
Warwick District Disaster Management Plan 2022

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.



.....
A/Inspector Craig Berry
District Disaster Coordinator
Warwick District Disaster Management Group

Dated:

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.1 and 4.2
- Indicators 4 (c)

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

No / Ref	Issue Date	Comment	Inserted by	Date

Distribution

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

In compliance with Section 56 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* [QLD], 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* [QLD] (the Act). 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.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

Key Outcome 4.2

Indicators 4 (a)

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) Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement; the State Disaster Management Plan; the Disaster Management Guidelines; and any other guidelines relevant to district level disaster management; and
- the development, implementation and monitoring priorities for disaster management for the district.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.1 and 4.2

- Indicators 4 (c)

Strategic Policy Statement

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Warwick Disaster District are consistent with the Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement which informs the State's strategic approach to disaster management.

It identifies two strategic objectives that underpin disaster management in Queensland.

- Strive to safeguard people, property and the environment from disaster impacts
- Empower and support local communities to manage disaster risks, respond to events and be more resilient.

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 (DDMG) 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; and
- 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; and
 - 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.

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 DDMG, which incorporates the Goondiwindi and Southern Downs Regional Councils, is established in accordance with Section 22 of the Act.

Role

The Warwick DDMG 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 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

Under Section 23 of the DM Act, the Warwick DDMG has the following functions:

- a) to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the district are consistent with the State group's (the Queensland Disaster Management Committee) strategic policy statement 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; and
- n) to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (m).

EMAF Component 4 Planning

Key outcome 4.1

Indicator 4 (c)

Functional Lead Agencies

Function	Lead agency	Roles and Responsibilities as detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan 2018
Transport	Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	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.
Human and Social Recovery	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	Arrangements for the coordination of community recovery services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the range of recovery services available; • Information of the physical effects of a disaster; • Personal support services; • Financial assistance to eligible applicants under the following schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Relief Assistance; • Associations Natural Disaster Relief; • Special Benefits; • Provision of counselling and mental health services; • Longer term accommodation services; and • Facilitation of community participation in the redevelopment of social networks and community infrastructure.
Health	Department of Health (Q-Health)	Arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command, control and coordination of medical resources; • Public health advice and warnings; • Psychological and counselling services; and • Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period.
Building and Engineering Services	Department of Energy and Public Works (DEPW)	Arrangements for the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy • Building Policy and Asset Management • Queensland Government Procurement

Emergency Supply	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	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.
Communications	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	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.

Supporting Lead Agencies

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Queensland Ambulance Service	As contained in Section 3D (Service's Functions) of the <i>Ambulance Service Act 1991</i> [QLD] includes the provision of ambulance services during rescue and other related activities, transport of persons requiring attention to medical or health care facilities, participate in counter disaster planning, coordinate volunteer first aid groups.
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	As contained in Section 8B (Functions of the service) of the <i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i> [QLD] includes the protection of persons, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials, protection and extrication of persons trapped in vehicles, building or elsewhere.
Queensland Police Service	As contained in Section 2.3 (Functions of the Service) of the <i>Police Service Administration Act 1990</i> [QLD] includes the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention of crime, upholding the law 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)

DDMG Governance

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
- a representative of departments the QDMC in consultation with the DDC, considers appropriate to be represented on the group.

The core membership of the Warwick DDMG is comprised of the following members / representatives;

- 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, Housing and Digital Economy
- 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 Energy and Public Works
- Department of Environment and Science
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
- Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
- Australian Red Cross
- Ergon
- Telstra
- Department of Human Services (Centrelink)
- Department of Health Department of Education
- Department of Energy and Public Works
- Sunwater
- Queensland Reconstruction Authority
- Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)

- Disaster Management Committees from NSW that align with the Warwick Disaster District
- Any other department / agency as deemed appropriate

The Warwick DDMG Contact list is regularly updated at DDMG meetings and is included as Annexure B to this plan.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 8: Control

- Key Outcomes 3.1 and 8.1
- Indicators 3 (d), 8 (f)

Roles and Responsibilities

Function / Role	Responsible person/agency	Functions of a Chairperson of a District Group – s.26 of the DM Act.
Group Management Chairperson District Disaster Coordinator	As appointed by the Commissioner of the Police Service under s. 25 of the DM Act.	<p>The chairperson of a district group is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) manage and coordinate the business of the district group; ii) ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions as prescribed under s. 23: 'Functions' of the DMA; iii) prepare a district disaster management plan which must be consistent with the disaster management guidelines. When a district group considers it appropriate the plan may be reviewed or renewed; iv) review the effectiveness of the plan at least once a year. The district disaster management plan must comply with Section 53 of the Act; and v) regularly report to the State group about the performance by the district Group of its functions. <p>District Disaster Coordinator – District group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The DDC of a district group is also the chairperson of the group. The function of a DDC of a district group is to coordinate disaster operations in the disaster district for the group and ii) The DDC of a district group may delegate the DDC's functions to an appropriately qualified member of the Service.
Deputy Chairperson	As appointed by the Commissioner of the Police Service under Section 25 of the Act.	<p>The Deputy Chairperson is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) assisting the chairperson to manage and coordinate the business of the district group; ii) chairing meetings associated with the district group in the absence of the chairperson (see s. 41: 'Presiding at meetings' of the DMA); iii) assisting the chairperson and executive officer of the

		<p>district group, to review the district disaster plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv) the provision of timely and accurate advice to the DDC in matters relating to disaster management; v) assisting the chairperson, in their role as DDC, in coordinating disaster operations in the disaster district for the group; vi) reporting to the district group on operational issues regarding the disaster; vii) representing the chairperson when the chairperson is unavailable; viii) undertaking the role of the DDC when delegated that function pursuant to s. 143(7) of the DMA; ix) performing any other task or functions as required by the chairperson for the efficient and effective performance of the district group; x) performing any other tasks or functions as required by the DDC for the efficient and effective performance of the district group.
<p>Executive Officer</p>	<p>As appointed by the Commissioner of the Police Service under Section 27 of the Act.</p>	<p>Executive officers are responsible for:</p> <p>supporting the group in the performance of its functions, including but not limited to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the establishment of the Disaster District Coordination Centre (DDCC) including relevant standard operating procedures; ii) the identification and training of staff to operate within the DDCC; iii) the activation and operational management of the DDCC during times of actual or potential disaster; iv) the provision of administrative and secretarial functions associated with the district group including facilitating and recording district group; v) meetings and records relating to disaster management; vi) maintenance and distribution of a contact list of all district group members; vii) in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, reviewing district disaster plans; viii) liaison with QFES in the development and conduct of exercises to test operational preparedness of ix) district and local disaster management plans, functional sub-plans and DDCC operations; x) assisting QFES with facilitating disaster management training in the district; xi) facilitation of post disaster event debriefs; xii) the establishment of, and liaison with a network of relevant agencies, to provide advice on current and

		<p>emerging trends which may have an impact in disaster districts;</p> <p>xiii) the provision of timely and accurate advice to the DDC in matters relating to disaster management;</p> <p>xiv) in conjunction with QFES, disseminating information on disaster preparedness to QPS and community networks;</p> <p>xv) representing the DDC when required, including providing briefings on behalf of the DDC;</p> <p>xvi) ensuring the district group fulfils its legislative responsibilities; and</p> <p>xvii) performing any other tasks or functions as required by the DDC for the efficient and effective performance of the district group.</p>
Deputy XO	As appointed by the DDC	<p>The Deputy XO is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. support the XO to activate and operationally manage the DDCC; and ii. perform any other task or function as required by the chairperson for the efficient and effective performance of the DDMG.
Regional Councils Goondiwindi and Southern Downs	As per Section 2.3.2 of the Disaster Management Guidelines	<p>Local Government is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide equipment and a suitable number of persons using the resources available to; ii. effectively manage or help another entity to manage an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government area.

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.

The State Disaster Management Plan can be found here:

[State Disaster Management Plan](#)

EMAF Component 4: Planning and 8: Control

Key Outcomes 4.1, 8.1
Indicators 4 (b)(d)(f), 8(b)(c)

DDMG Business

Meetings

In accordance with Section 39 of the Act, group meetings must be held at least once every six (6) months at the times and place decided by the chairperson of the group.

Ordinary – a meeting which is scheduled and convened on a regular basis at an agreed time (set by the Chairperson). Ordinary meetings are used to address the general business of the group.

Extraordinary – a special meeting convened by the Chairperson in response to an operational event.

The calendar for meetings will be reviewed periodically and amended as necessary to address any emerging situations that may arise (see Annexure F)

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

<http://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>

Disaster Management Act 2003:

[Old Disaster Management Act 2003](#)

EMAF Component 4: Planning and 8: Control

- Key Outcomes 4.1, and 8.1
- Indicators 4 (b) (d) (f) and 8 (b) (c)

Administration

Reporting

Business reporting requirements of the DDMG are to be managed by the Executive Officer. Meetings, status reports and annual operational planning requirements will be maintained in accordance with the Act and guidelines.

Administrative Reporting

- the Chairperson of each LDMG shall provide details in respect to the membership of their group annually to the Executive Officer of the DDMG;
- the District Disaster Coordinator shall provide details in respect to the membership of the DDMG annually to the Executive Officer of the QDMC;
- LDMGs and the DDMG shall, at least twice annually, conduct full meetings of their respective groups and report the outcomes to the Executive Officer, QDMC; and
- Disaster District Functional Committees shall, at least twice annually, conduct full meetings of their respective committee and report the outcomes to the District Disaster Coordinator.

Member Status Reports

Written member status reports on behalf of core member agencies are used to update other DDMG members on the status of the member agency's disaster management initiatives, projects, training/exercises, community awareness programs, disaster management plans, operations conducted or contact information.

This information assists the DDMG to evaluate the status of the disaster management and disaster operations for the disaster district. Member status reports are to be provided for each DDMG meeting.

Annual Reports

A district annual report is to be furnished to the QDMC prior to the end of each financial year. This allows for relevant information to be considered for inclusion in the State group annual report. The Executive Officer of the DDMG is responsible for the preparation of this report.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 4.3
- Indicators 4 (c) (f)

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.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.3, 4.1
- Indicators 3 (g) (h) & 4 (c)

Training

Disaster Management (DM) 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 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 the Executive Officer of the Warwick DDMG. The EMC's are also responsible for maintaining a calendar of DM 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.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 & 4.1
- Indicators 3(c)(d)(e)(f)(g) & 4(f)

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. However, if the DDMG activates in an operational capacity, an annual Exercise is not required. 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.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.2, 3.3 & 4.1
- Indicators 3 (b), (e) (g) & 4 (e)

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.

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.

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. With a combined population of 39,271, the top employment sectors include primary production and Construction. The Disaster District is situated within South West Queensland and forms part of the Southern Queensland Police Region.

Popular attractions within the Region include Girraween, Abivilla and Main Range National Parks as well as Leslie, Glenlyon, Coolmunda, Connolly, and Storm King Dams. 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.

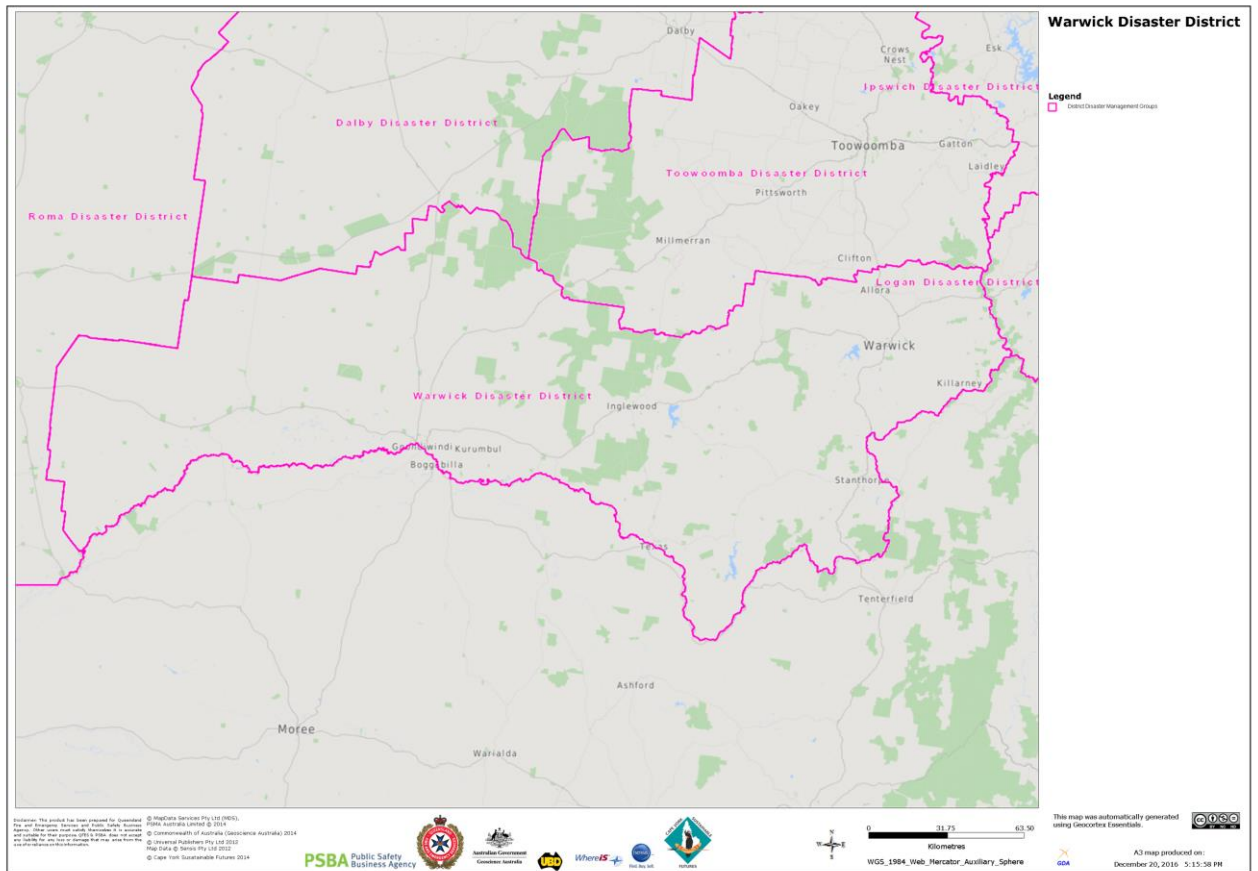


Figure 1: Map of the Warwick Disaster District – Incorporating the Southern Downs and Goondiwindi Regional Council areas

Southern Downs Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) geography overview.

The Southern Downs Regional Council LGA 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 which include Main Range 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 such as Main Range, Girraween and Sundown National parks. 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 meeting 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.

Goondiwindi Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) geography overview

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, 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 consisting 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 Commoron 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.

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

Significant Recent Historical Events

Inglewood Flooding 2021

COVID 19 Pandemic 2020 –

Stanthorpe Fires 2019

Main Range Bushfires 2019

Girraween/Ballandeen Bush Fire 2019

Karara Bushfire Fire 2018

Ballandean Bushfires 2002/2014

Warwick Floods 2013

Pratten Super Cell Storm 2013

Dalveen Bushfire 2012

Warwick Floods 2010/11

Warwick Equine Influenza 2007

Southern Downs Regional Council – a snapshot

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

The Southern Downs Local Government Area (LGA) recorded an estimated resident population of 35 452 persons (Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2019). Population growth in the Southern Downs LGA has been static. The Southern Downs LGA population is ageing, with an increase of persons over the age of 80 years and a slight decline in the proportion of children and young working adults.

The cultural diversity profile of Southern Downs (those born in Australia and those born overseas has remained steady. Population figures are subject to seasonal increases with an influx of unskilled and transient labour experienced during peak operating / harvesting times.

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. A list of those registered groups is recorded on the following community directory;

[Southern Downs Community](#)

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 six Urban Auxiliary Fire Stations located across the Warwick region, whilst Warwick Fire Station has permanent fire fighters on a 24 hour basis.

Rural Fire Brigades

Southern Downs and Goondiwindi Regional Councils and QFES 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 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, Woolworths

- Stanthorpe 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 Grape Festival (every second year)
- Stanthorpe CBD Snowflakes festival (every alternate 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, Glengallan Homestead, Southern Downs Steam Railway Museum, Warwick Historical Society Museum, Wallangarra Railway Station, Red Bridge, Diamond's Residence, El Arish, various memorials and churches.

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 New South Wales and forms part of the Dumaresq River system which presents potential impacts to the Goondiwindi Regional Council area in flood events.

Fuel Storage

There are commercial fuel supply facilities in Warwick and Stanthorpe, the other towns and some villages in the region.

Hospitals

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 1,640 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 1711m x width 30m; Length of Strip 1831m 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.

Essential Services

Water Supply and Sewerage

Warwick, Stanthorpe, Killarney, Allora, Pratten, Dalveen, Leyburn, Yangan and Wallangarra 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
- 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 area is home to a growing community. The most significant development is the Emu Swamp dam project that is gathering momentum. If the project is determined to be viable, 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 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 Southern Downs Regional Council area 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 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.

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 are 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. The tourist rail south requires the Rural Fire Service to follow due to the heightened risk this activity has with starting fires. In some circumstances the location is quite remote. 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, Gas Facility at Warwick, large quantities of Chlorine stored and used at the Warwick Water Waste Treatment plant, stockpiles of Agricultural Chemicals at Allora adjacent to the New England Highway 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 – a snapshot

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 high pressure cells 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 rainfall to the area. 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.

Population

The estimated regional population for the Goondiwindi Regional Council area, as per the 2017 Australian Bureau of Statistics is 10,630 persons. The average annual growth rate is currently 0.03% and is projected to grow to 11,474 persons by 2036. Population figures are subject to seasonal increases with an influx of unskilled and transient labour experienced during peak operating / harvesting times.

Data taken from the 2016 Census reveals that the average median age is 40 years. 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 in the eastern region of local government area have a considerably higher median age (48years) than residents in the western region (35 years) and Goondiwindi Town areas (36 years). The 2017 Australian Bureau of Statistics also show that the Goondiwindi Regional Council area has a very high proportion of residents born in Australia – 82.8%. It is noted that there are also small groups of immigrant workers at Goondiwindi.

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. 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 and Airports. 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 (Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas) has libraries and swimming pools, with a comprehensive array of other sporting and cultural amenities. A list of those registered groups is recorded on the following community directory;

<https://www.mycommunitydirectory.com.au/Queensland/Goondiwindi>

Emergency Services Organisations

Queensland Police Service

Police Stations are located at: Inglewood, Yelarbon, Texas, Goondiwindi and Talwood.

Queensland Ambulance Service

Ambulance Stations are located at Inglewood, Texas and Goondiwindi.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

Fire stations at Inglewood, Texas, Yelarbon and Goondiwindi

Rural Fire Brigades

Goondiwindi Regional Council and QFES 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 Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas.

Public Buildings, spaces and events

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

- 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

Critical Infrastructure

Road System

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> 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.

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.

Fuel Storage

There are commercial fuel supply facilities in Inglewood, Goondiwindi and in some of the other towns and villages in the region.

Hospitals/Medical Services

The township of Goondiwindi has a 24hour 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.

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)*

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.

Airfields

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.

Essential Services

Water and 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. 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.

Electricity 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.

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 Goondiwindi Argus, Macintyre Gazette, Toowoomba and Brisbane papers available.

Food Supplies

There are large food and grocery shops located in Goondiwindi with smaller outlets in Inglewood and Texas. 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 three to four days with a minimum of inconvenience.

Hazardous Sites

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

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 Goondiwindi and Inglewood as well as the townships of Yelarbon, Texas and Talwood 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 region is classified as predominantly low to medium with areas of heavily wooded areas to the north and east of the region. The farming and grazing lands in the central and western 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. Scattered rural properties in timbered areas and properties bordering national parks are particularly susceptible to bushfires.

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.

Floods

The risk of flooding is most likely during the summer months. 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 Commoron Creek and Canning Creek, are prone to flooding and significant damage to both public and private infrastructure can occur.

Flooding at Goondiwindi is categorized as follows:

Minor: below 6.0m. At this height some local street flooding may occur and low level bridges submerged.

Moderate: below 8.5 metres. Crops and grazing affected, main traffic routes affected.

Major: above 8.5 metres. Extensive rural areas inundated, some urban areas inundated.

Widespread and extensive flooding of the road network can occur at any time, particularly during flood season.

Urban Fire

Urban fire is an ever present risk in developed urbanised areas of Goondiwindi and Inglewood as well as the townships of Yelarbon, Texas and Talwood.

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 Goondiwindi Regional Council and other statutory agencies may be required to implement the control plan. As Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas 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

The likelihood of contamination is unlikely however the consequence of this event could be major. The 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

The Goondiwindi Regional Council LGA experience a low percentage and risk in terms of Search and Rescue incidents.

Road

Heavy volumes of traffic use the Cunningham, Leichhardt, Gore and Barwon Highways as well as the Toowoomba - Karara Road 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 are currently no hazardous materials bypass for the towns. 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, 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.

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 Goondiwindi and Inglewood. 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.

District Risk Assessment

Risk Management Process

Risk management processes conducted by the group are to be in line with the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF). This process applies a proven, standardised and internationally recognised approach to the prioritisation, mitigation and management of risk. This includes the identification of capacity gaps and residual risk between stakeholders and the QDMA. This assists to directly inform planning and resource allocation, and to promote active communication, cooperation and coordination.

The QERMF derives risk methodology from Australian and International sources, including ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines, and National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG).

Disaster District risk assessments and any subsequent reviews are conducted by members of the Warwick DDMG, and any other key advisors as deemed appropriate.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- Key Outcomes 1.1
- Indicators (a, c, d)

Risk Identification

Sources of risk will be identified on the basis of available information and in consultation with relevant stakeholders. A comprehensive and systematic approach will ensure all risks are identified and recorded. This will be achieved through effective consultation with local expertise and through the analysis of historical information.

Risk Analysis

Risk analysis is the process through which the level of risk and its characteristics are determined through assessing the adequacy and appropriateness of existing controls and the prioritisation of risks. Risk analysis will examine the interaction between the likelihood, vulnerability and consequences to determine the overall

risk. It involves consideration of the likelihood of a hazard eventuating, the vulnerabilities associated with the area under consideration and the consequences that may occur if the risk eventuates.

To establish Risk, the methodology will consider Likelihood, Vulnerability and Exposure and Consequence. This inject of Vulnerability into the process assists to assess what aspects of the area/community are vulnerable prior to an event occurring.



Likelihood

This step assists in identifying the most credible likelihood of an event occurring, based on historical data. It relies on using the Likelihood Table (see Table 1, below) which provides rankings based on frequency and severity of hazards using the past 50 years of meteorological and geological observations. The same system can be applied to anthropological hazards.

Whilst information specific to the Warwick Disaster District can be derived from agencies, including Bureau of Meteorology and Geoscience Australia, consideration should also be given to local area observations.

Likelihood Table		
Historical Likelihood	Likelihood Level	Definition
Has occurred 3 or more times in the last year or at least each year over the last 5 years	Almost Certain	Almost certain to occur in most cases
Has occurred twice in the last 5 years	Likely	Likely chance of occurring in most cases
Has occurred twice in the last 10 years	Possible	Might occur in most cases
May occur, and has occurred once in the last 20 years	Unlikely	Not expected to occur in most cases
May only occur in exceptional circumstances or has occurred only once in the last 50 years or more	Rare	Will only occur in exceptional circumstances and has not occurred in most cases

Table 1 – Likelihood Table

Vulnerability

Vulnerability considers the level of vulnerability for an area/site/community. The vulnerability table provides levels ranging from 'extreme' vulnerability to 'very

low' vulnerability. In assessing the level of vulnerability, key concepts are included that assess the level of vulnerability for an area/site/community which considers certain aspects that sustain a community. These include:

- recovery from a loss of essential infrastructure;
- rebuild/repair of essential infrastructure;
- access/resupply to or evacuation from the area/site/community;
- topographic features of the area/community/site that have a direct relationship to a hazard;
- demographic features of the area/site/community that typify the population as vulnerable; and
- health support services available in the area/site/community.

Factoring vulnerability into the methodology allows for consideration of individual characteristics of a community ensuring risk management planning is 'fit for purpose' for that particular area. Opportunities to reduce risk can often be attained through addressing community vulnerabilities.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction and 3: Capability Integration

- Key Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Indicators 1 (a) (b) (d) (g) I (f), 2 I (f) (g) (i) and 3 (a) (d) (f)

Consequences

In determining the level of consequence of an event, or risk eventuating, an assessment is conducted of key features of a community, including:

- **people** – in terms of numbers of casualties and deaths from a risk eventuating;
- **financial/economic** – impacts from a risk eventuating to the Queensland economy, which may include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), significant industries and essential infrastructure;
- **community/social** – aspects such as objects of cultural significance and community cohesion;
- **public administration** – governing bodies ability to cope within the response and recovery phases and the level of critical media reporting directed at governing bodies associated with the event and the level of public confidence in governing bodies; and
- **environmental** – the level of damage of destruction to ecosystems or species.

The levels range from 'catastrophic' to 'insignificant' consequences for each of these features.

Risk Matrix

In determining risk levels, a risk matrix is used. The risk matrix (see Table 2 below) combines the likelihood, vulnerability and consequence levels to determine the risk level which ranges from 'extreme' to 'very low'.

1.Likelihood		Rare					Unlikely					Possible					Likely					Almost Certain				
2.Vulnerability		View	Low	Mod	High	Extr	View	Low	Mod	High	Extr	View	Low	Mod	High	Extr	View	Low	Mod	High	Extr	View	Low	Mod	High	Extr
3.Consequence	Insignificant	VL1	VL2	VL3	L4	L5	VL2	VL3	L4	L5	L6	VL3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9
	Minor	VL2	VL3	L4	L5	L6	VL3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H10
	Moderate	VL3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H10	M7	M8	H9	H10	H11
	Major	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H10	M7	M8	H9	H10	H11	M8	H9	H10	H11	E12
	Catastrophic	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H10	M7	M8	H9	H10	H11	M8	H9	H10	H11	E12	H9	H10	H11	E12	E13

Table 2 - Risk Matrix

Risk Evaluation

Evaluating risks involves determining which risks are tolerable and which risks require further attention or treatment. The criteria for determining tolerability could depend on various internal and external influences such as:

- prevailing political, stakeholder or community sensitivities and expectations;
- the nature and type of event;
- existing or emerging event trends;
- strategic or organisational priorities;
- resources available for treatment, and
- the ability of the organisation, community etc. to absorb the losses.

Decisions on the level of tolerability of risk establish criteria for treatment of risks. These may include categories such as:

- treat immediately;
- treat in the near future;
- treat in the longer term; and
- monitor

Risk Treatment

Risk treatment strategies aim to determine and implement the most appropriate action(s) to reduce risk to community elements. Residual risk is the risk that is beyond capacity and capability of the local community and disaster management arrangements to manage, taking into account risk controls.

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 (Annexure C). The District Risk Treatment Plan also 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.

Decision Log

The decision log and any supporting documentation associated with the risk register should outline and record predominately 'key decisions' in the assessment of risks, including the rationale behind judgements and who has been involved in making these decisions while preparing the risk register. In instances where the risk is transferred to the QDMC, the rationale should be clearly outlined and defensible. The decision log captures succinctly and efficiently critical attributes of key decisions made during the risk assessment process where additional detail is required. This allows for transparency in making decisions and clearly outlines those involved in the process.

Monitoring and Review

The risk assessment must be reviewed annually and where required updated to ensure it is current and relevant, given changing priorities, perception and culture.

Lessons learned from training exercises and the results of evaluations after responses to events will be used to inform assessment activities. Issues identified as a part of the risk management assessment process will inform future exercise programs as part of treatment options.

The monitoring and review process is to be documented as part of the risk assessment reporting, including:

- ensuring the identified controls are operating effectively and adequately and have not changed over time;
- ensuring the best and most up-to-date available information is used as evidence for the likelihood, vulnerability and consequence levels;
- incorporating information from emergency events that may have occurred since the last risk assessment;
- accounting for changes in the context of the risk assessment; and
- identifying and accounting for emerging risks.

**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)

QRA - Regional Resilience Pilot Projects

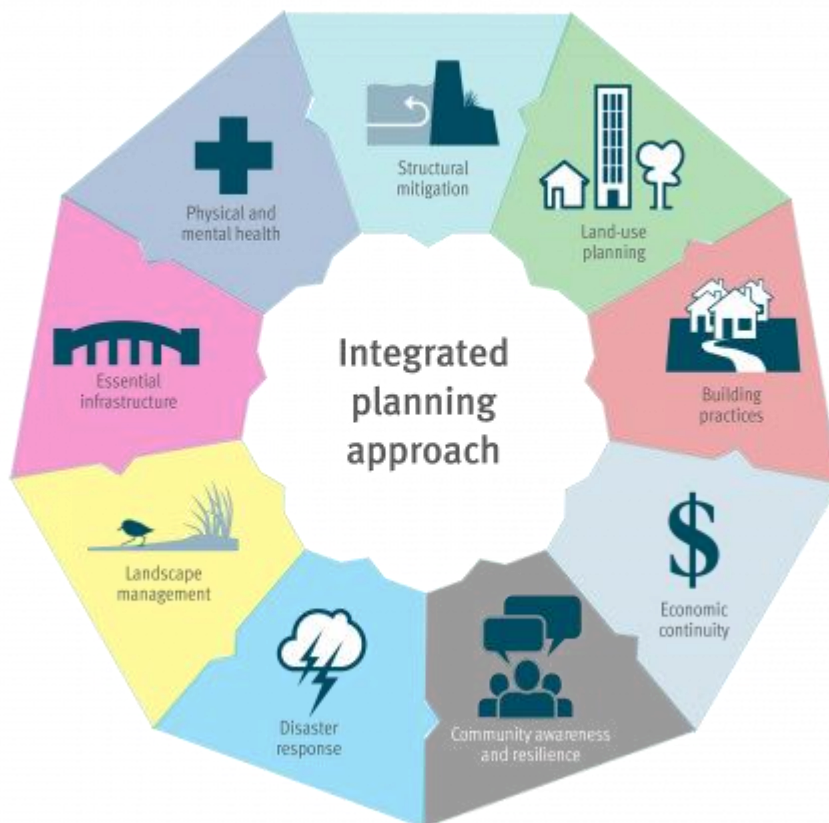
The Warwick DDMG supports the principles and the key elements of the Queensland Reconstruction Authority Regional Resilience Pilot projects as outlined below:

Key elements of the pilot projects

1. co-design of project objectives and outcomes through a process of appreciative enquiry
2. local leadership, facilitated through regional coordination and supported by the State
3. flexibility and scalability to adapt to changing contexts and tailoring to specific community needs
4. facilitated capacity building to supports local and regional capabilities
5. prioritised resilience solutions that are matched to appropriate resources and funding opportunities
6. integrated resilience planning across economic, human and social, built form and environmental lines of resilience.

Integrated approaches to make resilience part of business as usual

The regional resilience strategies recognise the important role that all Queenslanders play in building resilience by incorporating integrated planning approaches that involve a range of professions and stakeholder groups. Key components of the integrated approach are detailed in the following diagram.



Operations

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, the community and Cross Border Disaster management groups and agencies. 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 are not limited to):

- Email
- Telephone (landline/mobile/satellite)
- Teleconference/videoconference/skype
- 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: [Emergency Alert Guidelines](#)

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/Communications sub plan.

EMAF Component 5: Public Engagement, 6: Communication Systems; 7: Warnings, 8: Control, and 10: Coordination and Cooperation

- Key Outcomes 5.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1, and 10.1
- Indicators 5 (b) (d) (f), 6 (a), 7 (b) (c) (e), 8 (b) (c) (d) (e), and 10 (a) (b)

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.

Level of Activation	Definition
Alert	A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential threat.
Lean forward	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.
Stand up	The operational state following 'Lean Forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
Stand down	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.

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 8: Control, 9: Command, 10: Cooperation and Coordination, and 11: Operational Information and Intelligence

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 10.1, and 11.2
- Indicators 4 (f), 8 (b) (c), 9 (c), 10 (a) (b), and 11 (d)

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.

DDCC – DETO Training Room

86 Fitzroy Street, Warwick

Contact Numbers for the Centre are	(07) 4660 4441 (07) 4660 4442 (07) 4660 4443 (07) 4660 4406
Facsimile	(07) 4660 4461
Printer ID	WRK-DO-PR502471-MONO
EMAIL	DDC.WARWICK@police.qld.gov.au

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 131 940
- Backup generator power is available in 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 – Roles and Responsibilities

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.

QPS Agency Liaison Officers (QPS LO's)

Generic Agency Liaison Officer Duty Statements as well as specific QPS LO Information Management processes and Communication flow chart is contained with the Warwick DDCC Standard Operating Instructions (SOI's). The SOI's contain specific localised instructions for QPS LO's at Council Local Disaster Coordination Centres, Agency Incident Command Centres and at Agency Regional Operations Centres. An LO quick reference guide and compendium is available to Officers undertaking these duties.

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.

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 6: Communication Systems, 8: Control, 9: Command, 10: Cooperation and Coordination, 11: Operational Information and Intelligence, and 12: Resource Management

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 6.1, 6.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 10.1, 11.1, 11.2, and 12.1, 12.2
- Indicators 4 (a), 6 (b,d,f), 8 (b,c,d,e,f), 9 (d,e), 10 (a,b,c,d), 11 (a,b,c,d,e) 12 (a,b,c,d,e)

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 2018 (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

Functional Group	Responsible person/Lead agency	Key Accountabilities
Transport	Department of Transport (Queensland)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the provision of transport resources for

	Transport)	the transportation modes of road, rail, air and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations.
Health	Queensland Health	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. •
Building and Engineering Services	Department of Energy and Public Works (DEPW)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations.
Emergency Supply	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Communications	Department of Energy and Public Works (DEPW)	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 Recovery	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	Functional lead agency for the Human and Social Recovery Group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of human and social relief and recovery information and advice across all stages of disaster management;

<p>Recovery</p>	<p>Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The purpose of the Queensland Recovery Plan (the Recovery Plan) is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure recovery operations are integrated, locally led and appropriate to the scale of the disaster event. • outline recovery requirements for operations, planning and arrangements at the local, district and state level. • drive a collaborative and coordinated approach across all functions of recovery, all levels of government and whole of community. • describe the arrangements for transition from response to recovery. • articulate the roles and responsibilities of the State Recovery Policy and Planning Coordinator (SRPPC) and the State Recovery Coordinator/s (SRC). • enable optimum recovery outcomes for disaster-impacted communities. • inform the development of local, district and state recovery plans, tools and structures. • clarify the roles and responsibilities of functional lead agencies in
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recovery. promote and support the enhancement of resilience through recovery.
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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.

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 1.1

- Indicators 4 (a), 1 (c)

Specific Hazard	Primary Agency	State and National Plans
Animal and plant disease	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Bushfire	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
Chemical	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Influenza Pandemic	Queensland Health	Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency 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 and Fisheries – Emergency Animal Disease.
- Queensland Biosecurity Strategy
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (Rural) – Wildfire Contingency Plan
- Emergency Action Plans (Referable Dams – Coolmunda, Glenlyon, Glen Niven, Leslie and Storm King Dams)

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
- Guardian
- within 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 DRFA 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.

Australian Defence Force Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC)

The Australian Government may provide assistance in response to a disaster event, following a request for Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC). The principle applied to emergency DACC is that state and territory governments are primarily responsible for combating disasters using available paid and volunteer services and commercially available resources. Requests for DACC are made via the RFA process to the SDCC. These requests are considered by the SDC and upon approval are forwarded to EMA via the Crisis Coordination Centre for consideration. There are 6 categories of DACC with the following 3 being pertinent to disaster management:

DACC CATEGORY 1—LOCAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Defence Assistance to the Civil Community Category 1 (DACC 1) is Defence emergency assistance provided to authorities at a local level where deliberate and decisive action is necessary to save human life, alleviate suffering, prevent extensive loss of animal life or prevent widespread loss and damage to property; where local civilian resources are inadequate, unavailable or cannot be mobilised in time. DACC 1 support is provided from within the resources of a local Defence

unit or base, or the integral resources of an established Joint Task Force. DACC 1 tasks are short term in nature (generally no more than 48 hours).

DACC CATEGORY 2—SIGNIFICANT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

DACC 2 refers to requests for significant emergency non-financial assistance. DACC 2 is considered to be beyond the assistance provided under DACC 1 due to the location, scale, complexity or expected duration of the request.

DACC 2 should be considered when:

- the Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN) has been activated and a formal request has been made for Defence assistance
- action, or continuing action, is necessary to save human life or alleviate suffering, prevent extensive loss of animal life or prevent widespread loss/damage to property, including environmental damage
- local, state or territory resources, including commercially available resources, are or imminently will be exhausted, are inadequate, not available or cannot be mobilised in time
- the support to be provided exceeds the DACC 1 resources of a Senior ADF Officer or Unit Commander.
- The duration of DACC 2 assistance shall depend on nature, scope of emergency and available resources.

DACC CATEGORY 3—RECOVERY ASSISTANCE FROM AN EMERGENCY

Defence Assistance to the Civil Community Category 3 (DACC 3) is assistance associated with recovery from a civil emergency or disaster, where the imminent threat to life and or property has passed. Provision of this level of support involves longer term significant recovery support, such as reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing. Duration of assistance shall depend on nature, scope of recovery effort and available resources. The COMDISPLAN must be activated for DACC 3 to apply.

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; [Queensland Disaster Management Financial Arrangements](#)

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)
3. DDMG Yearly Operational Plan (attached)
4. DDMG Bushfire Action Plan (available as a separate document)

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 Disaster Management Guidelines - Recovery* at [QDMA Recovery Guidelines](#)

Transition Triggers

The triggers to activate recovery are contained with Section 6 of the Queensland Disaster Management Guidelines.

Warwick District Disaster Management Recovery Activation Levels

Response Alert		Triggers	Actions	Communications
Response Lean Forward	Recovery Alert	Response phase at 'lean forward' level of activation	Appointment of Local Recovery Coordinator/s (LRC/s). Essential elements of District Operational Recovery Group (DORG) activated. Potential actions and risks identified. Information sharing commences. DORG members in contact with DDC/DDCC and LRC/s. Initial advice to all recovery stakeholders	LRC/s, DORG members on mobile remotely. Ad hoc reporting
Response Stand Up	Recovery Lean Forward	Response phase at 'stand up level of activation Immediate relief arrangements are required during the response phase	Monitoring of response arrangements. Analysis of hazard impact or potential impact Relief and recovery planning commences Deployments for immediate relief commenced by recovery functional agencies	LRC/s and DORG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely Ad hoc reporting
	Recovery Stand Up	Immediate relief arrangements continue Medium term recovery commences	DORG activated at LDCC or alternate location Recovery plan activated Deployments for immediate relief response Action plans for 5 functions of recovery activated as required Community information strategy employed Participate in response debrief Transition arrangements from 'response and recovery' to 'recovery' activated including handover from DDC to LRC Action plans for 5 functions of recovery continue Community information strategies continue	LRC and DORG members present at LDCC or alternate location on established landlines and/or mobiles, monitoring emails. LRC and DORG members involved in medium term recovery continue as required Regular reporting to LDMG/LDCs/DDC
Response Stand Down	Recovery Stand Down	Response phase moves to 'stand down' level of activation.		
	Recovery Stand Down	DORG arrangements are finalised. Communities return to normal activities with ongoing long term recovery support provided by functional lead agencies as required	Consolidate financial records Reporting requirements finalised Participate in recovery debrief Participate in post event debrief Post event review & evaluation Long term recovery arrangements transferred to functional lead agencies Return to core business	LRC & DORG members resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements. Functional lead agencies report to LRC/DORG as required.

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

Function	Lead Agency
Economic	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
Environmental	Department of Environment and Science
Human and Social	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
Infrastructure	<p>Transportation infrastructure (Department of Transport and Main Roads)</p> <p>Building Recovery (Department of Housing and Public Works)</p> <p>Telecommunications (Telecommunications providers Energy infrastructure)</p> <p>Electricity, gas, fuel (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy)</p> <p>Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy)</p> <p>Water Entities (Local government)</p>
DRFA and SDRA coordination (coordination function)	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Recovery coordination and monitoring (coordination function)	Queensland Reconstruction Authority

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 which can be found here on the IGEM website.

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 on the IGEM website.

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 the QFES Emergency Management Coordinator 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
- F Warwick DDMG Annual Operation Plan

Annexure A - Distribution List

Position	Organisation	Hard Copy	Electronic Copy
District Disaster Coordinator	Queensland Police Service	Y	Y
Deputy Chair	Queensland Police Service	Y	Y
Executive Officer	Queensland Police Service	Y	Y
District Disaster Coordination Centre	Queensland Police Service	Y	Y
District Disaster Coordination Centre – Secondary Location	Queensland Police Service	Y	Y
Emergency Management Coordinator	QFES	N	Y
Local Disaster Coordinator	Goondiwindi Regional Council	N	Y
Disaster Management Coordinator	Southern Downs Regional Council	N	Y
Program Support Coordinator	Transport and Main Roads	N	Y
Superintendent – Operations	Queensland Ambulance Service	N	Y
Manager of Public Health	Department of Health	N	Y
Regional Facilities Manager	Department of Education	N	Y
Warwick Area Commander	QFES	N	Y
Goondiwindi Area Commander	QFES	N	Y
Regional Coordinator	Red Cross	N	Y
Regional Facilities Manager	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	N	Y
Manager	Telstra	N	Y
Environmental Services Manager	Department of Environment and Science	N	Y
Manager	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	N	Y
Manager	Department of Housing and Public Works - Building and Asset Services	N	Y
Senior Advisor	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning	N	Y

Service Manager	SunWater - Service Manager BW South	N	Y
Manager	ERGON	N	Y
Chief of Staff	ABC Southern Queensland	N	Y
Advisor	Australian Defence Force	N	Y
Advisor	Qld Reconstruction Authority	N	Y
DMU	Disaster Management Unit	N	Y
QPS	QPS WEBSITE	N	Y
Emergency Management Officer	New England Region - NSW Police Force	N	Y

Annexure B – Warwick DDMG Contact List

Available as a separate Annexure.

Annexure C – Warwick DDMG Risk Register

Risk Assessment Table (Bushfire) (Warwick DDMG)

Hazard x (13%)	Exposed Elements	Vulnerability	Risk Statements	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatments	Risk Level
BUSHFIRE	<p>Essential Infrastructure: Power infrastructure including 1 electricity substation, Amiens Road Stanthorpe likely to be impacted. Warwick substation not impacted. Main power lines likely to be impacted - Significant 330kv overhead lines running north-south approx. 20km east of Yelarbon in the south and 20km east of Kindon in the north, eventually crossing over the Gore Highway to the north of the disaster district. 110kv overhead line running north-south from Stanthorpe to Warwick also likely to be impacted west of Dalveen and the Glen</p>	Moderate	<p>Bushfire Hazard - in forestry areas. Large areas of forestry land may be affected and some farm area. Likely disruption to power supply and damage to power infrastructure, anticipated disruption period would be short to medium term.</p>	Possible	Moderate	<p>Engage stakeholders (i.e. asset identify owner/operator) to identify the level of redundancy for specific assets in exposed areas.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders (i.e. asset identify short-term contingencies (i.e. back-up assets) for exposed assets that will provide capacity for affected populations.</p> <p>Establish long-term plans for</p>	M7

	and east of Leslie Dam.				the replacement and repair of potential exposed sites.	
	Access & Resupply: Roadways - Millmerran Inglewood road impacted to the north 30km from Inglewood then becoming a part of the Toowoomba Disaster District. Cunningham Highway impacted from approx. 2km east of intersection with Leyburn Cunningham Road south-west to Goondiwindi (including Inglewood). Texas Yelarbon road impacted west of the intersection with Inglewood Texas road for approx. 8kms. Inglewood Texas road impacted from Texas north to Inglewood, Leyburn Cunningham road impacted east from Leyburn to the intersection with Ryeford Pratten road.	Moderate	Bushfire hazard - forestry areas and farmland areas. Roadways affected by visibility from smoke, fire may have impact on the roadway surface as well as road users, roads may have to be closed for the short term.	Moderate	Engage stakeholders (i.e. Local government and DTMR) to identify the level of redundancy or mitigation strategies for specific assets identified in exposed areas.	M7
	Community & Social: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the	Very Low	Bushfire layer exposes very little interaction of historical data with the community and social layer. There may be some residual considerations in	Moderate	Nil identified	L5

	bushfire layer		relation to smoke hazard.				
	Medical: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the bushfire layer	Very Low	Bushfire layer exposes very little interaction of historical data with the medical layer. There may be some residual considerations in relation to smoke hazard.		Minor	Nil identified	L4
	Significant Industries: Nil significant industries exposed to the bushfire layer	Very Low	Bushfire layer exposes very little interaction of historical data with the significant industries layer. There may be some residual considerations in relation to smoke hazard.		Minor	Nil identified	L4
	Environmental: The bushfire layer indicates that impact is mostly in forested areas within state and local forestry areas.	High	Bushfire layer exposes a large area of state and local forestry that has a high potential to impact the environment		Moderate	Engage with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) to identify mitigation, response & coping strategies. Engage with Environmental & Conservation groups active in the area.	M8

Risk Assessment Table (Earthquake) (Warwick DDMG)

Hazard x (13%)	Exposed Elements	Vulnerability	Risk Statements	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatments	Risk Level
EARTHQUAKE	<p>Essential Infrastructure: Communications Infrastructure, Water and Waste Treatment Plants.</p> <p>Power infrastructure including High voltage main line at main camp.</p>	Low	Power assets supplying the district population, Communications Infrastructure, Water and Waste Treatment Plants are unlikely to be impacted by an earthquake.	Possible	Insignificant	Engage stakeholders (i.e. asset identify owner/operator) to identify the level of redundancy for specific assets in exposed areas.	L4
	<p>Access & Resupply: Roadways - Barwon Highway, Air access and Re supply</p>	Low	Access/resupply by road is unlikely to be impacted by earthquake in the locations identified. Access/resupply by air is unlikely to be impacted by earthquake in the locations identified		Insignificant	Engage stakeholders (i.e. asset identify owner/operator) to identify the level of redundancy for specific assets in exposed areas.	Engage stakeholders (i.e. asset identify short-term contingencies (i.e. back-up assets) for exposed assets that will provide capacity for affected populations.

	Community & Social: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the earthquake layer	Low	Community and social layer is unlikely to be impacted by earthquake in the locations identified.		Insignificant	Review current Community and Social engagement plan for the severity and expected duration of disruption.	L4
	Medical: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the earthquake layer	Low	Medical layer is unlikely to be impacted by earthquake in the locations identified.		Insignificant	Review current Health/medical engagement plans for the severity and expected duration of disruption.	L4
	Significant Industries: Nil significant industries exposed to the earthquake layer	Low	Significant industries layer is unlikely to be impacted by earthquake in the locations identified.		Insignificant	Review current planning arrangements in this area for the severity and expected duration of disruption.	L4
	Environmental: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the earthquake layer	Low	Environmental layer is unlikely to be impacted by earthquake in the locations identified.		Insignificant	Review current planning arrangements in this area for the severity and expected duration of disruption.	L4

Risk Assessment Table (Riverine Flooding) (Warwick DDMG)

Hazard x (Probability)	Exposed Elements	Vulnerability	Risk Statements	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatments	Risk Level
Riverine Flooding	<p>Essential Infrastructure: Power infrastructure including National Electricity Transmission Line Warwick to Stanthorpe, National Electricity Transmission Line Warwick to Middle Ridge, National Telephone Exchange Warwick. Communications and Water/Sewage Treatment plants not affected</p>	Low	Riverine flooding has quick impact, quick to dissipate, access to power infrastructure may be limited in the short term	Likely	Minor	<p>Engage stakeholders (i.e. asset identify owner/operator) to identify the level of redundancy for specific assets in exposed areas.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders (i.e. asset identify short-term contingencies (i.e. back-up assets) for exposed assets that will provide capacity for affected populations.</p> <p>Establish long-term plans for the replacement and repair of potential exposed sites.</p>	L6

	<p>Access & Resupply: Roadways - New England Highway, Wallangarra to Clifton, Cunningham Highway at Leslie Dam, Cunningham Hwy, Toowoomba Cararra Road. Dalrymple Creek Road, Allora - Warwick Road, Warwick Yangan Road, Yangan - Killarney Road, Warwick- Killarney Road, Bridges on these roadways will be affected. Airfield/Aerodrome access and resupply not affected.</p>	High	<p>Riverine flooding has quick impact, quick to dissipate, Townships and roadways immediately adjacent to catchment areas will be affected, low lying areas and infrastructure will be inundated with water and other debris</p>		Minor	<p>Identify alternative roads for evacuation and re supply. Review current traffic management plan for the severity and expected duration of disruption.</p>	M8
	<p>Community & Social: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the Riverine Flooding layer</p>	Low	<p>Riverine flooding has quick impact, quick to dissipate, Townships and farming land immediately adjacent to catchment areas will be affected, low lying areas and infrastructure will be inundated with water and other debris</p>		Minor	<p>Monitor planning of public messaging that is applicable and appropriate for identified vulnerable populations. Whilst establishing the public messaging medium that will target exposed populations.</p> <p>Monitor planning of evacuation routes to Evac centres and sites from the exposed population locations.</p>	L6

					<p>Monitor planning - capacity of evacuation centres and sites for exposed populations to hazard.</p> <p>Establish the capacity of the response contingent that will respond to the exposed populations.</p> <p>Monitor planning of the resupply timeframes for evacuation centres and sites</p>	
	<p>Medical: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the Riverine Flooding layer</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Riverine flooding layer has limited impact in the medical exposed element</p>		<p>Minor</p> <p>Review the traffic management plan.</p> <p>Liaise with the State level under QDMA arrangements to establish arrangements and the responsible areas for the establishment of long term treatments for access/resupply to hospitals/health services in the Warwick Disaster District.</p>	<p>L6</p>

	<p>Significant Industries: The Riverine Flooding layer indicates that impact is mostly in farming areas and forestry areas. There could be a substantial economic loss to the agricultural and farming industries</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Riverine flooding is quick impact, quick to dissipate, farming and agricultural land affected by floods could be unproductive for the short to medium term.</p>		<p>Minor</p>	<p>Review the traffic management plan. Liaise with the State level under QDMA arrangements to establish arrangements and the responsible areas for the establishment of long term treatments for significant industries in the Warwick Disaster District.</p>	<p>M7</p>
	<p>Environmental: The Riverine Flooding layer indicates that some forestry areas and natural grasslands could be affected by flooding.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Riverine flooding could have a minor impact on Environmental areas within the District</p>		<p>Minor</p>	<p>Engage with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) to identify mitigation, response & coping strategies. Engage with Environmental & Conservation groups active in the area.</p>	<p>L6</p>

Risk Assessment Table (Severe Weather Event) (Warwick DDMG)

Hazard X (Probability)	Exposed Elements	Vulnerability	Risk Statements	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatments	Risk Level
SEVERE WEATHER EVENT	Essential Infrastructure: Power infrastructure including National Electricity Transmission Line Warwick to Stanthorpe, National Electricity Transmission Line Warwick to Middle Ridge, National Telephone Exchange Warwick,	Moderate	<p>A severe weather event is one likely to result in flash flooding, storm surge, damaging wind and/or hail. Riverine flooding may also become a secondary hazard.</p> <p>Power, communications and water/sewerage infrastructure (as identified) may be susceptible to major riverine flooding due to their close proximity to the hazard.</p> <p>Potential damage to essential infrastructure from hail and/or wind, is likely to be restricted to above ground powerlines and sub-stations, and communications towers in close proximity to trees and other potential falling or airborne debris.</p>	Likely	Moderate	<p>Engage stakeholders (i.e. asset owner/operator) to identify redundancies i.e. back-up assets) for exposed assets that will provide capacity for affected populations.</p> <p>Development of public messaging that is applicable and appropriate in relation to transport related issues in the affected areas.</p>	M8
	Access & Resupply: Roadways - some roads	Moderate	Flash flooding may temporarily impact access and resupply to identified communities. Rail and air operations are unlikely to		Moderate	Utilise rail/air access routes in lieu of road. Establish the road access to	M8

	<p>may be susceptible to flash flooding with in the following areas and communities, Warwick, Stanthorpe, Inglewood, Goondiwindi, Allora and Killarney. Air - not likely to be impacted</p>		<p>be affected by flash flood.</p> <p>Impacts may occur to road/rail/air access/resupply operations due to visibility issues (hail) and dangerous wind conditions. Fallen or airborne debris may also temporarily restrict access/resupply. Roads becoming potholed or washed away, washouts affecting integrity of rail supports/line, and washouts/potholed airstrips are also considerations. This may require identification of alternate routes to achieve operational imperatives</p>			<p>and from drop zone/rail sites for evacuation and/or resupply. Review current traffic management plan for the severity and expected duration of disruption.</p>	
	<p>Community & Social: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the Severe Weather event</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Identified communities may be susceptible to the effects of hail and damaging winds (including fallen trees and air borne debris) Property damage may occur.</p> <p>Debris may impact communities by causing road/rail/air closures.</p> <p>Vulnerable persons, including the aged/less mobile may require assistance to relocate and/or secure property. Medical supplies and other emergency resupply items may be in demand.</p>		<p>Minor</p>	<p>Develop public messaging that is applicable and appropriate for identified vulnerable populations, and establish public messaging medium that will target exposed populations.</p> <p>Engage community groups to identify resilience & coping strategy.</p> <p>Establish</p>	<p>L5</p>

			<p>Major riverine flooding, as a secondary hazard, may inundate housing/businesses and/or isolate communities due to road closures.</p> <p>Short-term impacts expected.</p>			<p>evacuation routes to Evac centres and sites from the exposed population locations.</p> <p>Establish the capacity of evacuation centres.</p> <p>Establish the capacity of the response contingent that will respond to the exposed populations.</p> <p>Establish the resupply timeframes for evacuation centres and sites.</p>	
	<p>Medical: There was no observed directly exposed elements with interaction with the Severe Weather Event layer</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Wind and/or hail may cause damage to hospital and other medical facilities, restricting/ceasing their capability/capacity.</p> <p>Flash flooding and secondary riverine flooding may temporarily restrict access to medical facilities via road.</p> <p>Aged/medically dependant persons being treated in</p>		<p>Minor</p>	<p>Develop public messaging that is applicable and appropriate for identified vulnerable populations. Whilst establishing the public messaging medium that will target exposed populations.</p> <p>Review the</p>	<p>L5</p>

		the facilities may require re-location or may be subjected to short-term inconveniences due to power/communications outages.			traffic management plan. Identify appropriate alternate medical facilities with the capacity to accept displaced patients and treat injured.	
	<p>Significant Industries: Nil significant industries exposed to the Severe Weather Event layer, however there could be a significant economic loss to the agricultural and farming industries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Moderate</p>	<p>Flood water may submerge crops and/or wash away soil and/or equipment. This may result in loss or total destruction of crops and/or equipment.</p> <p>Hail and gale force wind would likely damage/destroy crops and farming/industrial equipment, slowing or stopping business altogether.</p> <p>Employees (significantly itinerant workers) may not be able to get to work due to temporary road closures.</p> <p>Short-term economic hardship may occur to the Local and Regional areas.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Moderate</p>	<p>Develop public messaging that is applicable and appropriate for identified vulnerable populations, whilst establishing the public messaging medium that will target exposed populations.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">M8</p>

	<p>Environmental: The Severe Weather event layer indicates that impact is mostly in farming areas and forestry areas.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Gale force wind and/or hail would cause some damage to forestry, however it is unlikely to have any significant impact on ecosystems contained within.</p> <p>Flash flood would have no impact at all on area of ecological significance.</p>		<p>Minor</p>	<p>Engage with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) to identify mitigation, response & coping strategies.</p> <p>Engage with Environmental & Conservation groups active in the area.</p> <p>Engage with relevant tourism operators within the area.</p>	<p>L5</p>
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Risk Assessment Table (Tropical Cyclone) (Warwick DDMG)

Hazard x (8%)	Exposed Elements	Vulnerability	Risk Statements	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Treatments	Risk Level
TROPICAL CYCLONE	Essential Infrastructure: Power infrastructure including National Electricity Transmission Line Warwick to Stanthorpe, National Electricity Transmission Line Warwick to Middle Ridge, National Telephone Exchange Warwick, Water and Communications infrastructure: There was no observed directly exposed elements that interacted with the Tropical Cyclone layer	Low	Warwick District unlikely to be affected by a Tropical Cyclone, however the District has been impacted in the past from weather systems generated by Ex Tropical Cyclones, the effects of which can be categorised as severe weather events. For further information, refer to the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment.	Unlikely	Minor	Risk Treatments as outlined in the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment	L4
	Access & Resupply: Roadways/Railways and Airfields/Aerodromes - There was no observed directly exposed elements that interacted with the Tropical Cyclone layer	Low	Warwick District unlikely to be affected by a Tropical Cyclone, however the District has been impacted in the past from weather systems generated by Ex Tropical Cyclones, the effects of which can be categorised as severe weather events. For further information, refer to the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment.		Minor	Risk Treatments as outlined in the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment	L4

	Community & Social: There was no observed directly exposed elements that interacted with the Tropical Cyclone layer	Low	Warwick District unlikely to be affected by a Tropical Cyclone, however the District has been impacted in the past from weather systems generated by Ex Tropical Cyclones, the effects of which can be categorised as severe weather events. For further information, refer to the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment.		Minor	Risk Treatments as outlined in the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment	L4
	Medical: There was no observed directly exposed elements that interacted with the Tropical Cyclone layer	Low	Warwick District unlikely to be affected by a Tropical Cyclone, however the District has been impacted in the past from weather systems generated by Ex Tropical Cyclones, the effects of which can be categorised as severe weather events. For further information, refer to the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment.		Minor	Risk Treatments as outlined in the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment	L4
	Significant Industries: There was no observed directly exposed elements that interacted with the Tropical Cyclone layer	Low	Warwick District unlikely to be affected by a Tropical Cyclone, however the District has been impacted in the past from weather systems generated by Ex Tropical Cyclones, the effects of which can be categorised as severe weather events. For further information, refer to the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment.		Minor	Risk Treatments as outlined in the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment	L4

	<p>Environmental: There was no observed directly exposed elements that interacted with the Tropical Cyclone layer</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Warwick District unlikely to be affected by a Tropical Cyclone, however the District has been impacted in the past from weather systems generated by Ex Tropical Cyclones, the effects of which can be categorised as severe weather events. For further information, refer to the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment.</p>		<p>Minor</p>	<p>Risk Treatments as outlined in the Severe Weather Event Risk Assessment</p>	<p>L4</p>
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Annexure D – Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADF	Australian Defence Force
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Plan
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DET	Department of Education and Training
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
DM Act	Disaster Management Act, 2003
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DCHDE	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
DRAT	District Risk Assessment Team
DRC	District Recovery Coordinator
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DRG	District Recovery Group
DSDIP	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECC	Earthquake Coordination Committee (Queensland)
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EW	Emergency Warning
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QCCAP	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QFES	Queensland Fire & Emergency Services
RFS	Rural Fire Service
QLDVETPLAN	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QR	Queensland Rail
QTCCC	Queensland Tropical Cyclone Coordination Committee
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SES	State Emergency Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Queensland Disaster Management - Strategic Policy Framework
the Act	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
XO	Executive Officer

Annexure E - Definitions

Advisor	A person invited to participate in the business of the DDMG in an advisory capacity on an as-needed basis.
Chair	The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Chairperson of the DDMG. The Chair of the group is the District Disaster Coordinator.
Coordination	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.
Deputy Chair	The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Deputy Chairperson of the DDMG.
Disaster	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 (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>).
Disaster District	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
Disaster Management (DM)	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 (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>).
Disaster Management Group	One of or a number of any of the following: the QDMC, DDMGs or LDMGs.
Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework	A strategic tool which identifies principles that guide the development and implementation of policy and initiatives to achieve disaster management priorities.
Disaster mitigation	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. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event (s. 15, DM Act).
Disaster response	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. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster response operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster recovery operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster risk assessment	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. (<i>COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002</i>)
Disaster District Coordinator	A person appointed under the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the District Disaster Management Group.
District Disaster Management Group (DDMG)	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.
District Disaster Management Plan	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.
Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF)	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.
Event	(1) Any of the following:

	<p>a. a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening</p> <p>b. an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak</p> <p>c. an infestation, plague or epidemic (<i>example of an epidemic – a prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease</i>)</p> <p>d. a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure</p> <p>e. an attack against the state</p> <p>f. another event similar to an event mentioned in (a) to (e).</p> <p>(2) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)</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 matters about the operation of a DDMG or LDMG.
Hazard	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss. (<i>Emergency Management Australia, 2004</i>)
Local Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the LDMG.
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	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.
Local Disaster Management Plan	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Member	A person officially appointed as a member of the DDMG. Members have voting rights to validate the business of the group.
Minister	Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services.
Ordinary Meeting	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.
Post-disaster Assessment	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. (<i>Adapted from COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002</i>)
Primary Agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
Queensland disaster management arrangements (QDMA)	Whole-of-Government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management
Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC)	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.
Quorum	The minimum number of DDMG members required to validate the business of the group. (50% plus one)
Recovery	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. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency.

Residual Risk	The risk remaining after risk treatment. Residual risk can contain unidentified risk. Residual risk can also be known as 'retained risk'. (<i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. (<i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk Management	Coordinated activities to direct and control a community or organisation with regard to risk. (Adapted from <i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk Register	A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.
Risk Treatment	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk. (<i>National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines</i>)
Serious Disruption	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. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
State Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster response operations for the SDMG.
State Recovery Coordinator	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.
State Disaster Management Plan	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.
State Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the SDMG.
Temporary District Disaster Management Group	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.

Annexure F – 2022 Annual Operational Plan

Warwick District Disaster Management Priorities

As outlined in the Warwick District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) Disaster Management Operational Plan 2022, 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;in all phases of disaster management;
- The identification, allocation and coordination of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district; and
- 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 (2022)

District Operational Plan (2022)

Warwick Disaster District Management Group Operational Plan (2022)

Activity	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Measures	Date	Responsible Person/s
DDMG Meetings	DDMG will meet at least twice yearly	Currency of meetings conducted. Address District priorities. Invitation to Cross Border DM Committees	23rd February 2022 20 July 2022 16th November 2022	Executive Officer
LDMG Meetings (2 x LDMG's)	LDMG's will meet at least twice yearly.	Currency of Meetings Conducted Address Local priorities.	SDRC 17th March 2022 2nd June 2022 1st September 2022 1st December 2022 GRC 15th March 2022 18th October 2022	SDRC GRC
Activation (as required)	Operational activation in response/recovery to/from an event.	Implementation of the DDMP. Coordination Centre activation for disaster response and recovery operations: forward planning, resource and information management	Event dependent	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/response plans as required.
Communications/Information Systems	<p>Consultation of XO, EMC and LG DMO's after LDMG's and DDMG's and/or as required.</p> <p>Maintenance of DDMG and LDMG contact list</p> <p>Currency of Guardian usage</p> <p>Currency of DIEMS usage</p> <p>Maintenance of Cross Border Disaster Management Groups contact list</p> <p>Engagement with Cross Border Disaster Management Groups</p>	<p>Currency of Meetings conducted</p> <p>Update at meetings and as required</p> <p>Attendance at Guardian Training</p> <p>Attendance at DIEMS training</p> <p>Update at meetings and as required</p> <p>Currency of Meetings attended</p>	<p>Continual</p> <p>Continual</p> <p>Continual – dates determined by SDRC/GRC</p> <p>Continual – dates determined by XO</p> <p>Continual</p> <p>Continual – dates determined by Cross Border Disaster Management Groups</p>	<p>XO, EMC and LDMG's</p> <p>DDMG – (Whole of Government)</p> <p>SDRC/GRC</p> <p>XO</p> <p>XO</p> <p>XO, EMC'S and LDMG's</p>
Community Awareness	<p>Community awareness campaigns conducted</p>	<p>Attendance and dissemination of community awareness messages.</p> <p>Attendance at events and distribution of preparedness messages.</p>	<p>Dates determined by identified events – "Get Ready Campaign".</p> <p>Community Engagement champions through QFES, QPS, SDRC, GRC and other entities</p>	<p>DDMG – (Whole of Government)</p> <p>XO – participation in community awareness activities.</p>
Readiness	<p>Continual improvement in</p>	<p>Capability in participation in training, exercises and</p>	<p>Continual</p>	<p>DDMG – (Whole of Government)</p>

	<p>Preparation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery</p> <p>Coordination Centre operational and liaison officers identified and trained.</p> <p>Member knowledge and expertise in disaster response and recovery.</p>	<p>real event response and recovery.</p> <p>Post event reviews and exercises incorporated into district business.</p> <p>DDCC SOP reviewed. DDCC staff and liaison officers trained.</p> <p>Recommendations monitored to ensure application.</p>		<p>Overview of Training exercises by DDMG Executive Officer/QFES EMC</p>
Training	<p>Training will be provided to DDMG members in accordance with the Qld Disaster Management Training Framework created by QFES</p>	<p>Training conducted Plan Review as a training outcome (where appropriate)</p>	<p>Dates to be provided by QFES</p>	<p>QFES/Executive Officer</p>
Exercises	<p>DDMG/LDMG Exercises conducted Review report to District Group/Post Exercise Action items, Review/debrief to District Planning arrangements.</p> <p>Consideration to invite Cross Border DM Committees as required.</p> <p>DDMG/LDMG Exercise results and Evaluation to be shared between the three groups of the Warwick DDMG to inform on lessons learnt</p>	<p>Exercises conducted. All or a number of post – exercise action items and recommendations implemented.</p> <p>Standing agenda item on DDMG meeting agenda</p>	<p>DDMG Dates to be provided by XO in consultation with QFES.</p> <p>SDRC - Type and duration to be determined.</p> <p>GRC- Type and duration to be determined.</p> <p>Dates as per DDMG meeting schedule</p>	<p>DDMG Executive Officer/QFES and LDMG</p> <p>XO</p>
Disaster Risk Management	<p>Risk based planning workshop.</p>	<p>Risks identified, assessed and treatment options considered/implemented. Residual risk</p>	<p>Dates to be provided by XO in consultation with QFES.</p>	<p>DDMG Executive Officer/QFES</p>

		communicated to State Group.		
Review	DDMP review workshop.	Workshop conducted, engagement, collaboration and agreement on DDMP content. DDMP presented to the District Group for consideration. Plan adopted by District Group	To be advised	DDMG DDC/Chair signs the DDMP (or endorses amendments).
Reporting	Annual report to State Group	Annual Report completed incorporating comprehensive approach to disaster management.	To Be advised	DDMG Executive Officer/QFES
Assessment	Review of Local Disaster Management Plans Review of District Disaster Management Plan	Annual review of LDMP completed Annual review of DDMP completed	September 2022 30 September 2022	DDMG Executive Officer /QFES/local Govt. DDMG Executive Officer / QFES/State Representative(s)

Compiled by

Approved by

**Sergeant Des Neijens
Executive Officer
Warwick Disaster District**

**A/Inspector Jamie Deacon
District Disaster Coordinator
Warwick Disaster District**

Dated:

Dated: