

Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group

Local Disaster Management Plan

Version 8.4 – December 2024



Prepared by the Maranoa Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group
As required under Section 57 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*

1 Preliminaries

Foreword from Chair of LDMG

The Maranoa Regional Council, through the Maranoa Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group have reviewed their Disaster Management Plan in accordance with the guiding principles of *the Disaster Management Act 2003*, to ensure there is a consistent approach to disaster management in the local area.

This Disaster Management plan has been prepared to assist the Local Disaster Management group in the preparation of mitigation measures to protect the community and community assets by the Prevention of, Preparedness for, Response to and Recovery from one or a combination of the identified disasters which may impact and effect all or part of the Maranoa Regional Council.

The Plan identifies potential hazards and risks in the area; identifies steps to mitigate these risks and includes strategies to enact should a hazard impact and cause a disaster.

To assist in the above process, the Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group has prepared Operational Plans to address the many facets of Disaster Management likely to arise as a result of activation of the Group prior to and following impact from a Natural Disaster. Natural disasters may include:

- Floods
- Severe Storms (non-cyclonic)
- Bushfires and
- Heatwave

These Operational Plans and specific sub plans will be tested and reviewed annually to ensure accuracy of the information and familiarly by all members of the Group so as to ensure Disaster Management within the Maranoa Regional Council is effective.

The Local Disaster Management Group provides support to, and receives direction from, both the District Disaster Management Group and the State Disaster Management Group for events impacting on a larger scale. When State resources are inadequate or inappropriate, further support can be gained from the Australian Government through the Attorney Generals Department.

Endorsement

I am confident that this Maranoa Regional Council Local Disaster Management Plan provides excellent disaster response and mitigation framework for our community, and the residents and visitors to our region can feel secure in the fact that the agencies that comprise our Local Disaster Management Group are dedicate and capable in their respective fields.

The plan is hereby approved and recommended for distribution by the LDMG.

Dated XX/XX/XXXX

Cr Wendy Taylor
Chair
Maranoa Regional Local Disaster Management Group

Authorisation

In accordance with Section 80(1)(b) of the Disaster Management Act 2003, Maranoa Regional Council approved this plan.

Meeting Date: 12th December 2024

Resolution No: OM/12.2024/12

Cr Wendy Taylor

Mayor

Maranoa Regional Council

Endorsed by District Disaster Management Group

District Disaster Coordinator

Queensland Police Service

Plan Availability

Pursuant to Section 60 of the Act, the plan is available for inspection, free of charge, to members of the public at:

- a) MRC Administration Building; and
- b) on the MRC website – www.maranoa.qld.gov.au
- c) MRC Disaster Dashboard - <http://dashboard.maranoa.qld.gov.au/>

A printed copy of the plan may be purchased from Council for a nominal fee to cover the printing costs.

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3 Administration and Governance

3.1 Amendment Register and Version Control

Proposals to amend this plan should be forwarded in writing or e-mail to:

Local Disaster Coordinator
Email: ldmg@maranoa.qld.gov.au
Mail: PO Box 620
Roma Qld 4455
Phone No 1300 007 662

This document is not to be altered, amended or changed in any way other than those amendments authorised by the Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG). However, the Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) is intended to be a “live” document to be regularly reviewed, assessed and amended where necessary. As such, Maranoa Regional Council (MRC) welcomes feedback from the region’s residents, visitors and others regarding this plan.

Amendments of the plan must be authorised by the Maranoa Regional Local Disaster Management Group and adopted by the Maranoa Regional Council under the provision of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* before they may be implemented. Once adopted by Council, amendments should be registered in the table below including the Council resolution number and new version number.

Current edition Version No 8.3

When the plan is amended each version of the plan is to be clearly identified with a version number and date in the footer on every page. The following table is to be maintained to identify versions and must be updated whenever a new version of the plan is released. For minor and/or administrative amendments the number after the decimal point only should change. For amendments incorporating significant change or re-write the primary version number should change.

3.2 Amendment and Review of Plan

Revision No	Revision Description	Pages	Revision Date	Issued
Version 8.3	Annual Review	Multiple Pages	November 2024	
Version 8.2	Annual Review	Section 6.8 Page 34 & 35 – Update membership Section 5.8 Page 22 & 23 - Update Acronyms	August 2023	September 2023
Version 8.1	Annual Review	Review of plan in accordance with Disaster Management Act 2003, amendments made in accordance with changes to the Disaster Management Act 2003	March 2020	September 2020

Version 8	Annual Review (Draft) Initial approval of the plan by LDMG.	Whole Document rewritten	November 2018	November 2018
Version 7	Final approval for plan through resolution at the general meeting.	Review of plan in accordance with Disaster Management Act 2003, amendments made in accordance with changes to the Disaster Management Act 2003	September 2016	November 2016
Version 7	Plan reviewed by DDMG	Review of plan in accordance with Disaster Management Act 2003, amendments made in accordance with changes to the Disaster Management Act 2003	November 2016	November 2016
Version 7	Annual Review (Draft) Initial approval of the plan LDMG.	Whole Document (Draft plan prepared)	November 2016	November 2016
Version 6	Inclusion of Animal Disaster Plan – Roma Pound	Partial Document	April 2016	April 2016
Version 6	LDM Interim Guidelines Completed and updated risk assessment Member contacts updated	Whole Document	September 2016	October 2015
Version 5	Annual Review	Whole Document	August 2014	August 2014
Version 4	Amendments for compliance	Whole Document	September 2013	September 2013
Version 4	Trigger points updated along with member contacts	Partial Document	March 2013	March 2013
Version 3	Changes to reflect 2005 DM Plan Guideline	Whole Document	July 2009	July 2009

3.3 Version Control

Revision No	Revision Description	Pages	Revision Date	Issued
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Version 8	Plan updated	Whole Document	November 2018	November 2018
Version 7	Plan updated	Whole Document	September 2016	September 2016
Version 6	Plan updated	Whole Document	October 2015	October 2016
Version 5	Plan updated	Whole Document	August 2014	August 2014
Version 4	Plan updated	Whole Document	March 2013	March 2013
Version 3	Plan updated	Whole Document	July 2009	July 2009

3.4 Distribution

There will be two versions of this plan, one will contain some contact details and other sensitive information for members of the LDMG, with the second version having the personal and sensitive information removed ensuring it complies with the *Information Privacy Act 2009*. The distribution of controlled copies of the entire version and the modified version is detailed in in Annexure A – Distribution List. A copy of the modified version will be available on the public website for the community to access.

4 Authority to Plan

This plan is prepared under the provisions of Section 57 (1) of the Disaster Management Act 2003, by Maranoa Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group.

4.1 Powers under the Plan

In accordance with *Section 80(2)* of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* “disaster response capability” for a local government means the ability to provide equipment and a suitable number of persons, using the resources available to the local government, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government’s area, the Local Disaster Management Group is responsible to manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State Group.

In the event of a disaster, decision-making authority for its management in the local area vests with the Chairperson of the Maranoa Regional Local Disaster Management Group, and or the delegated Deputy Chairperson or any person authorised to fulfil the position. Such authority involves the management and coordination of the business of the Local Disaster Management Group, ensures that this group performs its functions, and reports regularly to the District Disaster Management Group.

Whilst there are no specific powers granted to the Chairperson under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, it is the responsibility of this position and Maranoa Regional Council to prepare for, and make available its resources in the event of a disaster.

4.2 Review and Renew Plan

The Local Disaster Management Group will conduct an annual review including any amendments of the Maranoa Regional Disaster Management Plan as required by *Section 59* of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

4.3 Purpose

This plan details the arrangements within the Maranoa Regional Council area to plan and co-ordinate capability in disaster management and disaster operations, and to ensure and maintain safety in the Maranoa Regional Council community prior to, during and after a disaster by adopting a comprehensive and all agency shared responsibility approach.

In short, this disaster management plan adopts a comprehensive all agencies approach to disaster management.

The LDMG will review and update the community’s disaster management arrangements outlined in this plan and will investigate new initiatives to meet the changing needs of the area.

4.4 Planning Structure

The Maranoa LDMG have determined that the following structure will be adopted and relevant sub plans developed.

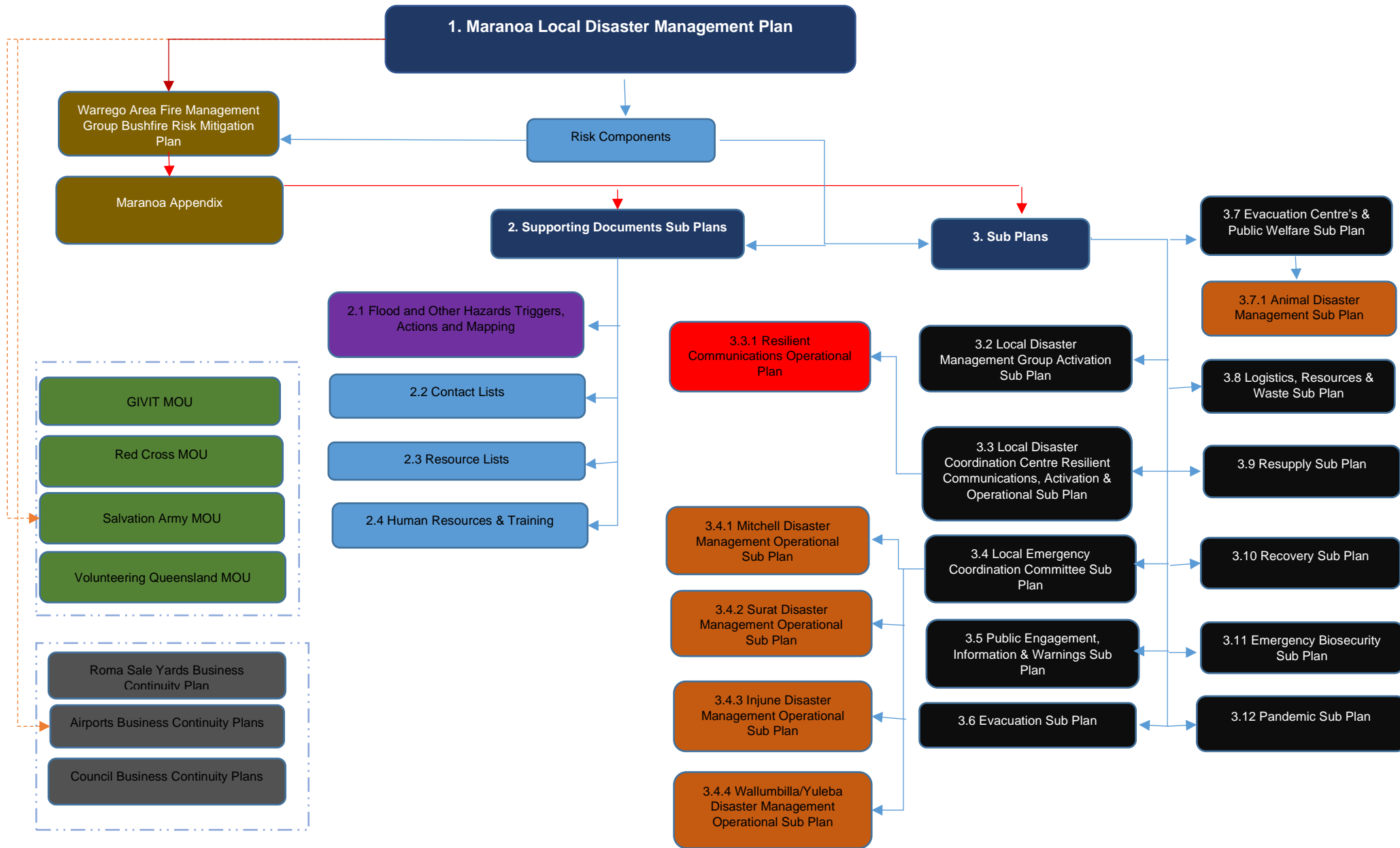
1. Maranoa Local Disaster Management Plan
2. Supporting Documents Sub Plans
 - 2.1. Flood and Other Hazards Triggers, Actions and Mapping

- 2.2. Contact Lists
- 2.3. Resource Lists
- 2.4. Human Resources & Training
- 3. Sub Plans
 - 3.2. Local Disaster Management Group Activation Sub Plan
 - 3.3. Local Disaster Coordination Centre Activation Sub Plan & Operational Sub Plan
 - 3.3.1. Resilient Communications Operational Plan
 - 3.4. Local Emergency Coordination Committee Sub Plan
 - 3.4.1. Mitchell Disaster Management Sub Plan
 - 3.4.2. Surat Disaster Management Sub Plan
 - 3.4.3. Injune Disaster Management Sub Plan
 - 3.4.4. Wallumbilla/Yuleba Disaster Management Sub Plan
 - 3.5. Public Engagement, Information & Warnings Sub Plan
 - 3.6. Evacuation Sub Plan
 - 3.7. Evacuation Centre's & Public Welfare Sub Plan
 - 3.7.1. Animal Disaster Management Sub Plan
 - 3.8. Logistics, Resources & Waste Sub Plan
 - 3.9. Resupply Sub Plan
 - 3.10. Recovery Sub Plan
 - 3.11. Emergency Animal Disease Sub Plan
 - 3.12. Pandemic Sub Plan

The Warrego Area Fire Management Group has been adopted by the LDMG and therefore the Warrego Area Fire Management Group Primary Plan and the Maranoa Appendix form part of the documentation structure.

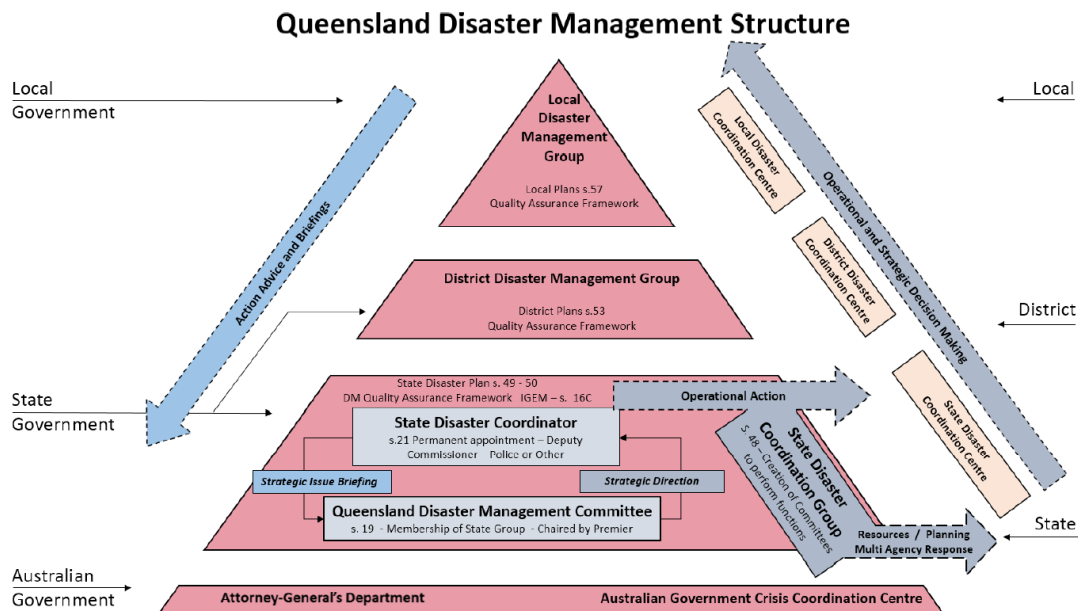
In addition, Maranoa Regional Council has entered into Memorandums of Understanding for support with GIVIT, Red Cross and Salvation Army. It is working towards a Memorandum of Understanding with Volunteering Queensland.

Business Continuity Planning is a vital part of any disaster management structure and as such Council and other agencies have developed or are aware they need to develop appropriate planning.



5 The Disaster Management System in Queensland

5.1 Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements



5.2 Objectives

The objective of the Maranoa Regional Council LDMP 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 local government area including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster
- Compliance with the Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework; the State Disaster Management Plan; the Local Disaster Management Guidelines; and any other Guidelines relevant to local level disaster management and disaster operations
- The development, implementation and monitoring of priorities for disaster management for the local government area

The all-encompassing objective of applying a disaster management framework is to ensure the safety of the region. Individual objectives to support the aforementioned are:

- Prevention
 - Increase adherence to and introduction of systems and regulations that reduce disaster risks
 - Investigate and implement (where appropriate) strategies/initiatives to eliminate or reduce the impact of the effects of hazards on the community through the use of the Emergency Risk Management process

- Preparedness
 - Increase community safety through public awareness, information and education
 - Encourage an all agencies, all hazards ethos through the workings of the Local Disaster Management Group
 - Identify resources to maximise response
 - Develop contingency plans to address response and recovery issues
 - Establish and maintain working relationships with other agencies to increase disaster management capability
- Response
 - Efficiently and effectively co-ordinate the response to an event in conjunction with other emergency response agencies (commitment to an all-agencies approach)
 - Minimise the impact on the community from a disaster event
- Recovery
 - Adequately provide welfare post event
 - Ensure the recovery priorities of the community are met in collaboration with other member agencies of the Maranoa Regional Council Recovery and Resilience Taskforces, Queensland Reconstruction Authority and the State Recovery Coordinator
 - Recovery should include lessons learnt and the focus on resilience building for the Maranoa Regional Council

5.3 Strategic Policy Statement

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Maranoa Region are consistent with the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement. This is achieved by:

- Ensuring a comprehensive, all hazards, all agency approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
- Supporting the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations
- Aligning disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms
- Promoting a transparent, systematic and consistent approach to disaster risk assessment and management, based on the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines
- Recognising the commitment of stakeholders and the need for collaboration across all levels of government, community, industry, commerce, government owned corporations, private and volunteer organisations, and local communities in all aspects of disaster management
- Emphasising building and maintaining sincere relationships, trust, teamwork, consultative decision-making and shared responsibilities among stakeholders
- Promoting community resilience and economic sustainability through disaster risk reduction

https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0022/337234/2016-Strategic-Policy-Statement.pdf

5.4 Review and Renew Plan

This plan is to be reviewed at least once annually as per section 59 of the Act. The review is to examine the effectiveness of the plan based on activation, exercise or recommendations from interested parties. Reviews are to be conducted by the District Disaster Management Group (DDMG), IGEM and LDMG.

When a review identifies a need to amend the plan such amendments are to be developed by the LDMG and submitted to the Maranoa Regional Council for adoption as soon as possible after the need for amendment has been identified.

The Maranoa Regional Council LDMG, Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) is to ensure that the contact lists in this plan, sub-plans, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are checked for accuracy and updated appropriately each six months.

5.5 Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM)

The role of Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) was first established in 2013 following a review of police and community safety. The IGEM role was formalised as a statutory position in 2014. The functions of the IGEM and the Office of the IGEM are prescribed in part 1A of the Act.

The vision of IGEM is to be a catalyst for excellence in emergency management so as to enable confidence in Queensland's emergency management arrangements. 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. This framework will 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.

Key accountabilities for the Office of the IGEM are:

- Reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of disaster management arrangements within Queensland
- Reviewing and assessing cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State, including whether disaster management systems and procedures employed by those entities are compatible and consistent
- Establishing standards for disaster management, reviewing and assessing performance against these standards and regularly reviewing the standards
- Monitoring compliance by Queensland government departments with their disaster management responsibilities
- Identifying and improving disaster and emergency management capabilities, including volunteer capabilities and opportunities for cooperative partnerships
- Reporting to and advising the Minister of Police and Emergency Services about issues relating to these functions

5.6 Emergency Management Assurance Framework

The Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF) is a commitment by Queensland's disaster management stakeholders to position Queensland as the most disaster resilient State in Australia.

The framework supports accountability and builds 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, the first of its kind in Queensland, promotes an end-to-end approach to the continual improvement of disaster management effectiveness and will enable a statement of confidence in Queensland's disaster management arrangements. Developed in collaboration with disaster management practitioners, the framework provides a standard that can be applied by all Queensland disaster management stakeholders to ensure their legislative responsibilities are met and that disaster management programs are effective, aligned with good practice, encourage the best use of resources and meet the needs of Queensland communities.

5.7 Queensland Reconstruction Authority

In response to the disaster events, the Queensland Government established the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) under the Queensland Reconstruction Act 2011. The QRA's role was later expanded to include the administration of prior and subsequent events and it was made a permanent part of the Queensland Government in June 2015. The QRA's vision is to build a more disaster-resilient Queensland.

The QRA manages and coordinates the Government's program of infrastructure reconstruction within disaster-affected communities. The QRA focuses on working with state and local government partners to deliver value for money and best practice expenditure and acquittal of public reconstruction funds. The QRA is also the lead agency responsible for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy.

<http://qldreconstruction.org.au/>

5.8 Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABC Australian Broadcasting Corporation

AIIMS Australian Inter-service Incident Management System

AHD Australian Height Datum

ARI Average Recurrence Interval

BoM Bureau of Meteorology

CALD Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Community Organisations

CEO Chief Executive Officer of Maranoa Regional Council

DACC Defence Aid to Civil Community

DDC District Disaster Co-ordinator

DDMG District Disaster Management Group

DDMP District Disaster Management Plan

DM Disaster Management

DMG Disaster Management Group

DR Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development

DTATSIPCA Department of Women, Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism

DCHDE Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety

DES Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

DTMR Department Transport and Main Roads

EMA Emergency Management Australia

HAT Highest Astronomical Tide

ICC Incident Co-ordination Centre

IGEM Inspector General Emergency Management

IMT Incident Management Team

GIS Geographical Information System

Guardian Incident Management System for the co-ordination of an event at Maranoa Regional Council

LDC Local Disaster Co-ordinator

LDCC Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre

LDMG Local Disaster Management Group

LDMP Local Disaster Management Plan

LECC Local Emergency Coordination Committee

MRC Maranoa Regional Council

MSQ Maritime Safety Queensland

NDRRA Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements

NEMA National Emergency Management Australia

PPRR Preparation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery

PSPA Public Safety Preservation Act 1986

QAS Queensland Ambulance Service

QDMA Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

QDMC Queensland Disaster Management Committee

QFD Queensland Fire Department

QPS Queensland Police Service

DAF Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

QPWS Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

QR Queensland Rail

QRA Queensland Reconstruction Authority

RFSQ Rural Fire Service Queensland

RSPCA Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

SDCC State Disaster Coordination Centre

SDMP State Disaster Management Plan

SDRA State Disaster Relief Arrangements

SES State Emergency Service

SEWS Standard Emergency Warning System

SOP Standard Operating Procedure

The Act Disaster Management Act 2003

The Regulation Disaster Management
Regulation 2014

5.9 Definitions and Glossary of Terms

AHD

The Australian Height Datum is a geodetic datum for altitude measurement in Australia.

All Hazards Approach

The all hazards approach concerns arrangements for managing the variety of possible effects of risks and emergencies. This concept is useful to the extent that a large range of risks can cause similar problems and such measures as warning; evacuation; medical services and community recovery will be required during and following emergencies.

(Source EMA, 2009)

All Agencies Approach

All agencies should be involved to some extent in emergency management. The context of emergency management for specific agencies varies and may include:

- (a) ensuring the continuity of their business or service
- (b) protecting their own interests and personnel
- (c) protecting the community and environment from risks arising from the activities of the organisation
- (d) protecting the community and environment from credible risks. (Source EMA, 2009)

Community

A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function.

(Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Consequence

The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage, or gain.

(Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Co-ordination

Co-ordination refers to the bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment etc.) in accordance with priorities set by Disaster Management Groups. Co-ordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.

(State Disaster Management Plan –

https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/528448/Interim-SDMP-202425-v-2.pdf)

Co-ordination Centre

A centre established as a centre of communication and co-ordination during disaster operations.

Council

In this plan Council means the Maranoa Regional Council.

Declaration of Disaster Situation

A District Disaster Co-ordinator for a Disaster District may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a Disaster Situation for the District or part of it, if satisfied of a number of conditions as set out in Part 4 – section 64 Declaration - Provisions for Declaration of a Disaster Situation. (Disaster Management Act 2003)

Disaster

A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant co-ordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.

(s13(1) Disaster Management Act 2003)

Disaster Management

Arrangements to manage the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

(s14 Disaster Management Act 2003).

Disaster Management Act 2003

Queensland Government legislation to provide for matters relating to disaster management in the State, and for other purposes.

Disaster Management (DM) Portal

The Queensland Disaster Management Portal provides a mechanism to allow the sharing of information on disaster management and is an information service for the disaster management community.

Disaster Management Regulation 2014

Enhance the efficiency of disaster management governance by allowing membership, meeting requirements and appointments of chairpersons of these groups to be described by regulation known as the Disaster Management Regulation 2014 (Regulation).

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.

(Disaster Management Act 2003, S15)

Disaster Response Capability (Local Government)

The ability to use Local Government resources, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, within the capacity of the Local Government an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area. (s80(2) Disaster Management Act 2003)

District Disaster - (DDC)

The role of the District Disaster Co-ordinator, in addition to other duties, is the responsibility for co-ordinating support in the Disaster District for the DMG. The role of the DDC is specified in s26 Disaster Management Act 2003.

Emergency Management Assurance Framework

Developed by the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management in accordance with section 16C Disaster Management Act 2003 to provide the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities disaster management programs. It also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland's disaster management arrangements.

Emergency Situation

Under section 5 Public Safety Preservation Act, if at any time a commissioned officer of the Queensland Police Service (the emergency commander) is satisfied on reasonable grounds that an emergency situation has arisen or is likely to arise, the commissioned officer may declare that an emergency situation exists in respect of an area specified by the commissioned officer.

Event

An event means any of the following:

- a) A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening;
- b) Bushfire, an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak;
- c) An infestation, plague, or epidemic;
- d) An attack against the State; or
- e) Another event similar to the above events.

An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions (s16 (1) and (2) Disaster Management Act 2003).

Flooding

Flash flood - Flash floods occur when soil absorption, runoff or drainage cannot adequately disperse intense rainfall. The most frequent cause of flash flooding is from slow-moving thunderstorms. These systems can deposit extraordinary amounts of water over a small area in a very short time. Flash floods are extremely dangerous weather events as water in creeks, drains and natural watercourses can rise very rapidly.

Local flooding - an intense burst of rainfall over a short period of time may cause excessive run-off that builds up in a relatively small area and causes localised flooding. Inundation is expected to last only for a limited period of time, around one to two hours.

Regional flooding - continuous heavy rainfall across a number of large catchments within the region's flood plains. It may take between one and two days for these floodwaters to subside.

Riverine flooding - similar to regional flooding but on a larger scale.

Hazard

A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss. (Emergency Management Australia 2004)

Incident

Day to day occurrences, being an emergency or sudden event accidentally or deliberately caused which requires a response from one or more emergency response agencies by itself or in cooperation with other response agencies.

Incident Co-ordination Centre / Field Co-ordination centre

Location or room from which response operations are managed for emergency incidents or situations.

Mitigation

Measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Natural Disaster Relief & Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA)

NDRRA provide a cost sharing formula between the State and Commonwealth Governments as well as a package of pre-agreed relief and recovery measures that may be activated by the Queensland Government on a needs basis.

NDRRA Activation

The QRA is responsible for administering Counter Disaster Operations and Restoration of essential public assets. Relief measures which can be applied for by Local Government Authorities and State Government agencies.

Planning

Development of systems for co-ordinating disaster response and establishing priorities, duties, roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including actual state of preparedness.

Preparedness

Measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources, and services are capable of coping with the effects. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).

Prevention

Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Public Safety Preservation Act 1986

An Act to provide protection for members of the public in terrorist, chemical, biological, radiological or other emergencies that create or may create danger of death, injury or distress to any person, loss of or damage to any property or pollution of the environment and for related purposes.

Reconstruction

Actions taken to re-establish a community after a period of rehabilitation subsequent to a disaster. Actions would include construction of permanent housing, restoration of all services, and complete resumption of the pre-disaster state. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Recovery

The co-ordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic, and physical wellbeing. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Rehabilitation

The operations and decisions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring a stricken community to its former living conditions, whilst encouraging and facilitating the necessary adjustments to the changes caused by the disaster.

(Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Relief

The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. It includes the establishment, management and provision of services to emergency relief centres. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Residual Risk

The level of risk remaining after implementation of a risk treatment. (AS/NZS 4360:2004)

Resilience

A measure of how quickly a system recovers from failures. (EMA Thesaurus accessed August 2009)

Response

Measures taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Resources

Includes people, personnel or staffing, food, any animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment, construction equipment, or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.

Risk

The chance of something happening that may have an impact on the safety and wellbeing of your community. It includes risk as an opportunity as well as a threat and is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood. (Adapted from AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009)

Risk Identification

The process of identifying what can happen, why, and how. (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998)

Risk Management

The culture, processes, and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects. (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009)

Risk Reduction

Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk. (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009)

Risk Treatment

Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk. (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009)

Serious Disruption

Serious disruption means:

- (a) Loss of human life, or injury or illness
- (b) Widespread or severe property loss or damage
- (c) Widespread or severe damage to the environment

(s13 (2) Disaster Management Act 2003)

State Disaster Relief Arrangements

The SDRA is an all hazards relief program that is 100% State funded and covers natural and non-natural disaster

Vulnerability

Degree of loss which could result from a potentially damaging phenomenon, or the extent to which a country, area, community, or structure risks being damaged by a disaster. The susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards.

5.10 Role of Local Government

The Disaster Management Act 2003 details a range of functions and responsibilities for local government to ensure that it meets its statutory obligations. Section 80 of the Act requires local government to undertake the following functions:

- To ensure it has a disaster response capability
- To approve its local disaster management plan prepared under part 3 of the Act
- To ensure information about an event or a disaster in its area is promptly given to the district disaster co-ordinator for the district in which its area is situated
- To perform other functions given to the local government under the Act

In addition to these functions; section 29 of the Act specifies that local government must establish a LDMG for the local government's area.

5.10.1 Planning Scheme and Policies

The Maranoa Planning Scheme plans for safety and resilience to flooding by ensuring that development is appropriately designed and located taking into account the hazards that are created by flooding.

Emergency services are recognised as a major source of support and rescue during a natural hazard. The planning scheme supports the role of the members of emergency services in our community and takes a precautionary approach to risk in order to protect people and property, and emergency services personnel.

Areas subject to natural hazards are identified within the planning scheme mapping. In terms of flooding, the mapping identifies sites that are susceptible and categorises the level of hazard they are subjected to in the *Defined flood event*.

The planning scheme ensures that development is appropriately located to minimise personal, bodily and economic risk inherent for particular development as well as the general community.

Development involving increased densities and development yields (such as additional dwelling units and the creation of new allotments) within the defined inundation areas that are categorised as being susceptible to Medium, High and Extreme flood hazard, **are not supported**. Development in these areas is limited to:

- flood proofed *Recreation activities*;
- rural activities for *Animal husbandry, Cropping, and Permanent plantation*;
- flood proofed local *Utility installations*;
- conservation and natural area management; and
- replacement of existing lawful development, including *Accommodation activities* where habitable rooms are elevated above the *Defined flood level*.

Where development is proposed to occur in areas identified as being subject to Low flood hazard on the Flood hazard overlay maps, it must be demonstrated that it:

- minimises risk to life and property;
- elevates habitable rooms for all *Accommodation activities* above the *Defined flood level*; and
- elevates the minimum floor level for all buildings housing uses other than *Accommodation activities* above the *Defined flood level*.

Any development approved in the flood hazard area is required to ensure water flow paths are not restricted and no property is adversely affected by diverted flood waters. Where development in an area subject to flooding involves building work, the standards, materials and techniques are prescribed to the extent these matters are not otherwise addressed in the relevant assessment provisions of the *Building Act 1975*.

6 Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group

6.1 Establishment

The Maranoa Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group is established in accordance with s29 of the Act.

“A local government must establish a Local Disaster Management Group (local group) for the local government’s area”.

6.2 Functions of the LDMG

Section 30 of the Act, prescribes a range of functions to be performed by the local group. These **functions are:**

- (a) To ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group’s strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State.
- (b) To develop effective disaster management practises, and regularly review and assess the disaster management plan.
- (c) To help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan.
- (d) To identify concerns, and provide advice to the relevant district group about support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area.
- (e) To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
- (f) To manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group.
- (g) To provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations.
- (h) To identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area.
- (i) To establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district, for use when a disaster happens.
- (j) To ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group.
- (k) To perform other functions given to the group under this Act.
- (l) To perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (k).

Any other agency or organisation may be requested to assist the Maranoa Regional Local Disaster Management Group in relation to impact from a specific hazard.

6.3 Membership of Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group

Section 33 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* states a local group consists of the persons prescribed by regulation to be members of the group. Members of the LDMG have been appointed by the MRC in accordance with s9 of the *Disaster Management Regulation 2014 (the Regulation)*.

In appointing people to the Local Group, Maranoa Regional Council has sought to select representatives from those agencies and organisations representing Maranoa Region who:

- Have a key role in responding to disaster or emergency situations
- Have the qualifications and experience required
- Manage key assets
- Provide essential community services
- Be able to provide deputies and liaison officers to ensure succession planning

Membership of the Group will be reviewed annually by the LDC in consultation with the Chair of the Group. The Chief Executive of the Department and the Roma District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) will be advised of the membership of the Group as per the requirements of s37 of the Act.

In addition to its members, the Local Group may seek the assistance of individuals or organisations as circumstances require. These persons sit as advisors to the group. They will receive copies of the agendas and minutes and can attend and participate in meetings and discussions as required. They however do not have voting rights on decisions.

6.4 Chair and Deputy Chair

Under s34 of the Act and s10 of the Regulation the MRC appoints a councillor of the MRC as chair of the LDMG. Council has appointed Cr Wendy Taylor, who is the Mayor of the MRC as the chair of the LDMG.

Under the same legislation Council also has to appoint a deputy chair and has appointed Cr Cameron O’Neil as the Deputy Chair of the LDMG.

6.5 Functions of Chair of Local Group

Section 34A of the Act identifies that the chairperson of a local group has the following functions—

- a) To manage and co-ordinate the business of the group;
- b) To ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions;
- c) To report regularly to the relevant district group, and the chief executive of the department, about the performance by the local group and its functions.

6.6 Local Disaster Co-ordinator

Under Section 35 of the Act the Chairperson of the LDMG, after consultation with the Commissioner of Police will appoint an employee of the Council as the LDC of the Local Group.

The LDC is supported by the Deputy Local Disaster Co-ordinator. The Chairperson has appointed the Deputy Director Strategic Road Management as the Local Disaster Co-ordinator and the Chief Executive Officer as the Deputy Local Disaster Co-ordinator.

Section 143(8) states that the LDC may delegate the co-ordinator’s functions under s36 to an appropriately qualified person.

Section 143(9) notes appropriately qualified includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

6.7 Functions of Local Disaster Co-ordinator

Section 36 of the Act states that the LDC has the following functions:

- a) To co-ordinate disaster operations for the local group;
- b) To report regularly to the local group about disaster operations;
- c) To ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented.

6.8 Members of the Local Group

In undertaking their normal LDMG responsibilities, members should ensure they:

- Attend LDMG activities with a full knowledge of their agency resources and services and the expectations of their agency
- Are available and appropriately briefed to actively participate in LDMG activities to ensure that plans, projects and operations use the full potential of their agency or function, while recognising any limitations
- Are appropriately positioned within their agency to be able to commit agency resources to LDMG normal business activities
- Have a deputy who is appropriately trained to take on their responsibilities should they be unavailable, or, to provide additional support during extended operations
- Members must be nominated by their agency on the LDMG Membership Appointment Form
- Contribute to Disaster Management Planning and reviews of Local Disaster Management Plan, Sub Plans and SOPs
- Understand the LDMG is made of agencies that share the responsibility
- Members of the LDMG are to ensure succession planning and nominate a deputy and liaison officer
- Contribute to the community engagement and operational plan of the LDMG

LDMG Group members should maintain a state of readiness for activations by:

- Maintaining current contact registers for LDMG members
- Maintaining copies of the LDMP and supporting documentation, as appropriate
- Ensuring resources are available to participate in disaster operations; i.e. access to a laptop, information management templates, operational checklists, telecommunications and human resource provisions
- Being appropriately positioned within each agency to be able to commit agency resources to LDMG operational activities
- Participating in disaster management exercises and training opportunities

In order to be effective during operations, LDMG member administration and activation processes should include:

- Immediately informing their agency of the LDMG's activation and reinforcing their role as the designated single point of contact between the LDCC and their agency
- Maintaining a close liaison with all members of the LDMG including participating in briefings/meetings of the LDMG and operating from the LDCC as required
- When possible, assessing the likelihood of extended operations and the possible need to implement LDMG member relief arrangements
- Ensuring appropriate agency specific disaster cost management arrangements are established quickly and utilised effectively, including the collation of financial documentation to ensure costs are captured for reimbursement, where eligible

All members must have undertaken the required training as identified in the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.

Member Agency / Position	Agency / Position Title	C/A
Chairperson	Mayor Maranoa Regional Council	Core
Deputy Chairperson	Nominated elected Councillor (MRC)	Core
Deputy Chairperson	Nominated elected Councillor (MRC)	N/A
LECC Representative	Nominated elected Councillor (MRC)	Core
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)	Deputy Director/Strategic Road Management	Core
Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Chief Executive Officer	Core
Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Nominated Council Officer	Core
Local Recovery Coordinator	Nominated Council Officer	Core
Queensland Police Service	Officer in Charge QPS Roma/Nominated Officer	Core
Queensland Fire Department	Fire & Rescue - Inspector - Roma	Core
State Emergency Services	SES Local Controller - Roma	Core
Queensland Ambulance Service	Officer in Charge QAS Roma	Core
Salvation Army Emergency Services	Representative	Advisor
Queensland National Parks	Senior Ranger	Advisor
Volunteering Queensland	Representative	Advisor
Santos	Representative	Advisor
Telstra	Representative Telstra - Roma	Advisor
Chair Bendemere LECC	Councillor MRC	Advisor
Coordinator Bendemere LECC	Local Area Director Bendemere (MRC)	Advisor
Chair Booringa LECC	Councillor MRC	Advisor
Coordinator Booringa LECC	Local Area Director Booringa (MRC)	Advisor
Chair Bungil LECC	Councillor MRC	Advisor
Coordinator Bungil LECC	Local Area Director Bungil (MRC)	Advisor
Chair Warroo LECC	Councillor MRC	Advisor
Coordinator Warroo LECC	Local Area Director Warroo (MRC)	Advisor

Member Agency / Position	Agency / Position Title	C/A
Disaster Management Officer	Disaster Management Officer (MRC)	Advisor
State Emergency Services	SES - Area Controller - Roma Area	Advisor
Department of Transport and Main Roads	Representative	Advisor
Ergon Energy	Representative Ergon - Roma	Advisor
Red Cross	Representative	Advisor
Department of Education	Representative	Advisor
Queensland Fire Department	Rural Fire Service - Inspector - Roma	Advisor
QPS – Disaster Management	Emergency Management Coordinator – SW Region (Roma)	Advisor
RPQ Levee Bank	Nominated Council Officer	Advisor
Information Technology	Information Technology Officer (MRC)	Advisor
Communications	Media Liaison Officer (MRC)	Advisor
Department of Agriculture & Fisheries	Representative	Advisor
Queensland Health	Director of Nursing Roma	Advisor
Queensland Police Service - Disaster Management	District Disaster Management Group – Executive Officer	Advisor
GIVIT	Queensland Manager	Advisor
Aged Care Services Representative	Representative	Advisor
Deputy Local Recovery Coordinator	Nominated Council Officer	Advisor
Department of Housing & Public Works	District Manager	Advisor
Agforce Qld	Representative	Advisor
Blue Care	Multi Service Manager	Advisor
ABC Radio Emergency Broadcasting	Chief of Staff ABC Southern Queensland	Advisor
Queensland Health	Director of Nursing	Advisor
Origin Energy	Representative	Advisor

Advisors from other agencies may be appointed at any time by the LDMG to assist with advice and support.

6.9 Deputy Members of the Local Group

Members of the LDMG are to identify a Deputy who is able to attend local group meetings or take on the duties of the member in their absence or unavailability. A person who is a deputy member should have the necessary expertise and experience to fulfil the role of member of the local group if required.

Deputy Members must be nominated by their agency on the Authorisation to Appoint a Deputy Form. Section 14 of the Regulation identifies that:

- a) A member of a disaster management group may, with the approval of the chairperson of the group, appoint by signed notice another person as the person's deputy.
- b) The deputy may attend a group meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under the Act at the meeting.
- c) A deputy attending a group meeting is to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for the meeting.

The Maranoa LDMG has recognised that all members have agreed roles and responsibilities. Membership of the group shall mean and include any person acting in the capacity of an appointed member.

6.10 Notice about membership of Local Group

In accordance with Section 37 the Chairperson is to provide the Chief Executive Officer and the Chairperson for the Roma DDMG an updated membership list with contact details in accordance with Section 37 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 at least once a year, preferably every six months. Such updates must identify the nominated Local Disaster Coordinator in accordance with Section 35 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

This written notice will be forwarded at the completion of the first Maranoa Regional LDMG meeting each year.

6.11 LDMG Executive

The LDMG Executive comprises the Chairperson, Local Disaster Coordinator and the Local Recovery Coordinator with each position having specific legislated functions under the Act.

6.12 Sub Committees

Sub committees are responsible for assisting the LDMG to discharge its responsibilities, especially with regard to the preparation or implementation of specific plans. The Chairs of the Sub Committees are advisory members of the LDMG (unless previously identified as a core member) and are required to submit updates of their planning and activities to the LDMG during meetings. The process of the specific threat and/or tasking can be planned for ahead of the season, limiting the potential for disruptions in the decision making process and to allow for community awareness around the plans to be implemented.

Currently the Maranoa LDMG has the following sub committees:

- Local Emergency Coordination Committee
 - Bungil (Injune)
 - Warroo (Surat)
 - Booringa (Mitchell)
 - Bendemere (Yuleba/Wallumbilla)
- Evacuation Sub Committee

- Evacuation Centre Management Sub Committee
- Recovery Sub Committee including:
 - Economic Committee
 - Environment Committee
 - Infrastructure Committee
 - Community Development Committee
- Warrego Area Fire Management Group

Details on each of these sub committees can be found in the appropriate Sub Plans.

6.13 Membership of District Disaster Management Group.

The Disaster Management Act requires that a Local Government appoint a person as a member of the District Disaster Management Group. In accordance with section 24(6) of the Disaster Management Act, the Local Government must as soon as practicable after making such appointment, inform the Executive Officer of the State Group and the District Disaster Coordinator of the District Group, of the appointment.

In order for the District Disaster Coordinator to be appraised of current information, the appointee should provide progress reports at the District Disaster Management Group meetings.

Maranoa Regional Council recognises Mayor Wendy Taylor as a member of the District Disaster Management Group and Local Disaster Coordinator Cameron Hoffmann as Deputy.

7 Roles and Responsibilities

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

This list is not exhaustive; it focuses on the roles and responsibilities. Importantly, this list aims to ensure, from a whole-of-government perspective, that all accountabilities of the State government with respect to disaster management have been addressed.

Note: Roles and Responsibilities are to be regarded as indicative only

Agency	Roles & Responsibilities
Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functions as allocated to the group under s30 of the Act; • development of comprehensive local disaster management planning strategies; • the development and maintenance of disaster management plans and sub plans; • design and maintenance of a public education/awareness program, which is delivered through member agency resources; • co-ordination of support to response agencies; • reconnaissance and impact assessment; • provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster events; • recommended areas/locations to be considered for authorised evacuation; • public advice regarding voluntary evacuation; • identification, resourcing, staffing, management and operation of evacuation centres; • provision of locally based community support services; and • design, maintenance and operation of the LDCC, including the training of sufficient personnel to operate the centre.
Maranoa Regional Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management, support, policy advice and co-ordination of the business of the Maranoa LDMG and its subgroups; • ensure it has a disaster response capability; • approve its Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP); • ensure information about an event or a disaster in its area is promptly given to the District Disaster Co-ordinator (DDC); • provide Council resources necessary to meet statutory obligations; • manage damage assessment on behalf of the LDMG; • provide and manage resources to support evacuation centres; • ensure business continuity of all Council services during and following event; • support the SES in partnership with QFD; • identification, development, maintenance and operation of a LDCC at a primary location and maintenance of alternative locations; • identification and delivery of training and staffing required to operate the LDCC; • co-ordination of disaster operations by the Local Disaster Co-ordinator(LDC) through the LDCC for the Maranoa LDMG, ensuring that strategic decisions of the Local Group are implemented; • co-ordination of immediate community support and recovery needs in conjunction with DCCSDS, including the management and operation of evacuation or temporary relocation centres;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster; • issue of public information or warning about disaster situations in accordance with LDMP; • provide advice and support to the DDC; • development and maintenance of prevention and mitigation strategies such as Land Use Planning and Capital Works programs; • development and maintenance of a co-ordinated disaster response capability; • maintenance of Council essential services to the community including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ animal control; ○ civic leadership; ○ community contact and information provision; ○ disaster and Emergency Management; ○ environmental protection; ○ maintenance (including debris clearance) of local roads and bridges; and ○ public health.
Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary agency for counter-terrorism; • provide management at district level within the Queensland Disaster Management Framework (QDMF); • evacuation co-ordination; • responsible for the Evacuation Sub Plan; • manage the register of evacuated persons in association with the Australian Red Cross; • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required; • provide liaison officers to the LDCC; • assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster; • preservation of peace and good order; • investigation of criminal activities; • undertake coronial investigations; • prevention of crime; • crowd control/public safety; • traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks in consultation with other agencies; • co-ordination of search and rescue; • security of evacuated areas/premises; • issue of “mandatory” evacuation orders; • traffic incidents; • control of incident/impact site/s; • co-ordinate rescue of trapped/stranded persons; • security of specific areas; • control of disaster victim identification and emergency mortuary facilities where required; • tracing of persons; • augmenting emergency communication; • stock control movement; • assistance, on request, with stock and infected material tracing; • assistance with stock destruction;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass incident response unit; • special emergency response team; • negotiators; • public safety response team; • explosive ordinance response team; • dog squad; • state crime operations command; • security intelligence branch; and • co-ordinate and control search operations. <p>QPS - Emergency Management Coordinator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required; • provide liaison officers to the LDCC; • assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster; • development and maintenance of LDCC plans and capacity which is able to be activated for events where QPS is the lead agency including training in AIIMS and staffing with sufficient trained personnel to operate the centre; • review, assess and report on the effectiveness of disaster management by the State at all levels, including local plans; • provision of emergency management officers of co-ordination, policy and operational advice, at all levels of the State’s disaster management system, including at the local group; • co-ordination of State and Federal assistance for disaster management and operations; • facilitation of a comprehensive (prevention/preparedness/response/recovery) - all hazards - all agencies approach to disaster management; • perform the following roles and responsibilities in support of disaster operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ operation and maintenance of the State Disaster Co-ordination Centre (SDCC) ○ manage resupply operations ○ co-ordinate and manage the deployment of SES across the State ○ support the deployment of Queensland Corrective Services resources • provision of public information during disaster and emergency situations.
<p>Queensland Fire Department</p>	<p>Fire & Rescue & Rural Fire Service Qld</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary agency for bushfire; • primary agency for chemical/hazardous materials related incidents; • assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster; • fire control and prevention; • specialist urban search and rescue; • specialist rescue – Confined Space, High Angle and Swift Water Rescue; • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required; • provide liaison officers to the LDCC; • provide impact assessment and intelligence gathering capabilities; • provide logistical and communication support to disasters within capabilities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of advice and communication with the LDC and DDC about the operations of the Incident Command Centre (ICC) and Regional Operations Centre (ROC); • request and provide assistance through the LDCC as required during disaster operations; • rapid damage assessment capabilities; • management of hazardous material situations; • provision of expert advisory services on chemicals and hazardous materials through the Scientific Unit; • development of fire prevention and mitigation strategies and response plans; • provide control, management and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation); • safety of persons in relation to fire prevention, suppression, response and recovery operations; • advice and directions on public safety/evacuation from fire danger zones; • assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster e.g. Public education and awareness programs; • provide rescue capability for persons trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in a confined space; • provide rescue of person/s isolated or entrapped in swift water/flood water events; • assist in pumping out and clean-up of flooded buildings; and • provide mass and technical decontamination capabilities under State Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster Response.
State Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide management systems for SES volunteers; • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required; • provide liaison officers to the LDCC; • assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster; • search operations for missing persons (QPS to co-ordinate); • provision of emergency lighting; • flood boat operations – search and rescue (QPS to co-ordinate); • tarping damaged roofs; • sandbagging; • chainsaw operations (cutting and removing fallen trees or trees at risk of falling); • support to agencies/services as required; • assistance in community information services; • augment emergency communication; • assistance in traffic control; • perform activities to raise the profile of the SES
Queensland Ambulance Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required; • provide liaison officers to the LDCC; • collaborate with Queensland Clinical Co-ordination Centre in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations; • participate in search and rescue, evacuation and victim reception operations; • participate in health facility evacuations; • collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide disaster, urban search and rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics; • emergency pre-hospital patient care assessment, treatment and transportation of ill and/or injured persons, selection of triage and treatment areas; • co-ordination of all other volunteer first aid groups including QAS first responder groups; • the establishment of an on-site triage/treatment area, casualty clearing and vehicle marshalling areas; • assistance with the evacuations of persons with medical conditions (specialised medical transport including aero-medical transport); and • liaison with all other emergency services, local and state government and non-government agencies.
Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functional lead agency for health response; • primary agency for heatwave and pandemic influenza, biological and radiological incidents; • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required; • protect and promote health in accordance with Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011, Hospital and Health Boards Regulation 2023, Health and Public Health Act 2005 and other relevant legislation and regulations; • Queensland Health provides a whole-of-health emergency incident management and counter disaster response capability to prevent, respond to, and recover from a State declared emergency or disaster event; • hospital and health services provide co-ordinated multidisciplinary support for disaster response and recovery including specialist health services and specialist health knowledge representation; • provide State representation at the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee; • provide clinical and State wide and forensic services support for disaster and response recovery; • promote optimal patient outcomes; • provide appropriate on-site medical and health support; • clinically co-ordinate aeromedical transport throughout the State. In a disaster situation provide staff to the Emergency Helicopter Tasking Cell; and • provide health emergency incident information for media communications.
Department of Housing and Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functional lead agency for Building and Engineering Services; • maintain contact registers for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ professional service providers e.g. engineers (geotechnical, structural, civil) heritage architects, other professional officers and consultants; ○ specialist building contractors; service providers; and suppliers; and ○ building services and trade personnel to support regional based disaster response or recovery operations; • co-ordinate structural assistance grant assessments (excluding caravans and vessels) on behalf of DCCSDS; • provide temporary accommodation solutions and services for impacted members of a community – non-social housing clients and/or response/recovery teams; • co-ordinate temporary office type accommodation for use by State government agencies and departments as forward command posts, recovery centres, local

	<p>disease control centres, storage facilities and ablution facilities, including connection of building services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • co-ordinate temporary leased accommodation for State government agencies and departments; • co-ordinate technical advice on the structural suitability of buildings for use as community evacuation centres, places of refuge or cyclone shelters; • other building and engineering services tasks requested by a DDCC or the SDCC within the scope of the Building and Engineering Services function; • co-ordinate emergency fleet vehicles; • functional lead agency of the Building Recovery Group; • the Building Recovery Group co-ordinates the efficient and effective information exchange, issue identification and resolution between government agencies, local government, building industry and insurance providers to ensure efficient and prioritised use of available resources in rebuilding dwellings following a disaster; and • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required.
Department of Transport and Main Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functional lead agency for transport systems; • functional lead agency of the Roads and Transport Recovery Group; • provide information and advice on the impact of disruptive events on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure as it affects the transport system; • enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure; • assist with the safe movement of people as a result of mass evacuation of a disaster affected community; • ensure the capability of logistics related industries are appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities; • advice to road users through 13 19 40 or visit qldtraffic.qld.gov.au/; and • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required.
Department of Communities, Child Safety & Disability Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functional lead agency for the Human and Social Recovery Group; • co-ordinate provision of human and social recovery services during recovery operations in partnership with Local, State, Federal and non-government agencies; • work with affected individuals and communities to support their own recovery activities; • maintain linkages with Local, State, Federal and non-government agencies and committees; • maintain a register of State government officers available to assist in human and social recovery when required; • administer relevant human and social recovery SDRA and NDRRA relief measures; • manage and direct offers of volunteering through Volunteering Queensland; • disaster relief assistance funding; and • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required.
Ergon Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance of electrical power supply; • advice in relation to electrical power; • restoration of power supply; • safety advice for consumers; • clearance of debris from power lines; • power isolation where necessary;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required; and • provide liaison officers to the LDCC.
Telstra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restoration of Telstra services; • advice regarding Telstra infrastructure damage; • provision of emergency telecommunication equipment; and • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required.
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • co-ordination of resources in exotic animal disease outbreaks; • detect source of infection; • slaughter and disposal of animals and infective agents; • evaluation and compensation; • control of movement of animals, animal products, vehicles; • disinfection/disinfestation; • public advice and information; • co-ordination of resupply of livestock feed during events; and • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required.
Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with the MOU with MRC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ management of evacuation centres; ○ registration of evacuees and displaced persons; ○ provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required.
Department of Environment, Tourism, Science & Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all issues within parks camping grounds/facilities (including certain off shore islands); and • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required.
Department of Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • liaison between agency and LDMG regarding school closures, available facilities if identified as needed for evacuation, recovery or sheltering options; and • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required.
Agforce QLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public advice and information; • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required
GIVIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage donated goods • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required
ABC Radio Emergency Broadcasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promulgate public information or warning about disaster situations in accordance with LDMP; • assist in messaging to the community in all phases of disaster management
Volunteering Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with the management of volunteers • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required
Salvation Army Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with the MOU with MRC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide catering services to assist Evacuation Centres and response personnel • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required
Aged Services Representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist with the identification of vulnerable community members • assist in Evacuation planning • assist in Recovery • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required
Blue Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist with the identification of vulnerable community members • assist in Evacuation planning

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist in Recovery • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required
Santos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required particularly in relation to locations of work camps • specialist advice regarding Santos specific events
Origin Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required particularly in relation to locations of work camps • specialist advice regarding Origin specific events
Maranoa Regional Council Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide specialist support to the LDMG regarding emergency management • assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster; • facilitation of a comprehensive (prevention/preparedness/response/recovery) - all hazards - all agencies approach to disaster management; • assist in disaster management training
Coordinator Booringa (Mitchell) LECC Coordinator Warroo (Surat) LECC Coordinator Bungil (Injune) LECC Coordinator Bendemere (Wallumbilla/ Yuleba) LECC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the Maranoa Local Disaster Management Plan; • Identifying, and providing advice to the Maranoa LDMG about, support services required by the LECC to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in their area; • 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; • Managing disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the Maranoa LDMG; • Providing reports and making recommendations to the Maranoa LDMG about matters relating to disaster operations; • Identifying and coordinating the use of, resources under direction from the LDMG that may be used for disaster operations in the area; • Establishing and reviewing communications systems in the group, in consultation and with the approval of the Maranoa LDMG; • Ensuring information about a disaster or major incident in the area is promptly given to the Maranoa LDMG. • Assist the Maranoa LDMG and the Maranoa Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) in recovery efforts in their local communities.
Chair Booringa (Mitchell) LECC Chair Warroo (Surat) LECC Chair Bungil (Injune) LECC Chair Bendemere (Wallumbilla/ Yuleba) LECC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage and co-ordinate the business of the group; • To ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions; • To report regularly to the relevant district group, and the chief executive of the department, about the performance by the local group and its functions.

8 LDMG Business and Meetings

In accordance with s38 of the Disaster Management Act 2003, the LDMG must conduct its business, including its meetings, in the way prescribed by regulation. Subject to this regulation a LDMG may conduct its business, including meetings, in the way it considers appropriate.

Section 12 of the Disaster Management Regulation 2014 (the Regulation) requires the LDMG to meet at least once in every six (6) months. The Maranoa LDMG has resolved to meet three (3) times per year.

8.1 Meeting Types

Ordinary Meeting – 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 Meeting – a special meeting convened by the Chairperson in response to an operational event. An event would generate its own meeting file for audit purposes. Meeting minutes, attendance sheets and resolution statements must be included in the event file.

8.2 Conduct of LDMG Meetings

Location: Ernest Brock Room, Maranoa Regional Council, Bungil Street Roma

Duration: typically, 2 to 3 hours (normal business)

Chaired by: Mayor Wendy Taylor, in her absence Deputy Chair Cr Cameron Hoffmann

A date claimer is sent via email to core, advisory and deputy LDMG members well ahead of the next meeting. If any members intend to propose an agenda item, they email the Secretariat who will confirm its inclusion in consultation with the LDC and Chair. The agenda is drafted and forwarded to the LDC and Chair for approval. It is forwarded with the previous meeting's minutes to LDMG members two weeks before the upcoming meeting.

Minutes of such meetings are maintained in accordance with the requirement of the Act. Copies of the minutes are available on request for members and advisors by contacting the Secretariat of the LDMG.

The email address of the Secretariat is ldmg@maranoa.qld.gov.au

8.3 Quorum

A quorum is required in order for meeting resolutions to be officiated. LDMG members are required to achieve quorum, which, in accordance with s13 of the Regulation, is equal to one-half of its members holding office plus one, or when one-half of its members is not a whole number, the next highest whole number. For example, if the LDMG comprises Ten (10) members, a meeting is deemed to have achieved quorum if six (6) LDMG members are present.

An attendance sheet is to be completed at the commencement of each LDMG meeting to record member attendance and ensure the meeting has a quorum. This attendance sheet also forms part of the meeting minutes.

If it is anticipated that a scheduled meeting will not achieve quorum, the Chairperson may:

- proceed with the meeting - allow members to participate remotely using technology (see member attendance at meetings below);
- proceed with the meeting - endorse any proposed resolutions via a flying minute (see section 'Flying minute');
- reschedule the meeting - preferred if there are proposed agenda items requiring discussion or endorsement;
- cancel the meeting – whilst not the preferred option, subject to legislative requirements regarding minimum annual meetings the Chairperson may cancel a meeting if the proposed agenda items can be held over until the next scheduled meeting; or
- if the meeting is cancelled or rescheduled, progress the business via a flying minute – this option allows progression of any urgent agenda items whilst not requiring a physical meeting of the LDMG.

8.4 Member attendance at meetings

LDMG's are encouraged under s17 of the Regulation to hold meetings, or allow members of the group to take part in its meetings, by using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. Accordingly, members may attend meetings via teleconference or video conference if appropriate. A member who takes part in a LDMG meeting via teleconference or video conference is taken to be present at the meeting and should be marked on the attendance sheet.

8.5 Member non-attendance at meetings

If a member continually does not attend LDMG meetings it is suggested that the LDMG Executive Team meet with the member to discuss the ongoing non-attendance at LDMG meetings. A formal record of LDMG member attendance should be maintained and this can be used to monitor member attendance across meetings.

A template to monitor progressive meeting attendance is available in Annexure F - Local Disaster Management Group Forms.

8.6 Deputy appointment

Section 14 of the Regulation allows a member of a disaster management group, with the approval of the Chairperson, to appoint by signed notice another person as their deputy. A template for a member of a LDMG to appoint a person as their deputy is available in Annexure F - Local Disaster Management Group Forms.

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

8.7 Flying Minute

Section 16 of the Disaster Management Regulation allows for resolutions to be made by the LDMG, even if not passed at a LDMG meeting, if the majority of members provide written agreement to the resolution and if notice of the resolution is given under procedures approved by the LDMG.

A flying minute may be used to progress business of an urgent nature in the instance where convening a meeting of the LDMG is not practicable.

Some guidelines for the use of flying minutes are:

- a flying minute should detail necessary background on the matters being raised and should clearly articulate recommendations for LDMG members' consideration;
- the flying minute should contain a section for members to complete and indicate whether they agree or disagree with the proposed resolution;
- a LDMG Briefing Paper on the issue should accompany the flying minute endorsement schedule, as it provides in-depth information on the matter which is being considered;
- a LDMG Agenda listing the item/s should also be attached;
- as flying minutes are only used for urgent business, they may be conducted via email; and
- proposed resolutions passed by members via a flying minute are to be included for ratification on the next ordinary LDMG meeting agenda.

Templates for LDMG flying minute, LDMG briefing paper and LDMG agenda are available in Annexure F – Local Disaster Management Group Forms.

As a way to expedite the flying minute process a statement to the effect that a non-response by a time/date is an acceptance of the proposed resolution may be included. If this process is to be used, then the correspondence is to clearly state this in bold and in the subject line of the email or at the top of the correspondence.

8.8 Reporting

8.8.1 Member Status Reports

Written member status reports on behalf of the member agency are used to update LDMG members on the status of the member agency's disaster management initiatives. This report aligns with the shared responsibility of the IGEM Assurance Framework and includes mitigation, planning and community awareness/education activities, capacity and capability development, projects, disaster management plans, operations and contact information. This information assists the LDMG evaluate the status of the disaster management and disaster operations for the local government area. Verbal member status reports would be provided at LDMG meetings by exception.

8.8.2 Meeting Minutes

It is a requirement under s18 of the Regulation that a disaster management group keep minutes of its meetings.

The LDMG meeting minutes should provide a summary of key discussion points and resolutions. It is important to remember that the minutes may be subject to public scrutiny under the Right to Information Act 2009.

It should be noted in the meeting minutes whether or not a quorum was established at the meeting. The meeting attendance sheet should then be attached to the back, as it forms part of the meeting minutes as an accurate account of who attended the meeting and whether the meeting had a quorum, thus making any resolutions or decisions valid.

An example of a LDMG meeting Minutes template which could be used for both ordinary and extraordinary meetings is available in Annexure F – Local Disaster Management Group Forms.

8.8.3 Resolutions

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

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

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

8.8.4 Actions Register

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

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

- review the current actions register (distributed with meeting papers);
- provide (where applicable) a status update advising of any actions undertaken with regard to the action;
- capture any actions as a result of discussion outcomes. An action register should be documented. Refer to examples below:
 - the LDMG decision in relation to <XYZ> is to <<insert the action required and the responsible position/person/s>>; and
 - the LDMG decision is that this matter will be dealt with out-of-session and the LDMG member/s <<XYZ>> will <<insert what the members are required to do>>. The outcome of this action will be reported back to the LDMG at the next meeting.

The action will remain active on the register until such time that it has been acquitted (e.g. all required actions have been undertaken), when completed it will be recorded as completed in the register.

An example of a LDMG Action Register is available in Annexure F – Local Disaster Management Group Forms.

8.8.5 Resolutions Register

For governance purposes, a register detailing each resolution passed by the LDMG including necessary details of actions undertaken to acquit the resolution should be kept. This provides an easy reference document and a historical record of past LDMG resolution statements.

An example of a LDMG Resolutions Register is available in Annexure F – Local Disaster Management Group Forms.

8.8.6 Correspondence Register

In order to assist with tracking of LDMG correspondence, both inwards and outwards, it is suggested that a LDMG Correspondence Register is kept. This allows for all members to be aware of any correspondence that concerns the LDMG, and will assist with the information flow and decision making of the LDMG.

8.8.7 Annual Reporting

LDMG's play an integral part in the disaster management of the State and it is important that they have input into the QDMC annual reporting process. LDMGs are required to complete a status report at the end of each financial year and provide the completed report to the relevant DDC. LDMGs may contact the QPS Emergency Management member in the group for advice and assistance in the completion of the status report.

The DDMG will compile the DDMG Annual Report by incorporating information provided in the LDMG status reports. The Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC) receives the DDMG Annual Reports at the end of July each year. The reports are then reviewed to ensure disaster management groups are meeting their legislative requirements and incorporated into the QDMC annual reporting process. The QDMC is required under s44 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 to prepare an annual report about disaster management in the State following each financial year.

QDMC Annual Reports are publicly available at <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au> and in Annexure F – Local Disaster Management Group Forms.

8.8.8 Records Maintenance

Records management is an activity targeting preservation of evidence of actions, decisions and important communications by creating, keeping and maintaining records of these actions, decisions and communications. Public records are protected by the Public Records Act 2023 and maybe subjected to public scrutiny under the Right to Information Act 2009.

A public record is a file providing evidence of actions, decisions, activities and functions of a disaster management group. This can include internal or external correspondence, for example letters, emails, memos, reports, minutes, agendas, complaints, contact with the community, other agencies etc. LDMGs must ensure that these records are complete, authentic, reliable, inviolate and usable.

The LDMG must comply with the legal, evidentiary and financial requirements (including lawful and accountable disposal of records) when managing LDMG records. The Queensland State Archives General Retention and Disposal Schedule for Administrative Records outlines the requirements for retaining documents in accordance with the Public Records Act 2002.

The schedule and further information for LDMGs, including managing records during disaster events, can be obtained at <https://www.qld.gov.au/recreation/arts/heritage/archives> in the section "Services to Government".

8.8.9 Letterhead

As LDMG business is conducted on behalf of the relevant local government or combined local governments, the relevant local government letterhead and logos should be used for all LDMG business.

The typical reporting requirements for the LDMG are:

- contact details and membership information;
- meeting minutes and their distribution to LDMG members;
- status Reports LDMG to DDMG;
- annual submission of membership of the LDMG to the DDMG; and
- maintenance of training and exercise registers.

The LDC is responsible for the administrative responsibilities of the LDMG.

9 Disaster Risk Assessment

9.1 Community Context

The Maranoa region is located approximately 500km west of Brisbane and covering an area of 58,705 km² and is serviced by a road network of 6,756 kms, a rail network which provides connections to Brisbane to Charleville. Air services provide connections to Brisbane. Our well serviced and maintained transport network system plays a pivotal role in our region's economy and transportation flows of both people and products.

The Carnarvon Development Highway and the Warrego Highway (identified as heavy transport corridors) dissect the Region, with alternate major transport being rail and airbus/freight. The community expect a high quality of life through a healthy relaxed clean atmosphere, extensive amenities both business and sporting, numerous education facilities and service industries.

The townships in the Maranoa include Roma, Mitchell, Surat, Injune, Wallumbilla, Yuleba, Amby, Mungallala, Muckadilla and Jackson and the communities of Eumamurrin, Hodgson, Bymount, Dunkeld, Begonia, Teelba, Wycombe and Noonga.

Maranoa Regional Council has mutual boundaries with Banana Shire Council on the northeast, Western Downs Regional Council on the east, Murweh Shire Council to the west and Balonne Shire Council to the south. The Plan is compiled to cover all of the Local Authority area under the control of the Maranoa Regional Council

Maranoa Regional Council was officially formed on March 15, 2008 as part of the Queensland Local Government reform processes introduced by the Queensland State Government.

Roma is the main operation centre of the council thus housing the main administration and depot of the local government. The smaller centres of Surat, Injune, Mitchell, Yuleba and Wallumbilla have Council resources that are used in emergency events.

Strategically located at the junction of the Warrego Highway and the Great Inland Way, Roma is the primary service centre for much of Queensland's South West. It possesses a diverse economy, excellent infrastructure and a relaxed country lifestyle that is the envy of many major regional centres.

Roma offers a complete range of retail and professional businesses which service the local and broader regional communities. With its cafes, restaurants and specialty shops it has a cosmopolitan feel without losing its country charm and hospitality.

Agriculture features prominently on the region's economic landscape. It is estimated that the Maranoa region has 1-2 million head of cattle, representing approximately 13% of Queensland's beef cattle herd. The largest cattle-selling centre in the southern hemisphere is located in Roma where sales are held every Tuesday and Thursday. Visitors are welcome to experience the excitement and sounds of a cattle sale and meet some of the local graziers and stock agents.

As the original birth place of the Australia's Oil and Gas industry, the Roma area is well known for its natural gas assets and recent increases in demand for natural gas has seen strong industry development throughout the region. The Big Rig provides valuable insight into the hardships and heroic stories of the oil drilling and exploration. A visit to the 'Oil Patch' enables visitors to get up close to the impressive rigs that played a crucial

role in the industry, interpretative displays, historical machinery including the last steam driven oil rig and one of the first diesel powered rigs used in Australia. The Big Rig's spectacular night show is a must see for all visitors to Roma.

Originally home to the Mandandanji Aboriginal people and visited twice by explorer Ludwig Leichhardt, Roma was settled after Sir Thomas Mitchell reported glowingly on the country in 1846. Looking down from nearby Mount Abundance, Mitchell wrote, "I ... beheld the finest country I had ever seen in a primeval state – a champaign (meaning 'undulating country' in archaic French dialect) region, spotted with wood, stretching as far as human vision or even the telescope would reach."

Allan McPherson established Mount Abundance Station the following year. The historic Mount Abundance Homestead is one of Roma's gracious old homes. Visitors are welcome, by appointment, to meander around this fascinating property and enjoy a smoko on the wide veranda or under the century-old bottle trees.

The Queensland Government established Roma as an administrative centre for the growing district in 1862. The town took its name from the wife of Queensland's first Governor, the Countess Diamantina Roma, and was the first gazetted settlement following Queensland's separation from New South Wales in 1859.

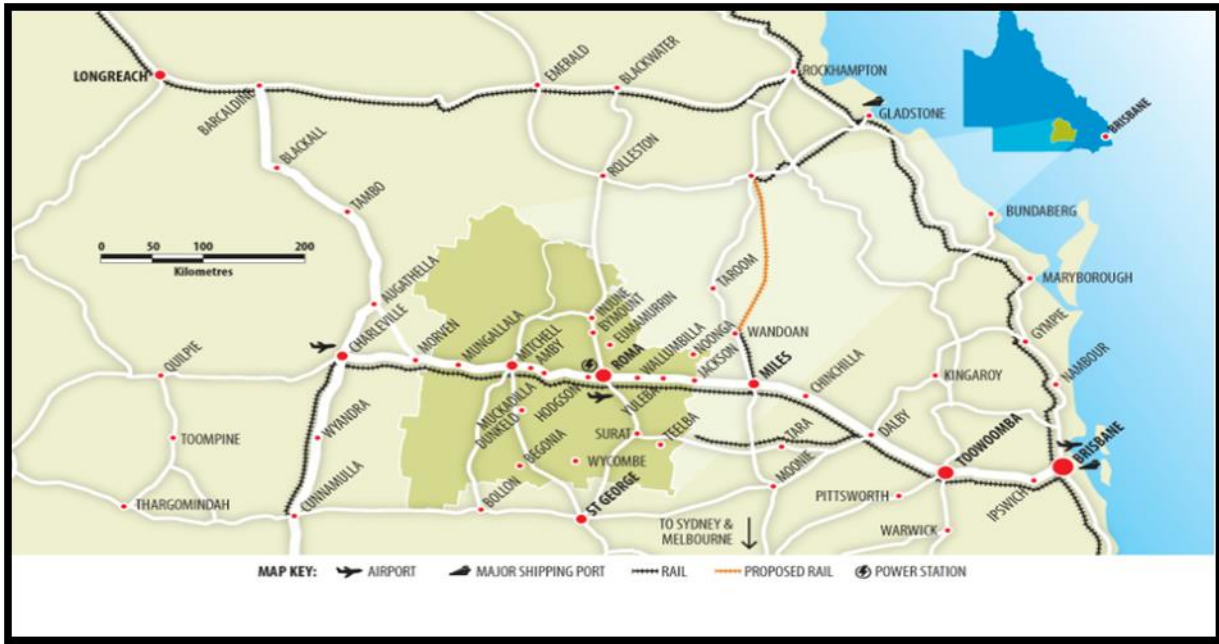
Roma has preserved many of its impressive public buildings including the Roma Court House, opened in 1901. The original Court House opened in 1873, for the trial of the notorious bushranger Harry Redford (the legendary Captain Starlight) who had stolen 1,000 cattle and driven them to South Australia. This amazing feat was later immortalized in the novel *Robbery Under Arms*. Visitors can learn more about the exploits of the infamous Harry Redford, through an entertaining theatrical presentation, 'The Ghost of Harry Redford' whilst enjoying an authentic camp oven dinner at Maloney's Inn.

The heritage-listed Hero's avenue features more than 100 bottle trees. Each tree is dedicated to a local soldier who lost their life in World War I. Wander back in time along Roma's Historical Walk to the beginnings of this important Western Downs town in the 1860s taking in significant landmarks and learning of Roma's colourful history.

Roma is renowned for its friendly down to earth country hospitality and 'fun times' social calendar. Famous for hosting one of the Maranoa's 'not to be missed' annual events, Easter in the Country, Roma is also making it into many social calendars for its country race meetings and other community events such as the Food and Fire Festival. Visitors are welcome to join in the fun and festivities of the many family friendly events which are held throughout the year.

Roma is the main business hub in the region, servicing a population of approximately 13,975 residents throughout the council, however the Maranoa has a regularly fluctuation due to the considerable transient population associated with the gas resource industry. There are numerous gas camps nestled within the rural agricultural area, which have a camp population of up to 6000 people.

Following a period of strong population growth and visitation, the regional economy has spiked over the past 10 years. Along with the resource sector, the region was founded on the back of a strong agricultural industry, which is anticipated to continue to prosper over the next 50-100 years. With abundant natural resource assets and a diversified stable industry base, the Maranoa has a bright future ahead.



9.1.1 Topography

The region is reasonably flat, with dry sclerophyll forest and susceptible to wild fires, flooding and drought. To the north of the council nestles the Carnarvon Ranges which are utilised by Tourists for its spectacular sandstone cliffs and lush gorges along Carnarvon Creek boasting the headwaters of the Maranoa River that meanders through Mitchell. Numerous water ways and creeks flow within the region such as the Bungil Creek which the township of Roma nestles and the Balonne River which services the township of Surat in the south of the region following through to St George in the Balonne Shire.

9.1.2 Climate and Weather

9.1.2.1 Climate Data

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years
Temperature														
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	34.4	32.8	31.6	28.1	23.9	20.4	20.3	22.6	26.7	29.7	32.0	33.4	28.0	26 1992 2018
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	20.9	20.0	17.4	12.4	7.8	5.3	3.9	4.8	9.3	13.5	17.2	19.4	12.7	26 1992 2018
Rainfall														
Mean rainfall (mm)	69.3	86.7	56.9	33.5	33.7	29.8	22.9	23.8	26.4	51.1	60.3	81.4	579.8	31 1985 2018
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	58.8	68.6	36.2	11.8	28.4	24.6	14.6	17.8	15.8	46.2	54.6	61.5	560.4	32 1985 2018
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	5.2	6.2	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	4.7	5.8	6.9	49.3	32 1985 2018
Other daily elements														
Mean number of clear days	9.8	7.5	12.7	12.8	13.6	13.6	15.6	18.7	17.4	14.1	9.8	9.5	155.1	13 1992 2005
Mean number of cloudy days	6.8	7.5	3.5	5.0	5.8	5.6	4.8	4.0	3.1	5.4	7.6	7.1	66.2	13 1992 2005
9 am conditions														
Mean 9am temperature (°C)	26.8	25.6	24.1	20.6	15.9	12.1	11.4	14.2	19.1	22.6	24.9	26.5	20.3	18 1992 2010

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years
Mean 9am relative humidity (%)	54	61	57	56	64	73	69	57	48	46	48	51	57	18 1992 2010
Mean 9am wind speed (km/h)	17.0	15.8	15.5	12.9	9.7	9.4	9.8	13.4	16.7	18.6	18.0	17.5	14.5	18 1992 2010
3 pm conditions														
Mean 3pm temperature (°C)	32.8	31.2	30.3	27.1	22.9	19.5	19.2	21.4	25.5	28.3	29.9	31.7	26.6	18 1992 2010
Mean 3pm relative humidity (%)	34	41	34	33	37	41	38	31	27	28	32	33	34	18 1992 2010
Mean 3pm wind speed (km/h)	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.8	15.3	16.0	16.4	16.8	16.7	16.3	15.4	18 1992 2010

Source: Bureau of Metrology

Climate: Sub humid to semi-arid warm temperature.

9.1.2.2 Rain:

The Maranoa region is subject to prolonged droughts but has recently been affected by major flooding events. In 2010 the yearly rainfall was 1135mm, nearly twice the yearly average.

Location	Mean Annual rainfall (mm)
Roma	579.8
Mitchell	571.8
Surat	577.1
Injune	635.7
Wallumbilla	586.3
Yuleba	613.5
Amby	536.6
Jackson	570.5
Mungallala	525.5

Source: Bureau of Metrology

Storm weather can be experienced from August, with usual wet season commencing in late November through to the end of April. Significant flood events were experienced in the Maranoa in 2010 and 2011, and for the third year in a row with an unprecedented storm event in 2012 with wide reaching consequences to the Roma community. As a result, Council commissioned flood studies of the Bungil Creek.

Significant flood events have occurred in March & December 2010, and February 2012 reaching record flood heights at the Joe Orr Bridge located on Bungil Street in the Roma Township of 8.1 meters in 2010 and 8.4 metres in 2012. The record February 2012 flood event surpassed previous records by some 300mm in Roma 580 premises become inundated. Surat Township becomes isolated by the Balonne River during flood events, however to date less than four premises become inundated. The record February 2012 flood event was also the highest recorded flood of Mitchell reaching a height at the Mitchell Bridge of 9.84m. Over 80% of the town was affected by the flood. Amby is located on the Amby Creek where the flood waters inundate urban house yards. Muckadilla, Mungallala, Injune, and Jackson have been relatively flood resistant, although become isolated during wet weather events.

9.1.2.3 Fire

Wildfires can be experienced in the region during spring months – August to end of October/early November; with records showing significant wildfires in the 1950's which it is understood to have had a fire front of up to 30 kilometres. Long-time residents of this Region advised that there were fire balls (fast moving fire in the

tops of trees) that devastated thousands of hectares of land (Carnarvon ranges to south of the western rail link). As fires are identified as a major hazard in the area, this plan links to the Roma Area Fire Management Group when a fire event occurs. Should the area receive good rains in the summer it is not uncommon for the region to have bushfires the following Spring/Summer. Land managers are encouraged to implement mosaic burning of 'high risk' areas to reduce mass fuel matter.

9.1.3 Demography

The Maranoa region is located in southwest Queensland approximately 500 kilometres west of Brisbane within the Surat Basin energy province. Covering an area of 58, 705 km² (22,666.1 sq. mi) and home for approximately 13,000 people.

9.1.3.1 Current Population

According to the most recent Census data (Census 2021) the Maranoa Region has a total population of 12,825.

Locality	Population
Amby	49
Begonia	48
Bymount	47
Dunkeld	49
Eumamurrin	97
Euthulla	364
Injune	429
Jackson and Surrounds	55
Mitchell	1263
Mount Abundance	178
Muckadilla	38
Mungallala and Surrounds	85
Noorindoo	71
Roma	6522
Surat	402
Teelba	82
Tingun	184
Wallumbilla and Surrounds	331
Wycombe	39
Yuleba and Surrounds	271

The remaining population is spread across the rural parts of the region.

9.1.3.2 Age

The age spread of residents as reported in the 2021 census is;

Age Distribution	
0-9 years	14.10%
10-19 years	12.70%
20-29 years	12.60%
30-39 years	12.70%

40-49 years	12.10%
50-59 years	13.40%
60-69 years	11.30%
70-79 years	7.20%
80+ years	4.00%

9.1.3.2.1 Forecasted Population Growth

Projections for population by 2023 prepared by the Queensland Government show an expected population of 13,255.

9.1.3.2.2 Migration Rates

According to the Queensland Government Maranoa had an annual migration rate of 15.6% in 2016 (that is a change of usual residence in the previous 12 months).

9.1.3.3 Cultural Characteristics

9.1.3.3.1 Cultures/ Languages

Speaks English only		Household where non-English is used	
Number	%	Number	%
10,903	85.0	265	5.8

Due to the expansion of the resource industry and its global employment, this region is expanding into a multicultural community with increased employment of ethnic groups into local industry. There are multiple languages spoken within the region including (but not limited to) – Cantonese, Afrikaans, Mandarin, Hindi, Greek, Italian, Hungarian, Danish, Alyawarr.

The 2023 Census has the top five non English languages spoken at home in the Maranoa are;

- Tagalog (0.7%)
- Filipino (0.4%)
- Mandarin (0.3%)
- Hindi (0.2%)
- Afrikaans (0.2%)

9.1.3.3.2 Culturally Sensitive Sites

There are a number of culturally sensitive sites in the region which are reflected in the Maranoa Planning Scheme.

9.1.3.3.3 Internet Access

The 2016 Census shows the percentage of dwellings having access to the internet by any means is 74.2%

9.1.3.3.4 Tourist Numbers

For the 2015/2016 year approximately 49,680 tourist visited the Maranoa Region.

9.1.4 Cemeteries

Location	Lot
Roma	Lot 349 on C 844 & 331 on C 8110
Mitchell	Lot 118 on C 891
Surat	Lot 121 on C 870

Injune	Lot 137 on WT 197
Wallumbilla	Lot 178 on WAL 53366
Yuleba	Lot 53 on WV 1715
Amby	Lot 215 on DUB 5393
Jackson	Lot 69 on C 8260
Mungallala	Lot 88 on DL 215

9.1.5 Industry

Cypress pine sawmills, oil and gas, beef cattle (saleyards), grain and cereal crops, mutton, wool, fuel depots, agricultural support services and transport industries.

10 Community Capacity

10.1 LDMG Capacity

During disaster events the Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group has a response and recovery capability, which includes:

- Maranoa Regional Council, which employs approximately 300 personnel including:
 - one full time disaster management staff member
- Emergency services, which maintain stations within the Region:
 - Queensland Police Service;
 - Queensland Ambulance Service; and
 - Queensland Fire Department.
- Emergency services volunteers, including:
 - Rural Fire Service brigades
 - State Emergency Service
- Queensland Government departments
 - Department of Transport and Main Roads
 - Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services
 - Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
- Other agencies that contribute to the regions disaster management arrangements, including:
 - Maranoa Regional Council;
 - Telstra;
 - Ergon
- Numerous community service organisations that contribute to the regions disaster management arrangements, including:
 - Red Cross;
 - Lifeline;
 - Salvation Army;
 - St Vincent de Paul Society;
 - Service clubs;
 - Culturally and linguistically diverse community organisations;
 - Centacare;
 - Blue Care;
 - Home Support; and
 - Meals on Wheels.

Town	Capacity
Amby	Restricted resources, minimal event requires assistance – Rural Fire Brigade active
Roma	Resources extensive, has capacity to assist smaller communities upon request from Council Supervisor's.
Yuleba	Restricted resources, minimal event requires assistance
Dunkeld	No resources other than private landholders. Rural fire brigade located within the district have minimal resources
Wallumbilla	Local SES group have resources, backed up with Council depot (minimal resources in Wallumbilla urban area). Active SES-Rural fire brigade. Flood and road accident recovery trained personnel.
Jackson	No resources other than private residents

Mitchell	Resources extensive through Council, SES group active and Urban Fire Brigade active.
Mungallala	Restricted resources, Rural Fire Brigade active – requires assistance
Injune	Restricted resources, Council depot (Six staff), Fire Brigade active (man power minimal), numerous gas camps located within 50km radius of Injune township
Muckadilla	No resources other than private residents, requires assistance from Roma/Mitchell. Rural fire brigade semi active has minimal resources.
Hodgson	Rural Fire Brigade members, limited resources provided by local community members.
Surat	Resources extensive Council depot, SES group sub-active, Fire Brigade active requires assistance.
Teelba	Limited resources, Rural Fire Brigade sub-active, needs assistance.
Bymount	Limited resources provided by local landholders, Rural Fire Brigade active require assistance.
Eumamurrin	Limited resources provided by local landholders, Rural Fire Brigade active require assistance.

10.2 Public Buildings, Spaces and Events

10.2.1 Public Buildings & Spaces

Township	Buildings & Spaces Available
Amby	Shire Hall Golf Club
Begonia	State Junior School Community Hall and amenities Recreational Grounds
Bymount	State Junior School Community Hall
Eumamurrin	Recreation grounds and amenities Community Hall with amenities
Hodgson	Community Hall
Injune	Council administration office & depot SES Shed Shire Hall Injune Rodeo Grounds Injune Race Track School Recreational Fields
Mitchell	Council administration office & depot Shire Hall Showgrounds SES Shed Mitchell Race Track Mitchell RSL & Combined Sports Club Schools
Muckadilla	Shire Hall
Mungallala	Shire Hall State School Recreation Grounds
Roma	Council administration building (Main Office) & Council Depot Community Hall Recreational Fields

	Tafe College Drag Strip Show grounds/ Race Track Schools SES Shed
Surat	Shire Hall State Junior school Recreational Fields Surat Race Track
Yuleba	Council administration office & depot Community Hal Recreational Fields School
Wallumbilla	CWA Hall Community Hall Calico Cottage Showground SES shed School

10.3 Critical Lifelines/Infrastructure

In addition to the following information Maranoa Regional Council is undertaking a Critical Infrastructure project for all agencies during 2018 through to 2020 which will further inform this section of the plan.

10.3.1 Health and Emergency Services

10.3.1.1 Public Hospitals

Throughout the region there are five public hospitals in total. Roma has the largest hospital in the region and is the preference for any emergency event related injury as there is more convenient access to an airstrip if patient transport is necessary. The other hospitals in the region are located in Wallumbilla, Mitchell, Surat and Injune.

10.3.1.1.1 Roma Hospital

197-234 McDowall Street, Roma, QLD, 4455

Roma Hospital has been classified as a district hospital, under new guidelines for rural and remote health facilities that are being introduced progressively across the state.

Roma Hospital is a 39-bed facility that offers medical, emergency, maternity and surgical services, plus retrievals with the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

Roma Hospital offers child health services, including paediatric speech pathology, a parent cafe, breastfeeding clinic, immunisation clinic, paediatric occupational therapy and physiotherapy.

In May 2014, a new seven-bed, sub-acute/rehabilitation service opened. This unit provides geriatric evaluation and management, as well as rehabilitation services and ambulatory clinics, including pain management, dementia and memory services, a continence clinic and a mobility clinic.

Pathology and radiology services are offered five days a week and 24-hours on call, and ultrasonography is provided for two days, every fortnight.

Community and allied health services include alcohol and drugs, chronic disease management, community nursing, dental, podiatry, dietetics, cardiac, occupational therapy and speech pathology.

Home and Community Care services, including domestic assistance, social support, nursing care, personal care, meals and home maintenance are available to eligible clients.

10.3.1.1.2 Mitchell Multi-Purpose Health Service

95 Ann Street, Mitchell, QLD, 4465

Mitchell provides 24-hours a day, seven days a week acute and emergency care, community care services, retrievals with the Royal Flying Doctor Service and dedicated flexible care places, which can be delivered in the community or at Mitchell Multi-Purpose Health Service.

In May 2013, 10 flexible-care beds were officially opened at Mitchell. These beds added to the 13 acute-care beds and seven high-care long-stay beds already available.

A suite of allied health services regularly visits Mitchell, including alcohol and drugs, cancer case management, child development, a diabetes educator, a continence advisor, dietetics, mental health, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, social work, speech pathology and a women's health clinic.

Home and Community Care services are available for eligible clients in the community. This service is coordinated through Roma Community Health.

Mitchell has a regular community nurse program that starts at the bedside with discharge planning. The program is to assist in keeping local resident in their home. The service includes but is not restricted to: Regular blood pressure monitoring, dressings, injections and post-surgery follow-up upon returning home. The Community Nurse visits Mungallala to the west, Amby to the east and south to Dunkeld.

Telehealth facilities are available to connect patients with specialist clinical services in Brisbane and other regional areas via video-conference.

Mitchell can provide financial assistance with the Patient Travel Subsidy Scheme to eligible patients who need to travel away to other health services for procedures and tests not available locally.

A midwife visits Mitchell every month to provide antenatal and postnatal services, including reviewing and supporting new and expectant mothers.

10.3.1.1.3 Surat Multi-Purpose Health Service

Ivan Street, Surat, QLD, 4417

Surat provides 24-hours a day, seven days a week acute and emergency care, community care services, retrievals with the Royal Flying Doctor Service and dedicated flexible care places, which can be delivered in the community or at Surat Multi-Purpose Health Service.

A suite of allied health services regularly visits Surat, including cancer case management, child development, a continence advisor, dental, diabetes education, dietetics, mental health, occupational therapy, physiotherapy and speech pathology.

Home and Community Care services are available for eligible clients, including Meals on Wheels and home care domestic assistance.

Basic X-ray services are provided by rural and remote licensed operators from 8 am to 4.30 pm on weekdays and during emergencies.

Surat employs a medical superintendent with the right to private practice at the Surat Medical Practice which is co-located on-site and privately-operated.

Telehealth facilities are available to connect patients with specialist clinical services in Brisbane and other regional areas via video-conference.

Surat can provide financial assistance with the Patient Travel Subsidy Scheme to eligible patients who need to travel away to other health services for procedures and tests not available locally.

10.3.1.1.4 Injune Multi-Purpose Health Service

Fifth Avenue, Injune, QLD, 4454

Injune provides 24-hours a day, seven days a week acute and emergency care, community care services, retrievals with the Royal Flying Doctor Service and dedicated flexible aged care places, which can be delivered in the community or at the multipurpose health service.

In 2013, Injune saw infrastructure upgrades to the bedrooms, the patients' lounge area and outdoor gardens for aged-care residents, plus to the nurses' station and administration area.

Injune works collaboratively with BlueCare and Anglicare to deliver community-based health and recreation services, and social support.

Injune employs a medical superintendent with the right to private practice at the Injune Medical Practice, which is co-located on-site and run by the South West Hospital and Health Service. The practice recently received an award of accreditation from the Australian General Practice Accreditation Ltd, proving its commitment to quality and safe patient care.

A range of allied health services regularly visits Injune, including alcohol and drugs, child development, an immunisation clinic, a continence advisor, dental, mental health, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, social work, dietetics, speech pathology, a diabetes educator and a women's health clinic.

Telehealth facilities are available to connect patients with specialist clinical services in Brisbane and other regional areas via video-conference.

Injune can provide financial assistance with the Patient Travel Subsidy Scheme to eligible patients who need to travel away to other health services for procedures and tests not available locally

10.3.1.1.5 Wallumbilla Community Clinic

Stakeyard Road, Wallumbilla, QLD, 4428

Wallumbilla has been reclassified to a tier two community health care clinic, under new guidelines for rural and remote health facilities that are being introduced across the state.

Wallumbilla offers nurse-led clinic facilities from Monday to Friday for medical services, retrieval services with the Royal Flying Doctor Service and selected outpatient services.

Telehealth facilities are available to connect patients with specialist clinical services in Brisbane and other regional areas via video-conference.

Medical and allied health outreach services are provided for outpatients of Wallumbilla. These services include optometry, paediatric care, antenatal and postnatal care, women's health, chronic disease management and prevention, speech therapy, mental health, child development, diabetes education, dietetics and physiotherapy.

The South West Hospital and Health Service provides a general practitioner from the Roma Hospital every Thursday to conduct an outpatient's clinic at Wallumbilla.

Wallumbilla can provide financial assistance with the Patient Travel Subsidy Scheme to eligible patients who need to travel away to other health services for procedures and tests not available locally.

10.3.2 Medical Centres

- Injune, Mitchell, Surat Multi-Purpose Health Services and Wallumbilla Community Clinic run a GP clinic.

- At the MPHs, the GP from there looks after the clinics. Surat and Injune are separate buildings on campus. Mitchell GP Clinic is part of the same building to the left of the main entrance as you walk into Mitchell Multi-Purpose Health Service. Mitchell usually has 2 doctors running the clinic Mon-Fri
- Injune Medical Practice: Ph. 46261560 Corner Fifth Avenue and Hutton St, INJUNE 4454
- Mitchell Medical Practice Ph. 46231138 Ann St Mitchell
- Surat Medical Practice Ph. 4626 5233 Ivan St Surat
- A GP from Roma Hospital goes to Wallumbilla once per week on a Wednesday. Wallumbilla Community Clinic Ph46234233 but patients can see the DON [has RIPRN] at that facility Monday-Friday. Raislie Road Wallumbilla QLD 4428
- Roma GP Clinics are
 - Roma Clinic Ph. 46222077 79 Arthur Street Roma
 - Roma Doctor's Ph. 0412031 027 58 Charles St
 - Maranoa Medical Ph. 46222266 Quinton St
 - CWAATICH Ph. 46224237 Charleville and Western Areas Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Community Health – Roma

Note: Some doctors practice out of more than 1 medical centre in the region.

10.3.3 Pharmacies

- Injune Pharmacist- Radiance Injune Pharmacy Ph. 46261864, 8 Second Avenue Injune QLD 4454
- Surat Pharmacist – Radiance Pharmacy 76 Burrowes St Surat QLD 4417 Ph. 4626 5444
- Mitchell Pharmacy 88 Cambridge Street Mitchell QLD 4465 Ph. 4623 1233
- Wallumbilla Pharmacy – 41 George St Wallumbilla QLD 4428 Ph. 4623 4400
- Roma
 - United Chemists Roma Westlands Plaza 51-73 Wyndham St ROMA QLD 4455 Ph. 4622 2270
 - Health Plus Chemist 84 McDowall St Roma QLD 4455 Ph. 4622 2211.

10.3.4 Aged Care Facilities

- Westhaven Nursing Home Roma 4624 2600
- Pinaroo Roma 4622 1061
- Spiritus Rural Remote Community Care Roma 4622 1471
- Mt. Hutton Injune 4626 1470
- Blue Care Rural CCPS Mitchell 4623 6651

10.3.5 Essential Services

10.3.5.1 Telecommunications

The majority of the communication systems in the urban and rural areas of the Council comprise underground cables and telephone exchanges operated by Telstra. Recent additions to the telecommunication infrastructure are a number of mobile telephone towers which are operated by Telstra, Optus, Vodaphone and other service providers.

A number of users (e.g. police, emergency services, Department of Transport, Queensland Rail, taxi's and a number of businesses) operate their own dedicated telecommunications.

10.3.6 Transport

10.3.6.1 Road Network

Highways: The Warrego Highway runs east-west from Jackson in the east to Mungallala in the West of Maranoa Region, and continues through to Charleville. The Carnarvon Development Highway runs north-south through Surat on the south of the council to Injune in the north and continues through the Carnarvon Gorge National Park to Rolleston. These roads are subject to significant flooding during normal wet season rainfall events

10.3.6.2 Maranoa Regional Council Network

Surface	Length (km's)
Sealed Roads	1554
Sealed / Unsealed	1356
Unsealed	2716
Unformed	30
Total	5656

10.3.6.3 Railways Network

Old rail service runs parallel with the Warrego Highway that traverses from east to west through the region. The rail has twice a week passenger service, once per week livestock service, and a freight service that drops off at Roma with connecting road transport delivery to the rest of the region.

10.3.7 Water Storage

The urban townships within the region have water storage – towers within the towns. These facilities fill by pumping from bores, however Surat utilises the Balonne River water as its main source of water.

10.3.8 Supplies

The transportation of supplies in the Maranoa Regional Council is mainly via road. In a disaster there is a chance this mode of transport could be disrupted for an extended period of time. This could be due to an event in the MRC boundaries or one in another region. In the event that something similar occurs, supplies could be sourced by other routes to the North, East, South or West depending on the location of the event. There is a possibility in a major event that all options will be cut. Air transport would then be the only option available.

10.3.9 Fuel Deposit/ Storage

There are major fuel storage sites on the western entrance to Roma, with smaller storage (5000-10000 litres) located at service stations in the remaining towns.

10.3.9.1 Depots

Depots	Location
Caltex	– Mitchell Road & Quintin Streets – Roma
BP	– Mitchell Road – Roma
IOR	– Two Self-Serve fuel tanks 2km west of Roma on Warrego Highway

Service Stations	Location
Caltex	– Bowen Street, Roma
Caltex Self-Serve	– Billybob Way, Roma
BP	– Kookas Bowen Street, Roma
United	- Warrego Hwy, Roma
BP Service Station	– Carolyn Street, Mitchell
Bridge Service Station	– Cambridge Street, Mitchell
Independent	– Warrego Highway, Yuleba
Wallumbilla Store	– Chadford Street, Wallumbilla

Independent	– Warrego Highway, Muckadilla
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10.3.10 Sewerage Treatment

Roma, Mitchell, Surat, Injune, Amby and Mungallala each have a reticulated sewerage systems linked to a Sewage Treatment Plant. The remaining communities have individual private septic systems per residence.

10.3.11 Water Network

Maranoa Regional Council owns and operates a reticulated water supply system in Roma, Injune, Surat, Amby, Mungallala, Mitchell, Wallumbilla, Yuleba and Jackson.

The primary water supply for all towns except Surat is the Great Artesian Basin aquifers. These systems usually configure of a water bore which sources from the groundwater aquifers, it is then either pumped to ground reservoirs (adjoined by pressure boosting systems) or water tower reservoirs where it is chlorinated or pumped directly into the water network where it is chlorinated at the location of the bore head. All mechanical pumping and treatment is dependent on electricity supply. Council has installed generators at key locations to ensure water systems are operational during power outages.

The primary water supply for Surat is sourced from the Balonne River. The supply is pumped direct from the river from a pump well located on the river banks through the Surat Water Treatment Plant where treated water is stored in a ground reservoir. The stored treated water is then pumped to the water tower when required via water lift pumps. All mechanical pumping and treatment components are dependent on electricity.

Historically Roma Bores 12 and 13 have been flooded in past flood events.

10.3.12 Sewerage Network

Maranoa Regional Council owns and operates a reticulated sewerage system in Roma, Injune, Surat, Amby, Mungallala, Mitchell.

The Roma system has a series of 10 pump stations from which rising mains deliver the sewerage to the treatment plant. All sewerage pump station (SPS) are mechanically operated and require electricity. Roma’s major SPS, SPS 1 is fitted with a backup diesel generator pump, in the event electricity or pumps fails, all sewerage flows to SPS1 in the event of a major power outage. The sewerage treatment plant (STP) is located adjacent to the Golf Course. The STP has not flooded in previous flood events. The STP is not power dependent.

The Mitchell system has a series of 3 pump stations from which rising mains deliver the sewerage to the treatment plant. All sewerage pump station (SPS) are mechanically operated and require electricity. All SPS’s have flooded in past events. Each station has been augmented as to prevent against future flood damage, key components have been raised above flood levels. The sewerage treatment plant (STP) is located adjacent to the Maranoa River. The STP has flooded in previous flood events. The STP is not power dependent.

The Mungallala system has 1 pump station from which a rising main delivers sewerage to the treatment plant. All sewerage pump station (SPS) are mechanically operated and require electricity. The sewerage treatment plant (STP) is located to the west of the town. The STP has not flooded in previous flood events. The STP is not power dependent.

The Amby system has 1 pump station from which a rising main delivers sewerage to the treatment plant. All sewerage pump station (SPS) are mechanically operated and require electricity. The sewerage treatment plant

(STP) is located to the west of the town. The STP has not flooded in previous flood events. The STP is not power dependent.

The Injune system has 1 pump station from which a rising main delivers sewerage to the treatment plant. All sewerage pump station (SPS) are mechanically operated and require electricity. The sewerage treatment plant (STP) is located to the west of the town. The STP has not flooded in previous flood events. The STP is not power dependent.

The Surat system has 3 pump stations from which rising mains delivers sewerage to the treatment plant. All sewerage pump station (SPS) are mechanically operated and require electricity. The sewerage treatment plant (STP) is located to the west of the town. The STP has not flooded in previous flood events. The STP is not power dependent.

10.3.13 Water and Sewerage Assets

10.3.13.1 Roma						
Sewerage pump stations	GPS Co-ordinates	Address	Generator	In Regional Flood Zone (From Flood Models)	Critical Hydrology Data	Comments
SPS 1	-26.571967, 148.797894	Major Street	Diesel Backup Pump	Y	N	
SPS 2	-26.566577, 148.790677	Arthur Street	N	Y	N	
SPS 3	-26.571479, 148.802654	Bungil Street	N	Y	N	
SPS 4	-26.556430, 148.792502	Borland Street	N	Y	N	
SPS 5	-26.561337, 148.794462	Miscamble Street	N	Y	N	
SPS 6	-26.576227, 148.817660	Derrick Drive	N	Y	N	
SPS 7	-26.574760, 148.768567	Beetson Street	N		N	
SPS 8	-26.566577, 148.790677	Taylor Street	N	Y	N	
SPS 9	-26.577992, 148.798179	Tiffin Street	N		N	
SPS 10	-26.575831, 148.778847	Whip Street	N		N	
SPS 11	-26.568988, 148.767737	Clearview Rise	N		N	
Colts Pump Station		Warrego Highway	N	Y	N	
					N	
Water tower	-26.572535, 148.779153	68 Bowen Street	Y		N	
					N	

Sewerage treatment plant	-26.593997, 148.801541	Tiffin Street	N		N	
					N	
Water bores					N	
Bore 2	-26.586285, 148.786556	108 Corfe Road	N		N	
Bore 3	-26.573813, 148.779198	10 Whip Street	N		N	
Bore 7	-26.565283, 148.772038	21 Currey Street	N		N	
Bore 9	-26.577068, 148.772540	150 Currey Street	N		N	
Bore 11	-26.577466, 148.841304	44425 Warrego Highway	N		N	
Bore 12	-26.571833, 148.799363	12 Bungil Street	Y	Y	Y	
Bore 13	-26.556802, 148.790598	2 Borland Street	Y		N	
Bore 14	-26.568853, 148.763979	241 McDowell Street	N		N	
Bore 15	-26.578754, 148.857382	72 Kimbler Road	N		N	
Bore 16	-26.574368, 148.748175	246 Bourne Drive	N		N	
Bore 17	-26.592900, 148.770030	328 Currey Street	Y		N	
Bore 18	-26.580148, 148.719665	10 Bungeworgorai lane	N		N	
Bore 19		25 Airport Drive (off Currey Str)	Y		N	
					N	
Gas					N	
<i>10.3.13.2 Amby</i>					N	
	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	
Sewerage pump station	-26.548296, 148.186918	6 George Street	N	Y	N	
					N	
Water tower	-26.545360, 148.184852	Creek Street	Y		N	
					N	
Water bore	-26.545360, 148.184852	Creek Street	Y		N	
<i>10.3.13.3 Mitchell</i>					N	
	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	
Reservoir (0.65ML)	-26.513300, 147.992429	Lot 2 Mitchell St. George road	N		N	
					N	
Water bores					N	

Pomona Bore	-26.490139, 147.965283	102 Oxford Street	Y		N	
Ornel Bore		Grace Street	N		N	
					N	
Sewerage pump stations					N	
M1 pump station	-26.492144, 147.977737	178 Alice Street	N	Y	N	Pump station has been raised since the previous flooding
M2 pump station	-26.480687, 147.974729	25 Mary Street	N	Y	N	Pump station has been raised since the previous flooding
M3 pump station	-26.482876, 147.969356	22 Edinburgh Street	N	Y	N	Pump station has been raised since the previous flooding
<i>10.3.13.4 Injune</i>					N	
Water bores	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	
Bore 1	-25.844646, 148.563846	Lot 21 Annandale Street	N		N	
Bore 2	-25.848283, 148.562025	Lot 137 Carnarvon Highway	N		N	
Bore 3	-25.833046, 148.562663	126 Womblebank Gap Road	Y		N	
					N	
Water Reservoir and booster pumps	-25.844329, 148.562690	Lot 21 Annandale Street	Y		N	
					N	
Sewerage pump station					N	
SPS1	-25.842113, 148.569278	1 Railway Parade	N		N	
<i>10.3.13.5 Surat</i>					N	
					N	
	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	

Reservoir (0.45ML)	-27.151487, 149.070913	Lot 79 Marcus Street	N		N	
					N	
Water tower	-27.158234, 149.069582	57 Charlotte Street	N		N	
					N	
Sewerage pump station					N	
					N	
SPS1	-27.151863, 149.060441	3 Augusta Street	N		N	
SPS2	-27.148562, 149.073899	Lot 2 Carnarvon Hwy	N		N	
SPS3	-27.151953, 149.071962	Lot 2 Marcus St	N		N	
Golf course pump	-27.153272, 149.055519		N		N	
Cutter pump	-27.151746, 149.070976	Lot 79 Marcus St	N		N	
<i>10.3.13.6 Wallumbilla a</i>					N	
	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	
Reservoir	-26.582787, 149.182789	68-72 Russell St	Y		N	
					N	
Bore 1	-26.585823, 149.179481	Wallumbilla creek	Y		N	
Bore 3	-26.586005, 149.178999	Wallumbilla creek	Y		N	
					N	
Yuleba					N	
	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	
Bore 1	-26.611496, 149.382776	Cobb & Co Park, Perry St	N		N	
					N	
Reservoir	-26.611496, 149.382776	Cobb & Co Park, Perry St	N		N	
<i>10.3.13.7 Muckadilla</i>					N	
	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	
Bore 1	-26.585660, 148.384704	Lot 9 Rose Smith Ln	Y		N	
Bore 2	-26.586339, 148.385370	10 Rose Smith Ln	N		N	
					N	
Reservoir	-26.585660, 148.384704	Lot 9 Rose Smith Ln	Y		N	
<i>10.3.13.8 Mungallala</i>					N	
	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	

Bore 1	-26.444078, 147.544296	6 School St	Y		N	
					N	
Reservoir	-26.444078, 147.544296	6 School St	Y		N	
					N	
SPS	-26.446771, 147.541785	2 Burke St	N		N	
					N	
<i>10.3.13.9 Jackson</i>						
	GPS Co-ordinates	Address			N	
Bore 1	-26.641747, 149.624512	Lot 51 Warrego Highway	N		N	
					N	
Reservoir	-26.641747, 149.624512	Lot 51 Warrego Highway	N		N	

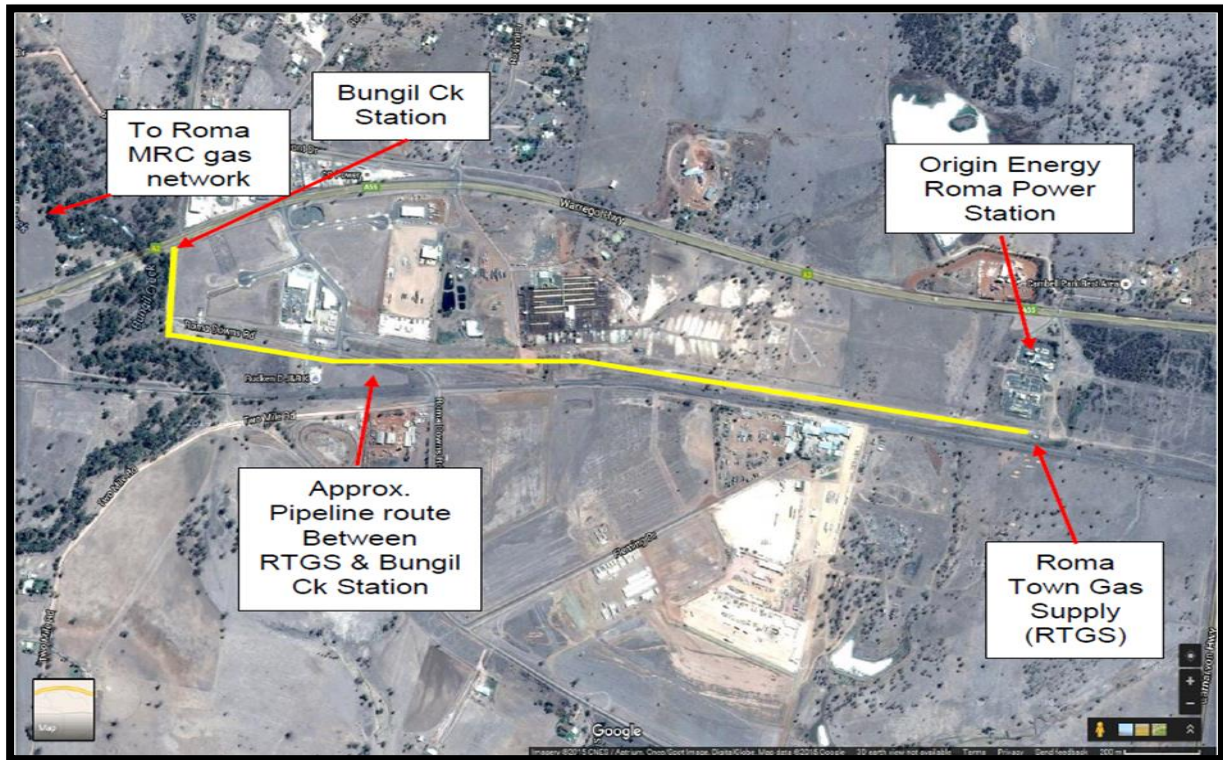
10.3.14 Power

Ergon Energy is well aware of the impact that Natural Disasters have upon their network and customer's. Each year, Ergon carry out extensive planning and preparatory works ahead of the Summer storm season and review their response effectiveness after each major event. In reference to the Maranoa region specifically, Ergon staff deal annually with storms and fires and have recent experience coordinating restoration after major flooding in the Maranoa River and Bungil Creek.

Ergon local staff are always the first point of contact in any emergency situation and depending on the scale of the event, additional help will be brought in from other areas.

10.3.15 Gas Network

Maranoa Regional Council owns and operates a natural gas reticulation network in the town of Roma. The network consists of a natural gas reticulation system spanning 27km, with around 630 connected services and an annual throughput of around 26 TJ. The town reticulation is supplied from the Santos owned and operated Roma Town Gas Supply station (RTGS), located just south of the Origin Energy Roma Power Station on the Warrego Highway approximately 5km east of the town and the Santos owned and operated Bungil Creek Station located approximately 2km east of the town on the Warrego Highway.



10.3.16 Queensland Police Service

The QPS maintain an operational presence throughout the region including:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Injune Station | x2 Officers | 32 Station St, Injune, Qld 4454 |
| • Mitchell Station | x6 Officers | 81 Mary St, Mitchell Qld 4465 |
| • Roma Station | x29 Officers | 42 Queen St, Roma, Qld 4455 |
| • Surat Station | x2 Officers | 86 Burrowes St, Surat Qld 4417 |
| • Wallumbilla Station | x1 Officer | 14-18 High St, Wallumbilla, Qld 4428 |
| • Yuleba Station | x1 Officer | 19 Stephenson St, Yuleba, Qld 4427 |

10.3.16.1 Emergency Management

One Emergency Management Coordinator is located in Roma with back up from the South West Regional Office based in Toowoomba.

Emergency Management Coordinators provide advice and assistance across all four phases of disaster management.

10.3.17 Queensland Fire Department

10.3.17.1 Rural Fire Brigades

Rural Fire Brigades within Maranoa Regional Council consist of: Brigade Name and Location	Total members	Slip-ons and Trailers
Overall Capability	1361 volunteers in 68 primary producer brigades And 6 truck Rural Brigades	292 slip on units 3x firefighting trailers 6x medium attack 4x4 appliance 1 light attack 4x4 appliances 1 Heavy attack 4 x 4 appliance 1 Tanker (Regional Support) 1x medium attack 4x4 appliance (Regional Spare)
Truck Brigades		
Amby Town Rural	1 medium attack 4 x 4 appliance	
Dargal Road Rural	1 medium attack 4 x 4 appliance	
Mungallala Rural	1 medium attack 4 x 4 appliance	
Orange Hill Rural	1 medium attack 4 x 4 appliance 1 x Tanker (Regional Support)	
Wallumbilla Rural	1 medium attack 4 x 4 appliance 1 Heavy attack 4 x 4 appliance	
Yuleba Rural	1 medium attack 4 x 4 appliance 1 Light attack 4 x 4 appliance	

10.3.17.2 Fire & Rescue Stations

Fire & Rescue Stations within Maranoa Regional Council consist of: Station Location	Total staff	Capability Statement	Total Appliances
Roma Station 41 McDowall St, Roma	18 Staff	Auxiliary fire fighters	3 x fire appliances 1 x rescue vehicle 1 x (4x4) wild fire vehicle
Injune Station 58 Ronald St, Injune	4 staff	Auxiliary fire fighters	1 x fire appliance
Surat Station 45 Cordelia St, Surat	3 staff	Auxiliary fire fighters	1 x fire appliance
Mitchell Station	10 staff	Auxiliary fire fighters	2 x fire appliance

10.3.18 State Emergency Service

SES Groups within Maranoa Regional Council consist of: Group Name	Total members	Capability Statement
Roma Area Office	4	Two four wheel drives Area Flood boat Comms trailer Chainsaws Storm Supplies
Roma Group	18	Four-wheel drive Response truck Flood boat Storm / lighting trailer Sign trailer ATV Radios and repeater Chainsaws Storm supplies
Wallumbilla Group	30	Two four wheel drives Response truck – Road Crash Rescue & suppress urban fire Flood boat Sign trailer Storm trailer Lighting tower Radios and repeater Chainsaws Storm supplies
Surat	8	Four-wheel drive Flood boat

		Storm trailer Sign trailer Radios and repeater Chainsaws Storm supplies
Mitchell	15	Four-wheel drive Flood boat Storm trailer Radios and repeater Chainsaws Storm supplies
Injune	7	Four Wheel Drive Trailer Chainsaw Generator Storm Supplies

10.3.19 Queensland Ambulance Service

Ambulance Stations within Maranoa Regional Council consist of: Station Location	Total staff	Total Ambulances
Roma Station	20 staff	8 Emergency response Vehicles
Mitchell Station	2 staff	2 Emergency response Vehicles
Injune station	2 staff	2 Emergency response vehicles
Surat Station	2 Staff	2 Emergency response Vehicles
Capability Statement	<p>Queensland Ambulance service has 4 stations located within the Maranoa Council region. These being Roma, Injune, Mitchell and Surat. Roma is the largest station in the South West Local Ambulance Service network (LASN) The South West Local Ambulance Service Network (LASN) provides emergent care and non-urgent transport to 30,000 people in an area of 319,870 square kilometres. The LASN is serviced by eight permanent ambulance stations and four hospital based ambulance services. There are 42 permanent staff and 26 Emergency response vehicles. Collectively, they perform over 6,000 responses to more than 5,500 incidents each year. These staff and vehicles can be mobilised to provide support as necessary to disasters or localised emergencies at any time as required.</p> <p>Roma station operates a day shift (2 officers) and Afternoon shift (2 officers) with officers also performing Emergency availability (EA) after hours. This provides a response 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Injune, Mitchell and Surat are all single officer response stations rostered for day shift + EA.</p>	

10.3.20 LifeFlight Australia

Support for medical evacuations is provided by the LifeFlight Rescue helicopter which is a Bell 412EP. This helicopter is an American enhanced twin engine machine equipped with a dual automatic flight control system. The Bell 412EP can be configured to carry a compliment of 5 Crew and up to 2 Patients on Stretchers.

Standard Crewing is 2 X Pilots, 1 X Emergency Care Doctor, 1 X Paramedic, 1 X ACO/Winch Operator

The helicopter is equipped with:

- Goodrich 600lb hoist enabling removal of injured or isolated persons or the insertion of other emergency personnel into difficult to access areas;
- Nightsun Searchlight
- Night Vision Goggle equipped for night flights, searches etc.
- Homing devices for locating distress beacons.
- Extended Range Fuel Cell – Range limited by availability of Bulk Fuel. Contractual obligations dictate that Drum Stock Fuel cannot be utilised by our Roma Based Aircraft.

Roma Base provides an Aero-Medical Evacuation Service (AME) to our Gas Industry partners in the greater Surat Basin area. The principle clients involved are Origin Energy, Arrow Energy, Queensland Gas Corporation (QGC) and Santos/GLNG.

In addition, the Roma Base also provides supplementary Aero-Medical / SAR services in support of the Emergency Helicopter Network (EHN) and which services the local community through contractual agreements with the principle clients. All contracted services are conducted under the Lifeflight Air Operators Certificate in accordance with civil legislation, regulation and contractual oversight.

The aircraft allotted to the Surat-Based contract are Bell 412EP VH-XCI and Bell 412EP VH-XCK. Both aircraft are operated under a Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) Air Operators Certificate (AOC), with a contracted IFR capability and provide 24hr/7day coverage.

Contractual/Client Service Delivery (Overview)

Roma base has been established by LifeFlight Australia to provide 24hr/7 day AME services to members of the Surat Basin Gas Industry. Additional to direct support to the resource clients is support to the local community through approved use of the aircraft for community support as part of QLD Health coverage.

To affect this support there is a helicopter positioned at Roma and another at Toowoomba. Both aircraft are considered Primary aircraft, and both aircraft collectively are referred to as SGAS.

SGAS maintains a 30 minutes to airborne readiness during daylight and 60 minutes to airborne during darkness. This KPI however, in no way directs the PIC to launch their aircraft prior to them being fully satisfied that flight safety is at acceptable risk levels.

10.3.21 Royal Flying Doctor Service

The RFDS Roma Hangar and Patient Transfer Facility commenced operation at Roma Airport in August, 2014.

The Patient Transfer Facility provides patients being transferred to and from Roma, with a more comfortable, family-friendly indoor waiting area for their carers, as well as disabled toilets and more privacy.

10.3.22 Support Agencies

A list of contacts for support agencies is held in the 2.2 Contact Lists Sub Plan

10.3.23 Airfields

The airfields located in the Maranoa Region do not have traffic control and the Roma site is the only site that accepts commercial aircraft on a daily basis. The remaining airfields are used for private landings only.

- Roma Aerodrome (Carnarvon Highway 2km north of township)– upgraded to land large aircraft
- Mitchell Aerodrome officially classified as an ALA "Aeroplane Landing Area". (Bollon Road 3km west of township)– is used by the Royal Flying Doctor Service, and small aircraft owners
- Injune Aerodrome is classified as a ALA "Aeroplane Landing Area" (Airport Drive on southwest town boundary) – is used by Royal Flying Doctor Service, Gas industry planes to ferry employees and aircraft owners
- Surat Aerodrome is officially classified as a ALA "Aeroplane Landing Area" (Alexander Street southeast town boundary) – is used by Royal Flying Doctor and small aircraft owners

It is the responsibility of contracted air support and pilots to consult ESRA notifications and NOTAMs.

	Injune
GPS location	25 51.0 S 148 33.0 E
Evaluation (f)	1317
Runway	14/32
Length (m)	1200
Width (m)	18
Variation	9 E
Runway Type	Sealed
Runway Slope	0.5 down SE
Runway markings	Painted, Gables on RWS WID 45m
Aircraft suitability	Unrated pavement, <5,700kg MTOW
Windsock	S of RWY, approx. centred.
Facilities	Toilet
CTAF	126.7
Night Ops	Emergency only PAL 119.60
Hazards	UNCERT, no NOTAM service AVBL. Assume bird and animal hazards exist, assume TKOF, APCH and transition OLS are non-compliant. Tyre pressure in accordance with AIP 'unrated pavements'.

	Surat
GPS location	27 09.6 S 149 04.6 E
Evaluation (f)	880
Runway	08/26
Length (m)	1047
Width (m)	15
Variation	11 E
Runway Type	Sealed
Runway Slope	0.5 down W
Runway markings	Painted, Gables on RWS WID 45m
Aircraft suitability	Unrated pavement, <5,700kg MTOW
Windsock	N of RWY, near W end.
Facilities	Toilet and terminal building
CTAF	126.7
Night Ops	Emergency only PAL 120.05
Hazards	UNCERT, no NOTAM service AVBL. Assume bird and animal hazards exist, assume TKOF, APCH and transition OLS are non-compliant. Tyre pressure in accordance with AIP 'unrated pavements'.

	Mitchell
GPS location	26 29.0 S 147 56.2 E
Evaluation (f)	1144
Runway	11/29
Length (m)	1430
Width (m)	30
Variation	9 E
Runway Type	Sealed
Runway Slope	0.38 down E
Runway markings	Painted, Gables on RWS WID 90m
Aircraft suitability	Unrated pavement, <5,700kg MTOW
Windsock	W of RWY, approx. centred.
Facilities	Toilet and terminal building
CTAF	126.7
Night Ops	Emergency only PAL 126.7
Hazards	UNCERT, no NOTAM service AVBL. Assume bird and animal hazards exist, assume TKOF, APCH and transition OLS are non-compliant. Tyre pressure in accordance with AIP 'unrated pavements'.

	Roma Main
GPS location	26 32.7 S 148 46.5 E
Evaluation (f)	1032
Runway	18/36
Length (m)	1504
Width (m)	30
Variation	9 E
Runway Type	Sealed
Runway Slope	0.06 down S
Runway markings	Painted, gables on RWS WID 90m
Aircraft suitability	PCN 18 /F /C /975 (141 PSI) /T
Windsock	E of RWY, approx. centred.
Facilities	Fuel available (Air BP), toilets, terminal, car parking, lighting.
CTAF	126.95
Night Ops	PAL 119.6
Hazards	Certified, Security Controlled. Assume bird and animal hazard exists, obstacles published in ERSA.

	Roma Secondary
GPS location	26 32.7 S 148 46.5 E
Evaluation (f)	1032
Runway	09/27
Length (m)	804
Width (m)	18
Variation	
Runway Type	Grass
Runway Slope	1 down E
Runway markings	Gables on RWS WID 60m
Aircraft suitability	Unrated
Windsock	None
Facilities	Fuel available (Air BP), toilets, terminal, car parking, lighting.
CTAF	126.95
Night Ops	None
Hazards	Certified, Security Controlled. Assume bird and animal hazard exists, obstacles published in ERSA.

There are a number of privately owned airstrips that Council may obtain approval from landowners to use in an emergency situation. (This list is not exhaustive)

- Fairview – northeast of Injune – owned by Santos
- Eurella – privately owned bitumen airstrip south west of Muckadilla 10km (Gambamora Industries – 4623 1630)
- Torwood – south of Mungallala 25km (Graham Burey – 4623 1836)
- Grassmere – south west of Mitchell approx. 130km (Robert/Leanne Moore – 4625 7321)

Helicopter landing pads are located at the following: (designed for purpose)

- Roma – Dean 'O' Dean O Day Oval Roma in behind SES Shed
- Mitchell – 2-3 kilometres south of Mitchell on the St. George Road/State School oval
- Injune – State School oval, airport, vehicle wash down pad
- Wallumbilla – State School oval, Wallumbilla Showground
- Yuleba – State School oval
- Surat – Surat airport, State School oval

10.3.24 Sensitive Environments

Within the Maranoa Regional Council there is 756km² of protected land made up of National Parks and State Forests. This land contains environmentally significant ecosystems and is popular with residents and visitors to the region.

11 Hazards

Building resilience's, Business Continuity Planning, community engagement, national disaster resilience strategy.

Hazards can be both Natural and Non Natural. Natural hazards are environment based.

Non natural hazards are typically due to human involvement and not the environment. The planning and control of these types of incidents is the responsibility of some LDMG member agencies until the impact escalates to a high level therefore requiring the activation of the LDMG and LDCC in support of the lead agency. The plans covering these incidents are developed by the lead agency and interfaced with the LDMP where possible.

11.1 Wildfire

Bush and grass fires are uncontrolled fires burning in forest, scrub or grassland vegetation that occur where there is a fuel path of sufficient dryness to be flammable. Landscape features such as aspect, slope, wind strength and vegetation type and concentration along with climatic influences such as wind speed, rainfall, relative humidity and air temperature are contributing factors determining the severity of the hazard.

The wildfire season typically extends from mid-winter to early summer. The greatest danger occurs in the period late winter to mid-spring particularly if there has been a good summer wet season that has produced good grass growth and other fuel followed by a winter of low rainfall and lengthy periods of dry westerly winds.

The main areas of wildfire risk in the region are the urban areas that fringe the stock routes and stock reserves. In the remaining areas, due to its predominately rural nature, there is a threat of wildfires across most of the region.

Bushfires cause damage, injury or loss through the action of one or more of their harm-producing components.

11.1.1 Flames

Exposure to flames is typically only a threat where vegetation or other fuel is allowed to accumulate under, against, or on the exposed building. Similarly, with infrastructure elements, fuel must be present close to the pole, bridge timbers and so on, for it to be affected directly by flames.

11.1.1.1 Embers

Buildings are at risk from wind-blown sparks and embers that can be carried significant distances from the fire front. Embers can also be propelled at great speed by the strong winds generated by the fire and be of a size large enough to smash unprotected windows.

Sparks and embers can enter buildings through gaps such as open or broken windows, or unlined eaves, thus introducing a source of ignition to the interior of the building. Sparks can start small fires in curtains, carpets and other interior furnishings. These develop rapidly and if not combated, can destroy the building from the inside. Similarly, sparks can lodge in combustible material close to, on the roof of, or even under the building, thus causing exterior fires that can quickly envelop the structure.

11.1.1.2 Radiant heat

Temperatures close to the fire front can be extreme and are capable of progressively causing heat stress, severe injury and fatalities. Radiant heat can cause the more volatile fuels such as synthetic fabrics, rubber and paper, to ignite at considerable distances from the fire front. It can cause glass to shatter; gas bottles to vent; plastics and fibre-glass to melt; metal to lose its strength; and painted surfaces to blister. Radiant heat is also a significant threat to heat-sensitive power supply and other electronic equipment such as computers and telephone equipment.

11.1.1.3 Strong winds

Wind speeds in excess of 42 metres per second (m/s) (150 km/h) can be experienced in bushfires. Such winds can cause direct damage, such as un-roofing buildings; it can cause impact damage by propelling debris, including burning debris at a considerable velocity; and can cause trees and power poles to be toppled, especially if the fire has already weakened them.

11.1.1.4 Proximity to the hazard

It is clear that in measuring the risks posed by bushfire it must be recognised that structures that are some distance from the fire front will be at risk in addition to those that are directly exposed. Ember attack, radiant heat and strong winds, in particular, extend the risk well beyond the fire front.

11.1.1.5 Smoke

Fire smoke can produce direct physical effects on people, especially those with respiratory illnesses such as asthma or emphysema, as well as psychological effects. It contains high levels of harmful chemicals such as carbon monoxide and dioxin. Stress and anxiety levels in many people can be raised simply by the smell of fire smoke in the air.

Smoke can also reduce visibility to the extent that roads may need to be closed temporarily to prevent accidents. Dense smoke is also capable of acting as an electrical conductor, with the result that high voltage power lines can arc to the ground through the smoke. This can present a significant hazard to people on the ground and as a further source of ignition remote from the fire front. Dense smoke can also reduce the effectiveness of line-of-sight telecommunications, especially UHF and VHF radio.

11.1.1.6 Prevention

- Warrego Area Fire Management Group;
- targeted awareness and education programs;
- reduce bushfire risk in areas subject to ember attack, radiant heat and flame contact through appropriate town planning, design and construction, and monitoring bushfire protection measures in bushfire prone zones;
- utilising statutory powers (e.g. the provisions of the *Queensland Fire and Rescue Act 1990*) in relation to total fire bans, notices, permits and the use of fire risk reduction notices;
- planning developments to be independently safer locations through more rigorous bushfire planning and assessment procedure within the revised planning scheme;
- providing for bushfire risk reduction adjacent to vulnerable assets through fire breaks and other measures that assist in reducing the consequence of bushfire; and
- active prevention via back burning.

11.1.1.7 Preparedness

- community education and engagement to prepare the community in line with the Go Early policy;
- establish and maintain fire breaks;
- maintenance of fire tanks and fittings;
- maintain current database of location of Council plant and equipment;
- maintain communication interoperability between agencies;
- training of rural fire brigade (to training standard established by QFD);
- reduce fuel hazards;
- hazard reduction (e.g. controlled burns);
- regular clean-up of yards and gardens;
- Warrego Fire Management Group;
- Bushfire hazard mapping

11.1.1.8 Response

- Bushfires responded to as quickly as possible by QFD;

- MRC deploy firefighting support resources when required, as per MOU;
- issue warnings;
- LDCC and dedicated resources for larger incidents, multi-agency response; and
- MRC Public Engagement, Information & Warnings Sub Plan.

11.1.1.9 Recovery

- Community Recovery Plan;
- Recovery Committee (LDMG subcommittee);
- Insurance Council of Australia; and
- Local/State/Federal – essential infrastructure restoration.

11.1.1.10 Areas Affected

The areas most affected are generally the heavily timbered areas, rural residential areas and urban infrastructure.

11.1.1.11 Recurrence

Bushfires may be considered an annual event.

11.1.1.12 Risk Level

Medium to High – This will vary each season dependent on weather conditions and available fuel. Each year the Maranoa Fire Management Group will produce a Bushfire Mitigation Plan, based on risks due to fuel load.

Further detail on wildfire management can be found in the Roma Fire Management Group documentation.

11.2 Severe Storm

The term ‘thunderstorm’ is a generic description of a relatively small scale convective process which can occur when the atmosphere is moist and unstable. Cumulo-nimbus clouds then rapidly develop, potentially reaching heights of up to 20km, with associated lightning, thunder, severe wind gusts from downdrafts, heavy rain and large hail. Many thunderstorms are typically short-lived (up to an hour) and limited in size (up to 10km in diameter) but can traverse large distances during that time and are capable of inflicting significant damage (Kessler, 1983). Individual storm impacts can vary significantly both in space and time. In Australia, a severe thunderstorm is defined as a thunderstorm which causes one or more of the following phenomena (BoM, 1995a):

- a tornado;
- wind gusts of 90km/h or more at 10m above the ground;
- hail with diameter of 20mm or more at the ground;
- an hourly rainfall intensity in excess of the 10 year ARI for a region (about 70mm/h or greater, dependent on the location and previous rainfall).

The Maranoa area is subject to severe weather. Severe storms are localised events so their devastating impact is often under-estimated. These storms are more common than any other natural hazard. Each year, on average, severe storms are responsible for more damage and cost to the insurance industry than tropical cyclones, earthquakes, floods or bushfires. Severe storms also kill people. Most deaths are caused by lightning strikes, falling tree limbs, windblown debris and flash flooding. Nationwide, between 5 and 10 deaths and over 100 injuries are caused by lightning strikes alone each year.

Severe storms occur on average 1 to 2 times per summer for the Maranoa Regional Council area.

Although thunderstorms are a valuable source of rainfall they can cause considerable damage due to the

short sharp nature of the event that usually involves high winds, hail and flash flooding. Flash flooding from these events can be quite damaging.

11.2.1 Harm-Producing Elements

11.2.1.1 Destructive Wind

Most of the damage done by severe thunderstorms are caused by their strong winds. The most severe winds, however, are associated with the tornadoes that may be spawned super-cell thunderstorms. Peak wind speeds in these storms are estimated to approach 450km/h in the largest tornadoes, although actual measurements are sparse. Their spatial extent, however, is small, ranging from just a few tens of metres up to a few hundred metres. Track lengths typically vary from as little as 1km but can extend for over 100km, if conditions are 'favourable'.

Wind damage tends to increase disproportionately to the wind speed. According to Meyer (1997), winds of 70m/sec (250km/h) cause, on average, 70 times the damage of winds of 35m/sec (125 km/h). Damage tends to start where sustained wind speeds begin to exceed 20 m/sec (about 75 km/h). In addition to the high wind speeds, the turbulence of the winds caused by terrain features and large buildings is also a decisive factor.

Thankfully, the strength of destructive winds from thunderstorms is inversely related to the area they impact. For example, very severe downdrafts (or microbursts) can attain speeds of more than 200km/h and affect areas up to 1km wide, while severe tornadoes might have winds in excess of 400km/h but are typically restricted to widths of less than 100m (Fujita, 1981).

Severe winds can destroy buildings, topple trees, flatten standing crops, bring down from wind driven projectiles such as roofing iron and tree branches. No part of Maranoa Regional Council area is immune from severe wind damage.

11.2.1.2 Hail

BoM records suggest that approximately 30% of all severe thunderstorms produce damaging hail, with actual sizes varying depending on the strength of the recirculating updrafts in the storm system. Hail is thought to grow by the accumulation of super-cooled water droplets as the hail nucleus is supported by the strong updrafts. Eventually, the mass of ice particles cannot be maintained and the hailstones typically fall in intermittent 'shafts', which form damage swaths at ground level due to the forward movement of the storm. These swaths vary in size, but are commonly a few kilometres in width and up to 10 kilometres in length.

11.2.1.3 Lightning

Almost all storms produce some lightning and associated thunder. An average thunderstorm produces a few lightning flashes each minute and generates several hundred megawatts of electrical power during its lifetime.

In Australia lightning accounts for 5 to 10 deaths and well over 100 injuries annually. These figures are likely to increase with the growing number of retired people engaged in outdoor recreational activities such as walking, cycling, golf, fishing, boating etc. Of the many lightning strike injuries each year, about 80 result from people using fixed telephones during thunderstorms when the phone system may become highly charged near where lightning is striking. Related injuries may include hearing damage, burns, or even electrocution. No area of the Maranoa Region is immune from lightning strike.

11.2.1.4 The Severe Storm Threat

Severe storms and severe thunderstorms pose a risk to the whole of the Maranoa area. The most widespread threat is from destructive winds that have the potential to cause injuries and fatalities, destroy

buildings, dislocate infrastructure and do significant environmental damage. The areas that are most exposed to destructive winds are those along the coastline and those on exposed ridges.

Short duration storms that occur during high activity periods (daylight, end of school day, shopping day etc.) offer the greatest chance of damage to life and property. While accurate records are unavailable, damage as a result of such events may extend to personal injury, roof damage, rainwater penetration, power failure losses, consequential flooding losses, infrastructure damage and damage from flying objects.

Damage in rural areas will be localised to the area covered by the storm event and may include personal injury and property damage. Flash flooding again is a consequence and may cause damage to property and Council infrastructure. Fires have been associated with electrical storms in rural and remote areas of the Maranoa Region. Severe storms are likely to bring down power and communication lines.

11.2.1.5 Limitations of Warnings

The small scale and short duration of severe thunderstorms make them difficult to predict with numerical computer models and to observe with conventional observing systems. Numerical models can predict the environmental conditions in which severe thunderstorms may develop, but cannot yet predict individual thunderstorms. Once thunderstorms have developed, weather radars are important tools for monitoring them, especially when thunderstorms are less than 200 kilometres from the radar. The radar data provide useful information about the thunderstorms, but can at times be complex to interpret because of such factors as the curvature of the earth, "spreading out" of the radar beam, slight loss of beam power as it passes through rainfall and blocking of the beam by mountains. Also, severe thunderstorms often occur in locations where no storm spotters are available. In summary, people receiving Severe Thunderstorm Warnings need to keep the following limitations in mind:

- *Warnings may be limited in accuracy* because of the complexities involved in detecting thunderstorms, assessing their severity and predicting how they will move and evolve.
- *Warnings may not provide much advance notice* (maybe less than 15 minutes). Warnings are usually issued only after evidence of severe thunderstorms has been received. There can also be delays in communications systems and in getting the Warning broadcast by radio and TV.
- *Severe thunderstorms should not be expected to occur everywhere in the warned area or for the entire period covered by the Warning.*
- ***Warnings can only be effective if people take appropriate protective actions.***

11.2.2 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.2.2.1 Prevention

- development control including planning schemes; building codes; and
- adequate private insurance.

11.2.2.2 Preparedness

- community education and engagement including periodical clean-up of yards/gardens;
- ensure effective Disaster Management Plan with buy in by all agencies;
- effective exercise management, including lessons learnt are implemented and the LDMP is updated;
- maintain an effective SES Unit;
- emergency alerts saved on the Disaster Management Portal and tested;
- maintain communication interoperability between agencies;
- trained Local Disaster Management members as required by QPS Training Matrix;
- trained staff working in the LDCC including agency liaison officers;
- Local Emergency Coordination Committee's;
- new residence packs;
- natural hazards DVD;

- review LDMP and membership;

11.2.2.3 Response

- events responded to as quickly as possible by all agencies;
- issue warnings;
- LDCC and dedicated resources for larger incidents, multi-agency response;
- all agencies workable and functional Business Continuity Plan to ensure capacity to provide; resources in the QDMA; and Public Engagement, Information & Warnings Sub Plan.

11.2.2.4 Recovery

- Community Recovery Plan;
- Recovery Committee (LDMG subcommittee);
- Insurance Council of Australia; and
- Local/State/Federal – essential infrastructure restoration.

11.3 Flooding

The BoM uses a three tiered classification scheme that defines flooding as minor, moderate or major at key river height stations. Each classification is defined by the water level that causes certain impacts upstream and downstream of the station. These levels have been determined based on standard descriptions of flood effects (see below), historical data and relevant local information. The classifications are revised from time to time by the Bureau's partner agencies and affected communities.

11.3.1 Minor flooding

Causes inconvenience. Low-lying areas next to water courses are inundated. Minor roads may be closed and low-level bridges submerged. In urban areas inundation may affect some backyards and buildings below the floor level as well as bicycle and pedestrian paths. In rural areas removal of stock and equipment may be required.

11.3.2 Moderate flooding

In addition to the above, the area of inundation is more substantial. Main traffic routes may be affected. Some buildings may be affected above the floor level. Evacuation of flood affected areas may be required. In rural areas removal of stock is required.

11.3.3 Major flooding

In addition to the above, extensive rural areas and/or urban areas are inundated. Many buildings may be affected above the floor level. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and major rail and traffic routes closed. Evacuation of flood affected areas may be required. Utility services may be impacted.

The primary effects of flooding are physical damage to property, infrastructure, people or livestock and disruption to regular way-of-life. Flood damage to buildings can be separated into contents and structural damage. The greatest increase in damage to single storey residential buildings, both structural and to contents occurs within the first half metre of over floor flooding. Almost all damage to contents occurs within the first metre of over floor flooding.

There are a large number of creeks throughout the region that could cause localised flooding.

Flooding as a result of monsoonal weather patterns have resulting in prolonged periods of heavy rainfalls, this has a big impact on the river and creek systems within the Region. As it did in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

The Maranoa Regional Council has a long history of Flooding: - Roma Town

Year	Month	Annual rainfall	Flood Height	Above the Bridge
Major Street Bridge Gauge (297.260 AHD)				
1864	Feb	No Records	No Records	No Records
1890	Mar 508.7 mm	1531.6 mm	No Records	No Records
1938	May 205.9 mm	506.5 mm	7.780 m	1.684 mm
1947	Feb 164.1 mm	657.5 mm	7.010 m	0.914 mm
1950	Jul 186.3 mm	990.8 mm	7.160 m	1.064 mm
1955	Apr, May 227.8 mm	694.8 mm	7.260 m	1.164 mm
1956	Jan, Feb, Mar 496.4 mm	1004.6 mm	7.090 m	0.994 mm
1963	Jan, Feb, Mar 440.2 mm	548.2 mm	7.190 m	1.094 mm
Bungil Street Bridge Gauge (297.090 AHD)				
1983	Jun 147.7 mm	896 mm	7.250 m	0.950 mm
1984	Jan 267.1 mm	853.9 mm	7.200 m	0.900 mm
1997	Mar 287.6 mm	664.3 mm	7.320 m	1.020 mm
2010	Jan, Feb, Mar 482.2 mm	1135.2 mm	8.100 m	1.800 mm
2011	Mar, Apr 309.4 mm	871.8 mm	7.600 m	1.300 mm
2012	Dec, Jan, Feb, 550.4 mm	614.6 mm	8.500 m	2.200 mm

When flooding does happen within the Maranoa region it impacts all areas, but not directly affect all the dwellings within the residential areas. The three principle streams are the Bungil Creek at Roma the Maranoa River at Mitchell and Condamine/Bollon at Surat. Flood warning lead times are about 2 to 12 hours due to rapid stream rises and velocities. Serious flooding can occur in the townships of Roma and Mitchell and dwellings are at risk.

Prolonged periods of heavy rainfalls cause flooding for most of the rivers and creeks, and will result in inundation of most of the main and arterial road network within the Region for a considerable time dependant on the duration of the event. This results in isolation within communities and isolation from major centres (Roma), to the North (Injune, Bymount, Eumamurrin) South (Surat, Teelba, Dunkeld, Begonia) East (Yuleba, Wallumbilla, Jackson) and West (Mitchell, Amby, Hodgson, Muckadilla, Mungallala) of the Region.

11.3.4 Bungil Creek: -

The Bungil Creek catchment is located upstream of Roma which covers an area of approximately 1400 km². The Bungil Creek catchment at Roma extends 65km to the north and is typically between 20 and 35km wide. The catchment is located on the southern foothills of the Carnarvon Range. Bungil Creek flows in a fairly constant southerly direction; approximately 70km further downstream from Roma, Bungil Creek joins with the Balonne River which is part of the greater Murray-Darling Basin System.

Flooding experienced in Roma could be caused by two different mechanisms:

- 1) Local flood flow resulting from very localised rainfall within the Roma urban area and its immediate surroundings; or
- 2) Bungil Creek flood flows resulting from the rainfall over the wider Bungil Creek catchment area.

Annual average rainfall throughout the Bungil Creek catchment is relatively constant. The mean annual rainfall is reported to be approximately 700mm.

There is a degree of variability in regard to monthly rainfall, and records show that the summer months dominate rainfall totals within the catchment. Generally, major flooding in the Bungil Creek is considered to be infrequent. However, under certain meteorological conditions such as tropical low pressure systems, heavy rainfalls can occur throughout the catchment which results in significant riverine flooding.

The Bungil Creek, part of the Balonne catchment within the Murray-Darling basin, is a perennial stream located in southwest Queensland. The headwaters of the creek rise on the south-western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, below Bymount and north of Roma. The creek flows southeast through the town of Roma, with the Carnarvon Highway following much of the course of the creek. North of Surat, the Bungil Creek reaches its confluence with the Spring Creek, a tributary of the Balonne River. The flow of the creek varies significantly from a very small trickle to a raging river after heavy rain. The creek descends 160 metres (520 ft.) over its 233-kilometre (145 mi) course; with a catchment area of 710 square kilometres (270 sq. mi).

The creek floods regularly, inundating hundreds of properties in Roma. In March 2010, Bungil Creek experienced a major flood of 8.1m (27ft); with a peak flood height of 7.6m (25ft) in April 2011. Government funding enabled the construction of a levee for flood mitigation after devastating flooding in 2012. A ceremony to mark the commencement of construction for Stage 1 of a 5.2km (3.2mi) long levee was held in September 2013.

Bungil Creek: -Starts below Bymount at an elevation of 403m and ends at an elevation of 244m merging with the Balonne River. The Bungil Creek drops around 160m over its 233km length. The five longest tributaries are: Mooga Mooga Creek, Bony Creek, Hurdle Creek, Waterhole Creek and Macks Gully to the north.

The following 14 creeks and rivers flow into the Bungil Creek (ordered by descending elevation): Middle Creek (403m), Two Mile Creek (397m), Three Mile Creek (386m), Hurdle Creek (379m), Sandy Creek (347m), Reilly Gully (330m), Mooga Mooga Creek (324m), Chinaman Creek (315m), Shenton Gully (314m), Macks Gully (310m), Dead Horse Creek (302m), Damper Creek (294m), Bony Creek (271m) and Waterhole Creek (259m).

11.3.5 Maranoa River

The Maranoa River, part of the Murray-Darling basin, is a river situated in southwest Queensland. Formed by the confluence of the west and east branches of the river, the Maranoa River rises on the Consuelo Tableland in the Carnarvon National Park. The valleys in the river's catchment area are broad rather than gorge-like as in the nearby Carnarvon Gorge, with isolated bluffs and pillars of sandstone on sandy plains. The Maranoa passes through Mitchell and flows south towards St George. The river reaches its confluence with the Balonne River north of St George. The Warrego Highway crosses the river at Mitchell.

The Neil Turner Weir was built on the river in 1984. It provides limited supplies for irrigation purposes as well supplying drinking water for the town of Mitchell. It also regulates streamflow and has recreational uses.

Major flooding on the river occurred in 1990.

In the March 2010 floods, the Maranoa River reached a peak of 13.4m. The town then experienced the worst flooding ever in 2012 when a monsoon trough hovered over central and southern Queensland.

Maranoa River: - The Maranoa River in southwest Queensland starts at an elevation of 574m and ends at an elevation of 207m, dropping around 366m over its 519km length flows into Lake Kajarabie (213m) on its way to joining the Balonne River. 31 creeks and rivers flow into the Maranoa River. The five longest tributaries are: Merivale River, Womalilla Creek, Amby Creek, Maranoa River (West Branch) and Billin Creek.

The following 31 creeks and rivers flow into the Maranoa River (ordered by descending elevation): Maranoa River (West Branch) (572m), Maranoa River (East Branch) (572m), Darkwater Creek (549m), Owen Gully (537m), Trace Chain Creek (516m), Western Creek (514m), Bobs Gully (508m), Long Gully (497m), Colquhour Gully (473m), Billin Creek (461m), Simpson Creek (427m), Possession Creek (418m), Maxvale Creek (416m), Merivale River (402m), Apple Tree Creek (399m), Sawpit Creek (398m), Fleming Creek (393m), Mc Andrews Creek (389m), Horse Creek (386m), Kemp Creek (376m), Pegleg Creek (356m), Aurichen Creek (356m), Three Mile Creek (347m), Basalt Creek (337m), Sawpit Creek (336m), One Mile Creek (332m), North Amby Creek (327m), Womalilla Creek (318m), Amby Creek (315m), Bob Creek (312m) and Topaz Creek (309m).

11.3.6 Flood Studies

In response to the flooding events in 2010, 2011 and 2012, Maranoa Regional Council carrying out a detailed study into flood mitigation options to limit flood risk for the Maranoa community.

The studies covered the town ships of: -

Townships	
Roma	Flood and Drainage Study
Mitchell	Flood and Drainage Study
Surat	Flood and Drainage Study
Amby	Flood and Drainage Study
Injune	Flood and Drainage Study
Mungallala	Flood and Drainage Study

11.3.7 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.3.7.1 Prevention

- development control including planning schemes; building codes; and
- adequate private insurance.

11.3.7.2 Preparedness

- community education and engagement including periodical clean-up of yards/gardens;
- ensure effective Disaster Management Plan with buy in by all agencies;
- effective exercise management, including lessons learnt are implemented and the LDMP is updated;
- maintain an effective SES Unit;
- emergency alerts saved on the Disaster Management Portal and tested;
- maintain communication interoperability between agencies;
- trained Local Disaster Management members as required by QPS Training Matrix;
- trained staff working in the LDCC including agency liaison officers;
- develop local community co-ordination groups to empower the community;
- new residence packs;
- natural hazards DVD;
- review LDMP and membership;

11.3.7.3 Response

- events responded to as quickly as possible by all agencies;
- issue warnings;
- LDCC and dedicated resources for larger incidents, multi-agency response;

- all agencies workable and functional Business Continuity Plan to ensure capacity to provide resources in the QDMA; Public Engagement, Information & Warnings Sub Plan.

11.3.7.4 Recovery

- Community Recovery Plan;
- Recovery Committee (LDMG subcommittee);
- Insurance Council of Australia; and
- Local/State/Federal – essential infrastructure restoration

Localised flooding is an annual problem which can occur in any month of the year, but flooding is most likely to occur in the months from December through to April.

11.4 Earthquake

Geo Science Australia states that earthquakes are the vibrations caused by rocks breaking under stress. The underground surface along which the rock breaks and moves is called a fault plane. Earthquakes in Australia are usually caused by movements along faults as a result of compression in the Earth's crust.

The size or magnitude of earthquakes is determined by measuring the amplitude of the seismic waves recorded on a seismograph and the distance of the seismograph from the earthquake. These are put into a formula which converts them to a magnitude, which is a measure of the energy released by the earthquake. For every unit increase in magnitude, there is roughly a thirty-fold increase in the energy released. For instance, a magnitude 6.0 earthquake releases approximately 30 times more energy than a magnitude 5.0 earthquake, while a magnitude 7.0 earthquake releases approximately 900 times (30x30) more energy than a magnitude 5.0.

A magnitude 8.6 earthquake releases energy equivalent to about 10 000 atomic bombs of the type developed in World War II. Fortunately, smaller earthquakes occur much more frequently than large ones and most cause little or no damage.

Earthquake magnitude was traditionally measured on the Richter scale. It is often now calculated from seismic moment, which is proportional to the fault area multiplied by the average displacement on the fault.

The focus of an earthquake is the point where it originated within the Earth. The earthquake epicentre is the point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus.

The amplitude of the shaking caused by an earthquake depends on many factors, such as the magnitude, distance from the epicentre, depth of focus, topography, and the local ground conditions.

Geoscience Australia lists 375 earthquakes in Queensland since January 2000. Below is the list of the 10 highest magnitude.

Magnitude	Year	Approximate location
5.8	2016	Offshore NE of Bowen, QLD. (Reported felt).
5.4	2015	Offshore E of Fraser Island, QLD (GA revised 3D corrections).
5.5	1935	Gayndah QLD. Magnitude 5.5 from isoseismal map, MMIII radius.
5.7	1928	Lakefield National Park, QLD.

5.5	1925	NE of Mornington Island, QLD.
5.7	1918	Magnitude from isoseismal map, MMIII radius.
5.5	06 June 1918 @ 18:23:00	Magnitude from isoseismal map, MMIII radius.
6	06 June 1918 @ 18:14:24	Offshore Gladstone, QLD.
5.7	18 December 1913 @ 13:54:00	Charters Towers QLD. Magnitude from isoseismal map, MMIII radius.
5.6	28 August 1883 @ 16:55:00	Gayndah QLD

11.4.1.1 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

It is not possible to predict the occurrence of earthquakes and provide warnings other than broad, regional assessments of the likelihood of occurrence over time somewhere within the region.

11.5 Heatwave

A heatwave can be defined as a prolonged period of excessive heat which remains within or above the upper temperature values for a prolonged period of time. There is no universal definition of a heatwave because local acclimatisation and adaptation influence the impact of extreme heat. Even at a local level there can be multiple heatwave definitions, based on varying temperature levels or time periods. It is important to identify an appropriate definition of heatwave locally and to understand its health effects in order to develop appropriate public health intervention strategies to prevent and mitigate the impact of heatwaves.

In Queensland, maximum temperatures typically occur between November and February, but days of excessive heat can occur between October and March. Using the threshold for temperature within the top 5% of daily maximum temperatures for a continuous three-day period, at least 18 heat wave events have been identified since 1899 giving an average recurrence interval (ARI) of 5 to 6 years. January is the most common month in which to experience a heat wave episode.

The impact of heatwaves extends further than mortality rates. High temperatures are linked to:

- increased hospital admissions relating to heat stress, dehydration, or as a result of heat exacerbating existing conditions;
- increased rates of certain crimes particularly those related to aggressive behaviour such as homicide;
- increased number of work-related accidents and reduced work productivity; and
- decreased sports performance.

11.5.1.1 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.5.1.1.1 Short

- public awareness.

11.5.1.1.2 Medium

- data base of air-conditioned facilities.

11.5.1.1.3 Areas Affected

- no area within the Maranoa region is immune from heatwave conditions

11.5.1.2 Effects

The combined effect of high temperatures and humidity on human health has already been described. Extended periods of high temperature can also have a damaging effect on most infrastructure elements. Railway tracks can buckle causing trains to either derail or to travel at slow speeds. Road surfaces can become damaged by traffic over softened bitumen.

Most significantly, power supplies can be threatened because of high peak demand for air conditioning and other cooling devices. The loss of power supply will greatly exacerbate the health impact. Similarly, the demand for water will also be greatly increased and the loss of power supply may also compromise the water supply.

11.6 Climate Change

It is now widely accepted that the natural atmospheric greenhouse effect has been enhanced by anthropogenic activities including the burning of fossil fuels. Climate change scientists from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change believe that “the projected rate of warming is very likely to be without precedent during at least the last 10,000 years, based on paleoclimate data” (IPCC 2001).

In August 2010 the Australian Academy of Sciences outlined changes in Australian climate including:

- an increase of about 0.7°C in average surface temperature since 1960, with some areas having warmed faster and others showing little evidence of warming;
- an increase in the frequency of extremely hot days;
- a decrease in the frequency of cold days;
- significant increase in rainfall over north-western Australia;
- decrease in rainfall over south-eastern Australia;
- sea level rise of about 1.2mm per year since 1920;
- future impacts of climate change on Australia are likely to include:
 - projected increases in average surface temperature of 0.6 to 1.5°C by 2030 and 2.2 to 5.0°C by 2070
 - decreased average annual rainfall over much of Australia
 - more intense rainfall on days with heavy rainfall over many areas
 - an increase in the proportion of severe tropical cyclones, with a possible decrease in the total number of cyclones
 - more frequent heatwaves
 - more frequent droughts

11.7 Civil Riot

A civil riot is a violent disturbance to public peace by three or more people. With the potential for public demonstrations to be held for varying reasons in Maranoa there is the risk of escalation to a riot. The level of impact would be dependent on the extent and numbers involved. Typically, there would be disruptions to traffic within the area, security risks for any significant visitors and/or residents, community disconnectedness through lower attendance to events and damage to the infrastructure if targeted. No region is immune from a civil riot however the likely hood in the Maranoa region is considered low.

11.8 Terrorist Attack

World events in recent times demonstrate that terrorism is a credible and serious threat for Australia.

Specifically, the Australian Government’s current security context acknowledges the interest and intent of terrorists to target mass gatherings and events.

The 2002 and 2005 Bali bombings and the attack on the Australian embassy in Jakarta in 2004 demonstrated the threat of terrorism in our region. The terrorist attacks in London and Madrid highlighted the possibility of a similar attack in Australia. The likelihood in the Maranoa is considered low.

11.8.1 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.8.1.1 Prevention

- individual agency procedures;
- review and practice of emergency response plans;
- Crimes Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) including, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) network, building design, design of public areas, lighting;
- physical security measures including, protective security measures, access controls, security plans;
- well-designed communication plans and the provision of information;
- provision of threat information and protection by QPS; and
- regular review of the CT Plans
- educate the public on the Police Link web site that describes suspicious activity by calling 131 444 or visit <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/apps/reports/suspiciousActivities>

11.8.1.2 Preparedness

- intelligence (via network police);
- community awareness (State government program);
- identification of risks;
- QPS (and other Agency) training;
- liaison with Federal Government for protection arrangements; and
- Public Engagement, Information & Warnings Sub Plan.

11.8.1.3 Response

- emergency services response;
- scientific – QFD;
- QPS – specialists bomb squad;
- QAS multi-casualty plan;
- Queensland Health multi-casualty plan;
- preservation of evidence; and
- provision of information to the public (in accordance with Government policy).

11.8.1.4 Recovery

- welfare response;
- support business' assist with business continuity;
 - Chemical Biological and Radiological (CBR) Contamination to be managed by restrictions/quarantine of the immediate vicinity; and

11.8.1.5 Areas Affected

- Government facilities; places of mass gathering; and
- transport sector.

11.9 Major Transport Incident

11.9.1 Road

The need for the LDMG to become involved in a road accident would probably only be occasioned by an accident involving a tourist coach, semi-trailer or the like and would be for welfare requirements.

The Maranoa region has a significant level of heavy transport.

11.9.1.1 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.9.1.1.1 Short

- maintain effective Emergency Services;
- driver awareness; and
- visible police presence on major roadways.

11.9.1.1.2 Medium

- driver education; and
- medical and evacuation plan.

11.9.1.1.3 Long

- reduction of blackspots;
- regular review of emergency procedures; and
- improvements to the road network.

11.9.2 Rail

The main western railway traverses the Maranoa from east to west. Passenger trains and cattle trains travel this line regularly.

11.9.3 Air

The Maranoa Regional Council operates airfields across the region. A reasonable number of passenger aircraft operates through Roma daily. Along with these commercial airstrips there are many private airstrips existing on rural holdings. The possibility of an incident is always present.

11.9.3.1 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.9.3.1.1 Short

- maintain the aerodromes;
- public awareness.

11.9.3.1.2 Medium

- provision of adequate fire and rescue equipment.

11.9.3.1.3 Long

- long term strategies are the responsibility of other authorities.

11.9.3.1.4 Areas Affected

All townships as aircrafts fly the whole of the Region on manoeuvres at various times.

11.9.3.1.5 Recurrence

Air accident is considered to be a random event.

11.9.3.1.6 Mitigation

Aviation authorities conduct air safety programs.

11.9.4 Hazardous Material Incident

Many hazardous materials of varying types are transported on our major highways. For this reason, the potential for an incident of this type is ever present. Queensland Rail includes this risk in their operational plans.

11.9.4.1 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.9.4.1.1 Short

- public education;
- periodical emergency service training;
- prohibition of parking of hazardous material transports in town areas; and
- provision of containment equipment.

11.9.4.1.2 Medium

- knowledge of evacuation plan;
- updated emergency contact lists; and
- knowledge of chemicals and markings.

11.9.4.1.3 Long

- designated safe parking areas.

This risk can be assessed in 3 categories: -

11.9.4.2 HAZCHEM ROAD

As in any populated area, movement of hazardous chemical agents by road occurs. The potential therefore exists for accidents involving large quantities of Hazchem, with resultant explosion, fire and other public safety threats.

11.9.4.2.1 Areas Affected

Any area within the Shire may be affected. However, it is most likely areas abutting the Warrego and Carnarvon Highway's.

11.9.4.3 HAZCHEM RAIL

As the main western rail link runs through the region, movement of large quantities of Hazchem by rail also occurs. However due to the nature of the transport agency, with more isolated storage and decreased risk of vehicular collision, this threat is not as significant as road transport.

11.9.4.3.1 Areas Affected

Areas abutting the western rail link

11.9.4.4 HAZCHEM OTHER

Hazchem may also be stored in commercial and industrial sites within the Shire. However, due to the absence of major Hazchem storage facilities in the Shire, and the relatively small quantities stored, this threat is not significant.

11.9.4.5 Recurrence

There is no pattern to Hazchem accidents, however in the case of road and rail, the accident site is confined to defined areas.

11.9.4.6 Effects

The entry of hazardous material into dams, waterways and aquifers could have serious consequences on the community and all effort should be directed towards the prevention of such an occurrence.

Similarly, all measures should be taken to prevent inhalation of the materials in a chemical cloud.

11.9.4.7 Mitigation

The transportation of designated chemicals is regulated under State legislation. The responsible Authority conducts training courses in handling hazardous materials. The Region actively supports these activities and provides a Workplace Health and Safety Officer within the Council workforce.

11.10 Exotic Diseases (Animals and Plants)

Whilst various types of animals are in existence in the Shire, cattle, sheep and horses are in the largest numbers. For this reason, it is anticipated that these are the most likely in which widespread disease would occur.

Other types of diseases carried into the area by migratory species such as birds or pests are most likely to introduce from the north, e.g. Papua New Guinea. Should this be the case and if the disease is recognised early enough, quarantine of the area may occur.

The impacts on local agricultural industry (livestock and produce) would be widespread due to quarantines and additional clearances and checks to move their products. It would also impact on the recreational activities such as horse events.

This differs from the medical epidemics. Whilst there are some diseases that impact only animals or plants, there are some that can infect humans also such as Hendra. There would need to be joint involvement between Biosecurity and Queensland Health with a situation like this. These are covered in the Medical Epidemic section.

The Roma Sale Yards are the largest sale yards for cattle in the Southern Hemisphere and therefore an exotic disease affecting cattle will cause significant disruption to the community. As a result of this hazard and the high level of risk an Emergency Animal Disease Sub Plan is to be written.

11.11 Medical Epidemic and Infectious Disease (Including Influenza Pandemic)

There is the risk from other diseases that would reach pandemic scale, which is a risk of worldwide infection.

Since avian influenza broke out in late 2003, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has warned that, should this virus mutate and be transferrable from human to human, the world could be facing an influenza pandemic with significant consequences.

An influenza pandemic is a disease outbreak that occurs when:

- A new strain of influenza virus emerges to which no-one is immune;
 - The virus causes disease in humans; and
- The virus is easily spread between humans.

In the absence of immunity, a new influenza strain could rapidly spread across the globe, causing epidemics or pandemics, infecting large numbers of people.

There are a number of State-owned hospitals in the region with the largest being in Roma where specialist care would be more readily available. The capacity of Roma Hospital is limited and in a large scale event it is highly likely patients will be transferred to larger hospitals in the east.

Given the high standards of human health and hygiene and good veterinary and farming practices in Australia, it is not expected that a virus would originate and develop into a pandemic form in Australia. However, governments are preparing for an emerging pandemic overseas and subsequent arrival in Australia by applying a combination of strategies:

- **Alert**
to the risk of a pandemic and preparing for a pandemic by increasing Australia’s readiness and supporting overseas responses;
- **Delay**
the entry of the pandemic virus to Australia by applying border measures, supporting the overseas response and increasing surveillance;
- **Contain**
or slow the early spread of a pandemic virus once it emerges in Australia, including by strategic deployment of the National Medical Stockpile and strengthening public information campaigns to promote individual hygiene practices and community level measures such as social distancing;
- **Sustain**
the response while a customised vaccine is developed, including by supporting maintenance of essential infrastructure and services and strengthening community social distancing measures;
- **Control**
the pandemic with a customised pandemic vaccine when it becomes widely available; and
- **Recover**
providing the necessary support and stimulus to help the Australian community return to normal living as quickly as possible following a pandemic.

11.11.1 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.11.1.1 Short

- public awareness.

11.11.1.2 Medium

- pandemic sub plan and Queensland Health pandemic plan.

11.11.1.3 Long

- evacuation plan.

11.11.2 Areas Affected

Any part or the entire Region may be affected.

11.12 Critical Infrastructure Failure

A critical infrastructure failure within the Maranoa Region would involve any of the following:

- information technology;
- telecommunications;
- water supply;
- sewerage treatment;
- gas supply; and
- power supply.

A failure of one or more of these areas would impact on the region depending on how long the failure is for, the degree of the failure and if there is more than one area failing.

A recent event of this occurring is during the Ex Tropical Cyclone Oswald event on Saturday 26th January 2013 when Telstra's two fibre optic cables were impacted and the telecommunications failed north of Gladstone. This meant no landline, mobile or internet services on the Telstra network and several other providers due to congestion. This impacted on Emergency Services, Local Government and all residents. As this coincided with a large amount of rainfall in a short time it was fortunate nothing worse occurred as the community would not have been able to be warned by the typical avenues.

A water treatment plant failure in Isaac Shire in 2013 resulted in an entire township without water for a significant period of time. This had a major impact on commercial activity in the town along with the lowering of hygiene standards.

11.13 Space Debris Re-Entry

There is an increasing chance of space debris falling to earth due to the number of older satellites and decaying orbits. The National Plan sets out contingency arrangements to cover these events. Australian Contingency Plan for Radioactive Space Re-entry Debris (AUSCONPLAN-SPRED) details the arrangements for the Australian Government to inform States and Territories of any risk posed to Australian interests by the re-entry of space debris. The plan outlines how the Australian Government will support states and territories in the event that space debris should impact within their jurisdictions. The plan identifies roles and responsibilities for key Australian Government agencies and committees in supporting the response to space debris re-entry. It also details how support should be requested and how it would be managed. The likelihood of occurrence in the Maranoa is considered low.

11.13.1 Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

11.13.1.1 Short

- public awareness.

11.13.1.2 Medium

- early notification of atmospheric entry and landing sites.

11.13.1.3 Long

- evacuation plan.

11.13.2 Areas Affected

Any part or the entire Region may be affected.

11.13.3 Effects

In addition to the possibility of impact damage of varying degrees, some satellites carry nuclear powered generators and other nuclear devices. Adequate warning, including details of the payload when known, is provided by Emergency Management Australia (EMA), which conducts the operation. Local agencies may be called upon to assist.

12 QUEENSLAND EMERGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT

The Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (the Framework) is a set of components that aim to support risk based planning within the emergency management context in Queensland. The Framework is based on International Standards Organisation (ISO) 31000:2009, Risk management – Principles and guidelines and the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) and is consistent with the Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF) which includes the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland.

12.1 Purpose

The aim of the Framework is to provide a consistent approach to assessing risk that can be operationalised and directly supports risk based planning for all levels of QDMA. It is designed to allow local, district and state levels to focus on risk assessment from the perspective of their roles and responsibilities under the QDMA and to then mutually support each other where appropriate.

12.2 Methodology

Whilst the Framework is based on ISO 31000, NERAG and EMAF, there are some differences in the Framework methodology to NERAG including:

- the Framework's assessment of likelihood, proposes the assessment of probability based on the historical likelihood. The aim of this approach is the assessment can be operationalised and directly support risk based planning;
- the addition of vulnerability into the assessment of risk will provide a consistent approach to assessing how vulnerable a community/site/area is prior to a disaster season based on key components that compose and sustain a community; and
- finally, consequence is assessed.

The LDMG recognises that the risk assessment process is a shared responsibility and all agencies, should assist the risk assessment process including the management of residual risk (risk remaining after the risk treatment has been applied) beyond the capacity and capability of local arrangements. This includes by integrating the outcomes of disaster risk assessment into the disaster, business continuity, strategic and corporate plans and ensuring an improved understanding, coordination and resource allocation of disaster risk management at all levels through informed evidenced based research and education.

The LDMG supports the communication of residual risk outside normal Local and State Government departmental boundaries to ensure Whole of Government consideration and planning towards these risks.

12.3 Outcomes

Maranoa LDMG participated in this process with QFD in August 2018. At the time of writing this plan the report is currently being reviewed for actions to be undertaken.

13 CAPACITY BUILDING

13.1 Community Awareness

Section 30e of the Act requires the LDMG “to ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster”.

The members and organisations that make up the LDMG currently provide public information and education programs to improve community awareness. These include:

- the Council’s website and Facebook pages;
- disaster and emergency community awareness brochures displayed and available in Council Offices and Libraries;
- preparedness articles in local papers and council newsletters;
- QLD State Government advertising, presentations, and website material;
- QFD advertising, presentations and website material;
- EMA Community Awareness Publications and Emergency Management for Schools Website;
- lectures to various organisations e.g. by Council Disaster Management and SES group leaders;
- development of an Emergency Action Guide for all residents & businesses;
- community information sessions, as required;
- presentations to local community groups and schools in regards to local disaster management arrangements and mitigation actions that may be taken by the community to prepare for and cope with hazards;
- Get Ready Week: and Business Continuity Workshops for local businesses;
- QFD Fire and Bushfire Awareness Program;
- BoM Weather Warnings and website material; and
- targeted engagement based on community vulnerabilities.

The Local Group recognises that providing information on how to look after yourself, your family, your home, business and community in the event of a natural or a man-made disaster is an effective way to build community resilience and help communities recover in the aftermath of an event. One of the key long term objectives of the Local Group is to provide this information in a timely, co-ordinated and accessible fashion.

Through the life of this plan the LDMG in association with QFD, and its media, business and community partners will undertake development, and promote the following key educational and awareness tools for distribution across the Maranoa Regional Council:

- household emergency plans;
- household emergency checklists;
- business emergency plans; and
- business emergency checklists

The aim of these plans will be to:

- encourage people and businesses to prepare themselves, their properties and their clients for disasters such as flooding, severe storm and high wind events;
- improve target audiences’ safety awareness levels and safety behaviours during a disaster or emergency; and
- encourage people to be aware of, and care for their neighbours in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

Public education programmes are undertaken to ensure community awareness and preparedness. This builds the community's capacity to withstand the impacts from a disaster and recover following one. Targeted programs will be conducted based on communities' vulnerabilities. An annual community engagement strategy is developed by input of all agencies in particular the lead agency provides information on their responsibility. This information is to be shared at an LDMG meeting.

13.2 Community Vulnerabilities

The Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) Review of cyclone and storm tide sheltering arrangements Report 3: 2014-15 highlights the need to improve the way we work with vulnerable people in emergencies.

Everyone faces a degree of risk when a community is challenged by a natural disaster or emergency. Protective factors enable many people in a community to be better prepared and able to adapt to the impact of a disaster, for example, strong family and social connections. However, such factors may be limited in an individual or a community's daily life, resulting in vulnerability to higher levels of risk, injury or loss, or severe or longer term impacts than others.

Individuals, families and specific population groups susceptible to vulnerability factors and low levels of resilience, often require more targeted support to remain safe and to prepare for, respond to, and recover from, disaster events.

The Red Cross states; to determine people's vulnerability, two questions need to be asked:

- To what threat or hazard are they vulnerable?
- What makes them vulnerable to that threat or hazard?

Counteracting vulnerability requires:

- reducing the impact of the hazard itself where possible (through mitigation, prediction, warning and preparedness);
- building capacities to withstand and cope with hazards; and
- tackling the root causes of vulnerability, such as poverty, poor governance, discrimination, inequality and inadequate access to resources and livelihoods.

Within the Maranoa Regional Council region there are populations that are more vulnerable in the event of a disaster. These groups include the cultural and linguistically diverse mentioned in 9.1.3, and those that have a need for assistance whom make up 4.2% (total of 1 375 residents) of the region's population. People with a need for assistance are those needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activities of self-care, mobility and communication due to a health condition, disability or old age.

13.2.1 Wildfire

The Maranoa Regional Council has significant areas of native vegetation, and while this is an important asset for ecosystem services and amenity, under certain weather conditions there is a risk of uncontrolled wildfire.

In areas of significant native vegetation, the primary refuge for people is within their homes, and in the absence of catastrophic fire danger conditions, most residents can be expected to stay and defend their homes. QFD have adopted a policy/programme Prepare Act Survive. This includes information for people about deciding to leave early.

13.2.1.1 Vulnerability of Lifelines

By far the most vulnerable lifeline is power due to its roll-on effect if overhead transmission lines are either disconnected or destroyed by fire. It is a standard practice to disconnect powerlines in fire affected areas, as the powerlines themselves can become a source of additional ignitions, on top of the obvious hazard to fire fighters if lines come down. Less well known is the potential for flame to conduct electricity. In the event that fire-fighters attempt to douse flames under live powerlines, the flame sheets have the potential to conduct electricity into the water streams, introducing an electrocution risk to an already serious situation.

Overhead communication lines would also be vulnerable at the same time. Due to the low factor loading of the bush areas and the clearing along the main transmission line routes the vulnerability of the power system is not particularly high. The main risk of overload comes from overuse of the facilities, as these services can experience significant demand spikes, exacerbated by the trend towards video and other large files from smart phones being transmitted.

Other lifelines including transport corridors have a low level of vulnerability in a wildfire scenario, however they may be closed temporarily due to fallen trees, branches or smoke.

13.2.1.2 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

As mentioned above the loss of power would cause some degree of hardship due to its flow on effect to other lifelines (such as loss of reticulated water supply) and also critical facilities. However critical facilities such as the hospitals should already have back-up emergency power capacity which would be sufficient.

Vulnerability of gas pipeline connections can also be an issue within urban areas due to exposure of nylon lines to high radiant heat fluxes. The exposure of these lines can lead to melting of the pipe causing a secondary fire against the exterior of the house as was found to be an additional issue within the 2003 Canberra fires.

13.2.1.3 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

A minor fire through the bush areas in the Maranoa will only be of nuisance value to a local community if it can be controlled and no buildings or lives are lost. However, issues in some areas have the potential loss of significant numbers of livestock in the event of a major wildfire.

13.2.2 Earthquakes

As earthquakes are difficult to model and have the capability to effect all of the region all areas are vulnerable.

13.2.2.1 Vulnerability of people

A significant number of people in Maranoa are at risk from an earthquake. The resilience of the community is impaired for the following reasons:

- buildings are not specifically designed to withstand earthquakes;
- due to the extreme rarity of earthquakes in this region it would come unannounced and cause panic and mayhem amongst the residents not used to such a phenomenon (e.g. the Newcastle earthquake experience); and
- lifelines would be severely disrupted, impacting greatly on the community, especially given its reliance on outside sources for water, fuel and power.

13.2.2.2 Vulnerability of social structures

The Maranoa Region is well served with community groups which would help to decrease the level of vulnerability. However, a severe earthquake has the potential to affect a significant proportion of the community and cause damage to hundreds of buildings including buildings and infrastructure used by community groups.

As with all these natural disaster risks, the community elements most at risk are the young, aged, uninformed, or those who have a special need due to their lack of mobility and specialist care.

For example:

- hospitals, aged homes;
- emergency services facilities;
- shopping centres;
- community shelters;
- fuel supply installations; and
- school, churches etc.

Typically, structures with a reinforced concrete frame and unreinforced masonry infill are a popular form of low to medium rise construction used in hospitals and public works related structures such as schools. Infill panels are often brick or block which provides some lateral resistance. Upon cracking of the infill masonry lateral loads are transferred to the concrete frame. Collapse can occur upon the disintegration of the infill or through shear failure of the frame.

Structures with reinforced masonry on concrete slab floors that comply with the current wind loading codes may perform well under moderate seismic activity. Older concrete block buildings not built to the wind or earthquake codes will be less earthquake resistant than the equivalent modern construction.

13.2.2.3 Vulnerability of Lifelines

By far the most vulnerable lifelines are:

- power and communications and their flow-on effect;
- underground services, e.g. water and sewerage services; and
- transport, e.g. bridges under certain circumstances may collapse.

All lifelines will be affected to varying degrees and emergency services will be similarly affected with members likely to be victims of the damage and disruption.

No structure is truly immune to earthquake damage. The emphasis is to maintain lifelines and key facilities to allow a speedy return to normality after the event.

13.2.2.4 Vulnerability of local economic production and employment

A severe earthquake would cause an impact on the local economy and employment in the retail and commercial sectors of the region.

13.2.3 Flooding

Communities on the floodplain are areas vulnerable to major flood events. In addition, areas close to local creeks/streams and overland flow paths are also vulnerable to flooding, in particular flash flooding.

13.2.3.1 Vulnerability of People

Residents located in areas that are inundated or cut off by floodwaters and vehicles attempting to use flooded roadways are at risk from flood related problems. Council policy is to require new development to be placed above the 100 year ARI flood levels; however, development and infrastructure in older portions of the region, are at risk of inundation and isolation.

Local catchment flooding is expected to be short lived whilst the Maranoa River, Balonne River and Bungil Creek, influence a significant portion of the region and can cause inundation for prolonged periods. Those people in the immediate vicinity of the flood prone areas are at risk from flooding. There is also a significant risk of isolation in a number of areas.

13.2.3.2 Vulnerability of Lifelines

Streets and some major access roads will be closed including the highways. In the rural areas, many local roads are cut during flood events. Sewerage facilities may be vulnerable as well as the sewerage pumping stations. Electrical substations and some Telstra exchanges may be isolated due to flooded roads.

13.2.3.3 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

The local economy would be affected through lost production through the period of the event and the recovery phase which may also impact on employment levels. There may also be crop, fences and limited livestock losses.

13.2.4 Severe Storms

In this section wind, hail and lightning hazard vulnerability are considered. The associated flooding hazard vulnerability is covered under the Flooding section.

13.2.4.1 Vulnerability of People

People at most risk to severe storms are:

- the elderly, very young, and the physically or mentally impaired;
- people in mobile homes;
- people living or working in remote rural or isolated areas;
- people who may not understand the warning due to a language barrier; and
- people in homes within flood-prone low lying areas.

Anyone who is caught outdoors with imminent arrival of a severe storm is vulnerable to lightning strike. While this may apply to any person within the Maranoa, it is more likely farm and forestry workers, miners and construction workers. Employers need to communicate the necessary evasive and precautionary actions which should be taken. Safety measures should be communicated widely throughout the Maranoa in order to raise awareness of the steps which can be taken to improve the safety of anyone who is unable to find shelter under these conditions including:

- the safest place is inside a building or a vehicle;
- inside a home, avoid using the telephone landline, except for emergencies;
- do not use computers, electrical appliances or plumbing;
- lightning can strike without rain;
- lightning risk remains for up to 30 minutes after the last observed lightning or thunder;
- lightning can affect the brainstem, which controls breathing. If a victim appears lifeless, it is important to begin resuscitation immediately to prevent death by suffocation;
- avoid sheltering under tall trees;
- get out and away from open water;
- get away from tractors and other metal farm equipment;
- get off and away from motorcycles, scooters, golf carts and bicycles;
- put down fishing rods, golf clubs, metal tools and implements such as shovels, axes, pitchforks etc.;
- stay away from wire fences, clotheslines, metal pipes, rails and other metallic paths which could carry lightning from some distance away;
- avoid standing in small isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas;
- in a forest, seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees;
- in open areas, go to a low place such as a ravine or a valley, be alert for flash floods;
- keep ears covered and eyes closed to protect against hearing damage and blindness due to close lightning strikes; and

- remove jewellery, watches and other metal items as these might cause severe burns if struck by lightning.

13.2.4.2 Vulnerability of Social Structures

The Maranoa is well served with community groups which would help to decrease the level of vulnerability to severe storm impacts. However, a severe storm would stretch the capability of these groups.

Every school, hospital, clinic and aged care facility should have a severe weather action plan and have frequent drills. People should remain indoors if threatening weather is expected, in particular away from windows and metal piping which can serve as a conductor of electricity in the event of a lightning strike. Larger disaster kits should be prepared to cater for the anticipated numbers of people seeking shelter, and regular inspections should be carried out, drinking water replaced, batteries checked etc.

13.2.4.3 Vulnerability of Buildings

In the event of a severe storm there is a high probability of significant damage to houses built pre 1980, and people living in caravans, cabins or houseboats. This means that the majority of people are in buildings which offer relatively safer shelter in the event of a severe thunderstorm. Residents in the mobile home type of structure should be notified of public shelters for early evacuation during times of severe weather.

13.2.4.4 Vulnerability of Lifelines

The most critical lifelines affected by Severe Storms are:

- the loss of electrical power, due to its flow on effect to all other services;
- the loss of communications;
- blockages to streets and access routes for emergency and rescue vehicles due to fallen trees and other debris; and
- over-burdening of public shelters, supplies and services in the event of prolonged or widespread damage.

13.2.4.5 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

The loss of power would cause hardship due to the reliance of most lifelines on power, particularly the supply of drinking water and sewerage services. Loss of power to hospitals and clinics would place the entire population at risk and may require evacuations of patients. The blockage of access routes may prevent essential services such as fire-fighting, ambulance and police from gaining access to affected people and property.

13.2.4.6 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

An event involving a severe storm is likely to have an impact on a localised area of the community rather than the whole community. Due to its more localised affect the impact from a single severe storm is not expected to have a long term impact on the community. It must be noted that the net combined economic impact of severe storms and the associated damage from hail, high winds and intense rainfall can be significant.

13.2.5 Heatwave

13.2.5.1 Vulnerability of People

Improved public awareness has led to a significant decrease in the vulnerability of the population to heatwaves. Implications for improved safety are communicated through widespread media coverage and information released through health care institutions. Other measures which have improved resistance of communities to heatwave risk include the use of air-conditioners, better housing design, better clothing, a trend towards more people working indoors, education, behavioural adaptations and extended temperature forecasts to seven days.

People's vulnerability to heat depends on:

- climatic factors (such as the frequency of heatwaves);
- age;
- gender;
- pre-existing disease;
- use of certain medications;
- level of hydration;
- living alone;
- housing condition (building type or living on a higher floor);
- presence and use of air-conditioning in the home or residential institution; and
- physiological adaptation exposure to heat wave (density and duration).

13.2.5.2 Vulnerability of Social Structures

The Maranoa is well served with community groups which would help to decrease the level of vulnerability.

Every school, hospital, clinic and aged care facility should have a heatwave Action Plan and have the necessary equipment and supplies available during the high risk period from November to March.

13.2.5.3 Vulnerability of Buildings

Pre-1980 dwellings may have been retrofitted with air conditioners and most householders have fans. The possibility of energy demand overload during heatwaves may lead to power failure. Overheating of electrical and/or mechanical equipment due to inadequate air-conditioning may lead to malfunction and fires.

13.2.5.4 Vulnerability of Lifelines

The most critical lifelines affected by heatwaves are:

- the loss of electrical power, due to its flow on effect to all other services
- inability to maintain air-conditioned living spaces leading to heat stress in vulnerable individuals

13.2.5.5 Vulnerability of Critical Facilities

The loss of power would cause hardship due to the reliance of most lifelines on power, particularly the supply of drinking water and sewerage services.

13.2.5.6 Vulnerability of Local Economic Production and Employment

Heatwaves may cause damage to crops and loss of livestock. The heatwave impacts upon the local agricultural sector will depend upon the severity and extent of the heatwave, and the potential impacts upon crops and livestock. It may result in the total or partial loss of crops.

13.2.5.7 Vulnerability of the environment

Biome distributions are determined largely by temperature and precipitation patterns. Ecosystems with lower organism diversity are more likely to be affected by changes in climate. Short term heatwave conditions may exacerbate the longer term effects of global climate change, and are expected to occur more frequently and with longer durations in the century ahead.

14 CAPACITY BUILDING DISASTER MANAGEMENT

14.1 Training

The provision of and attendance at education and training for those involved in disaster and emergency management work is a key preparedness and capability building activity. QPS has a responsibility identified in the Act and State Plan to ensure that persons performing functions under the Act in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained. QPS-Emergency Management has developed a DM Training Framework identifying courses that are to be undertaken by those persons. Disaster management training is important to ensure that all agencies can seamlessly integrate within the regions disaster management arrangements and contribute to an effective and co-ordinated response.

Each member agency is responsible for ensuring that staff undertaking disaster and emergency management work have or plan to have received appropriate training for their roles, in particular those courses identified in the Training Framework.

The LDC is responsible for identifying and supporting attendance at relevant training for LDMG members and the LDCC team.

14.1.1 Accredited Training

This Plan identifies a preference for vocational education and training that is accredited or is a qualification or individual units of competency under the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF). The AQF is the system that identifies the various levels of educational qualifications in Australia. Disaster and emergency management specific training is contained within the “Public Safety Training Package”.

Training available for members of the Maranoa LDMG and Co-ordination Centre staff includes:

- QPS-EM provided courses from the Training Framework;
- courses from the Public Safety Training Package provided for example by QPS or SES trainers or other training providers; and
- accredited programs such as courses from the Public Safety Training Package can involve assessment which will include a Desktop Discussion or Co-ordination Centre exercise. The assessment task involves an emergency situation scenario enacted to train and test staff on their ability to apply their knowledge to procedures, processes and systems.

14.1.2 Training for work in Disaster Co-ordination Centres

Each lead agency is to have an appropriate number of staff trained or planned to be trained at the appropriate skill and competency level to work in a Disaster Co-ordination Centre. This will greatly assist with the effective co-ordination of disaster operations.

Appropriate courses for working in a disaster co-ordination centre include:

- Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS) course. AIIMS courses are 2 days (theory program with some scenario work, nonaccredited). QPS and Council have some capacity to provide this course to staff that may be required to work in a Co-ordination Centre;
- public Safety Training including; co-ordinate resources within a multi-agency emergency response. This course examines a range of issues that impact emergency co-ordination, culminating in a major co-ordination centre exercise where participants will have a chance to experience the management of a major emergency in a realistic, simulated environment;
- QPS-EM Disaster Co-ordination Centre courses form the Training Framework. Four courses have been developed.

14.2 Exercise

The Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland (the Standard) supports the broad role that exercises play in improving disaster management. The accountability for “capability” is characterised as ‘how the entity is using training and exercising to help embed the necessary culture change and improve performance to meet disaster management outcomes’.

Exercises are a mechanism to review the effectiveness of disaster management plans in Queensland, maintain readiness for events and improve practice. Entities have a range of responsibilities to review plans, and participate in exercise management (the design, planning, conduct, and evaluation of exercises).

Prior to participating in Disaster and Emergency Exercises it is preferred that participants have received training as outlined in this Plan. This is so that participants have a basic understanding of the policies and procedures that apply to working in a disaster management environment and that the experience and learning’s from the exercise can be maximised.

14.2.1 Exercise Program and Type

Each year one or more of the following exercises shall be held:

- an exercise determined by the lead agency designed to test the lead agency’s response co-ordination capability;
- a table top discussion exercise, with the focus of the exercise to be determined by the District or Local Group;
- an LDCC exercise with the focus of the exercise to be determined by the LDC or Local Group;
- a small scale exercise involving the testing of a single element of the capacity of the LDCC;
- a small scale exercise involving the testing of the Evacuation Centre Support Operational Plan;
- a joint LDCC/DDCC Maranoa Local Disaster Management Exercise with the focus of the exercise to be determined by the LDMG and DDMG.

Exercises can be small scale one-two hour activities through to a three-day event. More frequent smaller exercises can be an effective alternative to a single large scale activity.

14.2.2 Exercise Evaluation

An exercise is to be followed by a debrief process. A hot debrief is to be conducted immediately following the conclusion of the exercise and a cold debrief conducted not longer than a month following the exercise. The cold debrief allows participants time to provide a more considered view of the exercise outcomes.

The learning’s from the exercise are to be consolidated into a plan for action.

14.3 Post-Disaster Assessment

The review of operational activities undertaken during a disaster is a key component of developing capacity and the improvement of disaster management arrangements.

Post-disaster assessments (also known as After Action 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 plans for use in the next operation; and
- Assess capability and consider where additional planning, training and/or exercises may enhance capability

The review of operations is conducted through two forms of debrief:

14.3.1 Hot debrief

Undertaken immediately after operations are complete, giving participants the opportunity to share learning points while the experience is still very fresh in their minds. Multiple hot debriefs during protracted operations may be appropriate to identify significant issues and provide prompt solutions for immediate implementation.

14.3.2 Post event debrief

Held days or weeks after an operation, when participants have had an opportunity to take a considered view of the effectiveness of the operation. A Post Disaster Assessment Report is to be completed in partnership with QPS-Emergency Management to provide an overview of the lessons identified following an event and importantly recommendations for improving disaster management.

Following a Post Disaster Assessment, the Local Group may need to consider issues for resolution or may need to refer an issue to the District Group for advice or resolution.

15 PREVENTION STRATEGY

The Disaster Management Act defines prevention as 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.

15.1 Disaster Mitigation

Disaster Mitigation is the means taken in advance of or after a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on communities, the economy, infrastructure and the environment.

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

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

Building Codes, Building Use Regulations, Planning Policies, that are relevant and apply include:

- Building Code Australia;
- Building Act 1975;
- Building Standards Regulation 1993;
- Building Regulations 1991;
- Queensland Development Code;
- Building Fire Safety Regulation;
- Body Corporate and Community Management Act;
- Building Units and Group Titles Act;
- Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act;
- Building Services Authority Act;
- Local Government Finance Standard 2005;
- Queensland Coastal Plan; and
- State Planning Policy 1/03 guideline: mitigating the adverse impacts of flood, bushfire and landslide.
- Maranoa Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017

15.2 Legislation

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

- Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966;
- Ambulance Service Act 1991;
- Local and Subordinate Local Laws;
- Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988;
- Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995;
- Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001;
- Environmental Protection Act 1994;
- Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981;
- Explosives Act 1999;
- Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990;
- Gas Supply Act 2003;
- Information Privacy Act 2009;
- Land Act 1994;
- Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984;

- Local Government Act 2009;
- Major Sports Facilities Act 2001;
- Marine Parks Act 2004;
- Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993;
- Nature Conservation Act 1992;
- Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011;
- Petroleum Act 1923;
- Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000;
- Public Health Act 2005;
- Public Safety Preservation Act 1986;
- Right to Information Act 2009;
- Sustainable Planning Act 2009;
- Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002;
- Water Act 2000;
- Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008; and
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

15.3 Insurance

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

15.4 Levee Bank (Stage 1 & 2)

15.4.1 Disaster research - (Floods and Severe Storms)

In 2010, 2011 and 2012 the Maranoa Regional Council communities suffered 4 significant flood events with wide reaching consequences experienced in the township of Roma and Mitchell in 2010 and 2011, with an unprecedented storm event in 2012.

The Roma township experienced flooding in 2010, 2011 and 2012. The 2012 event caused the most extreme impacts on record. The 2012 flood adversely affected local residents, businesses, agriculture and infrastructure. Extensive negative impacts were the result of a combination of both localised inland flooding from overland flow across the township and major regional flooding from the Bungil Creek and Mooga Mooga catchments. Approximately 580 buildings experienced above habitable floor flooding as a result of the 2012 event.

The events occurred in March and December 2010 and 2011, and February 2012 reaching record flood heights at the Joe Orr Bridge located on Bungil Street in the Roma township of 8.1 meters in 2010 and 8.4 metres in 2012. The record February 2012 flood event surpassed previous records by some 300mm. Surat township becomes isolated by the Balonne River during the events, however to date less than four premises become inundated.

The record February 2012 flood event was also the highest recorded flood of Mitchell reaching a height at the Mitchell Bridge of 9.84m. Over 80% of the town was affected by the flood. Amby is located on the Amby Creek where the flood waters inundate urban house yards. Muckadilla, Mungallala, Injune, Wallumbilla, Yuleba and Jackson are relatively flood resistant, although become isolated during wet weather events.

As a result of the unprecedented storm event Council commissioned flood studies of the catchment of the Maranoa River, Bungil Creek and the Bollon River. The studies covered the townships of: - Roma, Mitchell, Surat, Amby, Injune and Mungallala.

The following studies have been undertaken by the Maranoa Regional Council under the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP) and the Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies Program (NDRMSP):

- Town of Roma Flood and Drainage Study, December 2012 to 2016- GDH
- Town of Mitchell Flood and Drainage Study, October 2012- BTO
- Town of Surat Flood and Drainage Study, September 2014- BTO
- Town of Amby Flood and Drainage Study, October 2012- BTO
- Town of Injune Flood and Drainage Study September 2014- BTO
- Town of Mungallala Flood and Drainage Study October 2012- BTO

The flood mapping and the analysis of flood risks for key areas within the Maranoa have been undertaken by suitably qualified professionals and their findings were included in final report to the Maranoa Regional Council. Structural mitigation options have been considered with the key consideration that the overall benefit of any solution is to be received by those most at risk by flood waters.

Following key objectives:

- Understanding the exposure to flood risk;
- Understanding the planning and building controls in place;
- Making informed decisions on development within flood areas;
- Having the most accurate and relevant information available;
- Consultation with community and key stakeholders on the flood risk; and
- Recognise individual responsibilities to protect own property;

To achieve these outcomes requires a shared responsibility across all levels of governments (local, state and federal), non-government organisations, businesses and individuals.

One recommendation from the 2012 Flood Study found that the town of Roma would benefit from a Levee Bank Flood Mitigation Project. And that this should be broken into two stages, allowing for work to get underway for Stage 1 of a flood levee (Roma Airport to Miscamble Street) while research continues for the most effective mitigation measures for Stage 2 (Miscamble Street onwards).

Council applied for funding from federal and state governments and undertake a mitigation program to reduce the risk of above floor flooding in Roma.

15.4.2 Stage 1 (Roma Flood Mitigation Project)

Based on the flood modelling data available at the time of Council's decision, Stage 1 of the levee is expected to reduce the above-floor flood risk for approximately **483 homes**, should our community experience another 2012 type flood.

- Stage 1 flood mitigation works for the town of Roma, Stage 1 levee started on 24th September 2013 and was completed in early 2015.
- Stage 1 consists of a 5.2km earthen levee preventing flood waters entering the town, extending just north of the Roma Airport, crossing the Carnarvon Highway, and then along the western side of Bungil Creek into Roma.
- Stage 1 flood mitigation works for the town of Roma was completed in early 2015

15.4.3 Stage 2 (Roma Flood Mitigation Project)

Maranoa Regional Council have obtained state and federal funding towards Stage 2a Roma Flood Mitigation Project with the primary purpose to reduce the risk to properties that remain susceptible to flooding from both regional and local flood events.

The primary objective of Stage 2 of the Roma flood mitigation project is to further reduce above habitable floor flooding to properties in the township. Results from the Stage 2 regional hydraulic modelling indicate that no properties west of the western levee experience above floor flooding in the 2012 DFE. The levee and drain do not cause any additional risk of above floor flooding to properties within the study area.

A substantial amount of work has taken place behind the scenes by Council, in consultation with the community and flood engineers GHD, to develop the most effective design for the next stage of flood mitigation.

The design includes two mitigation measures incorporating 'Regional' infrastructure (considers flooding from runoff originating in the broader Bungil Creek catchment) and 'Local' infrastructure to mitigate local runoff (tail water effects and local stormwater drainage issues).

The proposed Stage 2 mitigation measures include prioritised infrastructure, including:

- A southern extension of the Stage 1 Levee – Western Levee (approximately 1km long)
- Eastern Diversion Drain

How did Council determine these mitigation measures?

Independent hydrologists and engineers from GHD recommended this combination of measures as the most effective after extensive modelling was undertaken.

When combined with the Stage 1 Levee, the Stage 2 measures improve floodplain resilience by further reducing the risk of above floor flooding for a number of properties. Many properties will be better off, with a reduced risk of above floor flooding from events similar to the 2012 event.

Community consultation – Stage 2 Design

Following an initial information session in December 2013, the team has since meet with interested property owners affected by the proposed Stage 2 infrastructure, to find improvements and reduce potential impacts.

On Wednesday, 19 March 2014, the team ran further information sessions for members of the community to provide their feedback on the Stage 2 concept designs before Council took components of Stage 2 forward to apply for funding.

Stage 2A was completed in March 2019.

15.5 Flood risk assessment

15.5.1 Overtopping failure scenario

The change in flooding and consequent impact on property and people caused by the overtopping of the flood levee has been assessed by looking at the DFE, and the extreme 1 in 500 and 1 in 1000 AEP events. In summary none of these events resulted in the western levee as designed overtopping. This is a result of the levee being designed to the DFE (2012 event) with an additional 800 mm of freeboard.

The function of the existing Roma levee and the proposed Stage 2 Roma levee is such that it prevents upstream flows from breaking out from Bungil Creek and entering into the Roma township catchments west of Bungil Creek. The Roma flood levee provides a greater level of flood immunity to many properties in the township. Due to the flooding characteristics of the Bungil Creek floodplain and the existence of the long-drain system through Roma, the proposed levee does not however prevent tail water from backing up slowly behind the

southern end of the levee into parts of the Roma Township during extreme events i.e. greater than the DFE flood. As such, in the larger AEP events the water level in the area adjacent to the Stage 2 levee is seen to be approximately equivalent on both sides of the levee. As a result, the overtopping of the levee, which will only occur for an event exceeding a 1 in 1000 AEP, will cause negligible impact on properties once the western levee is constructed.

15.6 Community resilience

As set out in section 6.8 of DNRM's 'Guidelines for the construction or modification of category 2 and 3 levees' (2014), the proposed levee and associated work shall be designed, constructed and managed so that it maintains or enhances the resilience of affected people to the potential impacts of the levee. As before mentioned, the proposed levee comprises a temporary proprietary barrier system, hence the design of the system is the responsibility of the manufacturer.

The risk assessment undertaken for the proposed temporary levee has been based on the 10 point requirements set out in Section 6.8, Step 6b Community Resilience (DNRM, 2014). Performance criteria contained in Section 6.8 of the DNRM guidelines (2014) relating to community resilience have been addressed in appendix D of the Maranoa Regional Council Roma Flood Mitigation Project - Stage 2 Western Levee Flood Risk and Overtopping Assessment

MRC's Disaster Management Plan has been updated to include the changes in flood behaviour due to the construction of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 levees and associated flood mitigation works. Council's emergency and evacuation planning has incorporated updated incremental flood mapping, which detail the timing of floods and with the flood levels being correlated with river gauges. Council's emergency and evacuation plan also includes to inclusion of pumps along critical local drainage points to over pump water that may build up behind the levee if there is a coincidental local rainfall event and Bungil Creek in flood from a regional event.

As part of Council's planning, they also include direct communication and awareness building of property owners whose properties are at risk of flooding to ensure that evacuation procedures are known and adopted during flooding events.

15.7 Bushfires – (Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan) Maranoa

The Maranoa region is a dynamic and vibrant regional community situated approximately 480 kilometres west of Brisbane, in the Southwest of Queensland. From a proud history built around agriculture and mining, the region continues to grow and prosper today. The Maranoa region's abundant natural resource assets and diversified stable industry base has resulted in continued growth and development enabling the region to meet local and global economic challenges. With the coal seam gas extraction industry anticipating sustained growth for the next thirty to forty years, the Maranoa region's future is extremely positive.

The Maranoa region has a long established grazing industry and is the location of Australia's largest cattle selling complex. The facility achieved a record sale of 409 000 head of cattle in 2008, with a total value of over \$237 million, and it is anticipated that new records will be reached with the expansion of an additional 60 yarding pens.

The region also has a sheep flock of approximately 150 000 for wool and fat lamb production. In addition to the grazing industry, grain and cereal cropping is also prominent in the region.

Currently, the Maranoa region is the scene of massive expansion in coal seam gas exploration and mining. Thousands of coal seam gas wells are to be drilled in the region over the next twenty years.

15.7.1 Bushfire Risk Management

The Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan (BRMP) is to identify high risk localities in Maranoa LGA and proposed strategic actions to reduce those risks.

The Bushfire Risk Management Plan will be used to inform operational mitigation planning and decision making by members of Area Fire Management Groups (AFMGs).

The BRMP can also be used by members of an AFMG to inform other mitigation planning where it adds value to other mitigation plans.

The goal of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan is to document and encourage proactive actions to bushfire hazard and risk mitigation through planning and actions by land managers, owners or occupiers, as per section 67 of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990.

The Disaster Management Act 2003 and the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan provides the authority to promote wildfire hazard mitigation planning.

The Queensland State Disaster Management Plan stipulates that Queensland Fire Department (QFD) has primary management responsibility for ensuring the preparation of Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans.

The BRMP process is consistent with the hazard specific planning envisaged under the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA).

Scope

The Bushfire Risk Management Plan

- Is to be reviewed and revised on an annual basis.
- Builds on previous Area Fire Management Plans.
- Identifies priorities.
- May also identify mitigation priorities.
- Includes the following risk reduction strategies and proposed actions
 - Hazard reduction burn
 - Upgrading or construction of fire breaks and fire trails
 - Community education and community engagement
- Provides an appreciation of the potential bushfire hazard, topography, weather patterns, settlement pattern and other factors that contribute to bushfire risk in the area of interest.

15.8 Legislation

Local Government is obligated to carry out its role according to an extensive range of legislation. Such authority provides Maranoa Regional Council with the responsibility to identify and analyse risks within the community and implement appropriate risk treatment options.

Maranoa Regional Council has considered and referred to the following legislation in completing its disaster management plan:

- Disaster Management Act 2003;
- Disaster Management Regulation 2014
- Queensland Disaster Management Plan
- Queensland Local Disaster Management Guidelines
- Ambulance Services Act 1991;
- Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001;
- Environmental Protection Act 1994

- Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981;
- Fire and Rescue Act 1990;
- Gas Pipelines Access (Queensland) Act 1998;
- Sustainable Planning Act 2009;
- Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984;
- Local Government Act 2009;
- Local Government Finance Standard 2005;
- Petroleum Act 1923;
- Meteorology Act 1955;
- Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000;
- Public Safety Preservation Act 1986;
- Public Health Act 2005;
- State Planning Policy 1/03 – Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide;
- Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002;
- Information Privacy Act 2009.

Without the necessary powers contained within legislation, the Local Disaster Management Group would not be able to perform many of its obligations in planning for disasters.

15.9 Public Education

Besides prescribing roles and responsibilities for disaster management, the *Disaster Management Act 2003* requires that Local Disaster Management Group (Local Group) be involved in a public education program. In a preventative sense, the Local Group is required to ensure the community is aware of ways of dealing with possible disasters.

Public Education and Information is the process by which the community is made aware of identified threats and the means by which they, at an individual or household level, can mitigate the possible effects. This may be in the form of seminars, brochures, website updates and or media releases.

This is an ongoing public awareness program conducted by the DCS, in conjunction with the media and, Maranoa Regional Council and agencies as required.

The following are methods and the medium Maranoa Regional Council uses to assist with promoting community awareness: –

- Publications explaining flooding and emergency procedures;
- Preparations of media releases explaining flooding preparedness and emergency procedures;
- Publications prepared by statutory services detailing the measures that should be taken to prevent, minimise and deal with the effects of emergency situations;
- Ongoing media campaign to raise public awareness and to encourage public to implement preventative measures;
- BOM Weather Warnings;
- The LDMG-MRC encourages all members of the LDMG-MRC to provide public education programs in their area of responsibility;
- SES Group Leaders provide lectures to various organisations throughout the Region;
- QFD presentations;
- Public displays;
- Brochures displayed and available in Council Offices and Libraries;

- Local Media including local television and radio, as well as articles in local newspapers and Council Newsletters;
- Maranoa Dashboard BoM River and rainfall Information and tracking map;
- Maranoa Regional Council web site, social media and media releases;
- Presentations to vulnerable communities.

As part of this ongoing public education and project support, Maranoa Regional Council actively promotes the Get Ready Queensland and its collaboration at community events such as Get Ready Queensland (GRQ) which is the State's year-round, all-hazards disaster preparedness and resilience building program. It aims to position Queensland as Australia's most disaster-resilient State, integrate all preparedness activities year round under one brand and to engage all Queenslanders to participate. This is achieved through partnerships with local councils, public education and useful resources.

- Get Ready Queensland week: Normally held in October
- Get Ready Queensland day: Normally held in October
- Get Ready Queensland community day: Normally held in October

15.10 Land-Use Management Initiatives

Managing land use activities is identified as a key aspect to preventing the potential of dislocation, damage and disruption to communities, particularly those persons within the rural area.

Under the provisions of the Maranoa Planning Scheme certain provisions apply relating to the assessment of development. Such assessment offers a preventative approach to the risks associated with in identified 'at risk' areas.

Bushfire prone areas - The scheme has overlay areas that apply to natural features such as bushfire prone areas. The scheme identifies bushfire prone areas within maps to enable the operation of construction requirements for Class 1 buildings under the Building Code of Australia.

Building matters - Maranoa Regional Council may request information to help in assessing a development application where land is contained in a natural features and resources overlay. Overlays that are considered relevant to this plan are as follows:

- Erosion prone areas
- Natural hazard (bushfire prone area)
- Other overlay assessment (where risks exist).

Such measures help prevent the likelihood of land use being incompatible with the risks associated with residential construction.

16 RESPONSE STRATEGY

16.1 Response Capability

The principle purpose of emergency response is the preservation of life, property and the environment. Response is defined as the “actions taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support” (Australian Emergency Management – National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines October 2010).

The LDMG recognises that the response to a disaster event:

- needs to incorporate all those actions that help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or environmental damage to a particular and specific disaster event;
- may commence prior to the impact of an event, if advance warning is given and known; and
- concludes once the risks of loss of human life, illness or injury, property loss or damage, or environmental damage are reduced to an acceptable level.

The LDMG has a strong response capability in that it is well equipped, well-staffed and has a reliable assembly of resources including access to:

- Maranoa Regional Council response and equipment resources;
- Queensland Ambulance Service response and equipment resources;
- Queensland Fire Department Services response and equipment resources;
- Queensland Police Service response and equipment resources;
- State Emergency Service response and equipment resources;
- access to equipment (including heavy equipment) and plant within Council and through commercial providers, which is accessible through the LDCC Logistics Team;
- Personal Protective Equipment held by lead agencies; and
- volunteers of the many community organisations within the region.

Agencies listed have appropriate resources to deliver their agreed roles and responsibilities.

Maranoa Regional Council is currently in the process of incorporating disaster management roles and responsibilities in to every position description. To remain flexible and scalable existing skill sets and experiences of staff will be utilised in appropriate roles within the response and recovery structures. A tiered approach to training has been developed to ensure that appropriate skills are available when needed.

16.1.1 Maranoa Regional Council Disaster Management Training Requirements

Each disaster management training module referenced has further detail available in the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMTF).

Band 1 – Executive (CEO & Directors)

QDMA, Emergency Risk (when developed), BCP, DM Planning 1, Exercise Management, Operational Leadership (when developed), Warnings & Alerts 1, Community Engagement (when developed), Disaster Coordination Centre 1,2,3 & 4, Evacuation 1 & 2, Evacuation Centres 1, Funding 1 & 2, Recovery 1 & 2, Resupply 1 & 2. Guardian

Band 2 – Managers

QDMA, BCP, Operational Leadership (when developed), Warnings & Alerts 1, Disaster Coordination Centre 1,2,3 & 4, Evacuation 1 & 2, Evacuation Centres 1, Funding 1 & 2, Recovery 1 & 2, Resupply 1 & 2. Guardian

Band 3 – Supervisors

QDMA, Warnings & Alerts 1, Disaster Coordination Centre 1,2 & 3, Evacuation 1, Evacuation Centres 1, Funding 1, Recovery 1, Resupply 1. Guardian

Band 4 – Other Staff

QDMA, Warnings & Alerts 1, Disaster Coordination Centre 1 & 2, Evacuation 1, Evacuation Centres 1, Recovery 1. Guardian

Specialist Roles

Communications Staff

QDMA, Warnings & Alerts 1 & 2, Community Engagement (when developed), Disaster Coordination Centre 1 & 2, Evacuation 1, Evacuation Centres 1, Recovery 1 & 2, Resupply 1. Guardian

Finance Staff

QDMA, Disaster Coordination Centre 1 & 2, Funding 1 & 2, Resupply 1 & 2. Guardian

Emergency Management Staff

QDMA, Emergency Risk (when developed), BCP, DM Planning 1 & 2 (when developed), Exercise Management, Operational Leadership (when developed), Warnings & Alerts 1 & 2, Community Engagement (when developed), Disaster Coordination Centre 1,2,3 & 4, Evacuation 1 & 2, Evacuation Centres 1, 2 & 3, Funding 1 & 2, Recovery 1 & 2, Resupply 1 & 2. Guardian

16.2 Warning Notification and Dissemination

For natural disasters, the majority of warnings are received from the BoM via email, text message or if the risk is substantial and imminent, by telephone. These warnings are received by the LDMG members and relevant Maranoa Regional Council officers.

In the event of a disaster for which a warning would not be issued by the Bureau of Meteorology, the designated Lead Agency is to advise the Local Government.

If a weather forecast shows the potential for a hazard to develop e.g. a flooding, the situation is monitored closely by the nominated LDMG members. Dependent on the risk (likelihood of the event impacting the community and consequence if it does), the LDMG may activate and the details of the forecast or warning will be disseminated to all the LDMG members.

Additionally, all media outlets will be notified according to the appropriate sub plan/s dealing with the distribution of information to the community.

16.2.1 Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)

In 1999, an agreement was reached between all States and Territories on the need for a Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) to be used in assisting the delivery of public warnings and messages for major emergency events.

SEWS is intended for use as an alert signal to be played on public media to draw listener's attention to a following emergency warning. It is meant to attract listener's attention to the fact that they should take notice of the emergency message.

Responsibility for the management of the SEWS in Queensland rests with the Police Commissioner in conjunction with the Queensland Regional Director of the BoM for meteorological purposes.

16.2.2 The National Emergency Alert system

This system will also be in operation but only instigated in the local area after consultation with the LDC and the DDC and authorised by the Chairperson of the LDMG where it is the Principle Control Authority and in accordance with the Emergency Alert Guidelines. Emergency Alert templates and campaigns are saved on the Disaster Management Portal.

All messaging needs to be cohesive and accurate. Within the LDCC, once activated, all media and communications will be managed by the Public Information officer/team.

16.2.3 Local warnings/information

LDMG members will receive warning products via a number of means:

- the DDC will receive notification directly from the State Disaster Co-ordination Centre (SDCC) and internally through Queensland Police Service Communication Centres and will ensure the dissemination of warnings to vulnerable LDMGs within the district;
- the LDMG will be notified by email and may also receive notification from internal agency central offices; and
- a number of agencies will also receive warnings directly from the BoM.

Details regarding responsibility for notification processes within LDMG member agencies are detailed in respective agency plans. Agency plans will include detailed contact registers to achieve dissemination of warnings.

The release of information to the community regarding the emergency, and associated threats, is the responsibility of the Chairperson of the LDMG or his/her delegate upon recommendation of the Principle Control Authority for the particular event.

Warnings of naturally occurring events are forwarded to the LDC who in turn collates all necessary warnings, advice and information for distribution to the community through radio, television and social media networks.

16.2.4 Types of warnings

- media warnings – internet sites, radio, television and local newspapers
- telephone warnings via Emergency Alert system (when activated)
- door-knocking by police and other emergency service agencies
- warning devices – horns; sirens; loud-hailers

Should a mandatory evacuation be ordered, along with media broadcasts, the SES, Police and other authorised emergency agencies may do street by street broadcasting using hailers.

16.2.5 Communicating Disaster Related Information to Residents

With Local Power Loss Only	With Local Power Loss and Telecommunications Loss	With General Power Loss and Telecommunications Loss
Communities		
<p>Maintain communications at Disaster Coordination Centre</p> <p>Manually distribute brochure handouts to each residence to keep community informed.</p> <p>Utilise ABC and commercial TV and radio services</p> <p>Information Boards located within Roma township</p> <p>Emergency Alert Warning – SMS/Voice</p> <p>Use of local information centres</p>	<p>Maintain communications at Disaster Coordination Centre</p> <p>Manually/electronically distribute brochure handouts to each residence to keep community informed.</p> <p>Place information on public information boards within Roma, Mitchell, Injune and Surat</p>	<p>Maintain communications at Disaster Coordination Centre</p> <p>Manually distribute brochure handouts to each residence to keep community informed.</p> <p>Set up HF communications at office for distance communications to other Disaster District Control Centres</p>
Rural Properties		
<p>Maintain communications at Disaster Coordination Centre</p> <p>which is supported through QFRS rural fire wardens group and AgForce representatives</p> <p>Utilise ABC and commercial TV and radio services</p> <p>Relay to properties utilising Fire/Flood Warden network and AgForce</p>	<p>Maintain communications at Disaster Coordination Centre which is supported through QFRS Rural Fire Wardens group and AgForce representatives</p> <p>Utilise ABC and commercial TV and radio services</p> <p>Relay to properties utilising Fire/Flood Warden network and AgForce</p>	<p>Maintain communications at Disaster Coordination Centre which is supported through QFRS Rural Fire Wardens group and AgForce representatives.</p> <p>Relay to properties utilising Fire/Flood Warden network and AgForce</p>

It is intended to write the 3.3.1.1 Resilient Communications Operational Plan which will expand on this section to ensure that contact with all residents is achievable.

16.2.6 Public Information

Public information is information which is passed on to the public prior to, during, and after a disaster, such as warnings and directions. The Chairperson or nominated representative has the responsibility for the dissemination to the public, disaster information.

When this plan is activated the Chairperson or nominated representative is the official source of public and media information. All outside media inquiries are to be directed to the Chairperson or delegated person of the Maranoa LDMG. This process will ensure that timely and credible information is disseminated to the community and reduce the impact of incorrect information/rumours.

Every effort will be made to identify and provide timely warnings and advice to vulnerable sectors (multi-cultural groups and vulnerable persons) of the Maranoa Regional Council communities utilising local organisations and agencies, service clubs, non-government organisations and other service providers (Spiritus, Blue Care, Roma Commerce) and their networks.

A register of all public information must be maintained and kept at the Local Disaster Coordination Centre during an event and or within Maranoa Regional Council's record data system.

Information to be posted and regularly updated on the public notice boards located within the Roma urban area;

- Charles/Bungil Streets
- Edward/McPhee Street
- Council Administration Office Bungil/Quintin Street

And in townships with the Maranoa;

- Mitchell
- Surat
- Injune
- Yuleba
- Amby
- Begonia
- Muckadilla
- Mungallala

16.3 Activation

The Local Disaster Coordinator has responsibility for activating the LDMG and the LDCC and determining the stage of activation required. This is generally done in consultation with the Chairperson of the LDMG and the District Disaster Coordinator.

Activation will normally occur:

- as a response to a worsening situation and is thus responsive to an alert warning system;
- because of other circumstances, where no warning is possible;
- at the request of the responsible lead agency/control authority;
- at the direction or request of the DDC; and
- at the discretion of the Local Disaster Coordinator upon becoming aware of a threat or potential threat to the communities of the Maranoa.

The Maranoa Disaster Management Plan has not been developed for the management of:

- Commonly occurring incidents which are within the capacity of individual combat agencies of QPS, QAS, QFD, QHealth; or
- Major incidents which are within the capacity of the nominated lead agency with a threat specific role.

However, elements of the Maranoa Disaster Management Plan and/or the Operation of the Disaster Coordination Centre may be activated in support of a lead agency responding to a major incident. The District Disaster Coordinator is to be advised of the extent and purpose of activation.

The four levels of activation are:

16.3.1 Alert

A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. No action is required however the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat.

Actions to be undertaken;

- Monitor the situation for all other threats
- Establish Contact with District Disaster Coordinator
- Establish Contact with QPS Emergency Management Coordinator
- Identify Coordination Centre personnel
- Ensure Coordination Centre is at basic state of readiness
- Establish contact and provide relevant information as appropriate to with outlying communities.

16.3.2 Lean forward

An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster co-ordination centres are on standby; prepared but not activated.

Actions to be undertaken;

- Continue to monitor the situation
- Chairperson, Local Disaster Coordinator and District Disaster Coordinator to confer regarding future action and implementation of Disaster Management Plan
- Contingency meeting of Local Disaster Management Group held to inform of situation
- Local Disaster Coordination Centre readied for operation
- Advise District Disaster Coordinator of status
- Identified Coordination Centre personnel advised and placed on standby

16.3.3 Stand up

The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commence. Disaster co-ordination centres are activated.

Actions to be undertaken;

- Disaster Coordination Centre opened and established at operational status
- Call in relevant Liaison Officers
- Continue to monitor situation
- District Disaster Coordinator advised
- Establish communication with District Disaster Coordination Centre.
- Establish communication with QFD District Office
- Continue to maintain contact with outlying communities
- Telephone numbers for General Public contact with the Centre distributed to the media outlets for broadcast
- Situation Reports forwarded to District Disaster Coordination Centre as required throughout operation
- Coordination Centre to remain operational till all tasks have been completed, adequate resources deployed and affected areas are well into recovery phase.

Each response organisation will operate to its standard operating procedures for that particular emergency. Liaison Officers from each response authority should be available to the Chairperson and the LDMG.

16.3.4 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. Meetings may still occur targeting recovery operations.

Actions to be undertaken;

- Final check for outstanding requests and remedial action taken
- All documents are filed
- Implement actions to recovery transition process
- LDMG debrief and update Maranoa Regional Council Disaster Management Plan
- Consolidate financial records for the disaster event
- LDMG Chairperson to submit Final Situation Report to District Disaster Coordinator
- Local government and or Agencies to ensure equipment utilised in emergent event to be maintained and restored
- District Disaster Coordinator is advised of the stand down.
- Operations of the Coordination Centre are to be suspended and stand down order authorised by the Chairperson or delegate.

Debriefing

- All participative organisations will conduct internal debriefs with respective Liaison Officers.
- A full operational debrief of the Disaster Management Group will be conducted as soon as possible following the stand down.
- A detailed report of the operation will be provided to Council as soon as practical.

16.4 Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre

Maranoa Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre is located at the Maranoa Regional Council Offices at Bungil Street Roma.

A Local Disaster Coordination Centre Activation Sub Plan and a Local Disaster Coordination Centre Operational Plan are currently in draft form with full details of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre.

Each member of the Local Disaster Management Group who is part of an emergency services organisation will establish their own operation centres to coordinate their Agency resources

16.5 Activation of Sub Committee's

Chairpersons of Sub Committees also have the discretion to activate the relevant group as deemed necessary. However, the decision to activate a Sub Committee should be done, where possible, after consultation with the LDC and/or Chairperson of the LDMG.

16.6 Concept of Operations for Response

16.6.1 Operational Reporting

For the Queensland Disaster Management system to function effectively, reporting lines must be strictly adhered to.

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

The LDMG's are to report to the District Disaster Management Group (DDMG). In turn the District Group will report to the State Group. The Local Group should not report directly to the State group and all requests for information must go through the District Group. Individual agencies have two reporting obligations:

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

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

16.7 Financial Management

Disaster related finances are not normally included in the budgetary process of the Council or other responding agencies. However, disaster events happen and may require the allocation of substantial funds as a consequence.

Due to the nature of many disaster situations, finance operations will often be carried out within compressed time frames and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures; this in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability.

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

The LDCC and the Maranoa Regional Council must maintain proper financial records during a disaster. In the event of a disaster situation the Council's normal procedure for expenditure should be followed. Expenses should be recorded in the following three categories; Labour, Plant Hire, Materials and Services.

16.7.1 Support Agencies

Each support agency is responsible for providing its own financial services and support to its response operations in the field.

16.7.2 Authority/Delegation to Expend Funds

The LDC is able to authorise financial expenditure if required. The LDC undertakes consultation with the relevant Council's senior management, the DDC and QPS-EM before any major outlay.

16.7.3 Authorised Expenditure

Individual authorised limits shall be as per normal delegation. The determination of the limit of expenditure permitted without further reference to senior management by the LDC shall be decided by the CEO.

16.7.4 Recording of Expenses

When an event occurs, Council should immediately begin accounting for labour, plant hire, materials and services relating to the disaster response. All disaster-related expenditure should be recorded in a purchase order specifically raised to deal with the event/disaster. The purchase order should have separate provision for capturing expenses incurred on Council land and those on private land. Provided all expenditure is directed through Councils existing financial program and uses current work practices any claim for reimbursement can be supported.

Whilst innovative and expeditious means of procurement are called for during times of disaster events, it is still mandatory that all expenses are directed to the purchase order/job number to safeguard the use of public funds from the potential of fraud, waste or abuse.

16.7.5 Recouping of Funds

Provided the Minister for Emergency Services has approved the activation of the Commonwealth/State Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) the Local Governments can submit a claim for costs incurred to recover from a disaster event. Where costs have been incurred on Council land the local government can claim 75% of the cost incurred to remove, dispose and restore public assets provided those assets are not covered by insurance. For instance, the removal and disposal of damaged vegetation from roads, parks and reserves is covered under this area.

Where costs have been incurred on private land the local government can either undertake the work or reimburse the property owner for the costs incurred to remove and dispose of vegetation blocking driveway access or posing an ongoing hazard to buildings or people on the property. The local government can claim 100% of the cost incurred.

16.7.6 Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements

The NDRRA trigger point for Maranoa Regional Council is determined annually by the relevant State Government Department (usually the one responsible for Local Government) and is published in the NDRRA Booklet. This is usually available in November each year.

Refer to the booklet: “Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements” which deals with claimable expenditure.

16.8 Media Management & Public Information

The activation of the Communications cell within the LDCC, aligns with activation of the LDMG. The LDMG Chair or his/her delegate has authority to activate the LDMG on receipt of:

- a warning or an impending threat, which in the opinion of the Chairperson or their delegate, requires a co-ordinated community response;
- a request from a Control Authority for assistance under the LDMP; and
- a direction or request by the District Disaster Co-ordinator (DDC).

Council’s Communication Officer is responsible for:

- Preparing and monitoring public information with advice from Local Disaster Management Chairperson and Local Disaster Coordinator.
- Drafting media releases and public information releases
- Providing Council’s Customer Service Unit with appropriate response scripts for callers (when required)
- Obtaining appropriate sign off for the releases
- Liaising with all media outlets/contacts
- Liaising and collaborating with media departments of other lead agencies where applicable e.g. Police, Queensland Fire Department and Queensland Health (Pandemics) etc. (where and when appropriate)

Warnings will be issued by the most efficient and appropriate means. These may include:

- Media warnings including the utilisation of radio stations, TV stations and local newspapers
- Telephone warnings to individual properties;
- Personal visit to property by police, emergency services members or Council employees;
- Predetermined warning device(s) (e.g. horns or alarms);
- Loud hailer or similar in the street
- Internet warnings (additional to other media)

16.9 Accessing Support and Allocation of Resources

Incidents, events, emergencies and disasters of local or regional scope which can be managed using regional resources are to be co-ordinated and managed by Incident Coordination Centre's (ICC) and the LDCC.

16.9.1 Requests from the Lead Agency ICC to the LDCC

Upon the activation of the lead agency's ICC the Local Disaster Co-ordinator (LDC) shall determine the requirement for the activation of the LDCC. If the LDCC is activated, then the LDC will deploy a LDCC Liaison Officer to the ICC. The Incident Controller at the ICC is to contact the LDCC when additional resources are required for the response, resources which are not available from the Lead or support agencies in attendance at the ICC for the response.

The ICC is able to make such requests through the LDCC Liaison Officer or that Agencies Liaison Officer at the LDCC. The LDCC is to be proactive in its planning for requests for additional resources for the region.

16.9.2 Requests to DDC for Assistance/Support

When the LDMG under the management or availability of the Local Group member agencies are exhausted or overwhelmed or a specific technical resource or capability is not able to be located or available, the LDC is to contact the DDC so that resources can be accessed or made available, by the SDCC using the process that has been advised by the DDC to the LDC. All requests for assistance to the DDC shall go through the LDC or delegate. The LDCC will be proactive in informing the DDCC if it is likely that requests for additional resources are to be so that in turn the DDCC can also be proactive in its planning for requests for additional resources for the region.

16.9.3 Requests to SDCC for Assistance/Support

When the DDCC is not able to action or fulfil requests for assistance the DDC will request assistance from the Operations Officer, SDCC.

16.9.4 Support from External Agencies (Public & Private)

Support may be sourced from:

- member agencies preferred suppliers as per the list of suppliers held by that agencies' Procurement Unit;
- all emergency service providers both Government and Non-Government agencies;
- support is requested through the agency Liaison Officers or via the usual member agency procedures; and
- the SDCC or the DDCC may allocate and push resources forward to the Region during an event even though resources have not been requested by the LDCC. The staging and reception of these resources will require planning and co-ordination by the LDCC.

Should support, as described above, be withdrawn for whatever reason, all agencies affected will receive advice from the LDCC.

Maranoa Regional Council has established Memorandums of Understanding with the following agencies to provide specific support;

16.9.4.1 GIVIT

GIVIT's primary role is to assist Maranoa Regional Council to manage donated goods to ensure that those in the community with the most need are able to obtain the goods they need.

16.9.4.2 Red Cross

The primary role of Red Cross is to assist in the planning for evacuations and to assist in staffing Evacuation Centres whilst managing the Register, Find, Reunite process. Red Cross will also assist in welfare support.

16.9.4.3 Salvation Army

The Salvation Army will assist with emergency catering for evacuation centres and provide additional welfare support.

16.10 Disaster Declaration

In accordance with s64 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, a DDC may, with the approval of the Minister of the State, declare a disaster situation for the district or one or more local government areas within the district in whole or in part, or by the Premier and the Minister for the State or a part of the State. As outlined in s75 and s77 of the Act, the declaration confers extra powers on particular groups to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.

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

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

In accordance with the Act, a declaration must be in the approved form, or can be made orally if necessary to exercise declared disaster powers before an approved form can be obtained and completed. An oral declaration cannot be made if the DDC is satisfied only that it is reasonably likely to be necessary to exercise declared disaster powers. If the declaration is made orally, it must be recorded in the approved form as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Part 4 of the Act outlines the provisions for declarations and disaster powers.

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

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

16.11 Resupply

When planning and conducting resupply operations, essential goods are to be provided. A Resupply Sub Plan has been developed. The supply of essential goods to individuals will fit within three distinctly different categories:

- Isolated Community Resupply: This type of resupply operation is used when the persons residing in that community have ready access to retail outlets however the retail outlet is unable to maintain the level of essential goods required due to normal transport routes being inoperable as a result of a natural event or events;
- Isolated Rural Properties Resupply: For the purposes of these guidelines isolated rural properties are groups of individuals that are isolated from retail facilities due to normal transport routes being inoperable as a result of a natural event or events. This may include primary producers, outstations or small communities that have no retail facilities;

- **Resupply of Stranded Persons:** This type of resupply operation is undertaken to provide essential goods to individuals that are isolated from retail facilities and are not at their normal place of residence. This normally pertains to stranded travellers and campers.

16.12 Hazard Specific Arrangements

State departments or agencies have primary responsibility to address certain hazards as detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan.

Hazard specific planning is required across all aspects of Disaster Management (PPRR). Co-ordination and operational procedures for specific hazards may be different to those for disaster management.

Agency specific co-ordination centres may be established in addition to Local, District and State co-ordination centres and internal structures, including the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes. Primary agencies also have a role to ensure hazard specific plans link to corresponding national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with their counterparts at the national level are maintained.

The following table outlines the primary agencies responsible for each specific hazard and the respective state and national level plans, where appropriate.

Specific hazard	Primary Agency	State and National Plan
Animal and plant disease	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)
		Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)
		Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN)
		Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual (BEOM)
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Bushfire	Queensland Fire Department	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
Chemical	Queensland Fire Department	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
Ship-Sourced Pollution	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan, National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and Other Noxious and Hazardous Substances
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan

16.13 Evacuation and Evacuation Centre Management

Maranoa Regional Council LDMG has the capacity and capability to conduct and support the evacuation of small numbers of persons from effected areas of the community to non-effected areas. It is acknowledged by the LDMG and the DDMG that larger scale evacuations would require significant coordination and assistance from both District and State levels of the Disaster Management system.

16.13.1 Evacuation Centre Managers

Maranoa Regional Council LDMG and its Evacuation Sub Committee will appoint welfare centre managers for each centre in consultation with the owners of each venue.

16.13.1.1 Duties of Evacuation Centre Managers

Evacuation Centre Managers will be responsible for the day to day operation of the Evacuation Centre. This will include:

- Organise physical set up and adequate provision of the Evacuation Centre
- be responsible for the overall coordination of the centre
- Liaise with LDCC to ensure the adequate provision of food, bedding, volunteers, access to medical treatment and any other needs of evacuees
- Registration of evacuees (names/address, telephone, next of kin)
- Ensure persons with special needs are given appropriate assistance
- Ensure adequate feed back to LDCC regarding problems, either in respect of management of the Welfare Centre or special needs of clients
- Ensure information, i.e. medical, insurance, financial assistance (Govt Dept.) etc. is available to all people
- Ensure adequate records of activities and expenses are maintained.

(Refer to 3.7 Evacuation Centre's & Public Welfare Sub-plan for further detail)

16.14 Initial Impact Assessment

Initial impact assessment of an event will be the responsibility of the Local Disaster Coordinator. This will be done through the analysis of information provided by but not limited to:

- Lead Agency responding to requests from community members
- Specific inspections performed by appropriate agency personnel
- Information provided by the community.
- Information provided by other response agencies e.g. Queensland Police, SES and QFD.

The analysis of the above information will be used to assess the scale of response required i.e. resources, level of coordination required etc.

During an event, the Maranoa Regional Council will compile information provided in the Initial Impact Assessments, summarise and forward to the LDMG for inclusion in the daily Situational Report (SITREP) to Roma DDC. The Maranoa Regional Council LDMG will consider the information provided in the Initial Impact Assessment during decision making and will respond to requests accordingly.

17 RECOVERY STRATEGY

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

Recovering from an event includes the following:

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

A community that is prepared for disasters by having necessary arrangements in place to deal with disasters will be a more resilient community and one that will return to the pre-disaster state more quickly than a community that is not prepared.

As part of Queensland's disaster management arrangements, disaster management groups are responsible for disaster recovery operations in collaboration with identified functional lead agencies. Recovery arrangements need to be flexible to best suit local needs, and to use resources effectively.

Recovery arrangements also need to:

- acknowledge that recovery is a complex social and developmental process rather than just remedial in nature;
- recognise that recovery should be consequence-driven and presents an opportunity to support the communities improve beyond what existed pre-disaster; and
- support community self-determination and participation in the recovery process.

An event that requires significant recovery also provides the opportunity to make a community more resilient for future events. For example, in an event that causes significant damage to community infrastructure, the reconstruction phase could consider integrating improved mitigation measures (e.g. flood risk reduction measures) to reduce the risk of a future event damaging the infrastructure.

17.1 Recovery Sub Plan

The Maranoa Recovery Sub Plan involves the following six key elements of recovery.

- **Recovery Co-ordination and Management:** recovery will need to be properly organised, resourced and funded. Some of the ordinary business of Council will need to be re-prioritised. Life in the community and Council goes on and will need to be resourced. Council has an expectation that the lion's share of resourcing community recovery will come from Federal and State Government resources;
- **Human-Social Recovery:** includes personal support, psychological services, temporary accommodation (not evacuation centres), financial assistance and repairs to dwellings. The Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services is the functional lead agency for community recovery in a disaster event;
- **Economic Recovery:** includes recovery as it relates to business impact, industry impact and worker impact. The Department of State Development, is the functional lead agency for economic recovery;

- **Built Recovery:** includes government structures, essential services and communications. A number of separate State Government departments and non-government organisations will have key functional responsibilities for their respective element of infrastructure recovery in a disaster event;
- **Roads and Transport Recovery:** includes the response, recovery and reconstruction of the State's road and transport assets. Department of Transport and Main Roads will respond to the disaster by providing safe access and re-connecting communities;
- **Environmental Recovery:** includes recovery as it relates to parks, waterways and wildlife. A number of State Government departments and non-government organisations will have key functional responsibilities for elements of environmental recovery in a disaster event.

Experience has demonstrated that effective recovery management following a disaster depends on planned procedures, trained staff, identified resources and planned distribution processes.

Recovery planning provides the strategic framework for recovery planning, outlining roles and responsibilities of government and non-government partners for the co-ordinated delivery of recovery services following a disaster.

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

The primary aim of recovery is to assist the affected community to regain a proper level of functioning following a disaster both initially and in the long term (Queensland Audit Office 2004).

17.2 Recovery – Management Structure

Local Government recovery services should, to the extent possible, be managed at the local level.

Recovery commences as soon as possible after the disaster event and includes activities and services needed to restore the emotional, social, economic and physical well-being of an affected community.

The Recovery Sub Committee which is the body responsible for planning and coordinating the recovery process for victims of emergency or disaster events within the Council area.

The Recovery Sub Committee which reports to the LDMG will oversee:

- Management of the recovery process at the local level ensuring that local needs are met, either through local resources or by the acquisition of appropriate resources from the district level; and
- Provision by member agencies of a range of specific recovery services ranging from reconstruction and physical infrastructure issues to personal support services.

In addition, the Recovery Sub Committee reports on the progress and ongoing needs of the community to the DDMG (via the LDMG).

In the event that local resources are insufficient to deal with the recovery process a request may be made to the DDMG (via LDMG) for additional resources, assistance and/or activation of the District Disaster Recovery Plan.

It is important that any assistance provided to the community empowers them to recover themselves and does not take away individual autonomy. It should provide them the necessary tools to assist them in their endeavours to return back to normality.

For this reason, as part of the recovery process, a Local Advisory Sub-Group should also be established to enable members of the local community including people affected by the event and representatives from local

organisations to meet and provide input and guidance to the Local Advisory Sub-Group on such issues as needs assessment and service delivery.

In short, the recovery aims of the LDMG include:

- Ensuring accurate and timely assessments of damage and recovery needs;
- Ensuring critical infrastructure and essential services are returned to normal operations as soon as possible;
- Facilitating provision of welfare and assistance to residents and visitors in a fair and equitable manner that assists them to assist themselves;
- Encouraging the business community to resume trading as soon as possible by developing and implementing their own business continuity plans;
- Facilitating the rehabilitation of the environment wherever possible; and
- Identifying opportunities during recovery to enhance the sustainability, safety and resilience of the Maranoa Region community.

District recovery committees are necessary because many of the services required in recovery management are administered or delivered on a District basis.

The Maranoa District Community Recovery Committee oversees:

- Management of the recovery process at the district level ensuring that community needs are met, either through district resources or by the acquisition of appropriate resources from the State level;
- Provision by member agencies of a range of specific recovery services ranging from reconstruction and physical infrastructure issues to personal support services; and
- The interface with local management as conducted through the local committee.

State recovery committees at a State level comprise representatives from Commonwealth, State and local government agencies and non-government organisations.

The State Committee oversees:

- Management of the recovery process at the State level ensuring that community needs are met, either through State resources or by the acquisition of appropriate resources from the Commonwealth; and
- Provision by member agencies of a range of specific recovery services ranging from reconstruction and physical infrastructure issues to personal support services.

17.2.1 Human-Social Recovery

Human-social recovery involves the short-term health and social well-being of the community, and the longer term returning of the community to normal functioning.

In terms of short-term recovery, the LDMG will:

- Provide coordination assistance and support to community recovery agencies through the LDCC;
- Implement Evacuation and Recovery Sub-plans as required;
- Provide information to the public through the media to advise of local community support agencies and services, and financial assistance available through the Department of Communities and Maranoa Regional Council;
- Provide for the specific needs of culturally and linguistically diverse groups through existing networks and community groups, where these exist;
- Provide for the special needs of elderly, disabled and other groups through existing networks and community groups, where these exist; and

- Ensure psychological first aid (trauma counselling) is made available to the community through the resources of Queensland Health, Department of Communities and supporting community organisations.

The LDMG recognises that in terms of long-term recovery, the Department of Communities may take a lead role and the LDMG will support the efforts of this department wherever possible.

17.2.2 Infrastructure Recovery

17.2.2.1 Critical and essential infrastructure

Infrastructure recovery involves restoring critical infrastructure, non-critical government and community infrastructure and privately owned infrastructure.

During a disaster event the LDMG will give first priority to reinstating the regions critical and essential infrastructure. Strategies to be implemented will include:

- Water services will be reinstated, where possible, by Maranoa Regional Council (Water, Sewerage, and Gas Dept.). If these services are not operating, public information/warnings will advise of alternative arrangements, which will depend on the condition of facilities and the availability of alternative sources for continuity of supply.
- Sewerage services will be reinstated, where possible, by (Water, Sewerage, and Gas Dept.). If these services are not operating, public information/warnings will acknowledge the failure of the system and advice of alternative arrangements that should be followed to ensure public health and safety.
- Electricity/power is supplied to the region via overhead transmission lines from the main Brisbane feeder station to a network of substations. Advice from Ergon Energy is that the substations have been designed with 100 year ARI immunity; however, there could be problems in accessing some of these facilities. Ergon Energy has an Emergency Management Plan for responding to widespread loss of power.
- Telecommunications in the region is serviced by modern networks supplied by Telstra, Optus and various other providers. Whilst copper cables still exist in areas of the region, the majority of the trunk main network is fibre optic cable. The providers have restoration responsibility for their telecommunication services and associated infrastructure and have plans in place for facilitating this. The major Telstra exchanges are not vulnerable to flood inundation, however in the event of loss of power most exchanges have a back-up diesel system with fuel storage capacity.
- Radio communications are the contingency for a telecommunications failure and are also utilised by many services in everyday activities. Major radio towers are situated on ranges above Roma and the surrounding areas.
- Roads and bridges, restoration of local roads and bridges is the responsibility of MRC. Restoration of state and national roads and bridges is the responsibility of the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads. These agencies will be responsible for damage assessment of these assets, restoration works, implementing alternative routes and advising the LDMG and the public about conditions and alternate routes.
- Buildings, MRC will be responsible for inspection of and restoration of local government buildings. The Department of Housing and Public Works (QBuild) will be responsible for the inspection and restoration of State buildings. The restoration of privately owned critical infrastructure will be the responsibility of the asset owner, with owners being required to follow all relevant laws and regulations. Owners of privately owned critical and essential infrastructure may request the LDMG to consider providing assistance with restoring the asset to partial or full operations, provided the group considers the asset provides an essential service to the community.

In the event of activation of the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements, funds may be made available to assist the recovery of public infrastructure.

17.2.2.2 Non-critical government and community infrastructure

Owners of non-critical government and community infrastructure will be responsible for the restoration of their own assets.

In the event of activation of the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements, funds may be made available to assist the recovery of such infrastructure.

17.2.2.3 Private non-critical infrastructure

Owners of private assets will be responsible for the restoration of their own assets. The LDMG encourages all owners of assets to ensure that they have appropriate insurance in place.

During an event which includes large numbers of homes and businesses damaged, the LDMG will:

- Coordinate the provision of safety inspection services, utilising the services of the Queensland Building Services Authority, Housing Industry Association, Master Builders Association, and private contractors, as appropriate; and
- Work with the Insurance Council of Australia to facilitate access to insurance services.

In the event of activation of the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements, funding assistance (loans) may be available to the owners of business infrastructure and grants and assistance through the Department of Communities may be made to individuals and families to restore essential personal infrastructure.

17.2.3 Economic Recovery

Commercial and agricultural sectors of the region may be subject to losses including business disruption. The impact to local economic activity may cause hardship in terms of provision of services, food supply, communication and social dislocation.

The LDMG expects that businesses operating within the region have:

- Business continuity plans; and
- Appropriate levels of insurance to cover commercial losses.

Economic recovery will depend on the severity of the event. The LDMG may include the following strategies in the recovery process:

- Encourage insurance companies to assess and compensate business for losses, including business disruption considerations;
- Facilitate and encourage business to re-establish for the benefit of themselves and the Community;
- Involve the local business community in re-establishment processes; and
- Promote and provide assistance in seeking disaster relief funds that may be available under state or national disaster relief programs to ensure long-term viability of the sector.

The LDMG recognises that the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning is the lead agency for business recovery and the group will support the efforts of this Department through the process.

17.2.4 Environmental Recovery

During disaster events there is great potential for environmental damage within the Council area.

Both the natural and non-natural environment is vulnerable.

With respect to the natural environment, rivers, creeks, water supplies, conservation areas, and the ecosystem in general may be in need of recovery.

Depending on the nature of the event, assessment of the damage caused to the environment may be difficult to measure. During a disaster event, the LDMG may implement the following short-term environmental recovery strategies:

- Request the assistance of the Department of Environment and Science in conducting environmental assessments;
- Carry-out assessment of water quality including ongoing monitoring; and
- Display relevant warning signs.

With respect to recovery of the natural environment, the LDMG recognises that the Department of Environment and Science is the lead agency, with support from MRC and other agencies as required.

The LDMG will support the efforts of the Department of Environment and Science throughout the recovery process wherever possible.

With respect to the non-natural environment (e.g. parks and the built environment), the LDMG recognises that Council is the lead agency.

The primary aim of recovery is to assist the affected community to regain a proper level of functioning following a disaster, both initially and in the long term.

It includes:

- Assistance with the clean-up of residential and commercial properties;
- Provision of temporary housing, shelter, financial assistance and emergency food supplies;
- Counselling of emotionally affected persons;
- Public awareness programs to inform the community of available recovery assistance;
- Restoration of lifelines and essential services; and
- Review of the local disaster management plan in light of the disaster.

18 ANNEXURE A – Distribution List

Recipient	Appointment	Full Version		Modified Version	
		Hard Copy	Electronic Copy	Hard	Electronic Copy
Chairperson	Mayor Maranoa Regional Council	✓	✓		
Deputy Chairperson	Nominated elected Councillor (MRC)	✓	✓		
Deputy Chairperson	Nominated elected Councillor (MRC)	✓	✓		
LECC Representative	Nominated elected Councillor (MRC)	✓	✓		
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)	Director, Infrastructure Services (MRC)	✓	✓		
Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Director, Development, Facilities & Environmental Services (MRC)	✓	✓		
Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Chief Executive Officer (MRC)	✓	✓		
Local Recovery Coordinator	Director – Corporate, Community & Commercial Services	✓	✓		
Queensland Police Service - Operations	Officer in Charge QPS Roma	✓	✓		
Queensland Fire Department	Fire - Urban Ops Inspector- Roma	✓	✓		
State Emergency Services	SES Local Controller - Roma	✓	✓		
Queensland Ambulance Service	Officer in Charge QAS Roma	✓	✓		
Deputy Local Recovery Coordinator	Director, Development, Facilities & Environmental Services (MRC)	✓	✓		
RPQ Levee Bank	Manager, Water, Sewerage & Gas (MRC)			✓	✓
Queensland Police Service	Emergency Management Coordinator Roma	✓	✓		
Queensland Police Service – Disaster Management	Disaster Management Support Officer	✓	✓		
Queensland Fire Department	Fire – Rural Fire Service Ops Inspector- Roma				✓
State Emergency Services	SES - Area Controller- Roma Area				✓
Ergon	Representative Ergon- Roma				✓
Telstra	Representative Telstra- Roma				✓
Queensland Health	Director of Nursing- Roma				✓
Communications	Media Liaison Officer Maranoa Regional Council				✓
Department of Communities, Child Safety & Disability Services	Representative				✓
Department of Transport and Main Roads	Representative				✓

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Representative				✓
Department of Housing and Public Works	Representative				✓
Agforce QLD	Representative				✓
Department of Environment, Tourism, Science & Innovation	Representative				✓
Red Cross	Representative				✓
GIVIT	Representative				✓
ABC Radio Emergency Broadcasting	Representative				✓
Volunteering Queensland	Representative				✓
Salvation Army Emergency Services	Representative				✓
Aged Services Representative	Representative				✓
Department of Education	Representative				✓
Santos	Representative				✓
Origin Energy	Representative				✓
Maranoa Regional Council Emergency Management	Project Officer – Community Liaison & Emergency Management	✓	✓		
Coordinator Mitchell LECC	Coordinator Maintenance	✓	✓		
Coordinator Surat LECC	Local Area Manager Surat	✓	✓		
Coordinator Injune LECC	Local Area Manager Injune	✓	✓		
Coordinator Wallumbilla/Yuleba LECC	Local Area Manager Wallumbilla/Yuleba	✓	✓		
Chair Mitchell LECC	Councillor MRC	✓	✓		
Chair Surat LECC	Councillor MRC	✓	✓		
Chair Injune LECC	Councillor MRC	✓	✓		
Chair Wallumbilla/Yuleba LECC	Councillor MRC	✓	✓		
Deputy Chari Injune LECC	Councillor MRC	✓	✓		
Deputy Chair Wallumbilla/Yuleba LECC	Councillor MRC	✓	✓		
Maranoa Regional Council ICT Solutions	Lead ICT Systems Administrator				✓
Maranoa Regional Council	Local Area Manager Roma	✓	✓		
Jemena	Representative				✓
Blue Care	Multi Services Manager				✓
Maranoa Regional Council	Website				✓

19 ANNEXURE B – LDMG Contact List

The contact list for the Local Disaster Management Group is maintained in Sub Plan 2.2 Contact Lists. As this list contains personal information it is not for public release.

20 ANNEXURE C – Risk Register

RISK ASSESSMENT & RESIDUAL RISK
MARANOA LDMG
December 2017

This document has been prepared to review the risks in the Maranoa LDMG region. Consultation and feedback has been sought from a range of Emergency Services personnel and internal staff to ensure completeness and accuracy.

Whilst this version will be used to inform the District Disaster Management Group of the Maranoa LDMG residual risks it will also be used to seek further feedback and therefore maybe updated.

This document outlines the risks and the treatment options. Note that some of these treatment options have not yet been fully implemented are indicated as such. For each of these indications the risk is to be considered a residual risk which may require assistance from other agencies or the DDMG.

It is noted that a number of Sub Plans already exist or are in draft form. **Annexure A - Maranoa LDMG Disaster Management Planning Structure (proposed)** outlines the proposed structure of the planning environment to further reduce any residual risks and improve the Prevention, Preparation, Response and Recovery capabilities of the Maranoa LDMG.

Risk treatments not yet implemented are highlighted in yellow and therefore represent a residual risk

Comments highlighted in green are to be confirmed

AMENDMENT AND VERSION CONTROL LIST

Date Reviewed	Amendment Required	Completed	Adopted by LDMG	Sign Off (LDMG Chairperson)
13/12/2017	Initial Draft V1	13/12/2017	1/3/2018	1/3/2018

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Risk Scales

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Catastrophic (5)	Major (4)	Moderate (3)	Minor (2)	Insignificant (1)
Almost certain (5)	10	9	8	7	6
Likely (4)	9	8	7	6	5
Possible (3)	8	7	6	5	4
Unlikely (2)	7	6	5	4	3
Rare (1)	6	5	4	3	2

Risk Score	Likelihood	What should Result
9-10	Extreme	Immediate Action Required
7-8	High	Senior Management Action Required
5-6	Moderate	Management responsibility must be specified
2-4	Low	Manage by routine procedures

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Flooding	People	People (rural and residential properties, travelling public) could become isolated / stranded due to road closures.	Almost certain	Moderate	High 8	<p>Develop and maintain a property register (to be included in the Supporting Documentation for the LDMP) to identify homestead locations and at risk persons. Referenced to elderly and disabled persons requiring special needs by liaising with community care groups e.g. Blue Care, Hospitals, Anglicare, Aged Care Facilities). Also achieved through the District Human Social Recovery Group</p> <p>Develop strategies to identify and report on possible stranded travellers (Utilise property owners, and radio communications UHF/HF/Mobile Phones with signage to indicate frequencies and channels)</p> <p>Ongoing community education program of risks of driving in isolated, remote rural areas (E.g. Stay on track outback campaign)</p> <p>Maintain Levee bank. (Roma)</p> <p>Maintain the data base of properties still expected to experience above floor flooding (Levee bank). (Roma, Mitchell) to be included in Supporting Documentation for the LDMP.</p> <p>Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members.</p> <p>Have a register of suppliers who have the ability to supply fresh supplies of water, food, medications, etc. at short notice to boost local supplies.</p> <p>Distribution process to ensure supplies reach isolated areas.</p> <p>Use of Guardian and the Emergency Management dashboard</p>	Medium 5-6
		Increase in vector outbreaks. (Water-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever, cholera, leptospirosis and hepatitis A)	Almost certain	Moderate	High 8	<p>Develop and maintain a contact list for the conduct of wellbeing checks for isolated rural and urban properties.</p>	Medium 5-6
	Buildings	Damage to property.	Likely	Major	High 8	<p>Promote individuals to undertake preparations</p> <p>Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems</p> <p>Maintain Levee bank.</p> <p>Maintain the data base of properties still expected to experience above floor flooding (Levee bank).</p> <p>Maintain the data base of properties still expected to experience above floor flooding (Levee bank). (Roma, Mitchell)</p> <p>Maintain adequate stocks of sandbags, resources, etc.</p>	Medium 5-6
	Environment	Damage by disruption of soil. Spread of weeds and rubbish	Likely	Major	Medium 8	<p>Ongoing community education</p> <p>Encourage landcare good practice</p>	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
	Business	Local businesses close (isolated effects). Reduce quality of good agricultural land. Stock loss Spread of weeds and rubbish	Possible	Major	Medium 7	Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems Engage NRM Groups to link with National Landcare Programs Support from local environmental organisations such as Boobook Encourage good landcare practices through the distribution of promotional brochures before season to land holders on preventative land care measures and animal care	High 7-8
	Lifelines	Telecommunication and electrical lines damaged.	Possible	Major	Medium 7	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services and Maranoa Regional Council personnel and associated equipment Introduction of a Resilient Communications Sub Plan Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members that includes information on the importance of alternatives to electricity and landline communication, mobile phone charging alternate solutions and alternative communication tools and plans Plan to move sick or injured during event, especially around road closures	Medium 5-6
		Road closures or damage	Almost Certain	Moderate	High 8	Physical mitigation is only option however cost is prohibitive and therefore best option is to have good planning around alternative routes and this information to be covered in the Triggers, Actions and Maps supporting document being developed and included in references in the Evacuation Sub Plan Communication of road closures by the use of Guardian and the Emergency Management Dashboard	High 7-8
	Critical facilities	Critical facilities unable to function effectively due to disruption of communications and power.	Possible	Major	High 7	LDMG will maintain a supply of generators suitable for use by emergency services to operate essential cold rooms, freezers and other essential services. Businesses and Services to have appropriate Business Continuity Plans supported by training by Maranoa Regional Council Animal Disaster Plan – Roma Pound (this is for the evacuation of the Roma Pound only) http://mrctrim01:101/hptrimwebclient/?uri=824985&t=record&lang=In_english&mbd=false	Medium 5-6
		Lack of locally experienced staff in disaster response.	Possible	Major	High 7	Ongoing training of emergency services personnel and council staff in all locations across Maranoa Regional Council Establishment of LECC's Increased public awareness through the Get Ready Campaign and the use of an Emergency Action Guide	Medium 5-6

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Severe Storm	People	People injured or fatalities	Almost certain	Major	Extreme 9	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel, Maranoa Regional Council staff and associated equipment Ongoing community education through the Get Ready Campaign and development of an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members Development of early warning systems Develop and maintain a property register (to be included in the Supporting Documentation for the LDMP) to identify homestead locations and at risk persons. Referenced to elderly and disabled persons requiring special needs by liaising with community care groups e.g. Blue Care, Hospitals, Anglicare, Aged Care Facilities). Also achieved through the District Human Social Recovery Group	High 7-8
	Buildings	Damage to property	Likely	Major	High 8	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel, Maranoa Regional Council staff and associated equipment	Medium 5-6
	Lifelines	Telecommunication and electrical lines damaged.	Unlikely	Major	Medium 6	Ongoing local government emergency response procedures for road damage checks and repairs. LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services and Maranoa Regional Council personnel and associated equipment Introduction of a Resilient Communications Sub Plan Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members that includes information on the importance of alternatives to electricity and landline communication, mobile phone charging alternate solutions and alternative communication tools and plans Plan to move sick or injured during event, especially around road closures	Medium 5-6
		Road closures or damage.	Almost Certain	Moderate	High 8	Ongoing local government emergency response procedures for road damage checks and repairs.	Medium 5-6
	Critical facilities	Critical facilities unable to function effectively due to disruption of communications and power.	Possible	Major	High 7	LDMG will maintain a supply of generators suitable for use by emergency services to operate essential cold rooms, freezers and other essential services. Businesses and Services to have appropriate Business Continuity Plans supported by training by Maranoa Regional Council Animal Disaster Plan – Roma Pound (this is for the evacuation of the Roma Pound only) http://mrctrim01:101/hptrimwebclient/?uri=824985&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false	Medium 5-6
		Lack of locally experienced staff in disaster response.	Possible	Major	High 7	Ongoing training of emergency services personnel and council staff in all locations across Maranoa Regional Council Establishment of LECC's Increased public awareness through the Get Ready Campaign and the use of an Emergency Action Guide	Medium 5-6
	Business	Local businesses close (isolated effects).	Possible	Catastrophic	High 8	Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems	Medium 5-6

		Stock loss					
	Environment	Damage to the environment by fallen trees and plants and disruption of soil.	Rare	Minor	Low 3	Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure Encourage land care good practice	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Major Bushfires	People	Fire and smoke hazard. Inexperienced fire fighters	Likely	Major	High 8	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment High Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems Develop a protocol (including cross border) for the erection of warning/road closure signage Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members	High 7-8
	Buildings	Buildings damaged/destroyed by fire	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Ongoing community education and promotion of individual preparation and annual maintenance of buildings/property LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment	Medium 5-6
	Lifelines	Power, water supply, communication lines disrupted from fires. Road blockages.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium 5	LDMG will maintain a supply of generators suitable for use by emergency services to operate essential cold rooms, freezers and other essential services. Businesses and Services to have appropriate Business Continuity Plans supported by training by Maranoa Regional Council	Medium 5-6
	Critical facilities	Critical facilities unable to operate effectively due to disruption of lifelines.	Possible	Major	High 7	LDMG will maintain a supply of generators suitable for use by emergency services to operate essential cold rooms, freezers and other essential services. Businesses and Services to have appropriate Business Continuity Plans supported by training by Maranoa Regional Council LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services and Maranoa Regional Council personnel and associated equipment	Medium 5-6
		Lack of firefighting equipment	Possible	Major	High 7	This is a QFD protocol and will be handled under their arrangements	

	Business	Local economy affected. Loss of livestock and/or crops	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme 9	Council will assist RFSQ with Bushfire control through the provision of plant hire rates Assist landholders with Bushfire mitigation through the provision of dedicated plant and equipment.	High 7-8
	Environment	Death of wildlife	Rare	Major	Medium 5	<p>Encourage the conduct agency/ property fire management planning and mitigation activities Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems Engage NRM Groups to link with National Landcare Programs Support from local environmental organisations such as Boobook Encourage good landcare practices through the distribution of promotional brochures before season to land holders on preventative land care measures and animal care</p>	Low 2-4
		National Parks damaged.	Rare	Major	Medium 5		Low 2-4
		Increased spread of fire tolerant/regenerative plants.	Rare	Major	Medium 5		Low 2-4
		Exposure of soil.	Rare	Major	Medium 5		Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Major Transportation Incidents	People	Truck rollover or ruptured container releasing hazardous substances	Likely	Moderate	High 7	<p>LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services and Maranoa Regional Council personnel and associated equipment Establish and maintain heavy vehicle dangerous goods routes through urban areas with signage Spill and hazardous material training of response crews Up to date stormwater network plans i.e. points of discharge Availability of clean up or spill containment materials (storage areas/depots?)</p>	Medium 5-6
		Vehicle/aircraft fire or accident.	Likely	Moderate	High 7	<p>QPS Lead agency for response Mass casualty procedures handled by QAS Airports have Emergency Procedures and Business Continuity Plans</p>	Medium 5-6
		Aircraft bomb threat	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High 7	<p>QPS Lead agency for response Airports have Emergency Procedures and Business Continuity Plans</p>	
	Lifelines	Road closures	Likely	Moderate	High 5	Develop a protocol (including cross border) for the erection of warning/road closure signage	Medium 5-6

	Critical facilities	Increased pressure on limited health services.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment	Medium 5-6
	Business	Delay in transportation of goods	Likely	Moderate	High 7	Develop a protocol (including cross border) for the strategic diversion of traffic	Medium 5-6
	Environment	Spill of hazardous substances.	Possible	Major	High 7	Develop protocol with EPA for the recovery/disposal of hazardous substances	Medium 5-6

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Human / Animal / Plant Diseases	People	Contract of communicable disease. Aging population is highly susceptible to disease contraction. Quarantine area	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Respond and assist as per directions by Lead Agency (Qld Health/Biosecurity Qld) including assistance with road closures and resupply arrangements	Medium 5-6
	Lifelines	Waterborne vectors in bore water/artesian springs. Emergency animal disease. Reservoirs contaminated	Rare	Minor	Low 3	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Emergency Animal Disease Sub Plan Water supply procedures and business continuity plans Fencing of bores & reservoir sites	Low 2-4
	Critical facilities	Emergency services overwhelmed.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements support and Emergency Services internal processes provide the tools for upscaling of response Support cross skilling of local emergency services personnel Coordination of external personnel and resources to support local service	Medium 5-6
	Business	Animals and plants/crop contract disease.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Encourage the conduct agency/ property mitigation activities Encourage plant and animal welfare good practice through engagement with Biosecurity Queensland and the Grazing BMP process through AgForce	Medium 5-6

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Major Hazardous Chemical Incidents	People	Air/Water/Gas/Land and waterway contamination.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Respond and assist as per directions by Lead Agency (QFD/EPA/DNRM)	Low 2-4
	Lifelines	Bridge closure.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Develop a protocol (including cross border) for the strategic diversion of traffic	Low 2-4
	Critical facilities	Lack of knowledge of emergency personnel in oil spill response Spill kits & response times to spill sites	Rare	Minor	Low 3	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment	Low 2-4
	Environment	Air/Water/Gas/Land and waterway contamination	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Develop protocol with EPA for the recovery/disposal of hazardous substances	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Earthquake	People	Injury and/or fatalities Ongoing wellbeing of residents post-event.	Rare	Minor	Low 2	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment	Low 2-4
	Buildings	Property damage Private & Commercial	Rare	Minor	Low	Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure	Low 2-4
	Lifelines	Roads / Electricity / Communications	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure	Low 2-4

	Critical facilities	Water /Sewerage/Gas/ Airstrips	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure	Low 2-4
	Environment	Water/Land contamination	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Terrorism	People	Injury and/or fatalities Ongoing wellbeing of resident's post-event. Places of Gathering risks	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment Federal Police requirements for Event Management Planning to be considered for places of gatherings Liaison with QPS	Low 2-4
	Buildings	Major damage to key buildings	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Liaison with QPS	Low 2-4
	Lifelines	Roads / Electricity / Communications	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Liaison with QPS	Low 2-4
	Critical facilities	Water / Airstrips / Sewerage	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Liaison with QPS	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Other Risks	Communications Infrastructure	Long term loss of Telephone exchanges, mobile phone towers, internet infrastructure	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Engagement with key communications organisations to determine which infrastructure is compromised by flood, fire, loss of power for extended periods and what redundancy plans/business continuity plans do they have. Introduction of a Resilient Communications Sub Plan Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members that includes information on the importance of alternatives to electricity and landline communication, mobile phone charging alternate solutions and alternative communication tools and plans Courier network for delivery of documents Telstra Portable Communications support	Medium 5-6
	Energy Infrastructure	Long term loss of Electricity infrastructure or network	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Engagement with Energy Suppliers to understand the risks to infrastructure across the region Generator placement plan Fuel replenishment plan (bulk and local) Ergon Energy Generator support Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure	Low 2-4
	Water Treatment Plants	Water Treatment Plants long term loss	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Potable water plan Engineered mitigation plan Use of Defence equipment through RFA to DDMG	Medium 5-6
	Sewerage Treatment Plants	Sewerage Treatment Plants long term loss	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Engineered solution	Medium 5-6
	Mitchell Flooding	No physical mitigation in place therefore the entire town is at risk	Likely	Major	High 8	Engineered solution is engineering capable dependent as well as funding dependent. Town Planning Evacuation Planning	Medium 5-6
	Remaining Roma properties after Stage 1 of Levee	100 affected properties	Likely	Major	High 8	Triggers and Actions document being developed Get Ready Messaging Engagement program	Medium 5-6
	Evacuations	Lack of available	Likely	Major	High 8	QPS and other services support RFA to DDMG	Medium 5-6

		personnel to manage large scale evacuations					
	Evacuation of Mitchell (or other location to Roma)	Lack of required transport	Likely	Major	High 8	Transport required – buses and special vehicles for disabled or infirm Mitchell Residents, no physical mitigation in place, Use of LECC, Triggers and Actions document specific to Mitchell to be developed, Get Ready Messaging, Flood evacuation to Roma transport required – RFA to DDMG Surat, Amby residents, No physical mitigation, Use of LECC, Triggers and Actions document specific to location to be developed, Get Ready Messaging	High 7-8
	Evacuation of Aged Care Facilities	Does each facility have their own evacuation plan (BCP)? Does each facility have the resources (human, equipment and transport) to undertake the evacuation?	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme 9	Assist facilities to develop their own BCP and evacuation plan as part of the process Most aged care facilities do not have the resources to undertake an evacuation on their own and will probably require assistance to complete – RFA to DDMG for assistance	High 7-8
	Evacuation Centres	Availability of suitable Evacuation Centre's in the locations required	Possible	Major	High 7	QFD Habitat option RFA to DDMG DPWH TEA (Temporary Emergency Accommodation) RFA to DDMG	Medium 5-6
	Evacuation Centre Management	(lack of available personnel) Evacuation Centre Management (lack of	Possible	Major	High 7	Personnel available through MOU with Red Cross Utilise the Supply Protocol by RFA to DDMG	Low 2-4

		resources e.g. beds and bedding)					
	Gas other work camps	Not receiving the emergency messaging	Unlikely	Major	Medium 6	Communications protocols with Gas & Other Companies (LDMG/LDCC to Gas Companies & Others)	Low 2-4
	Cultural Groups	Cultural Groups (Missing or not understanding Emergency Messages)	Likely	Major	High 7	Communications material to be developed (language and culturally specific) Engagement with Cultural Groups Development of Emergency Action Guide	Medium 5-6
	Tourists	Tourists (Missing or not understanding Emergency Messages)	Likely	Major	High 7	Communications material developed (language and culturally specific) Engagement with Tourism Groups and Tourism Operators (explain responsibilities) Development of Emergency Action Guide Engagement with Media	Medium 5-6
	Remote Properties	Remote Properties not receiving Emergency Messages (Remote Property Contact Lists are out of date)	Unlikely	Major	Medium 6	Dedicated resources in each LECC and in the LDMG to maintain register of remote properties and contact details (including UHF channel) Development of Emergency Action Guide Engagement with Media	Medium 5-6
	Heatwave	Impact on vulnerable community Power supply load increased may lead to brown or black outs	Possible	Major	High 7	Queensland Health is lead agency for people Specific Communications material to be sourced Development of Emergency Action Guide BCP requirements for infrastructure	Medium 5-6

		Increase heat and lower humidity may lead to more bushfires Increased heat may lead to infrastructure failures					
	Local Council and Business Continuity	Lack of BCP planning by local business may lead to lack of supply (personnel, goods and services)	Possible	Major	High 7	Training provided to local business and council along with support to develop their own business continuity plans.	Medium 5-6
	Business Continuity for Agriculture Sector	Lack of BCP may lead to failure of some agriculture businesses which affects local economy	Possible	Minor	Medium 5	Engagement with AgForce / DAF to encourage graziers/farmers to plan for disasters. Encourage graziers/farmers to engage with AgForce / DAF in the Grazing BMP process	Low 2-4
	Fuel Supplies	Lack of access to fuel in disasters	Likely	Major	High 8	Council has fuel depots in various locations, needs a Terms of Reference which addresses the legislative issues and trigger points e.g. when is appropriate to supply?	Medium 5-6

21 ANNEXURE D – Stages of Activation - Response Operations

Activation Level	Threat/Trigger	Actions	Communication Method
1. Alert Stage	<p>Upon receipt of a warning or information that an emergency/disaster event may occur, organisations will be alerted to ensure readiness to act if called upon.</p> <p>Following consultation between the LDC and the LDMG Chair the LDMG should be activated to the “Alert Stage” regardless of the event or the identification of a lead agency.</p>	<p>During the “Alert Stage” the LDC will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain a watching brief to monitor the situation; b) ensure the LDCC is in a basic state of readiness; c) establish contact with the DDC; d) provide initial advice to relevant stakeholders identified in <i>Annexure B – LDMG Members</i> e) identify potential risks of imminent hazard and outline strategies and planning in anticipation of escalation. 	<p>LDC to contact with the DDC and SES Local Controller and warning agency by telephone or otherwise as determined.</p> <p>Identified stakeholders (<i>Annexure A</i>) will receive an email stating “LDMG/LDCC @ Alert Stage”. The email will contain non sensitive information about the event.</p> <p>Chairpersons of the Sub Committees are responsible for advising members of their committees of activation to the ‘Alert’ Stage.</p>
2. Lean Forward Stage	<p>As the threat or the effects of an emergency/disaster becomes imminent, members of the relevant organisations or sections are placed on “Lean Forward” being ready to deploy resources and respond.</p> <p>The Chairperson LDMG will, in consultation with the LDC, make the decision to activate to the “Lean Forward” Stage.</p>	<p>The LDC will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) notify the DDC; b) inform relevant stakeholders of “Lean Forward” stage; c) ensure the LDCC is fully established & set up ready for operation; d) maintain minimum staffing level within the LDCC (i.e. LDC or nominated person and Operations Officer), to monitor, record and if 	<p>LDC to contact the DDC and SES Local Controller by telephone or otherwise as determined by the LDC and establish reporting timelines (refer SitRep procedure)</p> <p>Identified stakeholders (<i>Annexure A</i>) will receive an email stating “LDMG/LDCC –Lean Forward Stage – please acknowledge”. All recipients must reply to the email to confirm receipt.</p> <p>Those that are unable to reply to the email will be contacted per listed telephone numbers.</p>

The likelihood of the emergency/disaster event impacting on the Local Government area has increased.

- necessary establish communications with lead agency to ensure appropriate information flow;
- e) release public advice (via media officer) of any relevant public information and warnings, approved by the LDC;
- f) commence financial management processes;
- g) continue to monitor the situation;
- h) consult with the Chairperson LDMG & SES Local Controller regarding future planning and response strategies;
- i) call a meeting of the LDMG to brief core members and requested advisory agencies.

Chairpersons of the Sub Committees are responsible for advising members of their committees of activation to the 'Lean Forward' Stage.

3. Stand Up Stage

The Chairperson and the LDC decide to activate to the "Stand Up" Stage to respond to the imminent emergency/disaster event.

All required LDMG members are called to respond to fulfil their functions and role. Such roles may be pre-planned or as dictated by the emergency/disaster situation.

The 'Alert' and 'Lean Forward' stages may not be possible if the emergency/disaster strikes without warning.

In this stage the community will be or already have been impacted. Multi agency response will be co-ordinated through the LDCC.

The LDC will:

- a) maintain contact with the DDC;
- b) scale LDCC staffing levels as required;
- c) call a LDMG meeting with the lead agency and all LDMG Members;
- d) request the relevant Sub Committees to meet, if they have not already done so;
- e) continue providing information to the public (via the Media Liaison Officer).

Maintain contact with DDC by telephone or otherwise as determined by the LDC.

Advice of the LDMG and LDCC activating to 'Stand Up' stage will be sent as per Activation LDMG sub plan. All members must reply to email to confirm receipt.

Those that do not reply to the email will be contacted per listed telephone numbers.

LDCC operations will be escalated according to the event and requirements to respond. SitReps will be issued as per DDMG request.

4. Stand Down Stage

The Chairperson and the LDC in consultation with the lead agency determine at what time the “Stand Down” phase will be initiated to conclude an operation.

The ‘Stand Down’ stage is the point that the response to the emergency/disaster event is completed and the co-ordination of operations transitions to Recovery.

Upon being advised of the conclusion of an operation the LDC will:

- a) co-ordinate recall of participating organisations;
- b) notify DDC;
- c) ensure completion and collation of all paperwork within LDCC;
- d) prepare post operational activities (i.e. debrief and reviews);
- e) Close LDCC – transition to Recovery.

The public information team will maintain the flow of notifications and warnings to the public as approved by the LDC.

Contact with the DDC will be by telephone or otherwise as determined by the LDC.

LDMG and LDCC staff members will be sent an email stating “LDMG – Stand Down” and provide details of final meeting times and LDCC closure process as per Activation LDMG sub plan.

Advice of response operations ceasing will be forwarded to identified stakeholders (Annexure A) with advice pertaining to required debriefs and post operation reporting.

22 ANNEXURE E – Stages of Activation – Recovery

Levels of activation for recovery compared to those of the response phase

		Triggers	Actions	Communications
Response Alert	Recovery Alert	Response phase at 'lean forward' level of activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of LRC as appropriate • Potential actions and risks identified • Information sharing commences • LRC in contact with LDCC/LDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRC and LRG members on mobile remotely
Response Lean Forward	Recovery Lean Forward	Response phase at 'stand up' level of activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of response arrangements • Analysis of hazard impact or potential impact • Relief and recovery planning commences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRC and LRG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely
Response Stand Up	Recovery Stand Up	Immediate relief arrangements are required during response phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployments for immediate relief commenced by recovery functional agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad hoc reporting
	Recovery Stand Up	Immediate relief arrangements continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRC activated at LDCC or alternate location • Recovery plan activated • Deployments for immediate relief response • Action plans for four functions of recovery activated as required • Community information strategy employed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRC and LRG members present at LDCC or alternate location, on established land lines and/or mobiles, monitoring emails
Response Stand Down	Recovery Stand Down	Response phase moves to 'stand down' level of activation. Medium term recovery commences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in response debrief • Transition arrangements from 'response and recovery' to 'recovery' activated including handover from LDC to LRC • Action plans for four functions of recovery continue • Community information strategies continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRC and LRG members involved in medium term recovery continue as required • Regular reporting to LDMG/LDC
	Recovery Stand Down	LRG arrangements are finalised. Community returns to normal activities with ongoing support as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate financial records • Reporting requirements finalised • Participate in recovery debrief • Participate in post event debrief • Post event review and evaluation • Long term recovery arrangements transferred to functional lead agencies • Return to core business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRC and LRG members resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements • Function lead agencies report to LRC/LRD as required

23 ANNEXURE G Terms of Reference

Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group

Terms of Reference

Establishment

The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is established under section 29 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act).

Role

Section 4A

The local government, through the LDMG, retains primary responsibility for managing disaster events contained within the local government area.

Functions

Section 30

The LDMG has the following functions:

- To ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State.
- To develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management.
- To help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan.
- To identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about, support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area.
- To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- To manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group.
- To provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations.
- To identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area.
- To establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens.
- To ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group.
- To perform other functions given to the group under the Act.
- To perform a function incidental to any of the previous functions mentioned.

Membership

Section 33

The LDMG consists of the following members:

- The persons appointed as members of the group by the relevant local government for the group.
- At least 1 person nominated by the Police Commissioner (QPS).
- At least 1 person who is a councillor of a local government.

Section 34

The LDMG must appoint a member of the group as a Chairperson and a member of the group as a Deputy Chairperson. The member appointed as the Chairperson must be a councillor of a local government.

Section 35

The Chairperson must, after consulting with the Police Commissioner, appoint in writing the Chief Executive Officer or an employee of the relevant local government as Local Disaster Coordinator.

Section 37

At least once a year written notice of the members of the group must be given to the Police Commissioner, and the relevant District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).

Meetings

Section 39

LDMG meetings must be held at least once in every 6 months at the times and places decided by the Chair; or when asked in writing by the relevant DDC or at least one-half of its members.

Section 40

A quorum for a LDMG meeting is the number equal to one-half of the members plus one, or, if one-half of the members is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

Section 40A

A member of a LDMG may, with the approval of the Chairperson, appoint by signed notice another person as his or her deputy. The deputy may attend a meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under the Act. Deputy members are to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for a meeting.

Section 41

The Chairperson is to preside at all LDMG meetings, or in their absence the Deputy Chairperson. If both are absent the meeting must be chaired by a person nominated by the Chairperson, a member nominated by the Deputy Chairperson, or if those offices are vacant, a member of the group chosen by the members present.

Section 42

Meetings may be held using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. Members who participate in meetings using this technology are taken to be present at the meeting.

Section 43

Minutes must be taken of LDMG meetings.

Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)

Section 57

A local government must prepare a LDMP which must include provision for:

- The State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management.
- The roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area.
- The coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities.
- Events that are likely to happen in the area.
- Strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area.
- The matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan.
- Other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate.

Section 58

The LDMP must be consistent with the disaster management guidelines

Section 59

The LDMG may review or renew the LDMP when it considers appropriate, however must review the effectiveness of the plan at least once a year.

Section 60

The LDMP must be available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.

24 ANNEXURE F – Local Disaster Management Group Forms

The following pages contain template documents for the following;

- Member Status Reports
- Maranoa Regional Council Appointment to LDMG of Core Member
- Maranoa Regional Council Appointment to LDMG of Deputy Member
- Maranoa Regional Council Appointment to LDMG of Advisor Member
- Member Contact Details Collection Form
- Nomination to LDMG - Letter from Agency to Chair of LDMG
- LDMG Meeting Agenda Template
- Flying Minute Template
- LDMG Resolutions Register

Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group Member Status Report

Organisation represented:

Meeting Date and Time

The following activities have been undertaken or are being undertaken by the local government/agency/organisation:

(Delete sections or insert N/A as required depending on role and responsibilities)

Mitigation

Risk Management/Mitigation

May include items such as studies, mitigation initiatives, planning or measures being undertaken

Impediments to Implementation of Mitigation Measures

May include impediments such as funding, resourcing issues, responsibility

Planning

Integration with business planning

Summary of how disaster management is being integrated with the overall business of the organisation, including strategic and operational planning

Review of Local Disaster Management Plan

Review Date:	Type of Review	Summary of amendments

Operational Issues

Readiness Status

(General comment regarding status of operational readiness)

Staff Availability

(Comment on staff availability for LDCC, response etc.)

Local Disaster Coordination Centre

(Comment on resourcing levels for LDCC and possible impacts on operations.)

Operations Conducted

Date	Type of event	Brief summary of response activities (Include role and functions)

Remedial Action

(Outline any proposed actions or improvements as a result of the operational activities).

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Capability Development

Training Conducted

Date	DM component or function	Name of course or training content	Conducted by	Participants

Identified Training Needs

(Insert details of any required training including suggested dates etc.)

Proposed Date	DM component or function	Name of course or training content	Conducted by	Participants

Exercises Conducted

Date	Name of exercise	Type of exercise e.g. tabletop/ practical	Objectives of the exercise e.g. test communications plan	Agency coordinating the exercise	Local Govt./ Agencies involved

Remedial Action

(Insert details of any proposed actions or improvements as a result of lessons learned or recommendations)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Proposed Exercises

(Insert details of any proposed exercises or exercises currently under development, including suggested dates etc.)

Date	Name of exercise	Type of exercise e.g. tabletop/ practical	Objectives of the exercise e.g. test communications plan	Agency coordinating exercise	Local Govt./ Agencies involved

General Business

Any other comments:

Sign-off and Approval

Sign:

Report submitted by:

Local Government/Agency Position:

Date submitted:

Enquiries:
Phone: 1300 007 662 (via Customer Service)
Our Refs:

<DATE>

<Insert Appointee Name and Address>

In accordance with section 33 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 I hereby appoint you as a core member of the Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) representing **<INSERT ORGANISATION>**.

I am satisfied that you have the necessary experience or expertise to perform the functions of a member of a Local Disaster Management Group in accordance with section 30 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

As a member your personal contact information is required to be collected in accordance with the Information Privacy Act 2009 for the purposes of disaster management. Please ensure that you complete the attached 'Member Contact Details Collection Form' and return the signed form to <Insert Name and Address> as soon as possible.

Should you require any further information, please contact the Emergency Management Coordinator on telephone number listed above or ldmg@maranoa.qld.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Mayor Wendy Taylor
Chair
Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group

Enquiries:
Phone: 1300 007 662 (via Customer Service)
Our Refs:

<DATE>

<Insert Appointee Name and Address>

In accordance with section 33 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 I hereby appoint you as a deputy member of the Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) representing <INSERT ORGANISATION>.

I am satisfied that you have the necessary experience or expertise to perform the functions of a member of a Local Disaster Management Group in accordance with section 30 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

As a member your personal contact information is required to be collected in accordance with the Information Privacy Act 2009 for the purposes of disaster management. Please ensure that you complete the attached 'Member Contact Details Collection Form' and return the signed form to <Insert Name and Address> as soon as possible.

Should you require any further information, please contact the Emergency Management Coordinator on telephone number listed above or ldmg@maranoa.qld.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Mayor Wendy Taylor
Chair
Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group

Enquiries:
Phone: 1300 007 662 (via Customer Service)



Our Refs:

Date

Notice of Permanent Appointment of XXX

Commissioner
Queensland Police Service

and

Supt.
Chairperson
Maranoa District Disaster Management Group

State Disaster Coordination Centre
Email: SDCC@police.qld.gov.au

I wish to notify of a permanent change to the Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group XXXX incumbent.

As of the date the incumbent will be XXXX.

XXXX has the necessary expertise or experience to perform the functions and exercise the powers of the position of the XXXX in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

XXXX has been informed that personal contact information has collected in accordance with the *Information Privacy Act 2009* for the purposes of disaster management.

The contact details for XXXX are:

Work Telephone:	
A/H Telephone (optional)	
Mobile:	
Email:	
Work Address:	Maranoa Regional Council, Cnr Bungil & Quintin Street, Roma Qld 4455

Should you require any further information, please contact Emergency Management Coordinator, on one of the numbers listed above or email ldmg@maranoa.qld.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Mayor Wendy Taylor
Chair
Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group

Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group Contact Details Form

Members (as appointed under Section 33 of the Act)	
Organisation	
Position Title	
Surname	
Given names	
Postal Address	
Work Address	
Work Telephone	
Mobile Telephone	
Home Telephone	
Email	

Note: LDMGs are to ensure compliance with the *Information Privacy Act 2009* when collecting and storing personal information.

Mayor Wendy Taylor
Chair
Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group
PO Box 620
Roma QLD 4455

Dear Cr Taylor

I wish to nominate **<Insert Nominee's Name>** who holds the position of **<Insert Nominee's Position>** to represent **<Insert Agency Name>** on the **<Insert Local Government Area>** Local Disaster Management Group.

The nominee has the necessary expertise and / or experience to perform the functions of a LDMG member in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003, on behalf of **<Insert Agency Name>**.

The contact details for the nominee are:

Telephone:

Mobile:

Email:

Postal Address:

<Insert Nominee's Name> has been informed that personal contact information has been collected in accordance with the Information Privacy Act 2009 for the purposes of disaster management.

Should you require any further information, please contact **<Insert Contact Person>** on telephone number **<Insert Contact Number>**.

Yours sincerely

<Sign>

Agency Local Commander/Manager

Maranoa Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group Meeting Agenda

Date:

Time:

Venue:

1	Welcome and apologies	Chair
2	Introductions around the room – Name & Agency	Chair
3	Minutes, Resolution Statement and business arising from previous meeting	Chair
4	Inward/Outward Correspondence	Chair
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	Community Engagement / Communication Update	MRC
16	Agency/organisation Member Status Reports (by exception)	All
17		
18		
19		
20		
21	Other Business	Chair
22	Next Meeting –	Chair
23	Meeting Closed	Chair
Items for Noting – Progress Updates		
A		
B		
C		

**Maranoa Local Disaster Management Group
Resolution Register
2020**

MOTION

Moved:

Seconded:

CARRIED

MOTION

Moved:

Seconded:

CARRIED

MOTION

Moved:

Seconded:

CARRIED

MOTION

Moved:

Seconded:

CARRIED