC) Strategic Policy Framework; the State Disaster Management Plan; the District Disaster Management Guidelines; and any other Guidelines relevant to district level disaster management.

- the development, implementation and monitoring priorities for disaster management for the district.

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<tr>
<th>EMAF Component 4: Planning</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Key Outcome 4.1 and 4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicators 4 (c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategic Policy Framework

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Warwick Disaster District are consistent with the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework. This is achieved by:

- Ensuring a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;

- Supporting the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations;

- Aligning disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms;

• Recognising the commitment of stakeholders and the need for collaboration across all levels of government, community, industry, commerce, government owned corporations, private and volunteer organisations, and local communities in all aspects of disaster management;
• Emphasising building and maintaining sincere relationships, trust, teamwork, consultative decision-making and shared responsibilities among stakeholders; and
• Promoting community resilience and economic sustainability through disaster risk reduction.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and 4: Planning
- Key Outcomes 1.2, 4.1 & 4.2
- Indicators 1 (a) and 4 (c)

Scope

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Warwick Disaster District in support of the two local governments; Goondiwindi Regional Council and Southern Downs Regional Council. This entails the use of any State and Commonwealth government department and/or agencies and all resources available for the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from, the effects of disasters or events having a community consequence, whilst utilising an all hazards approach.

EMAF Component 4: Planning
- Key Outcome 4.2
- Indicators 4 (a)

Disaster Management Priorities

The priorities for the Warwick District Disaster Management Group are to:

• Improve community (including business) disaster planning/mitigation and preparation;
• Manage training of DDMG members in line with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
• Integrate effective disaster risk reduction initiatives into strategic and corporate plans at appropriate levels of government, community organisations, industry and commerce.
• Monitor and evaluate the disaster management arrangements to:
  - streamline arrangements;
  - develop clear accountability, including defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of the disaster management arrangements;
  - improve the communication flow process; and
- develop whole-of-government, media and community engagement arrangements.

The Annual Operational Priorities for the Warwick DDMG are contained within the DDMG Annual Operational Plan attached at Annexure F.

This operational plan outlines the operational priorities for the forthcoming year pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 (2) (e) of the Disaster Management Act 2003.
The operational plan is used as a tool to outline, implement, manage and monitor current disaster management priorities for the district and will be reviewed annually by the XO in consultation with the Chair of the DDMG and member agencies.

**EMAF Components 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction, 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning**

- Key Outcomes 2.3, 3.2, 4.1 & 4.2
- Indicators 2 (b), 3 (f) and 4 (b), (c), (d) (f)

**Warwick District Disaster Management Group**

**Establishment**

The Warwick District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) is established in accordance with section 22; ‘Functions’ of the Act which incorporates the Goondiwindi Regional Council and Southern Downs Regional Council areas.

**Role**

The Warwick District Disaster Management Group is comprised of representatives from Queensland government agencies, government owned corporations, non-government organisation, industry and commerce and key community representatives, who can provide and coordinate whole-of-Government support and resource gap assistance to disaster affected communities.

The Warwick DDMG performs a ‘middle management’ function within Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) by providing coordinated state government support when requested by the Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMG’s).

**Functions**

Functions (s23 of the DM Act) Under the DM Act, the Warwick District Disaster Management Group has the following functions for which it is established—

(a) to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the district are consistent with the State group’s strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;

(b) to develop effective disaster management for the district, including a district disaster management plan, and regularly review and assess that disaster management;

(c) to provide reports and make recommendations to the State group about matters relating to disaster management and disaster operations in the district;

(d) to regularly review and assess the disaster management of local groups in the district;

(e) to ensure that any relevant decisions and policies made by the State group are incorporated in its disaster management, and the disaster management of local groups in the district;
(f) 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;

(g) to coordinate the provision of State resources and services provided to support local groups in the district;

(h) to identify resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district;

(i) to make plans for the allocation, and coordination of the use, of resources mentioned in paragraph (h);

(j) to establish and review communications systems in the group, and with and between local groups in the district, for use when a disaster happens;

(k) to ensure information about an event or a disaster in the district is promptly given to the State group and each local group in the district;

(l) to prepare, under section 53, a district disaster management plan;

(m) to perform other functions given to the group under this Act;

(n) to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (m).

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**Functional Lead Agencies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Lead agency</th>
<th>Roles and Responsibilities as detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport</strong></td>
<td>Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)</td>
<td>Arrangements for the provision of transport resources for the transportation modes of road, rail, air and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Human and Social Recovery**  | Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DCCSDS)   | Functional lead agency for the Human and Social Recovery Group
|                                 |                                                                           | Provision of human and social relief and recovery information and advice across all stages of disaster management;                     |
|                                 |                                                                           | Administering personal financial assistance under the State Disaster Relief Arrangements or the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery arrangements; |
|                                 |                                                                           | Provision of support and resources to the local impacted area;                                                                     |
|                                 |                                                                           | Purchasing and coordinating the efforts of extraordinary relief, recovery and resilience focused services following a disaster;     |
|                                 |                                                                           | Provision of State level human and social recovery reporting metrics;                                                            |
|                                 |                                                                           | Maintain and coordinate the Queensland Government Ready Reserve human and social Recovery workforce;                                |
|                                 |                                                                           | Purchasing the registration of volunteers through                                                                                 |
the Volunteering Queensland Community Response to Extreme Weather (CREW) online service and the referral of offers of assistance from spontaneous volunteers following a disaster; Upon request source additional relief and recovery volunteers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Department of Health (Q-Health)</th>
<th>Arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through: • Command, control and coordination of medical resources; • Public health advice and warnings; • Transportation of patients; • Psychological and counselling services; and • Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building and Engineering Services</td>
<td>Department of Housing and Public Works (Q-Build)</td>
<td>Arrangements for the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Supply</td>
<td>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</td>
<td>Arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Dept of Science, Information Technology and Innovation</td>
<td>Arrangements for the re-establishment of electronic communication links either within a disaster affected area or within areas outside the affected area, and the provision of special communication facilities to support State and Disaster District level operations mounted in support of an affected area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supporting Lead Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Roles and Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queensland Ambulance Service</td>
<td>As contained in section 3D: 'Service's Functions' of the Ambulance Service Act 1991 including the provision of ambulance services during rescue and other relates activities, transport of persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, participate in counter disaster planning, coordinate volunteer first aid groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</td>
<td>As contained in section 8B: 'Functions of the service' of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990 including the protection of persons, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials, protection and extrication of persons trapped in vehicles, building or elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland Police Service</td>
<td>As contained in section 2.3: 'Functions of the service’ of the Police Service Administration Act 1990 including the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention of crime, upholding the law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
generally, and rendering help as may be reasonable sought by members of the community.

**EMAF Component 4: Planning**
- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3
- Indicators 4(d) – further evidenced through meeting minutes, reports and emails

**EMAF Component 4: Planning and Component 8: Control**
- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 8.1
- Indicator 4(a), 8(b)(c)(d)(f)

**Membership**

The DDMG is comprised of persons and representatives as nominated in section 24 of the Act ‘Membership’;

- Chairperson – District Disaster Coordinator
- Deputy Chairperson
- Executive Officer
- A representative of each local government within the district and;
- Persons representing departments whom the QDMC in consultation with the DDC considers appropriate to be represented on the group.

The core membership of the Warwick District Disaster Management Group is comprised of the following;

- Queensland Police Service (QPS)
  - Chairperson
  - Deputy Chairperson
  - Executive Officer
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)
  - Emergency Management Coordinator
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DoCCSDS)
- Department of Transport & Main Roads (DTMR)
- Darling Downs Hospital and Health Service
- Goondiwindi Regional Council
- Southern Downs Regional Council

Representatives of the following departments / agencies may be invited to attend DDMG meetings and assist in disaster operations in an advisory and co-operative disaster capacity as required:

- Australian Broadcasting Commission
- Australian Defence Forces – MJOSS/SQ
- Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
- Australian Red Cross
- Ergon
- Telstra
- Department of Human Services (Centrelink)
- Department of Health – Environmental Health
- Department of Education and Training
- Department of Housing and Public Works – Building and Asset Services
The Warwick DDMG Contact list is regularly updated at DDMG meetings and is included as Annexure B to this plan.

Roles and Responsibilities

A detailed itemisation of the roles and responsibilities of member agencies are outlined within the State Disaster Management Plan. The Warwick District Disaster Management Group adopts the itemisation of these roles and responsibilities at the district level.

State Disaster Management Plan


Business and Meetings

Reporting requirements within the Warwick Disaster District shall be in accordance with s. 38 of the DM Act, and Queensland’s District Disaster Management Group Guidelines. The DDMG may conduct its business, including its meetings, in a way it considers appropriate.

Reporting requirements within the Warwick Disaster District shall be consistent with the requirements of Queensland’s District Disaster Management Group Guidelines as follows:


Disaster Management Act 2003:
Capacity Building

Post Disaster Assessment

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

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

Guidelines and reporting requirements relating to post disaster assessments are contained within Section 9.9.4 of the DDMG Guidelines at; http://disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland%20District%20Disaster%20Management%20Guidelines.pdf

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning
- Key Outcomes 3.3, 4.1
- Indicators 3 (g) (h) & 4 (c)

Training

Disaster management training has been identified as an essential means through which agencies can develop and maintain their disaster management capabilities and capacity. Training and education can provide the knowledge, skills and attitudes required to address the issues of disaster management through prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Furthermore, training is important in ensuring that all agencies can seamlessly integrate their arrangements and contribute to an effective and coordinated disaster management response.

The Warwick QFES District Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) is responsible for delivering disaster management training within the district with the help of coordination by the Local Government Disaster Management Officers and maintaining a calendar for training conducted within the district. This process enables the Warwick District to collaborate on dates for training, exercising and meetings.

Agencies and organisations represented on the DDMG have the responsibility of providing suitable opportunities for DDMG representatives (including deputies) to attend required training. In addition, each agency also has a responsibility to conduct relevant internal training/exercising of their staff and where appropriate, offer other agencies the opportunity to participate.

To enhance knowledge and disaster management capabilities DDMG representatives (including deputies) are encouraged to complete training courses beyond their relevant minimum requirements of the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
Exercises

Exercises are a key component of disaster management strategies and are conducted with the objective of:

- practicing the coordination procedures during an event including;
- activation of Disaster Management Groups;
- activation of District Disaster Coordination Centres;
- information management including dissemination of information in respect to threats and warnings, requests for assistance and providing situation reports;
- enhancing the interoperability of agency representatives;
- evaluating emergency plans;
- identifying planning and resource issues;
- promoting awareness;
- developing competence;
- evaluating risk treatment strategies;
- validating training already conducted;
- identifying performance gaps and areas for the potential improvement in the skills of agency representatives involved in disaster management; and
- evaluating equipment, techniques and processes in general.

The DDMG will conduct at least one exercise annually, to include all core members of the DDMG. Additionally, on an annual basis, functional committees will exercise their respective sub-plans, independent of the aforementioned disaster district exercise.

Integrated Lessons Learnt Management Process

Lesson learnt by activation or exercises from either the Warwick DDMG, Goondiwindi Regional Council or Southern Downs Regional Council LDMG’S is shared within the three groups. This is achieved by way of a standing DDMG meeting agenda that engages the three groups to share lessons learnt, (by way of evaluations and/or report) share any improvements and identify any deficiencies, providing an integrated management and monitoring process to drive improvements benefitting all stakeholders.
Disaster Risk Assessment

Community Context

The Warwick Disaster District comprises the local government areas of the Southern Downs and Goondiwindi Regional Councils who are required to form Local Disaster Management Groups in accordance with s29 of the Act.

![Figure 1: Map of the Warwick Disaster District – Incorporating the Southern Downs and Goondiwindi Regional Council areas](image)

Geography

The Warwick Disaster District covers an area of 26,411 square kilometres and is comprised of the Southern Downs Regional Council (SDRC) 7,119 square kilometres) and Goondiwindi Regional Council (GRC) 19,292 square kilometres. Population is 39,271, the top employment sectors including Primary producers and the Construction industry. It is located in South West Queensland and forms part of the Southern Police Region.

National Parks (Girraween, Abivilla and Killarney), and Dams within the District (Leslie, Glenlyon, Coolmunda, Connolly, and Storm King) are popular attractions within the District. The Granite Belt wine country takes in many small villages and hamlets along the New England Highway with Stanthorpe as the main
commercial centre. Visitors are attracted by the four district seasons, orchards, vineyards and wineries, plus an excellent range of accommodation from backpackers to five star.

The Southern Downs Regional Council area consists of a number of regional towns (Allora, Ballandean, Dalveen, Killarney, Leyburn, Wallangarra and Yangan) and two principal centres, Warwick and Stanthorpe. Warwick is situated on the banks of the Condamine River (west) of the Great Dividing Range, around 453 meters above sea level and 156 kilometres from Brisbane. The area is characterised by farming area that supports agriculture such as broad acre farming, cattle/sheep production, State Forests and national parks. National parks include Main Range National Park and Queen Mary falls National Park. The eastern landscape comprises of steeply sloping ridges and gullies, often with slopes which form catchment for dozens of intermittent ridges and gullies that flow in a west/south-westerly and south direction and eventually feed into the Condamine River. The headwaters of the Condamine River begin in the Main Range National Park before flowing through the towns of Killarney and Warwick, continuing in a north westerly direction. The western and north western portion of the area levels to plain lands/gentle hills and is often subject to inundation/flood.

The southern area is characterised by elevated landscape and is bordered to the south and the east by the Queensland State border with New South Wales. The main centre is Stanthorpe which is situated 223 Kilometres from Brisbane and 811 Metres above sea level. The area is characterised by usable farming land that supports varied agricultural uses such as small crops, cattle and sheep industry, State Forests and National Parks. National park include Girraween National park and Sundown National park. The landscape comprises of sloping ridges and gullies, often with slopes which form catchment for dozens of intermittent ridges and gullies that flow in a west/south-westerly and south direction and eventually feed into a number of river systems including the Severn River and the Dumaresq River. The Severn river headwaters begin on the Western slopes of the Great Diving Range south of Stanthorpe, flowing southwest before eventually meting up with the Dumaresq river. The Dumaresq river headwaters also begin in the Great Dividing Range near Stanthorpe flowing southwest and northwest flowing through the towns of Texas and Yelarbon before joining the Macintyre River near Boggabilla.

The Goondiwindi Regional Council area consists of a number of regional towns including Inglewood, Yelarbon, Talwood, Texas and Toobeah. The main centre is Goondiwindi. The region is characterised by a small mountain range to the east between Inglewood and Warwick. The north is characterised by farmland and State Forests intertwined by the Weir River. National parks include Bendidee national park and a large number of State forestry areas. To the south the Goondiwindi Regional Council area is bounded by the Dumaresq River which also forms the border with New South Wales. To the west the landscape gives way to flatter country bounded by the Macintyre and Barwon Rivers which also forms the border with New South Wales. The headwaters of the Macintyre River begin on the Western slopes of the Great Dividing Range near Guyra in New South Wales, joined by a number of tributaries including the Severn River and the Dumaresq River before joining the Weir River west of Goondiwindi to become the Barwon River. Together with the Severn and the Dumaresq rivers are all part of the Border Rivers Group which includes the Weir River and the Barwon River.

Flooding, Bushfire, Severe Storm, Hazardous material incidents and exotic animal and plant disease are the major threats that can impact on this District.
Southern Downs Regional Council area

Climate and Weather

The northern part of the region has a mild climate and weather patterns, while the southern part of the region has four distinct seasons.

The majority of the Darling Downs has a humid subtropical climate although some areas experience a semi-arid or subtropical highland climate. Summer maximum temperatures range from 28 C to 34 C while winter maximums range from 13 C to 19 C. The annual rainfall ranges from 600 mm in the far west of the region, to 1,000 mm in the east. In the south-east of the Darling Downs winter temperatures can drop below −5 C with heavy frost and occasional snow, while in the north-west summer temperatures can surpass 45°C. Severe thunderstorms and damaging floods are a threat at times, as are bushfires in dry years.

The district can be subject to extremes of both temperature and rainfall. Thunderstorms are common within the district from November to March each year.

**Mean annual rainfall**
Warwick - 661mm
Stanthorpe – 767mm

**Mean daily minimum temperature**
Warwick – 10.5 deg C
Stanthorpe – 8.8 deg C

**Mean daily maximum temperature**
Warwick – 24.6 deg C
Stanthorpe – 21.7 deg C
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Population

As at 28 March 2013, the estimated resident population of the region was 34,649 persons, or 0.8 per cent of the State's population. The two main population centres are Warwick (13,376) and Stanthorpe (5,385). The population of the Southern Downs Region has increased over the past 5 years at an annual rate of 1.4%.

As at 28 March 2013, 20.5 per cent of persons were aged 0 to 14 years, 60.4 per cent were aged 15 to 64 years and 19.1 per cent were aged 65 years and over.

At the time of 2011 Census, there were:

- 1435 persons in the region who stated that they spoke a language other than English at home. Of the overseas-born persons in the region who stated that they spoke a language other than English, 174 persons stated that they spoke English not well or not at all.
- 2,098 persons in need of assistance with a profound or severe disability in the region which represents 6.1 per cent of the total persons in the region.
- 15,110 persons were reported in the labour force. Of these 56.4% were employed full time. The median weekly personal income for people aged 15 years and over $448.
- 15,555 occupied private dwellings counted in the region.
Community Capacity
The community capacity in the region is relatively strong. There is a wealth of local knowledge and expertise available in disastrous events. Communities are closely bound through numerous community organisations and are quick to provide help to one another when there is an obvious need. This includes support from organisations such as the State Emergency Service, Rural Fire Brigades and community welfare groups.

Administrative Centres
Warwick is the largest town within the District and has all the essential infrastructure and services of any major town. Goondiwindi and Stanthorpe are the other major towns in the district and provide administrative and commercial hubs for the region. A large number of Government Departments and other companies have their Regional Offices based in Warwick. A significant portion of the Warwick District borders New South Wales.

Transport
The main road transport corridors traversing this District are the New England, Cunningham, Gore, Barwon, and Leichhardt Highways. Light aircraft strips are located in Warwick, Stanthorpe and Goondiwindi and there are restrictions on the types of aircraft which each strip can accommodate.

Shopping Facilities
The region has shopping precincts in the major centres of Warwick, Stanthorpe and Goondiwindi. Smaller towns are well serviced by smaller supermarkets and convenience type shops such as IGA and Spar supermarkets.

Emergency Services Organisations

Queensland Police Service
Police Stations are located at: Warwick, Stanthorpe, Clifton, Allora, Leyburn, Yangan, Killarney and Wallangarra.

Queensland Ambulance Service
Ambulance Stations are located across the Warwick region including Clifton, Stanthorpe and Warwick.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
There are seven Urban Auxiliary Fire Stations located across the Warwick region.

Rural Fire Brigades
Southern Downs and Goondiwindi Regional Councils and QFRS Rural Operations supports the District Rural Fire Brigade Groups which comprises of twenty brigades spread throughout the region.

State Emergency Service
SES Units are active with groups located at Warwick, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra.

Economy / Industry
The Southern Downs continues to enjoy strong economic growth and business activity, bolstered by increased building construction across the region.

Industrial Estates in both Warwick and Stanthorpe are expanding due to the continuing strong interest from a range of business interests wishing to expand or establish on the Southern Downs. Business activity and the interest in quality
industrial land have prompted Council to release more property in prime locations to the business sector.

Southern Downs Region has excellent opportunities for growth and investment in horticulture, agriculture, commerce, manufacturing and tourism. These industries are already flourishing, and the Southern Down’s quality infrastructure means there is ample room for new developments.

The majority of Southern Downs businesses are classified as small to medium enterprises (SME's) and cover a wide range of industry types. Given the rural location of the Region, almost 50% of businesses are involved in primary production, followed by construction (10%), retail (9%) and property and business services (8.7%).

The northern part of the region is primarily a rural regional centre while agricultural and tourism industries form the basis of the southern part of the region’s economy. Over 50% of the northern part of the region is associated in primary industries with this possible impacting on the quantity of fuels/chemicals stored near bush fire prone areas. Access to water may be an area of concern in peak bushfire prone times. There is a large concentration of employees located at the Big W Distribution Centre, Wickham’s Transport and John Dee Abattoir.

The southern part of the region supplies a substantial proportion of the fresh fruit and vegetables provided to Queensland and interstate markets, and exports fresh produce overseas. More than 40 wineries exist throughout the region and the current growth in wine production in Queensland is reflected in expanding areas of the southern part of the region being planted as vineyards.

**Public buildings, spaces, and events**

Major public spaces in the region attracting large volumes of people include:

- Rose City Shopping Centre and Warwick CBD
- Warwick IGA Shopping Centre
- Warwick Aldi Shopping Centre
- Morgan Park Recreational Reserve
- Queens Park Recreational Reserve
- Warwick Showgrounds, particularly at Rodeo time (October)
- Killarney Recreation Centre
- Leyburn, during the Leyburn Sprints event (August)
- Stanthorpe Plaza, IGA Shopping Centre
- Stanthorpe Aldi Shopping Centre
- Stanthorpe Showgrounds (particularly at the time of the Stanthorpe Show)
- Stanthorpe Civic Centre
- Stanthorpe CBD, particularly during the Apple and Festival (every second year)

The housing stock in the region is primarily low-set timber or brick construction and is generally well maintained.

The business centres of Warwick and Stanthorpe comprises an elongated and well-maintained streetscape of single storey masonry/brick buildings and some double storey buildings of similar construction. Both Warwick and Stanthorpe have an industrial precinct adjacent to the business centre which is comprised mostly of corrugated iron industrial sheds.

There are many historically significant buildings and structures in the region including the Warwick and Stanthorpe Post Office, Warwick Town Hall, Glengellan

**Critical infrastructure**

**Road System**
The Cunningham Highway and New England Highway are well formed, bitumen sealed, all-weather roads that carry interstate transport as well as regional traffic. Other major roads that traverse the region are a mixture of well-formed bitumen sealed and non-sealed gravel roads. There is also a network of mostly formed and a few unformed local roads. Some of these roads have gravel surfaces and are therefore susceptible to damage from water run-off. Local flooding sometimes cuts roads used for movement within the region.

**Railway**
The southern railway line passes through Warwick, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra as well as the South Western Line which goes to Inglewood, Goondiwindi and out to Thallon. The Southern Line is primarily used for Steam Train Tourist activities with some occasional freight services. The South Western Line supports a freight service carrying grain, livestock and limited freight. Rail traffic peaks on this line during the grain season (October to January). In order to maintain the viability of the line, promotion of increased tourist passenger traffic is being conducted.

**Water Storage**
Warwick receives its water supply from Leslie and Connolly Dams. The southern part of the region has three major water storage facilities: Storm King Dam from which the water supply for Stanthorpe town is drawn; Beehive Dam that provides part of the water required by Wallangarra; and the large Glenlyon Dam in the far south west of the region. The Glenlyon Dam discharges into the New South Wales.

**Fuel Storage**
There are commercial fuel supply facilities in Warwick and Stanthorpe, the other towns and some villages in the region. Council also has significant fuel holdings at its Stanthorpe Depot.

**Hospital**
Warwick has a modern 70 bed hospital, 2 medical centres/clinics and 4 dental surgeries. Retirement and nursing home facilities include Akooramak Home for the Aged, Oaks Nursing Home and Allora Homestead.

Killarney and Allora both have minor hospitals, retirement and nursing home facilities (Kadimah Nursing Home and Leslie Place Hostel at Killarney, and Homestead Aged Persons Hostel at Allora). Killarney and Allora each have a medical practice.

Stanthorpe has a 42 bed hospital, which provides inpatient, outpatient, community and outreach services. The hospital has been well sited and threat from both bushfire and flood is non-existent. Additionally, Stanthorpe accommodates 3 medical clinics and 8 doctors. Aged care and disability facilities include the Stanthorpe Nursing Home, Carramar facilities (x 2) and the Endeavour Foundation residence.

**Airfields**
Five airstrips are located in the region as follows:

- Warwick – situated 15km northwest of Warwick adjacent to Southern railway Line at Massie. Facilities include bitumen taxiing and standing area
with a 1,588 metre long bitumen surfaced runway suitable for all weather conditions. Night landing facilities are available.

- Stanthorpe - is situated 7.2km NE of Stanthorpe between the Southern Railway Line and New South Wales Border. The runway, taxiing and standing area are all bitumen sealed. Runway length is 1707m x width 30m; Length of Strip 1827m x 90m wide. Latitude 28°37’ S, Longitude 151°59’E. It has a pilot activated lighting facility and is capable of landing up to F27 type aircraft.

- Karara – an airstrip is located on “Aubynlea” Property, Karara. It is not possible to land an aircraft during hours of darkness.

- Dalveen – an airstrip is located about 1km east of Dalveen Railway station adjacent to “Nithdale” residence. Suitable only for crop dusting type aircraft.

- Clare Hills – an airstrip is located adjacent to the homestead.

Smaller private airstrips exist on some grazing properties within the region, while helipad facilities are located at the Warwick, Stanthorpe and Killarney Hospital.

Other

Other critical infrastructure in the region includes:

- Water and Sewage Treatment Infrastructure at Warwick, Killarney and Stanthorpe.

- Southern Downs Regional Council (Warwick, Stanthorpe and Allora Administration Buildings and Depots).

- Police - Warwick Patrol Group Office and Police Stations.

- Fire Stations.

- Ambulance Headquarters and Stations.

- State Government buildings.

Essential Services

Water Supply and Sewerage

Warwick, Stanthorpe, Killarney, Allora, Pratten, Dalveen, Leyburn, Yangan, Wallangarra and Karara have reticulated water supplies. Hendon has a small private water reticulation system. Residents in the region outside these reticulated schemes are dependent upon private infrastructure for delivery from rain, ground and surface water sources. Reticulated water supplies in all centres could be impacted by major flooding.

Warwick, Killarney and Dalveen are serviced by reticulated sewerage systems driven by electric powered pumps. Stanthorpe Township is serviced by a reticulated sewerage system that is operated primarily by gravity boosted in several areas by pump stations. Wallangarra is serviced by a gravity operated CED scheme including biological treatment lagoons. Sewage systems in all communities could be impacted by major flooding. The Stanthorpe Sewage plant is located in flood impacted areas of Quartpot Creek and has been flooded in past major events.

Stanthorpe has a mobile power generator of suitable size available for use in an emergency.

Gas
No reticulated gas networks exist within the region. An Origin Energy LPG Gas storage facility is located in Warwick and is used for storage and delivery of household gas bottles.

**Electricity Supply**

No power is generated within the region.

Electricity supply to Wallangarra is controlled by Essential Energy and is supplied from the New South Wales State grid. Electricity supply to the remainder of the region is controlled by Ergon Energy and is supplied from the Queensland State grid. Local distribution infrastructure for both supplies comprises overhead wiring suspended from wooden posts. These wooden posts are vulnerable to bushfire in the heavier vegetated areas.

**Communications**

One telecommunications carrier operates in the region. Cable is coaxial or optic fibre and there is mobile phone coverage provided by Telstra, Optus and Vodafone. Mobile phone reception is generally adequate in the major towns within the region, however away from these areas, reception is generally poor and pockets of no reception exist in the region.

Organisations equipped with dedicated two way radio systems include: Ergon Energy; Queensland Police Service; Queensland Fire and Emergency Service; Queensland Ambulance Service; Queensland Parks and Wildlife and the local State Emergency Service. Due to the topography of some parts of the region, difficulties in coverage by two way radio systems are encountered.

The bulk of properties in the region are able to receive a range of TV programs, AM Radio and FM Radio stations. Local print media services include the Warwick Daily News, Stanthorpe Border Post, Southern Free Times, Allora Advertiser and Toowoomba Chronicle.

**Food Supplies**

There are large food and grocery shops located in Warwick and Stanthorpe. Shops and supermarkets in the region carry quantities of food and it is estimated that this is sufficient to provide for the population for up to four days with a minimum of inconvenience.

Other essential services in the region include:

- Water Treatment Plants and associated reservoirs
- Sewage Treatment Plants
- Leslie Dam
- Connolly Dam
- Storm King Dam
- Beehive Dam
- Glenlyon Dam
- Water Reservoirs

**Hazardous sites**

Hazardous sites in the region include:

- Water and Sewage Treatment Plants
• Warwick Indoor Recreation and Aquatic Centre
• YMCA Indoor Sports Facility and Stanthorpe Swimming Pool
• Origin Gas (Warwick)
• Fuel depots and service stations
• Warwick and Stanthorpe Aerodromes (avgas)
• Allora Independent Fuels
• Pursehouse Ammonia Facility (Allora)
• Integria (Warwick)

Proposed Future Development

The Warwick is a growing community. The most significant development is the Emu swamp dam project that is gathering momentum. The dam will provide increased agricultural prosperity and more stable water supply for the southern downs area. The project will also increase and boost the local economy during construction phase.

HAZARDS

Natural Hazards - Meteorological Hazards

Severe Storm

The region is susceptible to severe storms that usually occur between the months of October and February; however, they can and have occurred at other times. The populated areas such as Warwick, Stanthorpe and the townships of Killarney, Yangan, the Allora area, Leyburn and Dalveen are particularly vulnerable.

Typically, these storms occur on a narrow front of high intensity, often with heavy rain or hail and high winds causing severe damage in the path of the front. The risk is considered moderate with the main problems being localised flooding, damage to crops, building damage and disruption to power supplies. Lightning strikes during storms may also cause power outages and start bushfires. Services infrastructure can be damaged by high winds and debris and disruption to these services occurs in areas hit by storms. Injury or fatalities are possible from flying debris, collapsing structures and electrocution from fallen power lines.

Bushfire

The bushfire risk within the northern part of the region is classified predominantly low to medium with very small pockets of heavily wooded, high risk areas in the ranges to the east of the region. The farming and grazing lands in the central low lying areas and flood plains of the major drainage systems are assessed as low risk. These areas are interspersed by wooded areas where the bushfire risk is assessed as medium. The ranges that form the eastern boundary of the region and their immediate foothills form a large area of medium bushfire threat. Other areas of note include the Pilton Valley, the Clare Hills/Pikedale Road area and other rural residential areas around Leyburn.

There are significant areas of high and medium bushfire risk within the southern part of the region including National Parks and State forests. Scattered rural residential properties (often with absentee landowners) in timbered areas and properties bordering national parks are particularly susceptible to bushfires.
The extensive forestry plantation areas in the northwest of the southern part of the region and the National Parks in the east and south of the southern part of the region are susceptible to bushfire and several intense bushfires have occurred. The rugged terrain in these areas makes access for bushfire fighting difficult. Fires that successfully traverse these ranges cross the state border into New South Wales and pose substantial threats to Forests and Parks in that state.

There have been reports of significant bushfire behaviour dating back more than 150 years impacting this region. More recently significant bushfires have occurred within the region in 2002, 2009 and 2014. In the 2002 Ballandean Bushfire there was one fatality and a number of structures destroyed.

Secondary hazards from bushfires include the increased risk of traffic accidents along roads in areas where smoke from bushfires reduces visibility and the risk of electrocution from fallen power lines where supporting poles have been damaged by fire.

The bushfire threat is particularly high after a dry winter that was preceded by good rains. The highest risk period is between September and March. Some towns in the region are generally surrounded by farming land that acts as a buffer isolating them from bush tracts. This separation provides limited protection from bushfires.

Throughout the region, the increase in the number of rural residential properties is exposing a greater number of residents to bushfire risk. Many rural residents do not maintain effective firebreaks around their property. In some instances this failure places not only them but their neighbours at greater risk from bushfires.

Floods

The Condamine River catchment within the former Warwick Shire covers an area of approximately 1,300 square kilometres and includes the major tributaries of Swan Creek, Emu Creek and Rosenthal Creek, which join the Condamine River just upstream of the city of Warwick. The headwaters of these tributaries rise in the Dividing Ranges. Due to the fan like shape of the catchment, heavy rainfalls over the catchment are capable of causing flooding of agricultural areas adjacent to the waterways, as well as flooding of the residential and commercial areas of Killarney and Warwick.

Flood records for Warwick extend back as far as 1887 and indicate that the city has a long history of flooding from the Condamine River. The highest recorded flood occurred in February 1976 when the river rose to a height of 9.10 metres on the Warwick flood gauge located at McCahon Bridge. Flooding of the Condamine River can divide Warwick and restricts movement between the two sides of the river as well as access to Brisbane and Toowoomba.

The risk of flooding is most likely during the summer months. The areas affected are the flood plains of the Condamine River, Emu Creek and Swan Creek to the east; and Back Creek, Dalrymple Creek and Glengallan Creek to the north between Warwick and Allora.

Flooding at Warwick is categorized as follows:

**Minor**: below 6.0m. At this height some local street flooding may occur.

**Moderate**: between 6.0 and 7.0m. Crops and grazing affected over 6.0 m.

**Major**: above 7.0m. McCahon Bridge level is 7.0m.

Flooding is not widespread throughout the southern part of the region; however areas that can be affected by flooding are those parts of the town of Stanthorpe adjacent to Quart Pot Creek, the flood plains adjacent to the Dumaresq River in the Mingoola area and properties along the Severn River. Flooding of Quart Pot Creek divides the town and restricts movement between the two sides of the town.
creek. In such instances a bypass route is almost always available and flood levels usually drop quickly due to the rate of flow along the creek.

During the floods of 2010/2011 in the southern part of the region, significant concerns arose about the potential impact of large farm dams and their stability. An appropriately skilled and qualified person within the region who could deal with this issue has yet to be identified. Investigations are continuing into this issue, with a view to drafting a management plan for future events.

**Urban Fire**

Urban fire is an ever present risk in developed urbanised areas including Warwick, Stanthorpe, Killarney, Yangan, Allora, Leyburn, Dalveen, Applethorpe, Glen Aplin and Wallangarra.

**Natural Hazards - Geological Hazards**

**Earthquake**

There have been a number of relatively minor tremors experienced in the region and although there are no known fault lines in the region, the likelihood of a significant earthquake occurring cannot be discounted. No known instances of damage as a result of tremor or earthquake have been reported in the region.

Geoscience Australia estimate that on average 200 earthquakes of magnitude 3 or more occur in Australia each year and that earthquakes of a magnitude of 5.5, similar to that in Newcastle, occur on average once every two years. In this region earthquakes are intraplate by category. Intraplate earthquakes, by nature, occur in the relatively stable interior of continents and are less common than those associated with plate boundaries.

Typical damage resulting in country areas from earthquakes include damage to buildings; with those constructed using non-reinforced masonry prone to collapse or cracking often causing structural damage, while those constructed in timber usually cope better as they are better able to flex and absorb the tensions during the quake. Shop-front awnings common to rural towns are prone to collapse due to their age, limited structural strength and the effects of resonance in their supports.

Road infrastructure is relatively resilient however cracking may occur that renders use unsafe. Underground services, sewerage, water and drainage are particularly susceptible to damage from earthquakes if the magnitude of the quake is sufficient. Above-ground services e.g. electrical infrastructure can be damaged through collapse of supports or posts. Concrete structures built prior to the introduction of building codes designed for cyclonic conditions e.g. water storage towers, may also be susceptible to cracking, structural failure or collapse.

The risk of electrocution by fallen live powerlines is significantly increased – especially immediately after the earthquake. Vehicle accidents may also be more common during this period.

**Natural Hazards - Biological Hazards**

**Exotic Animal or Plant Disease**

Potential exists within Australia for rapid spread of exotic animal diseases with resultant impact on the rural and national economy. Urgent and stringent control measures would be implemented by the responsible Government agencies. Assistance by the Southern Downs Regional Council and other statutory agencies may be required to implement the control plan. As Warwick and Stanthorpe are
service centres for surrounding rural industry, an exotic animal disease outbreak would impact heavily.

**Epidemic in Humans**

The threat is slight due to existing community health protection measures.

**Contamination of Water Supply**

As part of Council’s Total Management Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Services (Risk Management Plan E1), a risk assessment has been undertaken for the various events which could lead to the contamination of water supply within the region. On average, the likelihood of contamination is unlikely however the consequence of this event could be major. Council’s Engineering Services Department has developed and is continuing to develop strategies, action plans, procedures and training for its water supply operations to ensure that Council’s exposure to water contamination is minimised.

**Non-natural Hazards - Human-caused Hazards**

**Search/Rescue**

With the ever increasing number of tourists to the National Parks and recreation areas which in some cases can be extremely rugged terrain, inexperienced persons can become lost or injured in some of those areas.

**Road**

Heavy volumes of traffic use the Cunningham and New England Highways which include heavy transport vehicles carrying all types of general goods and hazardous chemicals together with the multi-passenger vehicles such as tourist coaches and school buses. There is currently no hazardous materials bypass for Warwick. The potential exists for a multiple casualty accident which may be beyond the resources of the emergency services. The degree of this threat is slight.

**Rail**

This threat is moderate in degree with essentially no commercial passenger trains and only a tourist funded steam train (2 days a month) being used within the area. Goods and cattle trains are used occasionally on the rail system and some threat is therefore ever present.

**Contamination of Water Supply**

On average, the likelihood of contamination is unlikely however the consequence of this event could be major. Council’s Engineering Department has developed and is continuing to develop strategies, action plans, procedures and training for its water supply operations to ensure that Council’s exposure to water contamination is minimised.

**Terrorism**

Within the Queensland Government, two special units are responsible for security and counter-terrorism issues: Security Planning and Coordination within the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and the Counter-Terrorism Coordination Unit within the Queensland Police Service. The National body is the National Counter-Terrorism Committee.

The National Counter-Terrorism Alert System is a range of four levels (low, medium, high, extreme) that communicate an assessed risk of terrorism to
Australia. Introduced on 1 October 2008, the National Counter-Terrorism Alert System is a flexible, tiered system that may be applied where necessary nationally; across impacted States or Territories; industry/business sectors; or geographic locations (Source: Commonwealth of Australia, 2005).

As the level of terrorism risk can change, refer to the Australian Government’s National Security website at www.nationalsecurity.gov.au for the latest levels of alert and associated information.

Non-natural Hazards - Technological origin Hazards

Flammable, Combustible Liquid or Dangerous Substance Spill

The threat of such spillage through traffic accidents is ever present with the large number of heavy tanker type transport vehicles using the highways traversing the region. Emergency equipment to cope with major spillage would have to be brought from Toowoomba or Brisbane.

Areas Affected: most possible areas are the Cunningham Highway, New England Highway, fuel storage depots and the Warwick–Wallangarra railway line.

Hazardous Chemicals – Road, Rail and Other

The movement of hazardous chemicals by road transport though the region is continuous and therefore the potential of such an occurrence is prevalent especially in an area such as the main arterial roads through Warwick and Stanthorpe. Any explosion or spillage could place residents at risk. The degree of this threat is moderate.

Large quantities of hazardous chemicals are transported by rail and there is the potential for an accident of this nature to occur at various rail crossings or derailment of rolling stock; however the risk of this type of threat is low.

The storage of hazardous chemicals in the region would include the storage of bulk fuel and various types of agricultural sprays and fertilisers. The risk of impact or damage to storage containers would be minimal.

Aircraft Crash

Commercial and private aircraft use flight paths over the region and crop dusting is also carried out in grain farming areas. The potential of an aircraft crash in a populated area is quite low.

Goondiwindi Regional Council Area

Geography and Land Use

Goondiwindi Regional Council governs an area of 19,294 square kilometres and is located in the mid and lower sections of the Queensland Border Rivers Catchment and is predominantly supported by cropping and grazing industries.

The eastern part of the region includes the townships of Texas, Inglewood and Yelarbon, with a number of smaller communities spread across the region, and consists of sub-catchments of the Macintyre Brook and Dumaresq River. The eastern part of the region is regarded as midlands or slopes and produces citrus, lucerne, horticulture, olives, grain crops and grazing. Irrigation water is pumped directly from the above streams and applied generally via micro, sprinkler and over-head irrigation systems. Regulated water is made available from Coolmunda Dam, near Inglewood and Glenlyon Dam, east of Texas.
The western part of the region includes the townships of Goondiwindi, Toobeah, Bungunya and Talwood, with a number of smaller communities spread across this region, and is dominated by broad-scale dryland grain, irrigated cotton and other crop production, and grazing. This area is classed as lowlands or plains and is fed by the Macintyre and Weir Rivers, with extensive areas of natural floodplain. Irrigation water is pumped direct from these rivers, as well as captured via floodplain harvesting, with water stored in on farm storages and major on-farm infrastructure. Furrow irrigation is the predominant irrigation method, with some over-head irrigation.

The floodplain areas of the Macintyre Brook and Dumaresq Rivers in the east and the Macintyre River and Weir Rivers in the west and their tributaries, including Commonon Creek and Canning Creek, are prone to flooding and significant damage to both public and private infrastructure can occur. Large areas of vegetation in the Council’s regional area have been modified by clearing and by cropping and the grazing of stock. Clearing ranges from complete removal of the vegetation for cultivation to selective thinning of trees and shrubs to increase palatable grass species. Stock preferences and the tolerance of plants to grazing affect the composition of the ground flora and have brought about changes to the vegetation type and composition over large areas of the regional area. There is a sustainable forestry industry in State Forests around Inglewood, where Cyprus and hardwood has been harvested for over 100 years.

The town areas of Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas house government and other service industries, manufacturing and processing operations. The Goondiwindi Regional Council region shares a state border with New South Wales for approximately 400 kilometres. Many residents of northern New South Wales utilise the major towns of the Goondiwindi Regional Council area to access supplies and services. This is an important consideration in emergency preparations and planning.

**Climate and Weather**

The climate for the Goondiwindi Regional Council area is dominated by a system of high pressure cells (anticyclones) that move across central Australia from west to east. To the north of the high pressure system lies the equatorial low pressure system, and to the south lies the Antarctic low pressure system. Both these low pressure systems are rain bearing. The seasonal fluctuation of the system follows that of the sun (ie. moving north in winter and south in summer). It is this movement of the system that defines the climate of the seasons of the Goondiwindi Regional Council area.

Winter is dominated by stable air masses, ensuring fine, cool days with cool to cold nights. Occasionally cold fronts from the Antarctic lows enter between successive high pressure cells, allowing cool, unstable air to penetrate from the south-west. The cool, unstable air causes rain, and is the chief provider of winter precipitation. As the high pressure system moves south in summer, a line of troughs is formed over central Queensland. Moist, unstable, tropical air penetrates along the eastern edge of these troughs causing storm activity. Rain depressions move into the Goondiwindi Regional Council area from the north if the easterly movement of the high pressure cells is stalled.

Rain depressions deliver peak rainfall to the area. Climate statistics for Goondiwindi are obtained from the Goondiwindi Airport, though there are also recording stations at Inglewood. The major statistics of the climate at Goondiwindi are:-
Rainfall: 621mm per annum (113 years of record), more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, but with a maximum in the summer months of December to February. There is an average number of rain days (>1.0mm) of around 5 to 6 per month.

Temperature: Mean annual maximum temperature is 26.7°C and mean annual minimum temperature is 13°C, though maximums frequently exceed 35°C in summer.

Severe storms can occur in summer and the highest monthly rainfall recorded at the station was 374.2mm in February 1953, well above the February average of 69mm. Similarly, the highest maximum temperature of 45.2°C was recorded in both December 1898 and January 1899, well above the average maximums for those months.

Demography

Population
The estimated regional population for the Goondiwindi Regional Council area, as at 30 June 2007, is 10,785 persons. This figure includes an estimated population for each of the three major towns as being 6,110 for Goondiwindi, 849 for Inglewood and 721 for Texas. Population figures are subject to seasonal increases with an influx of unskilled and transient labour experienced during peak operating / harvesting times.

Age Characteristics
Data taken from the 2006 Census reveals that the age of the population for the Goondiwindi Regional Council area shows a typical regional profile, with a distinct “youth gap” – the under-representation of people from the age of 15 to 34 years. (This is typical of Australian regions where young people often leave to gain education and employment.)

There are a few statistics relating to age distribution that may have implications for emergency risk management as follows:-

- Residents of the former Inglewood Shire have a considerably higher median age (43 years) than residents of the former Waggamba Shire (35 years) and Goondiwindi town (34 years).
- The population of the former Waggamba Shire appears to have a relatively high proportion of families and children. This further demonstrated by the number (4) of very small state primary schools in this area.
- For GRC as a whole, the estimated number of aged persons (65+) was 1,523 or 14.1% of the population

Ethnicity
Statistics from the 2006 Census also show that the Goondiwindi Regional Council area has a very high proportion of residents born in Australia – Goondiwindi Town (86%); Waggamba Shire (89%) and Inglewood Shire (88%). The principal language spoken at home is similarly dominated by English – Goondiwindi Town (90%); Waggamba Shire (92%) and Inglewood Shire (93%). For the Goondiwindi Regional Council area as a whole, English is the principal language of all but 96 persons.

Community Facilities
Cultural facilities in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area include museums, tourist information centres, PCYC and indoor sports centres, community centres and public halls, rodeo grounds, golf and bowls clubs, shooters clubs, race tracks and sports grounds. Some of the many services available to the community in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area include access to Medical Centres / Hospitals, Aged Care Facilities, Schools, Child Care Facilities, Airports, etc.

Well established community organisations such as Blue Nurses, Red Cross, Meals on Wheels, Lions, Rotary, Apex and RSL (Returned Service League) are active.
throughout the regional area and they are also well supported by a full array of Christian denomination churches. Each of the three major centres has libraries and swimming pools, with a comprehensive array of other sporting and cultural amenities. Tourism provides some diversification throughout the region with many areas available for fishing, camping and four wheel driving. The region hosts a number of conferences and festivals each year. Goondiwindi Regional Council takes considerable pride in supporting the public image of the regional area. Council is progressive and competitive and willing to work closely with the rural sector and neighbouring Councils to further regional interests.

**Identification of Key Government Services**

Key Government Services are identified as being:

- Council
- Queensland Police Service
- Queensland Health
- State Emergency Services
- Queensland Ambulance Service
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
- Department of Communities

**Identification of Critical Infrastructure and Essential Services**

Critical Infrastructure and Essential Services are identified as including:

- Electricity Supply
- Water Supply
- Sewerage Services
- Road Network
- Telecommunications
- Airport
- Fuel
- Food
- Medical Services

**Critical Infrastructure**

Health Facilities - Inglewood Hospital, Texas Hospital, Goondiwindi Hospital

Police Stations- Inglewood, Texas, Yelarbon, Goondiwindi, Talwood

Ambulance Station s- Inglewood, Texas, Goondiwindi

Fire Stations - Inglewood, Texas, Yelarbon, Goondiwindi

SES – Goondiwindi, Inglewood, Texas and Yelarbon

Various Rural Fire Brigades

Major Roads & Highways - Cunningham Highway

Leichhardt Highway, Gore Highway, Barwon Highway, Inglewood-Millmerran Road, Inglewood-Stanthorpe Road, Yelarbon-Keetah Road, Wyaga Road. Mt Carmel Road, Kildonan Road, Talwood-Meandarra Road, Talwood-Mungindi Road, Rail Main Western Rail Line (Gailes to Grandchester)

Power Supply Sub Stations and transformers

Telephone Exchanges Inglewood, Texas, Goondiwindi

**Power Supply**

The power supply to the Goondiwindi Regional Council area is provided by Essential Energy, New South Wales under contract arrangements with ERGON Energy, Queensland.

**Water Supply**

Treated river supplies from the Macintyre River are used in Goondiwindi. Treated supplies from the Macintyre Brook are used in Inglewood, from the Dumaresq River in Yelarbon and from the Weir River in Talwood. The Texas water supply is a combination of treated water from the Dumaresq River and bore water. Dams and
bores are used in the Toobeah and Bungunya areas. Rural properties operate bores, dams and rain water tanks.

**Sewerage Services**
The urban areas of Goondiwindi, Inglewood, Texas, Talwood and Yelarbon operate on a package sewerage treatment system, whilst other rural properties and towns utilise septic systems.

**Road Network**
The Goondiwindi area is traversed by a number of major roadways. Goondiwindi is also a major entry point from New South Wales for heavy vehicles and wide loads and experiences a significant volume of heavy vehicle traffic. The National Highway comprises the routes of the Newell Highway (in New South Wales) and the Gore Highway (in Queensland) and carries significant volumes of freight. The majority of roads across the Council area are sealed.

The Cunningham Highway heads north-east towards Warwick, passing through Yelarbon and Inglewood. The Leichhardt Highway heads north-west and branches off through the township of Moonie and heads towards Miles. The Gore Highway branches off the Leichhardt Highway approximately 20kms from Goondiwindi and travels to the city of Toowoomba. The Barwon Highway travels west through Toobeah and Talwood heading to St George. The road south heads into NSW and becomes the Newell Highway travelling through the small town of Boggabilla 10kms south and heading to the rural centre of Moree.

There are a number of other main roads that connect towns both within and out of the region. Widespread and extensive flooding of the road network can occur at any time, particularly during flood season. Roads and Travel Information updates relating to major roads and highways within our local government area are available on the Department of Transport and Main Roads dedicated website [https://qldtraffic.qld.gov.au](https://qldtraffic.qld.gov.au) or by phoning 13 19 40.

**Rail Network**
Goondiwindi is serviced by QR National (QRN) South Western network which runs from Toowoomba to Thallon via Warwick. Products carried are primarily grain and containerized freight. There are sidings (mainly Graincorp) at Inglewood, Whetstone, Yelarbon, Kurumbul, Carrington, Hunter, Gooray, Toobeah, Bungunya and Talwood, as well as at Goondiwindi.

**Airports**
The Disaster Management Plan identifies the primary Airports within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area are the Goondiwindi Aerodrome, the Inglewood Aerodrome, the Texas Airstrip and the Talwood Airstrip. It is noted that there are other Approved Landing Areas and private strips across the District that may be available in times of disaster.

**Goondiwindi** Airport used by medical, private and commercial aircraft. There are no RPT services in operation from the airport. The facility offers both sealed and unsealed airstrips with the main strip equipped with lighting.

**Talwood** An unsealed airstrip is available for use by medical, private and commercial aircraft but not used often. There are no RPT services in operation from the airport and it is unsuitable for same. The facility is not equipped with lighting.

**Inglewood** An airstrip is available for medical, private and commercial aircraft. There are no RPT services in operation from the airport. The airstrip is sealed bitumen and is equipped with solar lighting.
Texas  An airstrip is available for medical, private and commercial aircraft. There are no RPT services in operation from the airport and it is unsuitable for same. The airstrip is grass and it is not equipped for night landing.

ALA  There are other Approved Landing Areas and private strips across the District that may be available in times of disaster.

Telecommunications
The Disaster Management Plan notes that the following communication systems are available:-

Radio Systems
- SES/ESU Radio Net: HF and UHF system
- QPS Radio Net: HF, UHF system and satellite phone
- QAS Radio Net: UHF and VHF system and satellite phone
- QFES (Rural Fire Division): VHF and UHF system
- QFES (Urban Division): UHF and VHF system
- Goondiwindi Regional Council: VHF system (phasing out)
- Goondiwindi Hospital: UHF system
- Inglewood Hospital:
- Texas Hospital:
- Country Energy: satellite phone, HF, UHF and VHF system

Note: The secure systems operated by the individual response agencies do not currently have the ability to communicate directly with each other, for example QPS to QFES.

Telephone Systems
- Landline Phone
- Mobile phones – including Telstra, Optus & Vodafone
- Satellite phones
- Internet dial up and broadband

Electronic/Media Communications
- Television- All five free to air stations
- Pay TV- Pay and satellite TV available to subscribers
- Radio- AM and FM radio stations
- Print- Goondiwindi Argus, Macintyre Gazette, Toowoomba and Brisbane papers available
- Internet/computer sources

Essential Services

Medical Services
The township of Goondiwindi has a 24 hour staffed hospital. There is a Queensland Ambulance Service base in Goondiwindi to serve the area. There are also GPs, a Dentist, Optometrists and other allied health care professionals in the local area. Emergency care and evacuations are also carried out by the RFDS and QES helicopter as required. The township of Inglewood has a 25 bed Hospital. There is a Queensland Ambulance Service base in Inglewood to serve the area. A Medical Centre with a local GP is situated in Inglewood as well as a Community Health facility. The township of Texas has a 25 bed Hospital. Queensland Ambulance Service operates from the Texas Hospital with 2 attending QAS Officers. A Medical Centre with a local GP is located in Texas as well as a Community Health Facility.

Aged Care Services
Goondiwindi, Texas and Inglewood Health Services are multi-purpose health services which are funded jointly by Federal and State governments in recognition
of provision of aged care in the hospitals – they all have dedicated aged care areas.

In addition, there is an aged care facility in Goondiwindi, Kaloma Home for the Aged, and one in Inglewood, a low care aged hostel “Casa Mia”, which is operated by the Church of Christ.

**Goondiwindi**

Kaloma Home for the Aged provides residential and community aged care and is currently responsible for 83 – 86 elders including the residential, community and independent rental units. Kaloma may expect to evacuate 50 – 55 elders including some community clients. It may be necessary to admit, to hospital, residents who are having palliative care – this decision will be made by Kaloma management including the Care Manager. The main facility is located in Gough Street in an area identified as of a high risk of flooding. *(This facility has prepared a detailed emergency action plan that is regularly updated and provided to the LDMG. The LDMG has a responsibility to notify this facility of impending threats at specific points to enable preparatory actions to be undertaken by the facility. These responsibilities are included on the relevant officer’s duty card for the relevant hazards)*

**Inglewood**

Casa Mia retirement village is a 12 bed aged care facility operated by the Churches of Christ located adjacent to the Inglewood Hospital. It is generally accepted to be in a safe position in relation to flooding.

**Texas**

Several independent living units are operated by the Texas Masons in St John Street. As with the rest of the town, they are generally considered safe from flooding.

---

**Infrastructure**

**Public Infrastructure and Community Services**

Public Infrastructure and Community Services are identified as including:-

- Community Centres and Public Halls
- Libraries
- Water Treatment Plants
- Sewerage Treatment Plants
- Churches
- Schools and Child Care Facilities
- Family Support Centres
- Public Toilet Facilities
- Tourist Information Centres
- Australia Post
- Banks
- Natural Heritage and Water Park
- Swimming Pools
- Rodeo Grounds
- Parks
- Sports Grounds
- Clubs

**Schools**

The Goondiwindi Regional Council area is serviced by the following State Schools (conducted by Education Queensland) which offer education at:-
- Goondiwindi State High School Year 8 – Year 12 532
- Inglewood State School Prep – Year 10 136
- Texas State School Prep – Year 10 178
- Goondiwindi State Primary School Prep – Year 6 509
- Bungunya State Primary School Prep – Year 6 29
- Kindon State Primary School Prep – Year 6 6
- Kioma State Primary School Prep – Year 6 21
- Lundavra State Primary School Prep – Year 6 11
- Talwood State Primary School Prep – Year 6 39
- Yelarbon State Primary School Prep – Year 6 37

There are also two Catholic Schools and one Independent School:

- St. Mary’s Parish School Goondiwindi Prep – Year 8 386
- St Maria Goretti Catholic Primary School Inglewood Prep – Year 6 29
- Border River Christian College Prep – Year 8 38

**Child Care Facilities**

There are private Child Care facilities, outside of Council’s responsibility, located at:

- Goondiwindi – three childcare centres and a kindergarten
- Inglewood – a joint kindergarten/child care facility
- Texas – a kindergarten and a private child care facility – “Wrigglers & Gigglers”

**Hazardous Sites**

- Texas Silver mine
- Fuel Depots and Service Stations
- Goondiwindi and Inglewood Aerodromes (Avgas)
- Water and Sewerage Treatment plants

**District Risk Management Process**

Risk management processes conducted by the group are to be undertaken in accordance with the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and comply with Risk Management Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009.

The Warwick DDMG will form a Disaster Risk Management Sub Group which will meet at least annually to review the Warwick Disaster District Risk Management Plan. This group will comprise of identified stakeholders and be chaired by the XO of the DDMG. Also sitting on the Group will be a suitable representative of each of the local Government Areas and the QFES EMC in order to provide input into the risks transferred or shared between the local government areas and the District Disaster Management Group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Key Outcomes 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicators (a, c, d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Risk Assessment

The DDMG has undertaken a risk assessment and developed a district risk register incorporating risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation in accordance with the process outlined in the National Risk Assessment Guidelines.

The risks identified in the district risk register are not a duplication of those risks identified in the Local Disaster Management Group’s risk register and seeks to only address those risks that will significantly impact on the local government area to such a degree that the risk requires transferring to, or sharing with, the District.

Those risks and their evaluation and analysis are contained in Annexures C. The preliminary Risk Assessment provided in Annexure C is based on the results of an ongoing review of the Goondiwindi Regional Council and the Southern Downs Regional Council’s Disaster Hazard Risk Assessments in an effort to identify residual risk. As at July 2016, QFES undertook a proof of concept review to better conceptualise these residual risks and appropriate processes for reflecting this within the State Risk Register. A further review will be undertaken by the DDMG dependent upon the outcome of the QFES proof of concept.

In early 2017 this proof of concept process is likely to continue and be further developed into a new Risk Assessment process however exact details are not known at the time of writing (January 2017). The current Risk Management assessment contained in Annexure C is an interim measure at this stage and is expected to be replaced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction and 3: Capability Integration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Key Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 3.1, 3.2, 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicators 1 (a) (b) (d) (g) (e) (f), 2 (e) (f) (g) (i) and 3 (a) (d) (f)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk Treatment

Risks outlined in the District Risk Register are analysed by members of the Warwick DDMG with a view to identifying strategies for risk treatment. These strategies are contained in the District Risk Treatment Plan (located in the District Risk Register). Along with these strategies, the District Risk Treatment Plan contains preferred treatment options, responsibilities and timeframes for implementation.

The allocation of responsibility for the implementation of risk treatment strategies, monitoring and reporting shall be determined by members of the DDMG under the guidance of the DDC. The District Risk Treatment Plan is to be presented to the Warwick DDMG for ratification.

To progress any treatment options, the DDMG is to request relevant responsible agencies to incorporate specified risk treatment strategies into their agency corporate planning processes for recognition and implementation.

In instances where the applications of treatment strategies at district level are identified as not being adequate and residual risks remain, the DDMG is to determine whether risk transfer or risk sharing with the QDMC is a treatment
option. In those instances the DDMG is to document and notify the QDMC of these with a view to transferring or sharing the risks.

A review of the district risk treatment plan shall be conducted in conjunction with any district risk assessment review process.

### EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction

- **Key Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 2.3**
- **Indicators 1 (a) (c) and 2 (e) (i) (j) (k)**

### Operations - District Appreciation

Refer to Disaster Risk Assessment

### Response Strategy

#### Warning Notification and Dissemination

The Warwick DDMG has a responsibility to ensure warnings are disseminated to members of the LDMG, DDMG, QDMC, member agencies and the community. Multiple means of communication are used and agencies are responsible for communicating within their organization as per the QDMA structure.

This process takes into consideration, rapid onset events and will utilize all available communication means including email and text message. The warning notification process is reviewed annually with contact lists updated quarterly by exception, as roles and positions change.

Methods of communication:
Include (but not limited to) Email, text, teleconference, video conference, Facebook, fax, HF radio.

### EMAF Components 5: Public Engagement, 6: Communications Systems, 7: Warnings, 8: Control, and 10: Cooperation and Coordination

- **Key Outcomes 5.1, 6.2, 7.2, 8.1, 10.1**
- **Indicators 5 (b), (d) (f), 6 (a) (d), 7(b) (c) (e) (g), 8 (b) (c) (d), 10(b)**

### Emergency Alert

Emergency Alert (EA) is one of the tools that can be used to warn communities of an impending emergency and is a critical element of emergency response. The Queensland Emergency Alert Guidelines govern the use of EA in Queensland. These guidelines are located at:

QFES is the lead functional agency for the management and administration of EA in Queensland.

*Each local government has pre-prepared Emergency Alerts for hazards in their area. Further, Goondiwindi and Southern Downs Regional Council has an Emergency Alert sub plan.*

**Activation and Triggers for Response**

The authority to activate the Warwick District Disaster Management Plan is vested in the Chairperson/Disaster District Coordinator, or in that person’s absence the Deputy Chairperson. This should occur following consultation with one or more of the following; the Chair of the QDMC and/or DDMG; the Chair of a LDMG; a member of the DDMG and/or a member of a response agency.

The DDC should determine when, and to what extent, the DDMG should activate in support of an event, and may bypass initial levels of activation where appropriate to the event. Activation is scalable and does not necessarily mean the convening of all members of the DDMG or the activation of the DDCC. Activation activities can be as minimal as the provision of information to DDMG members regarding the risks associated with a potential or imminent hazard impact.
The four levels of activation, as defined in the SDMP, are detailed tabled below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Activation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential threat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lean forward</td>
<td>An operational state prior to ‘stand up’ characterized by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on stand-by; prepared but not activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand up</td>
<td>The operational state following “Lean Forward” whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand down</td>
<td>Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District Disaster Coordination Centre**

The primary DDCC is located in the Warwick Police Complex, 86 Fitzroy Street, Warwick. Within that complex, the District Education and Training Office (DETO) Training Room doubles as the DDCC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DDCC – DETO Training Room</th>
<th>86 Fitzroy Street, Warwick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact Numbers for the Centre are</td>
<td>(07) 4660 4441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(07) 4660 4442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(07) 4660 4443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(07) 4660 4406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facsimile</td>
<td>(07) 4660 4461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer ID</td>
<td>WRK-DETO-PR503097-MONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMAIL</td>
<td><a href="mailto:DDC.WARWICK@police.qld.gov.au">DDC.WARWICK@police.qld.gov.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Business Continuity**

It is necessary to take reasonable steps towards planning for unplanned events that are likely to impact on normal DDCC functionality. To this end, a secondary DDCC site has been identified. The nature of disaster management is dynamic and planning cannot cover all possible scenarios. Decisions regarding business continuity with respect to the functioning of a DDCC will be made during the course of the event.

**Secondary DDCC Site:**

- Training Room, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 306 Wood Street, Warwick. ph. 46 616 333.
• After Hours: Facilities officer Terry WATT ph. 4661 6306, (m) 0407 695 474 terry.j.watt@tmr.qld.gov.au
• Or 132390
• Backup generator power is available in the main office complex.

Induction/Briefings

An induction briefing will be provided to all new personnel required to work within the DDCC. This induction will include issues relating to the layout of the building, DDCC processes, evacuation procedures, and workplace health and safety issues.

Power Supply

The Police complex has a diesel fuelled emergency backup generator which will automatically start should power failure be experienced during DDCC operations. The Warwick Station BCP contains information relating the generator (maintenance contractor details and refuelling information) and should be read in conjunction with this document.

Staffing

Overall management of the District Disaster response is the responsibility of the DDC.

Management of the DDCC is the responsibility of the appointed XO.

The DDCC structure will consist of the following cells:

• Command
   DDC
   XO
   Deputies
• Operations Officer (OPSO)
• Planning
• Intelligence
• Administration and Logistics

The Support Team will/may include:

• Telephonist/s
• Logging Officer/s
• Media Liaison
• Agency Liaison Officer/s will attend the DDCC as required

The minimum staffing level required to operate the Centre is at the discretion of the DDC. In general there will be two teams working opposing shifts who will staff the Centre. DDCC staff will be drawn from the Warwick Patrol Group and personnel from various participating Government and non-Government Departments / Agencies.

In the event that the activation continues for an extended period of time, fatigue management principles will apply. Coordination centre staff will be sourced in the first instance from within Warwick Patrol Group, requests for additional QPS staff
will be managed internally in conjunction with the stand up of a Police Operations Centre (POC).

Member and advisory agencies will be required to manage fatigue of their staff in line with internal agency, policy and procedures.

General instructions outlining how the DDCC will be operated are contained within the Warwick DDCC Standard Operating Instructions which should be read in conjunction with this document.

**Operational Reporting**

**District Situational Reports (SITREPS)**

Once the Warwick DDCC receives all local and agency SITREPs, it is the responsibility of the XO to maintain the SITREP update board on DIEMS so that the SDCC is provided with real time/accurate situational awareness and reporting to enable the preparation of the ‘State Update’. Details should include all relevant information/issues surrounding the disaster situation and planning projections into the future.

(a) The DDCC shall advise the SDCC Watch desk once the DDMG is activated;

(b) Once activated, the DDMG will provide real time situational reporting on the event and disaster management operations of local and district groups via the SITREP update board.

**Disaster Declaration**

Where the District Disaster Coordinator considers it is necessary for a disaster declaration within the Warwick Disaster District, the DDC will, subject to availability, take reasonable steps to consult with the district group and each local government whose area is in, or partly in, the declared area for the disaster situation.

Where possible and if time permits, the DDC will also discuss the outcome of any consultation with members of the Warwick District Disaster Management Group during an extra-ordinary meeting of the group.

The Executive Officer is responsible for preparing relevant documentation on behalf of the District Disaster Coordinator for consideration by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services.
If circumstances prevent such processes to be undertaken the District Disaster Coordinator will act independently to declare the disaster and subsequently seek verbal approval in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003 and report the decision subsequently to the DDMG and the LDMG.

**Functional Plans**

The State Disaster Management Plan 2016 (State Plan) outlines that functional plans address the functions of disaster management where government departments and agencies have a functional lead agency role. The plans and procedures are developed by the functional lead agency.

The functional plans detail arrangements relating to supporting activities undertaken by functional lead agencies of the DDMG. Functional plans include:

**Disaster Operations Functional Plan Register**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Group</th>
<th>Responsible person/Lead agency</th>
<th>Key Accountabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport</strong></td>
<td>Department of Transport (Queensland Transport)</td>
<td>As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the provision of transport resources for the transportation modes of road, rail, air and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Queensland Health</td>
<td>As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Command, control and coordination of medical resources;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Public health advice and warnings;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Transportation of patients;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Psychological and counselling services; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building and Engineering Services</strong></td>
<td>Department of Public Works and Housing (DHPW)</td>
<td>As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Supply</strong></td>
<td>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)</td>
<td>As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services.

**Communications**

Dept of Science, Information Technology and Innovation

As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the re-establishment of electronic communication links either within a disaster affected area or within areas outside the affected area, and the provision of special communication facilities to support State and Disaster District level operations mounted in support of an affected area.

**Human and Social Community Recovery**

Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services

Functional lead agency for the Human and Social Recovery Group.
- Provision of human and social relief and recovery information and advice across all stages of disaster management;
- Administering personal financial assistance under the State Disaster Relief Arrangements or the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery arrangements;
- Provision of support and resources to the local impacted area;
- Purchasing and coordinating the efforts of extraordinary relief, recovery and resilience focused services following a disaster;
- Provision of State level human and social recovery reporting metrics;
- Maintain and coordinate the Queensland Government Ready Reserve human and social Recovery workforce;
- Purchasing the registration of volunteers through the Volunteering Queensland Community Response to Extreme Weather (CREW) online service and the referral of offers of assistance from spontaneous volunteers following a disaster;
- Upon request source additional relief and recovery volunteers.

**EMAF Component 4: Planning**

*Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3*

- **Indicators 4 (a)**

**Hazard Specific Arrangements**

Whilst Queensland has adopted an all hazards approach to the development of disaster management arrangements, it is important to acknowledge that some hazards have characteristics that may require a hazard specific approach.

There may be a range of hazard specific plans developed by the relevant hazard specific primary agency the DDMG needs to consider as supporting references to the main DDMP.
These may include:

- Plant and Animal Disease;
- Terrorism;
- Bushfire; and
- Influenza Pandemic.

These plans address specific hazards where government departments and agencies have a primary management responsibility. The primary agency has responsibility to ensure that an effective hazard specific plan is prepared.

All hazard specific plans are to address the hazard actions across all PPRR phases and include information on how the QDMA links with the hazard specific arrangements and provides support to the primary agency in the management of the hazard specific event.

Specific planning is required for these arrangements as their coordination and operational procedures can be different to those of the QDMA.

Coordination centres and the structures within them can be outside the local, district and State coordination centres and the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes.

A generic hazard specific arrangements structure and linkages and communication flow to the broader QDMA is outlined in the SDMP.

Primary agencies also have a role in ensuring State hazard specific plans link to national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with counterparts at the national level are maintained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Hazard</th>
<th>Primary Agency</th>
<th>State and National Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal and plant disease</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</td>
<td>Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological (human related)</td>
<td>Queensland Health</td>
<td>State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushfire</td>
<td>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services</td>
<td>Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>Queensland Fire and Emergency Service</td>
<td>State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza Pandemic</td>
<td>Queensland Health</td>
<td>Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiological</td>
<td>Queensland Health</td>
<td>State of Queensland Multi-agency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents

| Terrorism | Queensland Police Service | Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan | National Counter-Terrorism Plan |

The following documents should be read as complementing the Warwick District Disaster Management Plan:

**Threat Specific Plans**

- Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Emergency Animal Disease.
- Queensland Biosecurity Strategy
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (Rural) – Wildfire Contingency Plan
- Emergency Action Plans (Sunwater)

**Request for Assistance (RFA’S)**

The Warwick District Disaster Management Group does not possess any resource reserves. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by the various local governments, government departments, corporate entities or private business operators. Resource lists are included in each Local Disaster Management Plan, all of which form appendices to this district plan.

Where resources or services are not available within their jurisdiction, or if available, have been or are likely to be expended, an LDMG may request assistance from the DDMG to provide such resources. Requests shall be in the approved Request for Assistance (RFA) form.

RFA’s may be received by:

- Email
- Fax
- Within Guardian
- DIEMS

Upon receipt of an RFA, it will be prioritised accordingly by the DDC, Deputy Chair or Executive Officer in consideration of RFA’s received from other impacted LDMG’s. The DDMG shall make all reasonable endeavours to locate the required resource or service from within the disaster district.

Resources and services acquired by the DDMG and appropriated to a LDMG may be recalled and reallocated at the discretion of the DDC.

In the event the required resource or service is not available elsewhere in the disaster district, the DDMG shall forward a request, in the required form, to the QDMC.

In acquiring resources, the DDMG will enter into normal contractual arrangements at commercial rates. Normal accepted practices in terms of purchase and acquisition apply. Appropriate approvals shall be obtained prior to the incurrence of any financial expenses.

The Executive Officer shall ensure that accurate records are maintained in respect to requests for assistance, resource acquisition and allocation and financial expenditures.
EMAF Component 8: Control

Key Outcomes 8.1
- Indicators 8 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Request for Supplies and Equipment

The District Disaster Management Group as an entity does not possess any resource reserves. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by the Goondiwindi Regional Council and the Southern Downs Regional Council, government departments, corporate entities or private business operators. Available resources which may be necessary for disaster response activities may be requested from these entities as required. A copy of local disaster management plans are available on the respective council websites or from the respective council offices.

Where a resource or service which is required to conduct disaster response activities is not available within the jurisdiction of the LDMG, the LDMG may request assistance from the DDMG to provide such resources.

Resupply

Due to the nature of some disasters there will be occasions where areas within the disaster district become isolated for a lengthy period of time, requiring the need to resupply provisions to that area.

Local Disaster Management Groups, who require assistance in the form of resupply of provisions, shall request the assistance from the DDMG in arranging this resupply. Such requests shall be in the approved form (Request for Assistance).

Efforts should be made in the first instance to provide the requested resupply of provisions from within the capability and capacity of the DDMG. Where a DDC organises a resupply operation from within District resources they should ensure that suitable measures have been activated under SDRA or NDRRA to ensure cost recovery. Should such measures NOT be activated, then they should seek State approval under this policy to ensure financial cover is available.

Where a DDC receives an RFA for resupply operations which is outside of the capability or capacity of the DDMG, the RFA is to be forwarded to the SDCC to enable the provision of the request from the LDMG.

The Queensland Resupply Guidelines outline in detail the governance and operational process relating to the resupply of essential goods to communities within Queensland and are located at; Queensland Resupply Guidelines

Emergency Supply

During a disaster related event, in particular, a rapid onset event, the situation may arise whereby members of the community require the supply of essential items and goods to maintain their health and well-being until more permanent arrangements may be made.

As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan the arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response
and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services is the role of QFES.

At the district level, the coordination of emergency supply is the responsibility of the QFES DDMG member to the group of their delegated representative. Emergency supply may be conducted by the QFES representative from within the DDCC or another appropriate location (IOC/ROC/SOCC) as determined necessary in the circumstances.

Financial Management

Due to the nature of many disaster situations, finance operations will often be conducted with compressed time constraints and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. Expenditure is on a cost-recovery basis, and must meet current Government Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements Guidelines to be considered for reimbursement. Guidelines for these arrangements are located at:


The DDMG should predetermine event-related financial management arrangements to ensure costs are appropriately endorsed and captured from the onset of operations. The DDC, in consultation with the DDMG Executive Team, is responsible for establishing and maintaining financial management procedures for the DDCC.

Each support agency is responsible for providing their own financial services and support to its response operations relevant to their agency.

All processes are performed in accordance with the Queensland Government Financial Management Practice Manual and therefore in compliance with section 46M of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977 and other prescribed requirements.

EMAF Component 12: Resource Management
Key Outcomes 12.1, 12.2, 12.3
- Indicators 12 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

Operational Plans

The DDMG has developed a number of operational plans for use during response and recovery phases undertaken prior to, during and after disaster events. These operational plans have been developed to assist in the mitigation of residual risk passed from the local to district level. It is the responsibility of the XO to ensure these plans are reviewed annually in consultation with the Chair of the DDMG and member agencies. These plans include,

1. District Disaster Coordination Centre General Instructions. (Available as separate document)

2. Human Social Recovery Sub Plan. (Available upon request to the Department of Community Safety)
Recovery Strategy

The Warwick District Recovery Strategy may be activated upon direction from the DDC or the QDMC. This recovery strategy provides a framework for the coordination of recovery operations within the district and is supported by the procedures outlined in the *Queensland Recovery Guidelines* at [http://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland_Recovery_Guidelines.pdf](http://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/Disaster-Resources/Documents/Queensland_Recovery_Guidelines.pdf)

Transition Triggers

The triggers to activate recovery are contained with Section 5 of the Queensland Recovery Guidelines.
Immediate/Short Term Recovery

As disaster response and immediate/short term recovery occurs concurrently, the activation of the strategy will commence with immediate/short term recovery actions undertaken within the response phase. The concept of operations for immediate/short term recovery are located in Section 5.3 of the Queensland Recovery Guidelines.

Medium/Long Term Recovery

The level of district support required in the medium/long term recovery phase will be dependent on the recovery structure advised by the SDMG for each specific event. The concept of operations for medium/long term recovery are located in Section 5.5 and 5.6 of the Queensland Recovery Guidelines.

Warwick District Human and Social Recovery Committee

The Warwick District Human and Social Recovery Group meets every three months

- Attend local sub group meetings as required
- Participation in exercises
- Contacts updated every meeting

Warwick District Human and Social Recovery Plan is available to view by contacting the Warwick District Executive Officer to arrange a copy.

Parameters

The Warwick District Human and Social Recovery Plan outlines in detail the parameters and constraints for effective coordination of recovery operations within the district.

As part of the disaster recovery phase, the Chair of the Community Recovery Committee may establish a Community Recovery Coordination Centre. The Coordination Centre is established to coordinate:

- Community recovery operations; planning; logistics and communications;
- Administration within the region responding to the disaster;
- Delivery of Outreach Services; and
- Multi-agency situational awareness.

It is recognised that with large disasters multiple Disaster Districts neighbouring to the Warwick District and within the region may be affected and could require simultaneous recovery. This may place a strain on functional lead agencies and other member agencies and organisations to provide staff from within district resources to sit on multiple Recovery Groups or within multiple coordination centres.

This may require deployment of staff from outside the district and does not restrict the Chair of the District Human and Social Recovery Committee from forming one coordination centre to address the recovery of multiple districts within the Government Region.
Operational and Action Plans

When convened for disaster recovery operations, the Warwick District Human and Social Recovery Committee will develop an Operational Plan to guide its activities. This will be discussed and developed during the group’s first meeting and will be developed to supplement the local government disaster recovery operational plan. A broad timeframe will be included in this plan.

At the first meeting Action Plans for each recovery function will also be developed. This Action Plan will list the tasks to be performed by the group, agencies/individuals responsible for the tasks and will be developed to supplement the local government disaster recovery action plan.

As Local Disaster Management Committee have a lead role in the disaster recovery process, any District Human and Social Recovery Committee’s operational or action plans will be developed to supplement and support LDMG disaster recovery plan. The Human and Social Recovery Committee will operate closely with any LDMG to assist in the recovery process.

Copies of amended action plans should then be submitted to the recovery group of the appropriate level at their final meeting, where the Operational Plan is to be finalised. Copies of plans should be included in relevant agency and committee event files.

Considerations for Recovery

When developing Operational and Action Plans lead functional agencies and recovery committees should consider the following:

- Issues identified from information gathered by impact assessments;
- Arrangements outlined in existing functional plans;
- How to allocate actions and responsibilities across the four recovery functions to inform the development of action plans;
- Arrangements for overall coordination of recovery operations;
- How to develop strategies for recovery with the affected community which detail the vision, goals and project outcomes of the recovery strategy;
- Identifying the main short, medium and long-term priorities;
- Developing project timeframes, costs, funding priorities and funding strategies;
- Advertising and disseminating public information about the Action Plans;
- Determining appropriate community engagement and communication strategies;
- Transitional and exit strategies; and
- Strategies for conducting a debrief and evaluation of recovery operations

EMAF Component 14: Recovery
Key Outcomes 14.1, 14.2
- Indicators 14 (a), (b), (c), (d)
### Recovery Lead Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Department of Environment and Heritage Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human and Social</td>
<td>Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Transportation infrastructure (Department of Transport and Main Roads)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building Recovery (Department of Housing and Public Works)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telecommunications (Telecommunications providers Energy infrastructure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electricity, gas, fuel (Department of Energy and Water Supply)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure (Department of Energy and Water Supply)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Water Entities (Local government)</td>
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<td>NDRRA and SDRA coordination</td>
<td>Queensland Reconstruction Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(coordination function)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery coordination and</td>
<td>Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring (coordination function)</td>
<td>Queensland Reconstruction Authority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Review and Assurance

### Review and Renew Plan

In accordance with section 55 of the Act the District Disaster Management Plan shall be reviewed annually. This review shall be conducted by members of the DDMG identified by the DDC and shall be conducted as follows:

- April-July Review conducted;
- September - Draft amendments formally submitted to DDMG for approval;
- October - Approved amendments (or new plans, if appropriate) are disseminated to all stakeholders.

The Sub-plans of the Disaster Districts Functional Committee’s shall be reviewed annually by the same members and shall be conducted as follows:

- April-July Functional Committee reviews Sub-plan;
- August - Draft amendments submitted to DDMG for consideration and approval;
- October - Approved amendments (or new sub-plans if appropriate) are disseminated to all stakeholders.

The effectiveness of the DDMP and Sub-plans shall be reviewed and assessed against the IGEM Emergency Management Prioritisation Tool. [Link](#)

The DDMP and Sub-plans may be reviewed at any other time should it become apparent that urgent amendment is required to effect the operational effectiveness of DDMG activities.

### External Assessment

The Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) is responsible for providing the Premier, Government and people of Queensland an assurance of public safety, through the establishment and implementation of an assurance framework to direct, guide and focus work of all agencies, across all tiers of Government to the desired outcomes of the disaster and emergency management arrangements for Queensland.

The Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management supports the IGEM through planning, developing and conducting a range of review and assessment projects consulting stakeholders, to enable confidence in Queensland’s disaster and emergency management arrangements.

The Emergency Management Assurance Framework (the Framework) has been established by IGEM to support accountability and build consistency across all levels of the disaster management arrangements and reinforces a shared responsibility for delivering better disaster management outcomes for the community.

The framework establishes the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland and is founded on six shared responsibilities, good practice guidance and clear accountabilities.

The Standard describes the attributes of effective disaster management, outlines to stakeholders the required outcomes against the Standard and provides indicators that will contribute to the likelihood of disaster management entities
achieving these outcomes. The Standard also forms the basis of Assurance Activities undertaken by the Office of the IGEM. IGEM utilise the Framework and the Standard to continually conduct assurance activities around the disaster management operations of disaster management groups to ensure quality and continuous improvement.

The Warwick District Disaster Management Group will ensure its disaster management operations and planning adhere to the principles of the Framework and Standard.

Comprehensive information in relation to the requirements and components of the Framework and the Standard may be found at; https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx

Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements

In accordance with section 23 of the Act; the LDMG Guidelines, Strategic Policy Framework and Emergency Management Assurance Framework, it is a function of the DDMG to regularly review and assess the disaster management arrangements of local groups in the district.

All review and assessments of local disaster management arrangements conducted by the DDMG will be undertaken in accordance with the direction provided by IGEM.

The DDMG Executive Officer and EMC attends all meetings of the Goondiwindi and Warwick LDMG’s. These meetings discuss the minutes, agendas, business arising, general business and member agency reports.

The main purpose of the Executive Officer attendance at these meetings is to discuss emerging disaster management priorities across the district, deal with exceptions of local and district group members as they arise and general collaboration and networking. Additionally, this provides the XO and EMC the opportunity to overview sub plan development and contribute to local sub groups and disaster management projects.

Annexure Index

A  Distribution List
B  Warwick District Disaster Management Group Contact List
C  Warwick District Risk Register
D  Abbreviations and Acronyms
E  Definitions
H  Warwick DDMG Annual Operation Plan
## Annexure A - Distribution List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Hard Copy</th>
<th>Electronic Copy</th>
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<td>Queensland Police Service</td>
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<td>Y</td>
</tr>
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<td>Queensland Police Service</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
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<td>QFES</td>
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<td>Local Disaster Coordinator</td>
<td>Goondiwindi Regional Council</td>
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<td>Disaster Management Coordinator</td>
<td>Southern Downs Regional Council</td>
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<td>Program Support Coordinator</td>
<td>Transport and Main Roads</td>
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<td>Superintendent – Operations</td>
<td>Queensland Ambulance Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Department of Human Services</td>
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<td>Manager of Environmental Health</td>
<td>Department of Health</td>
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<td>Regional Facilities Manager</td>
<td>Department of Education and Training</td>
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<td>Warwick Area Commander</td>
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<td>Manager</td>
<td>Department of Housing and Public Works - Building and Asset Services</td>
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<td>Senior Advisor</td>
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<td>Service Manager</td>
<td>SunWater - Service Manager BW South</td>
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<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
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<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>ABC Southern Queensland</td>
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<td>Advisor</td>
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<td>Advisor</td>
<td>Qld Reconstruction Authority</td>
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<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMU (DIEMS)</td>
<td>Disaster Incident and Event Management System</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>QPS</td>
<td>QPS WEBSITE</td>
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# Annexure D – Abbreviations and Acronyms

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADF</td>
<td>Australian Defence Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSVETPLAN</td>
<td>Australian Veterinary Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoM</td>
<td>Bureau of Meteorology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DACC</td>
<td>Defence Aid to the Civil Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAF</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>District Disaster Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDCC</td>
<td>District Disaster Coordination Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDMG</td>
<td>District Disaster Management Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDMP</td>
<td>District Disaster Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEHP</td>
<td>Department of Environment and Heritage Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DET</td>
<td>Department of Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEWS</td>
<td>Department of Energy and Water Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPW</td>
<td>Department of Housing and Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM Act</td>
<td>Disaster Management Act, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNRM</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources and Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCSSDS</td>
<td>Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAT</td>
<td>District Risk Assessment Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>District Recovery Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRG</td>
<td>District Recovery Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSDIP</td>
<td>Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSITI</td>
<td>Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTMR</td>
<td>Department of Transport and Main Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>Emergency Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECC</td>
<td>Earthquake Coordination Committee (Queensland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMA</td>
<td>Emergency Management Australia</td>
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<td>EMAF</td>
<td>Emergency Management Assurance Framework</td>
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<td>Emergency Operations Centre</td>
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<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
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<td>LDC</td>
<td>Local Disaster Coordinator</td>
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<td>LDCC</td>
<td>Local Disaster Coordination Centre</td>
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<td>LDMG</td>
<td>Local Disaster Management Group</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>LDMP</td>
<td>Local Disaster Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDRRA</td>
<td>Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Government Organisation</td>
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<td>QAS</td>
<td>Queensland Ambulance Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCCAP</td>
<td>Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>QDMA</td>
<td>Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QDMC</td>
<td>Queensland Disaster Management Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFES</td>
<td>Queensland Fire &amp; Emergency Services</td>
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<td>RFS</td>
<td>Rural Fire Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>QLDVETPLAN</td>
<td>Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan</td>
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<td>NPSR</td>
<td>National Parks, Sport and Racing</td>
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<td>QPS</td>
<td>Queensland Police Service</td>
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<td>QR</td>
<td>Queensland Rail</td>
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<td>QTCCC</td>
<td>Queensland Tropical Cyclone Coordination Committee</td>
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<td>RAAF</td>
<td>Royal Australian Air Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>State Disaster Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDCC</td>
<td>State Disaster Coordination Centre</td>
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<td>SDCG</td>
<td>State Disaster Coordination Group</td>
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<td>SDMP</td>
<td>State Disaster Management Plan</td>
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<td>SDRA</td>
<td>State Disaster Relief Arrangements</td>
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<td>SEWS</td>
<td>Standard Emergency Warning Signal</td>
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<td>SES</td>
<td>State Emergency Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPF</td>
<td>Queensland Disaster Management - Strategic Policy Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Act</td>
<td>Disaster Management Act 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>the Minister</td>
<td>Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>XO</td>
<td>Executive Officer</td>
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### Annexure E - Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Advisor</strong></th>
<th>A person invited to participate in the business of the DDMG in an advisory capacity on an as-needed basis.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chair</strong></td>
<td>The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Chairperson of the DDMG. The Chair of the group is the District Disaster Coordinator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordination</strong></td>
<td>The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operations horizontally across organisations and agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deputy Chair</strong></td>
<td>The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Deputy Chairperson of the DDMG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster</strong></td>
<td>A serious disruption to the 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 (<em>Disaster Management Act 2003</em>).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster District</strong></td>
<td>Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster Management (DM)</strong></td>
<td>Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effect of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster (<em>Disaster Management Act 2003</em>).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster Management Group</strong></td>
<td>One of or a number of any of the following: the QDMC, DDMGs or LDMGs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework</strong></td>
<td>A strategic tool which identifies principles that guide the development and implementation of policy and initiatives to achieve disaster management priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster mitigation</strong></td>
<td>The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event (<em>Disaster Management Act 2003</em>).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster operations</strong></td>
<td>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 (s. 15, DM Act).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster response</strong></td>
<td>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 (<em>Disaster Management Act 2003</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster response operations</strong></td>
<td>The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster (<em>Disaster Management Act 2003</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster recovery operations</td>
<td>The phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster. <em>(Disaster Management Act 2003)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster risk assessment</td>
<td>The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria. <em>(COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster District Coordinator</td>
<td>A person appointed under the <em>Disaster Management Act 2003</em> who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the District Disaster Management Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Disaster Management Group (DDMG)</td>
<td>The group established in accordance with s. 22 of the DM Act to provide coordinated State Government support and resources to LDMGs on behalf of local governments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Disaster Management Plan</td>
<td>A plan prepared in accordance with s53 of the Act, that documents planning and resource management to counter the effects of a disaster within the disaster district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF)</td>
<td>The EMAF provides the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities, disaster management programs across all phases of disaster management. The framework also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland disaster management arrangements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Event | (1) 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 (example of an epidemic – a *prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease*)  
  d. a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure  
  e. an attack against the state  
  f. another event similar to an event mentioned in (a) to (e).  
(2) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions. *(Disaster Management Act 2003)* |
<p>| Executive Officer (XO) DDMG | The person appointed by the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service as the XO of the DDMG. |
| Executive Team | The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Executive Officer. |
| Extraordinary Meeting | A meeting convened by the Chairperson in response to an operational event both inside and outside the disaster district. |
| Functional Lead Agency | An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead relevant organisations that provide a supporting role. |
| Guidelines | Guidelines are developed under s63 of the Act to inform the SDMG, DDMGs and local governments about the preparation of disaster management plans, matters to be included in disaster management plans and other appropriate |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hazard</strong></th>
<th>A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss. <em>(Emergency Management Australia, 2004)</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Disaster Coordinator</strong></td>
<td>A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the LDMG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)</strong></td>
<td>The group established in accordance with s. 29 of the DM Act to support the disaster management and operational activities of local governments. The specific functions of the LDMG are outlined in s. 30 of the DM Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Disaster Management Plan</strong></td>
<td>A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Member</strong></td>
<td>A person officially appointed as a member of the DDMG. Members have voting rights to validate the business of the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minister</strong></td>
<td>Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Meeting</strong></td>
<td>A DDMG meeting which is scheduled and convened on a regular basis at an agreed time (set by the Chairperson) to discuss routine business of the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Post-disaster Assessment</strong></td>
<td>Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event in order to improve future development of mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system. <em>(Adapted from COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Agency</strong></td>
<td>An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queensland disaster management arrangements</strong></td>
<td>Whole-of-Government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC)</strong></td>
<td>The group established in accordance with s. 17 of the DM Act who is responsible for disaster management and operational arrangements for the state of Queensland. The specific functions of the QDMC are outlined in s. 18 of the DM Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quorum</strong></td>
<td>The minimum number of DDMG members required to validate the business of the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recovery</strong></td>
<td>The taking of preventative measures to recover from an event, including action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment. <em>(Disaster Management Act 2003)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relief</strong></td>
<td>The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual Risk</td>
<td>The risk remaining after risk treatment. Residual risk can contain unidentified risk. Residual risk can also be known as ‘retained risk’. (ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Management</td>
<td>Coordinated activities to direct and control a community or organisation with regard to risk. (Adapted from ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Register</td>
<td>A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Treatment</td>
<td>Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk. (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Disruption</td>
<td>Serious disruption means: (a) loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or (b) widespread or severe property loss or damage; or (c) widespread or severe damage to the environment. (Disaster Management Act 2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Disaster Coordinator</td>
<td>A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster response operations for the SDMG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Recovery Coordinator</td>
<td>A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the State Disaster Management Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Disaster Management Plan</td>
<td>A planning tool for disaster managers which provides an overview of Queensland's all-hazards disaster management arrangements, including agency roles and responsibilities at each tier of the arrangements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Recovery Coordinator</td>
<td>A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the SDMG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary District Disaster Management Group</td>
<td>A DDMG established under the Act by the SDMG Chair, in consultation with the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service, as a temporary district group to manage a disaster across two or more affected disaster districts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure F – 2016-17 Annual Operational Plan

Warwick District Disaster Management Priorities

As outlined in the Warwick District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) Disaster Management Plan 2016-17, the priorities for the Warwick DDMG are –

- The continual development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- The regular review and assessment of the disaster management arrangements of the
  - Goondiwindi Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group;
  - Southern Downs Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group.
- Ensuring the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- Coordinating the provision of State resources and services to support the
  - Goondiwindi Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group;
  - Southern Downs Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group;
  - for use when a disaster happens.
- The establishment and review of communications systems in the group, and with the
  - Goondiwindi Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group;
  - Southern Downs Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group;
  - for use when a disaster happens.
- Addressing disaster management training needs of the district through the delivery of a structured training program.
- Implement effective governance through sound performance management and a focus on continuous improvement.
- Ensure the consistent application of legislation, regulations and supporting policies and guidelines.
- Establish a formal reporting system that ensures that evaluation analysis is captured and communicated.
Monitor and evaluate the disaster management arrangements to:
- Ensure efficiency and effectiveness of arrangements;
- Develop clear accountability, including defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of the disaster management arrangements;
- Improve the communication flow processes; and
- Develop whole-of-government media and community engagement arrangements.

Integrate effective disaster risk reduction initiatives into strategic and corporate plans at all levels of government, industry and commerce.

Ensure clear and transparent decision making through collaboration, cooperation and communication.

Promote a shared responsibility in delivering all disaster management activities.

**Principles of Disaster Management:**
As part of the on-going management goals and objectives for the Warwick DDMG, the group has adopted the principles of disaster management as listed in the State Plan and reflected in the Strategic Policy Framework; namely –

(a) Comprehensive approach;
(b) All hazard approach;
(c) All agencies approach;
(d) Local disaster management capability; and
(e) Prepared, resilient community.

### District Operational Plan (2016 -2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Key Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Performance Measures</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Responsible Person/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDMG Meetings</td>
<td>DDMG will meet at least twice yearly</td>
<td>Currency of meetings conducted. Address District priorities.</td>
<td>06/10/2016 01/12/2016 2/3/2017 08/6/2017 14/09/2017 30/11/2017</td>
<td>Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDMG Meetings (2 x LDMG's)</td>
<td>LDMG's will meet at least twice yearly.</td>
<td>Currency of Meetings Conducted Address Local priorities.</td>
<td>SDRC – 17/08/2016 17/11/2016 09/03/2017 01/06/2017 07/09/2017 16/11/2017</td>
<td>SDRC GRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GRC –</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warwick District Disaster Management Plan   Version 2.0 December, 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Activation (as required)</strong></th>
<th>Operational activation in response/recovery from an event.</th>
<th>Implementation of the DDMP. Coordination Centre activation for disaster response and recovery operations: forward planning, resource and information management</th>
<th>Event dependent</th>
<th>DDMG Executive DDMG - (Whole of Government) DDMG member Activities include – Act as a liaison officer, attending the DDCC as necessary: Convey the DDC’s directions / instructions to their respective organisation; Manage information flows from the DDCC to their respective Department / Agency; Provide support and advice across agencies and the DDMG / DDC as required; Have the authority to commit their organisation’s resources in support of operational requirements; Undertake functional agency responsibilities as necessary to support the functions of the DDMG and as directed by the DDC Ensure Situation Reports are forwarded at the request of the DDC; Implement agency plans as required; and Assist in the development of coordination/respons e plans as required.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communications/Information Systems</strong></td>
<td>Consultation of XO, EMC and LG DMO’s after LDMG’s and DDMGs and/or as</td>
<td>Currency of Meetings conducted</td>
<td>Continual</td>
<td>XO, EMC and LDMGs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18/10/2016 07/03/2017 08/08/2017 21/11/2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Community Awareness</strong></th>
<th>Community awareness campaigns conducted</th>
<th>Attendance and dissemination of community awareness messages. Attendance at events and distribution of preparedness messages.</th>
<th>Dates determined by identified events – “Get Ready Campaign”.</th>
<th>DDMG – (Whole of Government)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Readiness</strong></td>
<td>Continual improvement in Preparation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Coordination Centre operational and liaison officers identified and trained. Member knowledge and expertise in disaster response and recovery.</td>
<td>Capability in participation in training, exercises and real event response and recovery. Post event reviews and exercises incorporated into district business. DDCC SOP reviewed. DDCC staff and liaison officers trained. Recommendations monitored to ensure application.</td>
<td>Continual</td>
<td>DDMG – (Whole of Government) Overview of Training exercises by DDMG Executive Officer/QFES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training</strong></td>
<td>Training will be provided to DDMG members in accordance with the Qld Disaster Management Training Framework created by QFES</td>
<td>Training conducted Plan Review as a training outcome (where appropriate)</td>
<td>Dates to be provided by QFES</td>
<td>QFES/Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exercises</strong></td>
<td>DDMG Exercises conducted Review report to District Group/Post Exercise Action items, Review/debrief to District Planning arrangements.</td>
<td>Exercises conducted. All or a number of post – exercise action items and recommendations implemented.</td>
<td>Dates to be provided by XO in consultation with QFES. SDRC - 9 Feb 2017 – Desktop only – Chlorine Gas Leak</td>
<td>DDMG Executive Officer/QFES XO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Risk Management</td>
<td>Risks identified, assessed and treatment options considered/implemented. Residual risk communicated to State Group.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review</td>
<td>Workshop conducted, engagement, collaboration and agreement on DDMP content. DDMP presented to the District Group for consideration. Plan adopted by District Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting</td>
<td>Annual report completed incorporating comprehensive approach to disaster management.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>Annual review of LDMP completed Annual review of DDMP completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DDMD/LDMG Exercise results and Evaluation to be shared between the three groups of the Warwick DDMG to inform on lessons learnt**

**Standing agenda item on DDMG meeting agenda**

**DDMG Executive Officer/QFES**

**DDMG**

**DDC/Chair signs the DDMP (or endorses amendments).**

**DDMG Executive Officer/QFES/local Govt.**

**DDMG Executive Officer / QFES/local Govt.**

**DDMG Executive Officer / QFES/State**
Compiled by

………………………………

Dated:

Sergeant Des Neijens
Executive Officer
Warwick Disaster District

Approved by

…………………………………..

Dated:

Inspector Brian Cannon
District Disaster Coordinator
Warwick Disaster District