



LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by:

Goondiwindi Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group

Under the provisions of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*

Version 1

2024/25 (September 2024)

Forward

Forward from The Honourable Councillor Lawrence Springborg AM, as Chair of Goondiwindi Regional Council's Local Disaster Management Group.

Endorsement

Goondiwindi Regional Council is a dynamic area in Southwest Queensland with a wide range of topography, changing demographics and diversified industries that may be occasionally subjected to the impact of disasters, both natural and non-natural.

To meet these challenges, Goondiwindi Regional Council has developed this Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP).

The LDMP's focus, as required by the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, is to minimise the effects of disasters or significant emergencies on the regional community by ensuring a coordinated, risk management approach involving:

- Prevention
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

Goondiwindi Regional Council is committed to the safety and protection of residents and visitors to our area and to ensuring that its people are adequately prepared for and able to respond to and recover from various disaster situations or threats.

This Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) is specific to the Goondiwindi Regional Council's area of responsibility and has been prepared in line with current emergency management principles and the Queensland Government's Disaster Management Guidelines. Council recommends that residents make themselves familiar with plans and procedures contained in the document even if they are not involved in emergency services roles. A copy of the LDMP is available at our Customer Service Centres in Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas or available for viewing / downloading on Council's website <https://www.grc.qld.gov.au/local-disaster-management-plans>.

This plan is an evolving document that will be kept up to date to match changes in legislation and reflect lessons learnt from disasters in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area and other areas.

While we as a community may not be able to prevent disasters or serious events from occurring, we can prepare our community and enhance our resilience to the adverse impact of any threat through effective pre-planning. Goondiwindi Regional Council's Disaster Management Program, as required by the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, focuses on minimising the effects of hazards on our local community, by ensuring a coordinated approach within the community. This process requires the development and maintenance of planning partnership at local and state levels. Council will continue to liaise with emergency service providers regarding resource planning and provision and will strive to build resilience and capacity in our communities to manage natural or man-made adversity.

The Honourable Councillor Lawrence Springborg, AM
LDMG Chair
Goondiwindi Regional Council

Index

Forward	2
<i>Endorsement</i>	2
SECTION 1 – Introduction to the LDMP	6
1. Overview	6
1.1 Regional Profile	6
1.2 Locality Maps	6
1.3 GRC Corporate Link	8
1.4 Document History	9
1.4.1 LDMP Amendment Control	9
1.4.2 LDMP Amendment Register (Version Control)	10
1.4.3 LDMP Distribution	10
1.5 Administration and Governance	10
1.5.1 Authority to Plan	10
1.5.2 Approval of Plan	11
1.5.3 Accreditation of the Local Disaster Management Plan	11
1.5.4 Queensland’s Disaster Management Arrangements	12
1.5.5 Hierarchy of Plans	12
1.5.6 Definitions	13
1.5.7 Abbreviations	14
2. Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)	15
2.1 Aim of Plan	15
2.2 Purpose of Plan	15
2.3 Scope of Plan	15
2.4 Key Objectives of Plan	15
2.5 Compliance	15
2.6 Strategic Policy Framework	16
2.7 Strategic Direction and Priorities	16
2.8 Integration with Council’s Corporate, Strategic & Operational Processes	16
2.9 Review and Testing of the Plan	16
3. Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	17
3.1 LDMG Terms of Reference	17
3.2 LDMG Composition	17
3.3 LDMG Structure	18
3.4 LDMG Functions	18
3.5 LDMG Operational Priorities	19
3.6 LDMG Roles and Responsibilities	19
3.6.1 LDMG Executive Members	20
3.6.2 LDMG Advisors	21
3.7 Frequency of LDMG Meetings	22
3.8 Quorum	22
3.9 Notification of Membership	22
3.10 Reporting	23
4. Local Emergency Consultation Committee (LECC)	23
4.1 LECC Composition	23
4.2 Purpose	23
4.3 Frequency of LECC Meetings	23
SECTION 2 – DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT	24
5. Community Context	24
5.1 Geography and Land Use	24
5.2 Climate and Weather	25
5.3 Population	25
5.3.1 Age Characteristics	26
5.3.2 Culture	26
5.4 Community Facilities	26
5.5 Identification of Key Government Services	27
5.6 Identification of Critical Infrastructure and Essential Services	27
6. Critical Infrastructure	27
6.1 Power Supply	28
6.2 Water Supply	28

6.3	Sewerage Services	28
6.4	Road Network	28
6.5	Rail Network.....	29
6.6	Airports	29
6.7	Telecommunications	29
6.7.1	Radio Systems	29
6.7.2	Telephone Systems.....	30
6.7.3	Electronic/Media Communications.....	30
7.	Essential Services.....	30
7.1	Medical Services.....	30
7.2	Aged Care Services	30
7.2.1	Goondiwindi (1 Facility)	30
8.	Public Infrastructure	31
8.1	Identification of Public Infrastructure and Community Services	31
8.2	Schools.....	32
8.3	Child Care Facilities	32
9.	Hazards.....	33
9.1	Risk Management Methodology	33
9.2	Disaster Hazards Overview	33
9.3	Critical Disaster Risks	33
9.4	Mitigation of Critical Disaster Risks	34
9.5	Environmental Disaster Risks	34
	SECTION 3 – PREVENTION	37
10.	Prevention.....	37
10.1	Building Codes and Building-Use Regulations	37
10.2	Legislation	37
10.3	Public Education and Information	38
10.3.1	Public Education.....	38
10.3.2	Public Information.....	39
10.4	Insurance Incentives / Disincentives	39
10.5	Land Use Management Initiatives.....	40
10.6	Mitigation Initiatives.....	40
	SECTION 4 - PREPAREDNESS	41
11.	Preparedness.....	41
11.1	Event Co-ordination.....	41
11.1.1	The identified Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre (LDCC) is located at:	41
a)	Primary Site	41
b)	Secondary Site	41
11.1.2	The LDCC is responsible for:	42
11.1.3	The Local Disaster Coordinator will be responsible for:	42
12.	Warning and Alert Systems	42
12.1	Identifying the Threat.....	42
12.2	Dissemination of Warnings and Alerts	43
13.	Capabilities.....	45
13.1	Local Disaster Management Group Capability	45
13.1.1	Specific Incident Response	45
13.1.2	Media Releases.....	45
13.1.3	Communications.....	45
13.1.4	Evacuations	45
13.2	District Disaster Management Group Capability.....	46
13.3	Agency Capability.....	46
13.4	Resource Lists.....	46
13.5	Procurement and Expenditure	46
	SECTION 5 - RESPONSE	47
14.	Response	47
15.	Response Planning.....	48
15.1	Functional Sub-Plans	48
15.1.1	Evacuation Sub-Plan.....	48
15.1.2	Resupply Sub-Plan.....	48
15.1.3	Recovery Sub-Plan.....	48
15.1.4	Communications Sub-Plan.....	48
15.1.5	Other Sub-Plans	48

15.2	Threat Specific Arrangements.....	48
15.3	Emergency Action Plans	49
15.4	Risk Maps.....	49
15.5	Contact Lists.....	50
15.5.1	<i>Contact Lists - LDMG Members & Advisors</i>	<i>50</i>
15.5.2	<i>Contact List – Goondiwindi Regional Council Staff</i>	<i>50</i>
16.	Response Activation	50
16.1	LDMG Activation	50
16.2	Initial Impact Assessment	54
16.2.1	<i>Initial Survey</i>	<i>54</i>
16.2.2	<i>Initial Report</i>	<i>54</i>
16.2.3	<i>Follow up Reports.....</i>	<i>54</i>
16.3	Evacuations.....	54
16.4	Accessing Support	54
SECTION 6 - RECOVERY		55
17.	Recovery.....	55
18.	Recovery Planning.....	55
18.1	Disaster Recovery Functional Plan	55
18.2	The Community	55
18.3	Welfare	55
18.4	Recovery Process	56
18.4.1	<i>Re-supply Arrangements.....</i>	<i>56</i>
18.4.2	<i>Transition Arrangements</i>	<i>56</i>
18.4.3	<i>Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements</i>	<i>56</i>
SECTION 7 – APPENDICIES		57
Appendix 1 – LDMP Distribution List		58
Appendix 2 – LDMG Executive Members		59
Appendix 3 – Specialist Advisors to the LDMG		60
Appendix 4 – LDMP Sub-Plans.....		61
Appendix 5 – LDMP Related Documents		62
Appendix 6 – Agency Specific Plans		64

SECTION 1 – Introduction to the LDMP

1. Overview

1.1 Regional Profile

The Goondiwindi region is a regional success story in Australia. It is why we are known as Regional Australia at its best. The region was formed in March 2008, following the amalgamation of Goondiwindi Town Council and the Shires of Inglewood and Waggamba. Located in the Darling Downs along the Queensland – New South Wales border, the Goondiwindi Regional Council area covers almost 20,000 km². With a population of 10,770, the Goondiwindi region is home to almost 2,000 businesses and around 5,500 jobs.

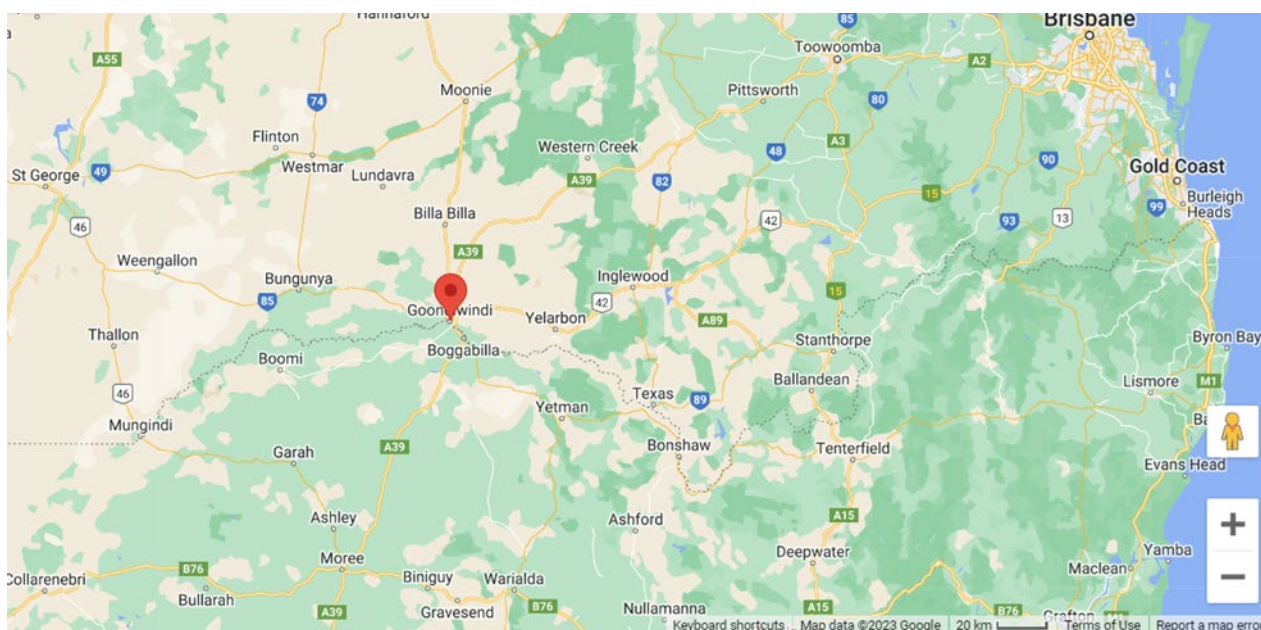
The region's three larger towns of Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas are the primary hubs for a number of diverse communities dispersed throughout the area, while the towns of Yelarbon, Toobeah, Bungunya and Talwood also play important roles in the social and economic lives of our rural residents.

The river systems traversing the region are the lifeblood of the area. The Dumaresq, Weir and Macintyre Rivers and Macintyre Brook provide town water as well as water for irrigation, livestock and industry. Close to Inglewood, Coolmunda Dam also offers recreational opportunities while the Dumaresq and Macintyre Rivers form the State boundary between Queensland and New South Wales.

The Goondiwindi region is a commercial hub of a vast agricultural and pastoral sector producing cotton, grain, dairy, wool, poultry, beef, lamb and pork for domestic and overseas markets. Emerging opportunities in the region include technology-driven food production, related professional, technical and creative services in agribusiness, construction and design, health and education, 'knowledge-intensive' business services and tourism.

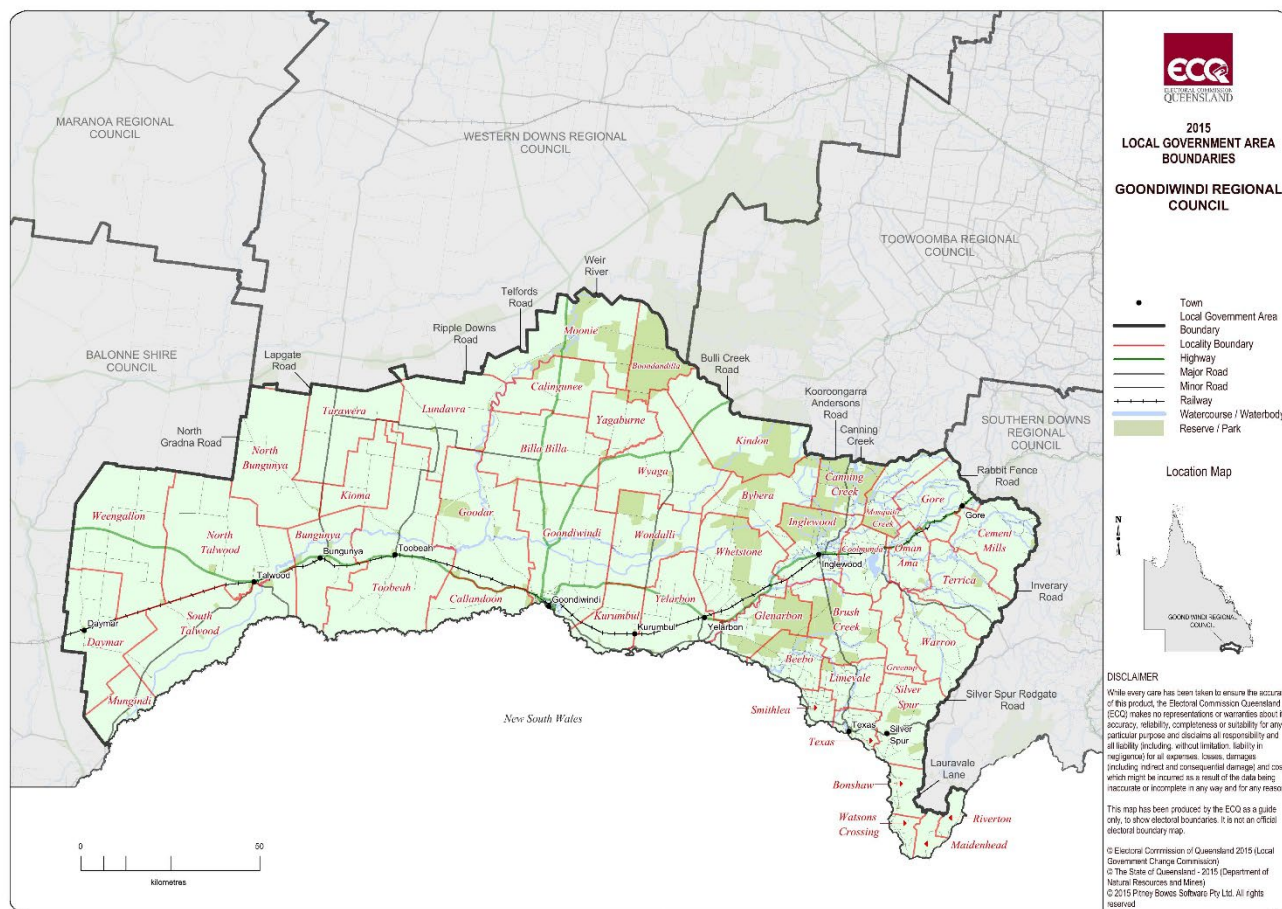
The region is rich in history, home to a thriving country culture and renowned for its agricultural excellence. We are proud of our agricultural roots and confident in our future as a modern regional centre. From gourmet local producers to global leaders in ag-tech, the Goondiwindi region boasts a unique combination of tradition and innovation.

1.2 Locality Maps



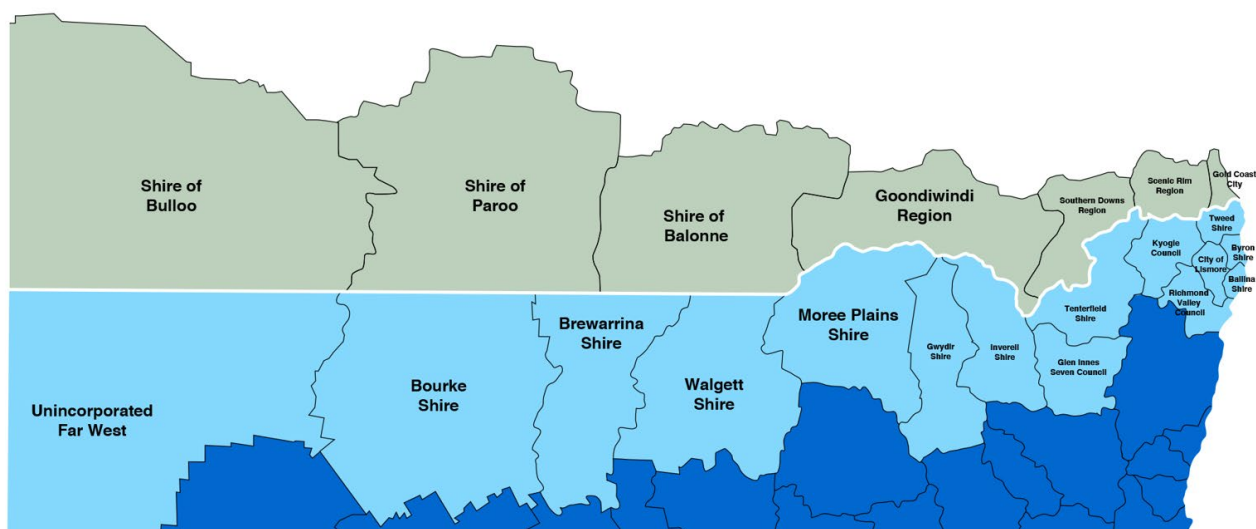
Map 1: https://results.ecq.qld.gov.au/local_area_maps/

The Goondiwindi Regional Council local government area is situated in Queensland and is bound by the Balonne Regional Council to the West, Western Downs Regional Council to the Northwest, Toowoomba Regional Council to the Northeast and Southern Downs Regional Council to the East.



Map 2: https://www.ecq.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/3619/GOONDIWINDI-REGIONAL.pdf

The Goondiwindi Regional Council local government shares a State Border with the New South Wales regions of Moree Plains Shire Council, Gwydir Shire Council and Inverell Shire Council.



Map 3: <https://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-11/map-of-nsw-showing-lga-borders-large-2007x2086.jpg>

1.3 GRC Corporate Link

GRC Corporate Plan 2024-2028 ¹ (Extract)	
Corporate Plan Strategic Goal	Performance Indicators
1. A THRIVING COMMUNITY A welcoming, engaged and resilient community supported by quality community infrastructure and services.	Providing quality community facilities and services.
	Delivering planned and coordinated disaster management response.
	Supporting local arts, culture, and history.
	Providing a foundation for active community participation, connectedness, inclusivity and an attractive lifestyle.
2. A STRONG ECONOMY A region known for its prosperous rural economy and innovation.	Contributing to creating an attractive place to do business, invest, work and visit.
	Maximising opportunities with renewable energy.
	Providing town and regional planning that enhances opportunity for economic prosperity.
3. A SUSTAINABLE REGION A sustainable, well managed and healthy region for today and future needs.	Enhancing our communities by maximising our natural assets.
	Contributing to a healthy and safe community.
	Delivering sustainable and affordable essential services and infrastructure that meet current and future needs.
	Provide opportunities for positive community engagement and planning for the future.
4. A HIGH PERFORMING ORGANISATION An engaging and transparent Council providing community leadership and quality service delivery.	Providing excellent customer service across the whole organisation.
	Operating a transparent and accountable organisational governance based on evidence-based decisions.
	Being recognised as an employer of choice in the region with a strong culture of safety, learning and collaboration.
	Fostering an innovative and contemporary approach to delivering outcomes in our evolving organisation.
	Delivering a sustainable financial position.

GRC Operational Plan 2024-2025 ² (Extract)		
Theme 1 - A Thriving Community A welcoming, engaged and resilient community supported by quality community services and facilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing quality community facilities and services. Delivering planned and coordinated disaster management response. Supporting local arts, culture, and history. Providing a foundation for active community participation, connectedness, <u>inclusivity</u> and an attractive lifestyle. 		
Core Operating Activity		
Activity	Strategy/ Plan link	Lead Team
Management and maintenance of local cemeteries (Cemeteries)		Corporate
Support seniors/vulnerable persons needs across the region (Seniors/Vulnerable Persons Expenditure & Pariagara Units)		Corporate
Support and promote participation in community activities (Community Activities/Contribution)	Corporate Plan	Corporate
Provision of library services (Libraries)	Library Strategy	Corporate
Provide quality community facilities (Community Halls and Facilities)	Corporate Plan	Corporate
Provide quality sporting and swimming facilities (Sports & Recreation & Aquatic Centres)	Sport and Recreation Statement	Corporate
Support community arts and culture (Community Grants, Civic Centre/Cinema)	Corporate Plan	Corporate
Management and maintenance of Council's Aerodromes (Aerodromes)	Airport Planning Appraisal Report	Engineering
Plan and prepare the community for a coordinated response should a disaster occur (Emergency Services & Disaster Management & Levee Banks)	Disaster Management Plan	Corporate

¹ GRC Corporate Plan 2024-2028

² GRC Operational Plan 2024-2025


GRC Operational Plan 2024-2025² (Extract)**Table Continued from previous page***New and Ongoing Activities**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Strategy/ Plan link</i>	<i>Start Date</i>	<i>Finish Date</i>	<i>Budget Source</i>	<i>Lead Team</i>
Building renewal works at the PCYC	Asset Management Plan	July 2023	June 2025	External Capital	Engineering
Toilet renewal works at the Cultural Centre	Asset Management Plan	July 2023	June 2025	External Capital	Engineering
Upgrade Goondiwindi Tots Pool filtration system		July 2023	September 2024	External Capital	Corporate
Replace Air conditioning in Goondiwindi Cinema 2 and Texas Hall		July 2024	June 2025	External Capital	Corporate
Provide financial support for the establishment of the CRC One Basin Research Hub in Goondiwindi	Economic Development Strategy	July 2024	June 2025	Operational	Executive
Undertake master planning exercise for Goondiwindi Pool	Recreation Plan	September 2024	February 2025	Operational	Corporate
Continue with Flood Gauge Upgrades	Flood Recovery Plan	July 2024	December 2024	Capital	Corporate
Casa Mia Refurbishment		July 2024	March 2025	Capital	Executive

GRC Operational Budget 2024-2025³ (Extract)

OPERATIONAL BUDGET 2024-2025 Activities	REVENUE BUDGET 2024-25	EXPENDITURE BUDGET 2024-25	NET BUDGET 2024-25
5850-0000 DISASTER MANAGEMENT	\$11,160*	\$231,868	(\$220,708)
Salaries-Disaster Management			
Vehicle Expenses-Disaster Management			
Operating Expenses			
Flood Warning System			
Disaster Management Software Program			
Disaster Preparedness Activities*			
Flood Recovery & Preparedness			

* Get Ready Queensland Funding Allocation. It is noted that the 2024/2025 Get Ready Queensland Funding Allocation for Goondiwindi Regional Council is \$11,640

 *Note: A full version of the 2024/2027 Corporate Plan; the 2024/2025 Operational Plan; and the 2024/2025 Budget is available for viewing on Council's website www.grc.qld.gov.au.*

1.4 Document History

1.4.1 LDMP Amendment Control

The Local Disaster Management Plan is a controlled document.

The complete document consists of the Disaster Management Plan and multiple Operational Guidelines attached to the Plan as sub-plans and related documents. Changes made to the Disaster Management Plan itself will be presented to the LDMG for endorsement and tabled for consideration and subsequent adoption at a Meeting of Council, per legislative requirement. Changes made to the Operational Guidelines however are administrative and do not require adoption by Council.

Details of amendments are to be recorded in the amendment register (*displayed over page*).

Any suggestions for amendments to the LDMP should be forwarded in the first instance to:

³ GRC Budget 2024-2025

Postal: The Chief Executive Officer
Goondiwindi Regional Council
LMB 7
INGLEWOOD QLD 4387

Email: mail@grc.qld.gov.au

Phone: 07 4671 7400

1.4.2 LDMP Amendment Register (Version Control)

Amendment	Date	Comments
2022/23 V1	August 2022	Document reviewed by Goondiwindi Regional Council; LDMG Member Agency feedback sought and LDMP updated as/where appropriate.
	08/09/22	LDMG Endorsed LDMP (Flying Minute 31/08/22)
	28/09/22	LDMP Adopted by Council at Ordinary Meeting 28/09/22; Resolution No. OM-129/22
2022/23 V2	October 2022	Administrative Update – (DDH Advice) Change wording ‘QES Helicopter’ to ‘RSQ (Retrieval Services Queensland) Helicopter’
2023/24 V1	August 2023	Document reviewed by Goondiwindi Regional Council; LDMG Member Agency feedback sought and LDMP updated as/where appropriate.
	13/09/23	LDMG Endorsed LDMP (Flying Minute 06/09/23)
	27/09/23	LDMP Adopted by Council at Ordinary Meeting 27/09/23; Resolution No. OM-157/23
2024/25V1	August 2024	Document reviewed by Goondiwindi Regional Council; LDMG Member Agency feedback sought.
	12/08/24	LDMG Endorsed LDMP (Flying Minute 04/09/24)
	25/09/24	LDMP Adopted by Council at Ordinary Meeting 25/09/24; Resolution No. OM-143/24

1.4.3 LDMP Distribution

This plan has been distributed in accordance with the distribution list defined in Appendix 1.

Availability of Copies on the Plan:

A copy of the plan, excluding the controlled document appendices, is available for inspection free of charge at our Customer Service Centres in Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas or as an electronic document (in pdf format) on Council’s website <https://www.grc.qld.gov.au/local-disaster-management-plans>.

1.5 Administration and Governance

1.5.1 Authority to Plan

This Local Disaster Management Plan is prepared under the provisions of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and the *Queensland Local Disaster Management Guidelines*.

The plan includes provision for the following:

- i.) the State group’s strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government’s policies for disaster management;
- ii.) the roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the regional area;
- iii.) the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the agencies mentioned in Section 3.6 of the plan;
- iv.) events that are likely to happen in the regional area;

- v.) strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area;
- vi.) the matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan;
- vii.) other matters about disaster management in the regional area the local government considers appropriate.

1.5.2 Approval of Plan

This plan has been produced by and with the authority of Goondiwindi Regional Council pursuant to Sections 57-60 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. Goondiwindi Regional Council accepts its roles and responsibilities as described in the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

This plan is the result of the co-operative efforts of the Goondiwindi Regional Local Disaster Management Group and the relevant agencies identified in the plan.

1.5.3 Accreditation of the Local Disaster Management Plan

This Plan has been endorsed by the Local Disaster Management Group covering Goondiwindi Regional Council's area of responsibility.



The Honourable Councillor Lawrence Springborg AM
Chairman
Local Disaster Management Group

As at: 06/09/24

This Plan has been agreed to and accepted by the Goondiwindi Regional Council, in accordance with Section 80 (1) (b) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.



Carl Manton
Chief Executive Officer
Goondiwindi Regional Council

As at: 25/09/24

1.5.4 Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements

Queensland's disaster management arrangements are based on partnership between the community and groups at the local, district, state and commonwealth levels to delivery coordinated, cooperative and integrated outcomes. Each level within the arrangements is enabled by disaster management groups working collaboratively to delivery effective disaster management within Queensland. These arrangements are responsive and scalable.

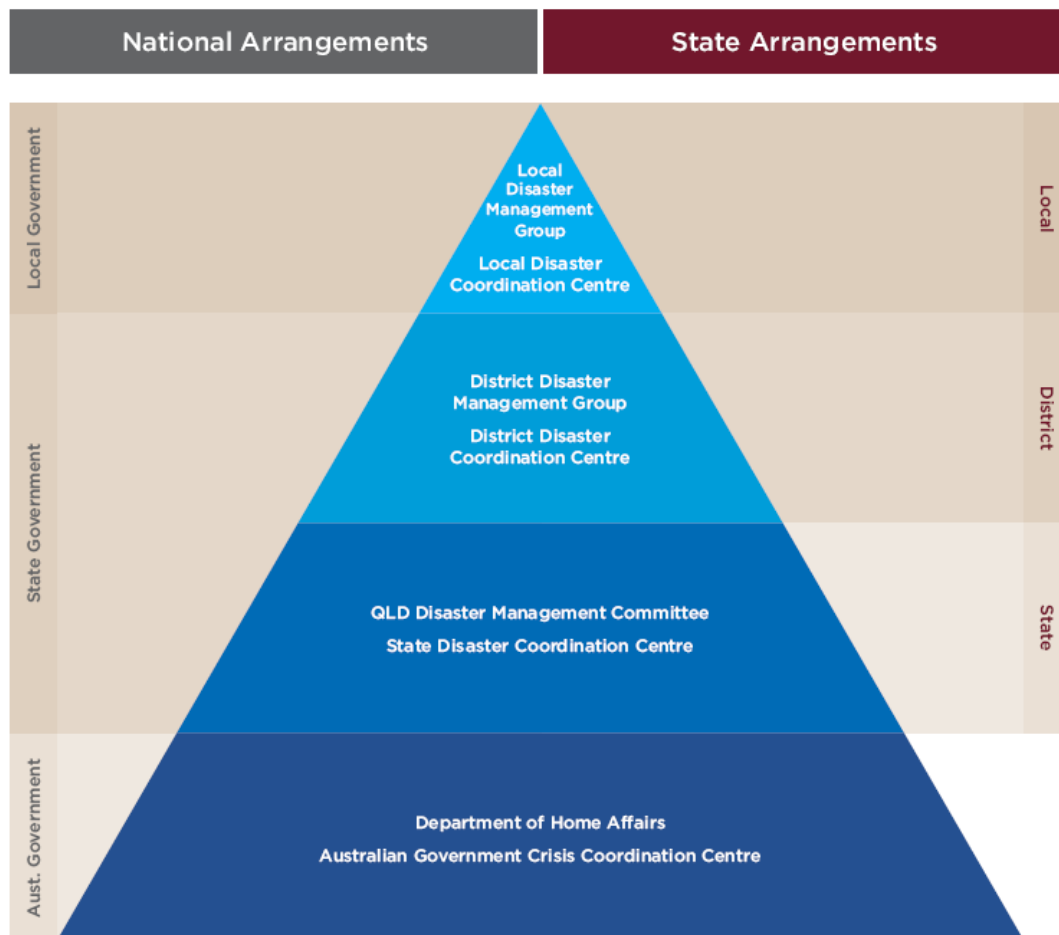


Diagram 1 – Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements⁴

1.5.5 Hierarchy of Plans

a) The following diagram depicts the hierarchy of plans for the Queensland State Government.

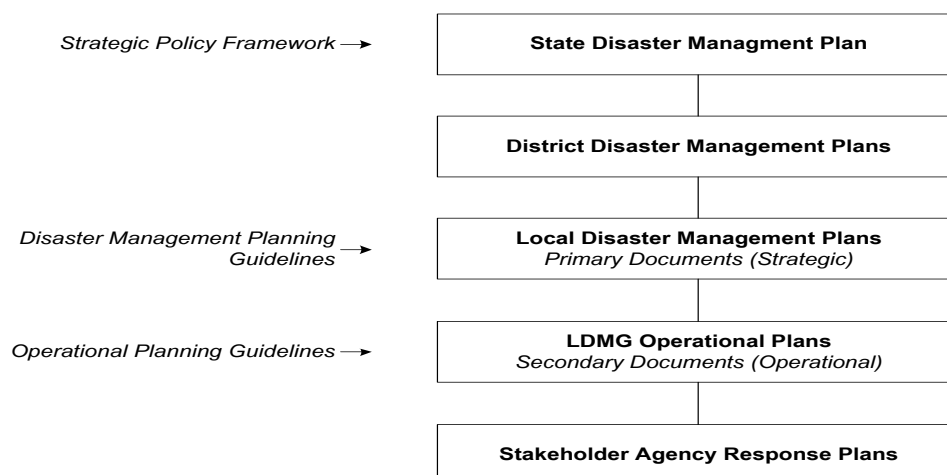


Diagram 2 – Hierarchy of Plans, Queensland State Government

⁴ Qld State Disaster Management Plan 2018

- b) The following diagram depicts the hierarchy of disaster management plans for Goondiwindi Regional Council and the Local Disaster Management Group.

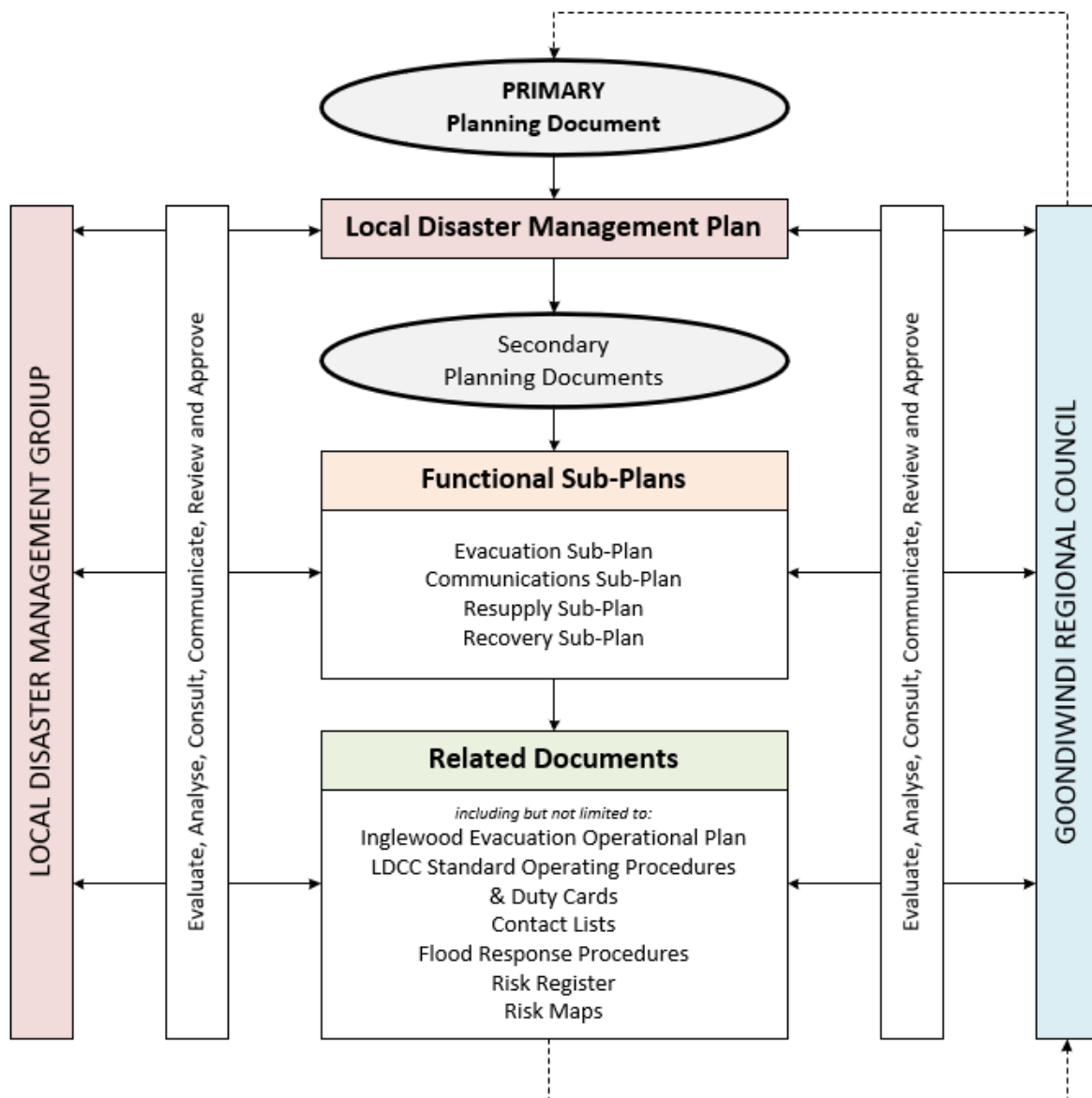


Diagram 3 – Hierarchy of Plans, Goondiwindi Regional Council and the Local Disaster Management Group

1.5.6 Definitions

District Disaster Coordinator - a District Disaster Coordinator appointed under the Act. It will be the Police Inspector for the District involved.

Disaster District - a portion of the State declared to be a Disaster District under the Act.

District Disaster Management Group - those persons forming the Management Group assisting the District Disaster Coordinator.

Disaster - a Disaster is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption;

Serious Disruption -

- loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or
- widespread or severe property loss or damage; or
- widespread or severe damage to the environment.

Disaster Management - Disaster management means arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

Disaster Operations - Disaster operations means 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, damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.

Resources - Includes food, water, manpower, any horse or other animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant, apparatus, implement, earth moving equipment, construction equipment of any kind or any means of supplying a want or need.

Local Disaster Coordinator - That person appointed by the Local Disaster Management Group to be the Local Disaster Coordinator for the Local Disaster Management Group.

Local Disaster Management Group - The combined group for local disaster management purposes (LDMG).

Local Emergency Co-ordination Group - The key group charged with coordinating responses to major emergency events and initially managing the emergency event within the local districts of Inglewood and Texas in a functional manner and also to act as a liaison for the Local Disaster Management Group.

1.5.7 Abbreviations

BOM	Bureau of Meteorology	LGA	Local Government Authority
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator	NEMCC	National Emergency Management Coordination Centre
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre	PSPA	<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1986</i>
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group	QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
DR	Department Resources	QFD	Queensland Fire Department
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	QPS	Queensland Police Service
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	RFSQ	Rural Fire Service Queensland
EEC	Emergency Evacuation Centre	SDMO	State Disaster Management Organisation
EMA	Emergency Management Australia	SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
ESU	Emergency Services Unit	SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
GRC	Goondiwindi Regional Council	SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator	SES	State Emergency Services
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre	SITREP	Situation Reports
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
LECC	Local Emergency Consultation Committee	TMR	Transport and Main Roads

2. Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)

2.1 Aim of Plan

The aim of the Disaster Management Plan is to provide effective emergency management planning for the Goondiwindi Regional Council's area of responsibility.

In accordance with Section 4 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, emphasis is placed on the four (4) emergency management principles of Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

2.2 Purpose of Plan

This aim will be achieved by:

- (i) Ensuring that community risks related to events are effectively identified and managed;
- (ii) Ensuring that risks requiring District level support are identified and communicated to the District Level;
- (iii) Ensuring that Local Government and Local Groups comply with their disaster management obligations under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*; and
- (iv) Other purposes related to disaster management the Local Government determines appropriate.
- (v) Minimise effects of, and co-ordinate the response to and recovery from, a disaster or major emergency affecting the communities of the Goondiwindi Regional Council area.

2.3 Scope of Plan

This plan will cover the local government area of Goondiwindi Regional Council (GRC).

For a full description of the scope of the Goondiwindi Regional Council local government area, reference Section 1 (Regional Profile) and Section 2 (Community Context) in the plan.

Refer to the Locality Map in Section 1 (Regional Profile) for an overview of the Goondiwindi Regional Council local government area.

2.4 Key Objectives of Plan

The plan aims to achieve the following objectives:

- i.) Identify and analyse hazards and sources of risk.
- ii.) Establish the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG).
- iii.) Identify key personnel, roles and responsibilities.
- iv.) Provide for community and resource needs analysis.
- v.) Conduct planning covering the four (4) emergency management principles of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR).
- vi.) Establish reporting and review procedures for this plan and any related sub plans.

2.5 Compliance

The Goondiwindi Regional Council is aware of and compliant with its responsibilities with regard to National and State Disaster Management Plans.

2.6 Strategic Policy Framework

Goondiwindi Regional Council has adopted an Emergency Management System Framework to ensure disaster management and disaster operations in the Goondiwindi Regional Council local government area are consistent with the *Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework*.

This is achieved by: ensuring a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery supporting the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations aligning disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms 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.

2.7 Strategic Direction and Priorities

The Disaster Management Act 2003 and the *Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework* outline the intent and principles for disaster management in Queensland. The principles in s4A of the Act guide the development and implementation of disaster management policy, plans and programs at State, District and Local levels. The principles are executed through four priority areas:

- i.) *Risk Management* – disaster management in Queensland is risk based and comprehensive across the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) phases and those risks are communicated in the community;
- ii.) *Local Government Capability and Capacity* – local government is able to effectively prepare for, responds to and recover from disaster events in their community;
- iii.) *Community Capability and Capacity* – individuals, communities and businesses are able to effectively prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events; and
- iv.) *Effective Disaster Operations* – provide for effective, flexible and scalable disaster management.

2.8 Integration with Council's Corporate, Strategic & Operational Processes

Adequate disaster management planning and awareness is an essential component of Council's corporate, strategic and operational planning. A coordinated and sufficiently resourced delivery of emergency services across all areas benefits the entire community.

Goondiwindi Regional Council has demonstrated its commitment to the disaster management process through previous natural disaster, flood and other studies. This plan is a continuation and consolidation of that commitment.

Refer to the identified Corporate Link in Section 1 (Regional Profile).

2.9 Review and Testing of the Plan

The Local Disaster Management Plan will be reviewed and exercised annually, as per Section 59 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, by the LDMG to ensure that all information is current and that treatment strategies and actions are appropriately addressed.

The Local Disaster Management Plan may also be revised as determined by exercise, operations

or procedural changes and requirements.

Changes to the Local Disaster Management Plan shall be proposed and recommended by the LDMG and submitted to Council for approval.

3. Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)

3.1 LDMG Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for the LDMG have been prepared and are available for viewing – [refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents – \(11\) LDMG Terms of Reference](#).

3.2 LDMG Composition

The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) has been established in accordance with Section 29 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and will carry out the functions listed in Section 30 of the Act. The group will comprise two parts to avoid being overly bureaucratic and allow a quorum to be achieved during times of disaster or activation.

The first component will be the Executive Members, which comprise the key personnel involved from council, emergency services and other specialist staff. The Executive Members will form the Local Disaster Management Group. It is understood that the Executive Members are the authorised decision makers; nominated on behalf of their respective agency / organisation and confirmed in writing by the relevant chief executive or nominated delegate of the respective agency.

It is a mandatory requirement for all Executive Members of the LDMG to participate in the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) Course. Upon completion of the course the Local Disaster Coordinator should complete the LDMG Member Induction Checklist to ensure that each member is aware of and prepared for their obligations. Other training is available as per the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(3\) Contact Lists](#) to identify the personnel that will form the LDMG. In accordance with Section 4 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, an executive member of the LDMG may appoint a deputy by signed notice. Such deputy may attend meetings in the executive member's absence and exercise powers under this Act.

The second component will comprise the specialist advisors and other persons identified that are not required in a direct role, but who may provide specialist advice or play a supporting role. These advisors may attend meetings or provide input but are not required in order to make up a quorum.

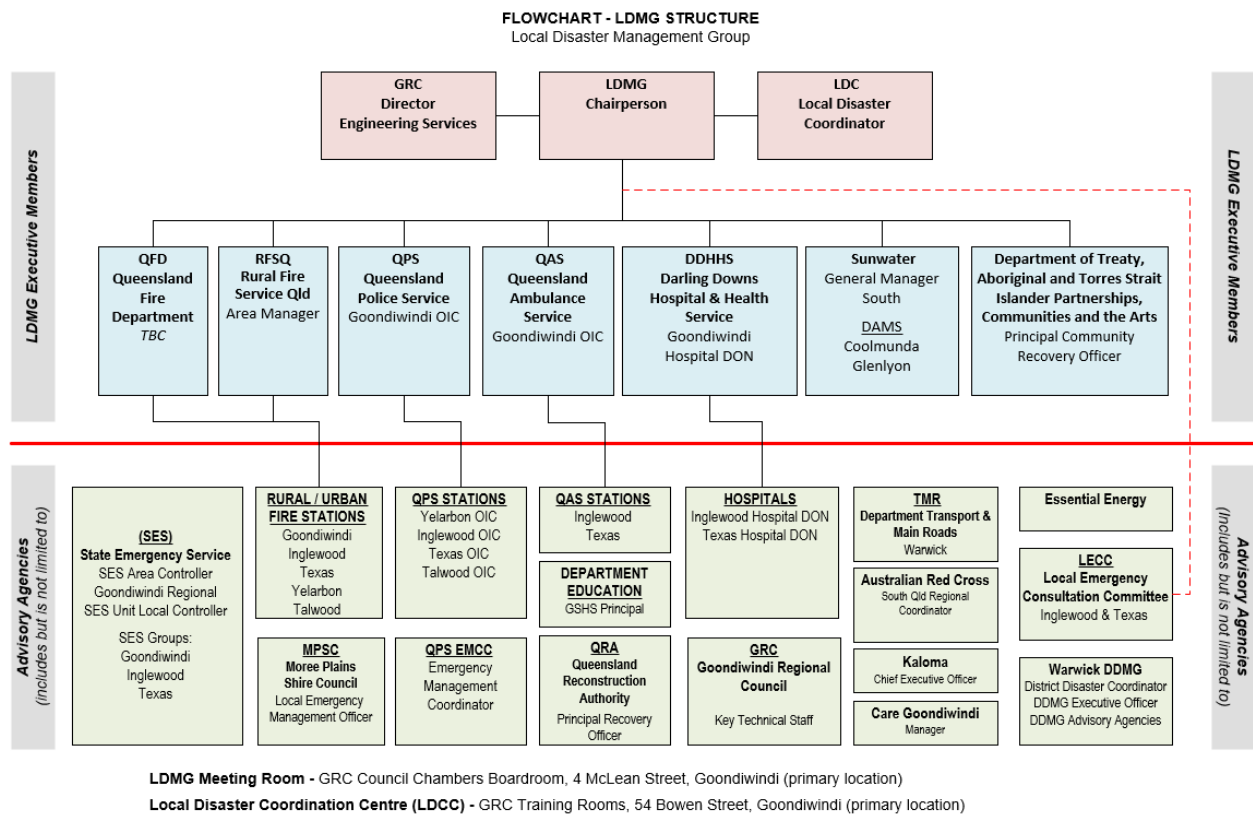
[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(3\) Contact Lists](#) to identify the agencies regarded as playing specialist advisor roles for this plan. Diagram 4 shows the relationship of the LDMG Executive Members to other stakeholders. It is the responsibility of LDMG Executive Members to ensure that colleagues of their organisations in other areas of the region are kept informed of activities from the LDMG.

Council maintains a list of contact information comprising LDMG Executive Members and their respective agencies as well as Stakeholder agencies and their nominated contacts, per the LDMG Group Structure.

NOTE:

It is recognised that contact details provided by members may be confidential in nature. Contact and other details obtained as part of this plan must not be provided to an unauthorised party, mailing list, etc., and can only be used for disaster management purposes. Inappropriate use may constitute an offence against the Information Privacy Act and offenders prosecuted. Under this plan the contact details are contained as a related document and therefore will not be subject to the requirement to be provided to residents requesting a copy of this plan.

3.3 LDMG Structure



3.4 LDMG Functions

The Local Disaster Management Group has the following functions under Section 30 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, for its area:

- (i) to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;
- (ii) to develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management capability;
- (iii) to help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan;
- (iv) to identify and provide advice to the district group about, support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area;
- (v) 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;
- (vi) to manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group;
- (vii) to provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations;
- (viii) to identify, and co-ordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area;
- (ix) to establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups;
- (x) to ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group;
- (xi) to perform other functions given to the group under this Act;
- (xii) to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (i) to (xi).

- (xiii) To ensure that de-brief sessions are undertaken following all activations and training exercises, i.e. that an initial hot debrief is undertaken at the conclusion of an event and that a further formal debrief is undertaken at a later date; and that minutes are forwarded to the DDC.

3.5 LDMG Operational Priorities

1. Life.
2. Property.
3. Environment.

Life

- Protecting life (community safety)
- Removal from harm (evacuation)
- Access to foodstuffs (resupply)
- Supply of water to individuals (where access to water for drinking purposes is not available)
- Shelter of people unable to stay in their homes or with neighbours / friends, as a result of the disaster event.
- Supplying access and egress for emergency services

Property

- Restoration of critical infrastructure (water, sewerage, power)
- Flood repair maintenance works, carried out at the earliest opportunity, on major roads and/or highways identified as primary routes, to ensure public safety on flood-impacted carriageways.
- Clean, restore, make safe all public access areas including parks, play-grounds, sports fields, rest areas and all other public use spaces as relevant.

Environment

- Protect the at risk elements of the environment where possible from further harm, degradation, erosion, inundation as relevant.

3.6 LDMG Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the lead agency in relation to each threat are generally contained in the relevant agencies Standard Operating Procedures. A non-exhaustive summary of the roles of the LDMG, lead agency and those agencies likely to support the lead agency has been prepared for each phase of Disaster Management to illustrate the activities that should be considered. These lists are included in the relevant duty cards for each agency that form a part of the operational guidelines.

It is the responsibility of the Lead Agency to prepare and implement the sub-plan/s and local action plan/s relevant to their area of authority.

The Local Disaster Management Group consists of the member agencies / positions listed in the table below. LDMG Incumbents are appointed in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. The membership of the group is to be reviewed annually.

Section 40A of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* allows a member of a disaster management group, with the approval of the Chairperson, to appoint by signed notice, another person as their deputy.

It is understood that the LDMG Incumbent and Deputy have the necessary expertise and/or experience to perform the functions associated with membership of the group; and to act on behalf of their respective Agency policy, procedures and financial delegations in performing the functions associated with membership of the group.

3.6.1 LDMG Executive Members

Organisation	Disaster Management Role / Position	Responsibilities
Goondiwindi Regional Council	LDMG Chair (Portfolio Councillor)	To manage and coordinate the business of the LDMG and ensure that the group performs its functions; and To chair LDMG meetings and to provide the link between the LDMG, the Council and the DDC (Warwick District).
Goondiwindi Regional Council	Local Disaster Coordinator (Chief Executive Officer)	To coordinate disaster operations for the group; to provide expert advice and support to the Chair and LDMG; to report regularly to the LDMG about disaster operations; to ensure that any strategic decisions of the LDMG, about disaster operations, are implemented.
Goondiwindi Regional Council	Director Engineering Services	To provide expert advice and support on matters relating to Council infrastructure and on technical matters including the provision of plant, materials and manpower during response and recovery.
Queensland Police Service	QPS Goondiwindi OIC	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Darling Downs Health	DDH Goondiwindi Hospital DON/Facility Manger	Liaison between the hospital and the LDMG.
Queensland Ambulance Service	QAS Goondiwindi OIC	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Queensland Fire Department	<i>TBC</i>	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Rural Fire Service Queensland	Area Manager, Dalby Area	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Sunwater	Sunwater General Manager, Operations, South	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts	Principal Community Recovery Officer	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.

Number of Executive Members: **9 Incumbents** (with an equal number of deputy incumbents).

Refer [Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents – \(2\) LDCC SOPs & Duty Cards](#) to identify the roles and responsibilities / checklist of actions for LDMG Members in hazard specific events e.g. flood event.

3.6.2 LDMG Advisors

In recognising the need for collaboration across all levels of government, community, industry, commerce, government owned corporations, private and volunteer organisations and local communities, observers, advisors and guests may attend the LDMG meetings and participate in discussions, however said representatives / individuals do not form part of the Local Disaster Management Group or have voting rights.

Organisation	Disaster Management Role / Position	Responsibilities
Australian Red Cross	South Qld Regional Coordinator	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Care Goondiwindi	Manager, Care Goondiwindi	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Darling Downs Health	DON/Facility Manager, Inglewood and Texas Hospitals	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Department Education	GSHS Principal, EDU Southwest Region	Liaison between the department and the LDMG.
Department Transport & Main Roads	Senior Engineer (Civil), TMR Program Delivery & Operations	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Essential Energy	Area Manager, Essential Energy Southwest Region	Liaison between the organisation and the LDMG.
Kaloma Home for the Aged	Chief Executive Officer, Kaloma Home for the Aged	Liaison between the organisation and the LDMG.
Moree Plains Shire Council	Local Emergency Management Officer	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Queensland Fire Department	Fire Station OICs at Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas.	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Queensland Police Service	District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) Warwick District Disaster Management Group	District Disaster Coordinator
Queensland Police Service	Executive Officer Warwick District Disaster Management Group	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Queensland Police Service	Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) - Emergency Management & Coordination Command (EMCC)	To provide advice and assistance to all agencies and committees within the Queensland Disaster Management System.
Queensland Police Service	Police Station OICs Inglewood and Texas.	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Principal Recovery Officer Recovery Operations & Capability Development Operations	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
State Emergency Services	(SES) Area Controller, Southwest Region	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
State Emergency Services	(SES) Local Controller, Goondiwindi Regional SES Unit	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.

Organisation	Disaster Management Role / Position	Responsibilities
State Emergency Services NSW	(SES NSW Northwestern Zone) Superintendent, Deputy Zone Commander	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG.
Goondiwindi Regional Council	Local Emergency Consultation Committee (LECC) Inglewood & Texas	To provide local knowledge and expertise in disaster management planning for the Inglewood and Texas areas. To assist with the development of location specific plans, tools and activities.
Goondiwindi Regional Council	Manager Water & Sewerage Services	To provide expert technical advice on matters relating to Council water and sewerage infrastructure and services.
Goondiwindi Regional Council	Disaster Management Officer	To provide advice and support to the Chair, LDC, LDCC Manager.

Council maintains a list of contact information for LDMG Executive Members, Advisors and Stakeholders. It is noted that the list of advisors and stakeholders is not limited to those agencies identified therein; these lists are managed and reviewed regularly according to requirements.

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(3\) Contact Lists.](#)

3.7 Frequency of LDMG Meetings

The Goondiwindi Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group will meet:

- **Under normal circumstances** - at least twice yearly in the lead up to and following each flood season or as deemed necessary by the Chairperson to facilitate compliance with Section 59 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*; and
- **Under emergency / disaster conditions** - at the request of either the Chairperson or Local Disaster Coordinator of the Local Disaster Management Group, their delegate, or at the request of the District Disaster Coordinator.

3.8 Quorum

The Queensland *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 40 requires the LDMG to have a quorum when it conducts a meeting (fifty percent of membership plus one). Given the large area covered by Council's area of responsibility, the nature of disasters isolating some members and the requirement of some group members to attend in a response capability there will be times when some group members may not be able to physically attend a meeting. If a proxy or appointed delegate cannot attend in the member's place, then electronic communications can be used between the members present and those in the field to achieve a quorum.

If this course of action is required, it is to be recorded in the minutes and the absent member/s is to endorse the minutes as correct once they are able to attend the meeting and view the minutes as an accurate account of deliberations held and decisions made.

3.9 Notification of Membership

Immediately following the first meeting of the LDMG held after 30 June each year the Local Disaster Coordinator of the LDMG shall advise the Executive Officer of the SDMG of the composition of the Local Disaster Management Group. A copy of this advice shall be forwarded to the District Disaster Coordinator in Warwick.

Council's representative to the DDMG will be notified at that time.

3.10 Reporting

The LDMG understands its role within the entire disaster management framework. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the LDMG will report at least annually to the District Disaster Coordinator on the status of planning instruments, business arising at meetings, training undertaken or required and exercises planned or undertaken; including a report at the conclusion of any activations.

4. Local Emergency Consultation Committee (LECC)

4.1 LECC Composition

Council has established a Local Emergency Consultation Committee (LECC) to provide input into disaster management planning within the Inglewood and Texas areas.

4.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Local Emergency Consultation Committee is to establish a core group of people within the local community, who possess the local knowledge and expertise to provide meaningful and practical input into disaster management planning for the Inglewood and Texas areas.

The Group will assist with the development of location specific plans, tools and activities.

The Group has an open charter to provide feedback and comment on all activities within the Disaster Management space.

4.3 Frequency of LECC Meetings

As a minimum requirement, LECC's will meet following LDMG Meetings and specific Disaster Events.

SECTION 2 – DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

5. Community Context

5.1 Geography and Land Use

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

The eastern part of the region includes the townships of Texas, Inglewood and Yelarbon, with a number of smaller communities spread across the region, and consists of sub-catchments of the Macintyre Brook and Dumaresq River. The eastern part of the region is regarded as midlands or slopes and produces citrus, lucerne, horticulture, olives, grain crops and grazing. Irrigation water is pumped directly from the above streams and applied generally via micro, sprinkler and over-head irrigation systems. Regulated water is made available from Coolmunda Dam, near Inglewood and Glenlyon Dam, east of Texas.

The western part of the region includes the townships of Goondiwindi, Toobeah, Bungunya and Talwood, with a number of smaller communities spread across this region, and is dominated by broad-scale dryland grain, irrigated cotton and other crop production, and grazing. This area is classed as lowlands or plains and is fed by the Macintyre and Weir Rivers, with extensive areas of natural floodplain. Irrigation water is pumped direct from these rivers, as well as captured via floodplain harvesting, with water stored in on-farm storages and major on-farm infrastructure. Furrow irrigation is the predominant irrigation method, with some over-head irrigation.

The floodplain areas of the Macintyre Brook and Dumaresq Rivers in the east and the Macintyre River and Weir Rivers in the west and their tributaries, including Commoron Creek and Canning Creek, are prone to flooding and significant damage to both public and private infrastructure can occur.

Large areas of vegetation in the Council's regional area have been modified by clearing and by cropping and the grazing of stock. Clearing ranges from complete removal of the vegetation for cultivation to selective thinning of trees and shrubs to increase palatable grass species. Stock preferences and the tolerance of plants to grazing affect the composition of the ground flora and have brought about changes to the vegetation type and composition over large areas of the regional area.

There is a sustainable forestry industry in State Forests around Inglewood, where Cyprus and hardwood has been harvested for over 100 years.

The town areas of Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas house government and other service industries, manufacturing and processing operations.

The Goondiwindi Regional Council region shares a state border with New South Wales for approximately 400 kilometres. Many residents of northern New South Wales utilise the major towns of the Goondiwindi Regional Council area to access supplies and services. This is an important consideration in emergency preparations and planning.

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents – \(10\) BoM Flood Warning Network Map](#)

5.2 Climate and Weather

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

Winter is dominated by stable air masses, ensuring fine, cool days with cool to cold nights. Occasionally cold fronts from the Antarctic lows enter between successive high pressure cells, allowing cool, unstable air to penetrate from the south-west. The cool, unstable air causes rain, and is the chief provider of winter precipitation.

As the high pressure system moves south in summer, a line of troughs is formed over central Queensland. Moist, unstable, tropical air penetrates along the eastern edge of these troughs causing storm activity. Rain depressions move into the Goondiwindi Regional Council area from the north if the easterly movement of the high pressure cells is stalled. Rain depressions deliver peak rainfall to the area.

Climate statistics for Goondiwindi are obtained from the Goondiwindi Airport, though there are also recording stations at Inglewood. The major statistics of the climate at Goondiwindi are:

- Rainfall: 621mm per annum (113 years of record), more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, but with a maximum in the summer months of December to February. There is an average number of rain days (>1.0mm) of around 5 to 6 per month.
- Temperature: Mean annual maximum temperature is 26.7°C and mean annual minimum temperature is 13°C, though maximums frequently exceed 35°C in summer.

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

5.3 Population

The estimated regional population for the Goondiwindi Regional Council local government area (2021 Census) is **10,310 persons**. This figure includes the following statistics for each of the **Urban Areas** within the GRC local government area.

	Postal Areas*			Suburbs and Localities*		
	Population	Private Dwellings	Median Age	Population	Private Dwellings	Median Age
Goondiwindi (4390)	6,719	2,964	37	5,439	2,430	37
Inglewood (4387)	1,338	692	50	760	419	48
Texas (4385)	1,166	650	51	707	396	53
Yelarbon (4388)	348	166	46	222	110	49
Toobeah (4498)	188	85	32	149	68	33
Bungunya (4494)	160	85	35	62	36	34
Talwood (4496)	208	107	38	113	70	45

* 2021 Census: [Search Census data | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://abs.gov.au)

Population figures are subject to seasonal increases with an influx of unskilled and transient labour experienced during peak operating / harvesting times.

5.3.1 Age Characteristics

Data taken from the 2021 Census reveals that the average median age is 40 years. An overview of the age group representation is provided below:

- **Children aged 0-14 years** make up **20.9%** of the population.
- **Age Group 15-34 years** make up of **22.2%** of the population.
- **Age Group 35-64 years** make up **37.4%** of the population.
- **People aged 65 years and over** make up the remainder, being **19.5%** of the population.

A typical regional profile, with a distinct “youth gap” – the under-representation of people from the age of 15 to 34 years. (This is typical of Australian regions where young people often leave to gain education and employment.)

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

- Residents in the eastern region have a considerably higher median age (50 years) than residents in the western region (37 years). However, the average median age for the entire local government area is 40 years.
- The population of the western region of the local government area appears to have a relatively high proportion of families and children. This is further demonstrated by the number of very small state primary schools in this area (4).

5.3.2 Culture

Statistics from the 2021 Census for the Goondiwindi Regional Council area shows that:

- a very high proportion of residents were born in Australia – 84.4%.
- the principal language spoken at home is similarly dominated by English – 87.9%.
- for the regional area as a whole, English is the principal language of all but 178 persons.

It is noted that there are also a small groups of immigrant workers at Goondiwindi.

5.4 Community Facilities

Cultural facilities in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area include museums, tourist information centres, PCYC and indoor sports centres, community centres and public halls, rodeo grounds, golf and bowls clubs, shooters clubs, racetracks and sports grounds.

Some of the many services available to the community in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area include access to Medical Centres / Hospitals, Aged Care Facilities, Schools, Child Care Facilities, Airports, etc. Well established community organisations such as Blue Nurses, Meals on Wheels, Lions, Rotary, Apex and RSL (Returned Service League) are active throughout the regional area and they are also well supported by a full array of Christian denomination churches. Each of the three major centres has libraries and swimming pools, with a comprehensive array of other sporting and cultural amenities.

Tourism provides some diversification throughout the region with many areas available for fishing, camping and four-wheel driving. The region hosts a number of conferences and festivals each year.

Goondiwindi Regional Council takes considerable pride in supporting the public image of the regional area. Council is progressive and competitive and willing to work closely with the rural sector and neighbouring Councils to further regional interests.

5.5 Identification of Key Government Services

Key Government Services are identified as being:

- Council
- Queensland Police Service
- Darling Downs Health
- State Emergency Services
- Queensland Ambulance Service
- Queensland Fire Department
- Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts

5.6 Identification of Critical Infrastructure and Essential Services

Critical Infrastructure and Essential Services are identified as including:

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

6. Critical Infrastructure

Type	Location
Health Facilities	Inglewood Hospital, Texas Hospital, Goondiwindi Hospital
Police Stations	Inglewood, Texas, Yelarbon, Goondiwindi, Talwood
Ambulance Stations	Inglewood, Texas, Goondiwindi
Fire Stations	Inglewood, Texas, Goondiwindi Various Rural Fire Brigades
Major Roads & Highways	Cunningham Highway Leichhardt Highway Gore Highway Barwon Highway Inglewood-Millmerran Road Inglewood-Stanthorpe Road Inglewood-Texas Road

Type	Location
	Yelarbon Texas Road Yelarbon-Keetah Road Wyaga Road Mt Carmel Road Kildonan Road Talwood-Meandarra Road Talwood-Mungindi Road
Rail	Main Western Rail Line (Gailes to Grandchester)
Power Supply	Sub Stations and transformers
Telephone Exchanges	Inglewood, Texas, Goondiwindi
Other Critical Infrastructure	<i>To be identified</i>

6.1 Power Supply

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

6.2 Water Supply

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

6.3 Sewerage Services

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

6.4 Road Network

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

The Cunningham Highway heads north-east towards Warwick, passing through Yelarbon and Inglewood. The Leichhardt Highway heads north through the township of Moonie and heads towards Miles. The Gore Highway branches off the Leichhardt Highway approximately 20kms from Goondiwindi and travels to the city of Toowoomba. The Barwon Highway travels west through Toobeah and Talwood heading to St George. The road south heads into NSW and becomes the Newell Highway travelling through the small town of Boggabilla 10kms south and heading to the rural centre of Moree. There are a number of other main roads that connect towns both within and out of the region. Widespread and extensive flooding of the road network can occur at any time, particularly during flood season.

Roads and Travel Information updates relating to major roads and highways within our local government area are available on the Department of Transport and Main Roads dedicated website www.131940.qld.gov.au or by phoning 13 19 40.

6.5 Rail Network

Goondiwindi is serviced by QR National (QRN) Southwestern network which runs from Toowoomba to Thallon via Warwick. Products carried are primarily grain and containerized freight.

There are sidings (mainly Graincorp) at Inglewood, Whetstone, Yelarbon, Kurumbul, Carrington, Hunter, Gooray, Toobeah, Bungunya and Talwood, as well as at Goondiwindi.

6.6 Airports

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

Goondiwindi	Airport used by medical, private and commercial aircraft. There are no RPT services in operation from the airport. The facility offers both sealed and unsealed airstrips with the main strip equipped with lighting.
Inglewood	An airstrip is available for medical, private and commercial aircraft. There are no RPT services in operation from the airport. The airstrip is sealed bitumen and is equipped with solar lighting.
Texas	An airstrip is available for medical, private and commercial aircraft. There are no RPT services in operation from the airport and it is unsuitable for same. The airstrip is gravel and it is not equipped for night landing.
Talwood	An unsealed airstrip is available for use by medical, private and commercial aircraft but not used often. There are no RPT services in operation from the airport and it is unsuitable for same. The facility is not equipped with lighting.
ALA	There are other Approved Landing Areas and private strips across the District that may be available in times of disaster.

6.7 Telecommunications

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

6.7.1 Radio Systems

- SES/ESU Radio Net: HF and UHF system
- QPS Radio Net: HF, UHF system and satellite phone
- QAS Radio Net: UHF and VHF system and satellite phone
- QFD (Urban & Rural Fire Divisions): VHF and UHF system
- Goondiwindi Hospital: UHF system
- Inglewood Hospital: TBC
- Texas MPHS: no radio comms
- Country Energy: satellite phone, HF, UHF and VHF system

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

6.7.2 Telephone Systems

- Landline Phone
- Mobile phones – including Telstra, Optus & Vodafone
- Satellite phones

6.7.3 Electronic/Media Communications

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

7. Essential Services

7.1 Medical Services

The township of Goondiwindi has a 24 hour staffed hospital. There is a Queensland Ambulance Service base in Goondiwindi to serve the area. There are also GPs, a Dentist, Optometrists and other allied health care professionals in the local area. Emergency care and evacuations are also carried out by the RFDS (Royal Flying Doctor Service) and RSQ (Retrieval Services Queensland) helicopter as required.

The township of Inglewood has a 25 bed Hospital. There is a Queensland Ambulance Service base in Inglewood to serve the area. A Medical Centre with a local GP is situated in Inglewood as well as a Community Health facility.

The township of Texas has a 24 bed (16 Nursing Home type; 6 Acute and 2 ED) Hospital. Queensland Ambulance Service operates from the Texas Hospital with 1 attending QAS Officer. A Medical Centre with a local GP is located in Texas as well as a Community Health Facility.

7.2 Aged Care Services

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

In addition, the following aged care services are located in Goondiwindi.

7.2.1 Goondiwindi (1 Facility)

Kaloma Home for the Aged provides residential aged care and home care packages. Kaloma is responsible for approximately 80 residents, approx.8 rental unit tenants and approximately 16-25 home care clients (this varies due to the number of packages filled by clients). Some of these clients may also be NDIS participants. Kaloma may expect to evacuate up to 100-120 people including some Home Care clients and NDIS recipients. Kaloma would prefer to keep all residents together irrespective of health status, under the care of Kaloma staff.

The main facility is located in Gough Street in an area identified as being at high risk of flooding.

(This facility has prepared a detailed emergency action plan that is regularly updated and provided to the LDMG. The LDMG has a responsibility to notify this facility of impending threats at specific points to enable preparatory actions to be undertaken by the facility. These responsibilities are included on the relevant duty card/s for specific hazards).

8. Public Infrastructure

8.1 Identification of Public Infrastructure and Community Services

Public Infrastructure and Community Services are identified as including:

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

8.2 Schools

The Goondiwindi Regional Council area is serviced by the following State Schools (conducted by Education Queensland) which offer education at the locations listed:

School Location	Years	Approximate Number of Pupils*
Goondiwindi State High School	Year 7 – Year 12	502
Inglewood State School	Prep – Year 10	130
Texas State School	Prep – Year 10	140
Goondiwindi State Primary School	Prep – Year 6	404
Bungunya State Primary School	Prep – Year 6	No enrolment reported
Kindon State Primary School	Prep – Year 6	8
Kioma State Primary School	Prep – Year 6	15
Lundavra State Primary School	Prep – Year 6	No enrolment reported
Talwood State Primary School	Prep – Year 6	20
Yelarbon State Primary School	Prep – Year 6	29

* [Home page | Department of Education \(eq.edu.au\)](http://eq.edu.au)

There are also two Catholic Schools and one Independent School:

School Name	Years	Approximate Number of Pupils
Goondiwindi St. Mary's Parish School	Prep – Year 10	400*
Goondiwindi Border Rivers Christian College	Prep – Year 12	100#
Inglewood St Maria Goretti Catholic Primary School	Prep – Year 6	37#

* [Secondary schools | Our schools | Diocese of Toowoomba Catholic Schools \(twb.catholic.edu.au\)](http://twb.catholic.edu.au)

Estimated school population

8.3 Child Care Facilities

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

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

9. Hazards

9.1 Risk Management Methodology

A Natural Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) has been compiled by QRMC Risk Management, which covers the area of responsibility and provides for assessment on:

- i.) Identifying hazards and sources of risk with reasonable potential to impact the communities of the Goondiwindi Regional Council local government area;
- ii.) Analysis of those risks; and
- iii.) Determination of the treatment options/strategies to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of the risk, including consideration of existing control or mitigation measures.

The methodology adopted in the NDRMP to identify and assess the disaster risks was in accordance with ISO31000:2009 Risk management — Principles and Guidelines. The risk assessment tools adopted by the Study Advisory Group (SAG) during the development of the Natural Disaster Management Plan are set out in NDRMP.

Relevant sections of the NDRMP have been reproduced in this plan or included as attachments.

9.2 Disaster Hazards Overview

The Disaster Risk Register, developed in accordance with this methodology, includes an assessment of identified disaster risks and current mitigation treatments. [Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents – \(6\) Disaster Risk Register.](#)

The Disaster Risk Register will be maintained on an ongoing basis as part of the Disaster Management Plan to record potential disaster risks and the actions taken to address same.

9.3 Critical Disaster Risks

Identified disaster risks, which were assessed at the “Extreme” level, include the following:

Risk ID	Risk Description	Residual Risk Level	Status Update
1	Flooding of urban areas of Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas and smaller towns (General) , leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant disruption to infrastructure and services ➤ Injury ➤ Damage to Council Assets and/or private property 	Extreme E72	Current Mitigation - full extent of available options
2	Goondiwindi Local Area Flooding, leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant disruption to infrastructure and services ➤ Injury ➤ Damage to Council Assets and/or private property 	Extreme E72	Current Mitigation - full extent of available options
3	Inglewood Local Area Flooding, leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant disruption to infrastructure and services ➤ Injury ➤ Damage to Council Assets and/or private property 	Extreme E72	Inglewood Flood Study has been completed June 2015 – outcomes under review
4	Texas Local Area Flooding, leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant disruption to infrastructure and services ➤ Injury ➤ Damage to Council Assets and/or private property 	Extreme E72	Current Mitigation - full extent of available options

Risk ID	Risk Description	Residual Risk Level	Status Update
9	Flooding of low-lying rural areas anywhere in the GRCA, leading to injury and/or damage to Council Assets or private property	Extreme E72	Current Mitigation - full extent of available options

It is noted that the residual risks, identified above, have been reported to the District Disaster Coordinator for consideration.

Known barriers to undertaking flood mitigation works include:

- Financial constraints and technical expertise to assist in more complex mitigation activities for example flood studies; and
- Potential conflicting priorities when considering development vs mitigation.

9.4 Mitigation of Critical Disaster Risks

Treatment Action Plans for the mitigation of the above critical disaster risks have been developed and are progressively monitored and reported at the Local Disaster Management Group meetings.

9.5 Environmental Disaster Risks

Whilst risk mitigation involves measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impacts on the community and the environment, environmental health prevention and mitigation involves regulatory and physical measures to ensure that emergencies are prevented, or their effects mitigated.

A hazardous event creates environmental health risks directly through either a short or long term disruption of basic services (such as potable water supply, sanitation, waste management services and/or power supply) or through damage to critical infrastructure, businesses and dwellings.

The following table identifies environmental health hazards relevant to the regional area:

HAZARD	IMPACTS							
	Food	Water	Shelter	Disease	Public Health	Environment	Controlled Activities	Public Safety
Storm or Cyclone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Hazardous Material Incident		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Infectious Disease (Animal)	✓	✓			✓			
Infectious Disease (Human)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Pollution incidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Earthquakes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

HAZARD	IMPACTS							
	Food	Water	Shelter	Disease	Public Health	Environment	Controlled Activities	Public Safety
Interruption to Power	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Interruption to Water	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Interruption to Sewerage		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Terrorism	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Council acknowledges that not all threats can be known and as such this plan ensures that key issues in responding to public health emergencies have been identified and that appropriate planning is carried out and sufficient measures put in place to minimise the potential impacts from such events.

The following table sets out environmental health hazards relevant to other agencies or groups:

HAZARD	IMPACTED AGENCY / GROUP						
	Water (Sunwater)	Infectious Disease (Qld Health)	Refuse Disposal (Contractor)	Vermin & Pest Control (Contractor)	Disposal of Dead Animals (DNR)	Removal of Human Remains (QPS)	Safe Disposal of Hazardous Material (QFD & EPA)
Storm or Cyclone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hazardous Material Incident		✓	✓			✓	✓
Infectious Disease (Animal)			✓		✓		
Infectious Disease (Human)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pollution incidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Earthquakes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Interruption to Power	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Terrorism	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The Disaster Risk Register – identified as Appendix 4 LDMP Sub Plan (8) – identifies Council's disaster management planning arrangements. It provides a descriptive measure of the likelihood, consequence and overall risk rating of natural disasters and other disasters that may affect the regional area.

Environmental Health responses will be controlled by the Director of Engineering Services or delegate and coordinated by the Principal Officer Environmental Health.

Command and control of teams in the field will rest with the highest ranking officer of the environmental health team unless otherwise specified by the Director of Engineering Services.

In the event of a major hazardous event occurring e.g. flooding, major traffic accident; the Local Disaster Coordinator will inform the Director Engineering Services who in turn will inform the Environmental Health Department of staff requirements.

SECTION 3 – PREVENTION

10. Prevention

Prevention is defined as *the measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies* (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).

This plan will address and provide prevention strategies for effective disaster management through prevention planning for specific threats and hazards, mitigation and education. Details of the actions to be undertaken or considered by each agency are included in the specific duty cards prepared for each identified hazard.

The plan aims to identify community awareness programs that will assist the community in preparing for a disaster event and actions required to reduce or eliminate the impacts or effects of a disaster through the operations of the LDMG, other responsible agencies and community input.

The plan also aims to identify mitigation measures that will assist the community by reducing the incidence or impact of disasters through the operations of the LDMG, other responsible agencies and community input.

10.1 Building Codes and Building-Use Regulations

Goondiwindi Regional Council assesses building applications against the Queensland Development Code and the *Building Act 1975*, the *Building Regulation 2006* and the *Building Code of Australia*. Specifically, in respect of the critical disaster risk in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area, urban and rural flooding, floor heights necessary to provide flood immunity are applied according to NMP 1 – Floor Heights. This provides for the following criteria:

- Performance Criteria: P1 - The occupants of all habitable rooms must be safeguarded against illness and injury caused by floodwater.
- Acceptable Solutions: A1 - The floor level of a habitable room is:
 - Located at least 300mm above the ARI 100 flood level for the site; or
 - Where the ARI 100 is not known, 300mm above the highest recorded or expected (by the local government) flood level.

Current building codes and all regulations for Council's area of responsibility are contained in the Planning Schemes of the three former Councils. It is anticipated that these schemes will be amalgamated within the next three years. All future building codes and approvals will take into consideration previous natural disaster and flood studies to prevent future development in flood prone areas.

10.2 Legislation

Council has considered & referred to the following legislation and policy in completing its disaster management plan.

- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001*
- *Disaster Management Act 2003*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Exotic Disease in Animals Act 1981*
- *Health Act 1937*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *Local Government Act 2009*

- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2003*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
- *Queensland Fire and Rescue Services Act 1990*
- *Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*
- *Queensland Ambulance Service Act 1991*
- *State Planning Policy 1/03 mitigating the adverse impacts of flood, bushfire, and landslide*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Workplace Health and Safety (Miscellaneous) Regulations 1995*
- *Any other relevant legislation*

10.3 Public Education and Information

Public education and public information are two separate functions within the context of the Plan.

10.3.1 Public Education

In accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* Section 30(1)(e) the LDMG must ensure that the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

As part of the general preparedness strategies of this plan, responsible agencies will conduct on going public awareness and education in relation to preparedness measures that can be taken to limit the effects of a disaster. Emergency Management Australia (EMA) and Queensland Fire Department (QFD) produce a number of information booklets and brochures as well as online material that the LDMG will make available to residents through its public education strategy.

As part of the ongoing review and assessment of plans, LDMG members will provide details as to education programs and initiatives that have been conducted during the assessment period or those that will be required or conducted in the future.

The LDMG will prepare and endorse an annual **public awareness strategy** to guide public education activities. Specific actions from this strategy will be transferred to the LDMG Action Plan list for monitoring.

Included in this program are the following:

- (a) Publications explaining flooding and emergency procedures.
- (b) Preparations of media releases explaining flooding preparedness and emergency procedures.
- (c) Publications prepared by statutory services detailing the measures that should be taken to prevent, minimise and deal with the effects of emergency situations.
- (d) Ongoing media campaign to encourage the public to "be aware".
- (e) Ongoing public awareness campaign of the need for individual prevention and preparedness actions and strategies such as emergency kits, stocking of non-perishable food and water supplies.
- (f) The emergency alert system and its operation.

Council will also provide information specific to the residents of the region as to the role of the LDMG and other stakeholders and the operation of the emergency alert system as it is likely to be utilised in this area.

Community preparedness resources available to the LDMG include:

- Get Ready Queensland, education materials
<https://www.getready.qld.gov.au/>
- Australian Red Cross, preparing for emergencies
<https://www.redcross.org.au/emergencies/>
- Queensland Police Service, news and information
<https://mypolice.qld.gov.au/>
- Queensland Fire Department, safety and education resources
<https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/safety-education>
- Queensland Health, public health and wellbeing, disaster management information
<https://www.health.qld.gov.au/public-health/disaster>
- Other materials as sourced

10.3.2 Public Information

Public information is that information, such as warnings and directions, which are passed on to the public prior to, during and after a Disaster. The Chairperson has the responsibility for the dissemination of Disaster Management information to the public, as advised by the Controlling Authority, through the media and other communication networks available.

A range of dissemination methods will be utilised by the LDMG including:

- GRC Website <https://www.grc.qld.gov.au/>
- GRC Disaster Dashboard <https://dashboard.grc.qld.gov.au/>
- Social Media
- Mail out / Letterbox drops
- Newspaper, Radio / Television
- School Newsletters
- Target Group Information Sessions
- Local Businesses / Organisations and Group Networks

When the LDMP is activated, the Chairperson of the LDMG is the official source of public and media information. All outside media inquiries are to be directed to the Deputy Chairperson or Media Liaison Officer as the delegate for this role.

A Facebook page was used to good effect to inform residents during the January 2011 floods, and one of the most satisfying outcomes of this form of communication was the excellent response by young people who are particularly conversant with Face Book as a means of “keeping in touch”. A link to the Goondiwindi Regional Council Facebook Page is available on Council’s website www.grc.qld.gov.au

Refer LDMP Section 4 (Preparedness) - for further information relating specifically to Emergency Warnings and Alerts.

10.4 Insurance Incentives / Disincentives

There is currently limited insurance cover carried on Council infrastructure; however, it is understood that the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments are actively investigating the options for future insurance cover against a range of natural disasters.

Goondiwindi Town Levee Banks

The January 2011 flood event saw record river heights for the Macintyre River system, specifically at Goondiwindi. The levee banks protecting the town of Goondiwindi were not breached during this event and their integrity has remained firm since their original construction in 1956. Council is committed to a regular maintenance program with respect to the Goondiwindi Town levee banks.

Whilst the residents and properties located in the Town of Goondiwindi are afforded protection by these levee banks, it should be noted that any breach or failure may result in potential impact for landowners.

Specific lands afforded protection by the levee banks will be noted on the reply to any rate searches requested.

10.5 Land Use Management Initiatives

Council Planning Schemes, Common Policies, Stock Route Network Management Plans, and Pest Management Plans will all impact on disaster management and exemptions may need to be considered during emergency management planning and responses.

As noted in 3.2 (above), development is discouraged in flood-prone areas as defined by the requirements of the Queensland Development Code.

10.6 Mitigation Initiatives

As the community changes and evolves there will be a corresponding effect on the local environment and the needs of the community during disasters. The LDMG is responsible for ongoing review and assessment of the Local Disaster Management Plan and community needs and as such will identify areas in which mitigation measures can be implemented or proposed to limit the effects of disasters.

The continued identification of mitigation measures will be a key responsibility of the LDMG under this plan and will be completed through the review of hazards and planned treatments at every meeting of the LDMG. Wherever possible the LDMG will utilise resources of the Natural Disaster Resilience Program (NDRP) to undertake studies to identify possible mitigation strategies and to assist in implementing such strategies.

Regular communication with comparative disaster management agencies from New South Wales will also play an important role in determining preventative measures to deal with hazards.

SECTION 4 - PREPAREDNESS

11. Preparedness

Preparedness is defined as *the measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources, and services are capable of coping with the effects* (Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998).

Preparedness plays a vital role in the ability of the community to respond to and recover from the various disasters and threats that impact on the community. Specific preparedness measures apply to each individual threat/disaster type and are included in the various agencies duty cards included in the operational guide.

The plan aims to identify community awareness programs and organisational procedures that will assist the community in preparing for a disaster event.

11.1 Event Co-ordination

Managing events from a designated and centralised location provides a more coordinated response to an individual situation and allows for better use of available resources.

11.1.1 *The identified Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre (LDCC) is located at:*

a) Primary Site

Goondiwindi Regional Council Training Rooms
54 Bowen Street
Goondiwindi Qld 4390
Contact phone number: 07 4671 7400

The alternative location in the event of the main LDCC being affected by a disaster event is:

b) Secondary Site

Goondiwindi Regional Civic Centre
100 Marshall Street
Goondiwindi Qld 4390
Contact phone number: 07 4671 7400

Equipment required to operate the LDCC will be stored at the primary location wherever possible so it can be maintained in a basic state of readiness. Checks of equipment and readiness of the LDCC form part of preparedness planning and will be conducted on a regular basis and during meetings of the LDMG when preparing mandatory reports for the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).

If the LDCC is activated the LDCC Manager will bring the LDCC to operational level utilising Council staff and resources as required depending on the situation. This will occur at the Standby Stage. The activation of the Local Disaster Management Plan will automatically activate the LDCC to operational level.

The Local Disaster Coordination Centre logistical information and layout plan are included in the LDCC Standard Operating Procedures Manual.

11.1.2 The LDCC is responsible for:

- (i) The co-ordination of operations;
- (ii) The dissemination of public information through the appropriate media outlets; and
- (iii) The co-ordination with and reporting to the relevant District and State Agencies.

11.1.3 The Local Disaster Coordinator will be responsible for:

- (i) Activation of the LDCC;
- (ii) Operation of the LDCC;
- (iii) Staffing to required levels; and
- (iv) Training of staff

The Local Disaster Coordinator has established a set of Standard Operating Procedures, including duty statements, tasking logs and other related documents, to ensure the efficient establishment and operation of the Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre (LDCC).

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(2\) LDCC Standard Operating Procedures & Duty Cards](#)

12. Warning and Alert Systems

The LDMG is responsible for ensuring the community knows how to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster.⁵⁸ This involves raising awareness of identified threats and how the public should react at an individual and/or household level.

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

Community members may receive warnings and information from several sources – some official, some not.

12.1 Identifying the Threat

Information concerning potential threats are received from various sources. Some examples are:

- a. Bureau of Meteorology advice including early seasonal outlook and specific threat warnings.
- b. Local knowledge of threats and events from residents.
- c. Information from Local Emergency Co-ordination Committee/s established in the area.
- d. District Disaster Coordinator
- e. Advice from adjoining LDMGs and Councils.
- f. Direct advice from operators of significant infrastructure such as dams.
- g. Direct advice from other emergency service organisations responsible for the control of specific threats.

Upon receipt of warnings the LDMG Chair will discuss the threat with the LDC and relevant officers or members of the LDMG to determine the level of threat and action required.

12.2 Dissemination of Warnings and Alerts

12.2.1 Family, friends and neighbours

Family, friends and neighbours are an extremely powerful source of warning information. However, this information should always be verified through official sources. All community members are encouraged to check on family, friends and neighbours and to share official warnings with them.

12.2.2 Social media, websites and notification services

Facebook is one of the most common social-media platforms disaster management organisations use in Queensland. Searching this platform by organisation name will assist in obtaining relevant information. Social media feeds are available from <https://www.qld.gov.au/alerts> and Council's Disaster Dashboard <https://dashboard.grc.qld.gov.au/> for those who do not subscribe to social media platforms.

12.2.3 Emergency Alert Emergency Alert (EA)

EA is the national telephone warning system used by emergency services and council to send voice messages (to landlines) and text messages (to mobile phones) within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies. The Emergency Alert system will only be used in dangerous situations where there is likely to be an impact on human life. It relies on telecommunications networks to send messages and message delivery cannot be guaranteed.

12.2.4 Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)

When disasters loom, or a significant emergency happens, residents will be alerted by the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) sound before critical television or radio broadcasts. The SEWS is a wailing siren sound used throughout Australia for various emergency events of major significance, such as cyclones, flooding and severe storms. When community members hear the signal, they should pay careful attention to the following message and act immediately on the advice given. There are strict rules on the use of this warning signal in Queensland <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/>

12.2.5 Mainstream media (radio, television and newspapers)

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

Upon implementation of this Plan, all official public warnings will be distributed through the LDCC upon approval of the Chairperson of the LDMG or their delegate.

The LDMG will decide on the appropriate means of delivering warnings to residents, dependent on disaster type and local conditions, e.g. evacuation to safe housing, etc. Full use will be made of print media, local radios, commercial radio and television outlets. During periods of activation Council will ensure that ABC local radio (92.7FM, 774AM) is provided with regular updates. Local Tourist radio (88.0FM) will also broadcast dedicated messages concerning warnings and alerts. Residents are encouraged to acquire battery operated radios and to ensure they can access these warnings when appropriate. Council will ensure that warning information is distributed to residents as a part of any public education activities.

Updates regarding threats of flooding may also be posted on community noticeboards that have been erected at significant gathering points in the various major towns.

The following table documents the agencies responsible for the dissemination of warnings and alerts to vulnerable persons / populations.

Vulnerable Persons / Population	Potential Warning Method	Agency Identified as Primarily Responsible for Dissemination of Warning/s
General Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Warning System Emergency Alerts Media Releases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Agencies will issue AWS warnings subject to the identified threat via multiple methods of dissemination. LDMG to formally request through DDMG; DDC / SDCC Authorisation Required LDMG via media contact lists
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Door Knocking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QPS with assistance from SES and GRC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Address System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QPS, SES or GRC vehicles in the threat area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variable Message Sign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRC; Queensland Transport (primary highways)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Notice Boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter Drop (target population in potential threat area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMG via contact lists
Hospitals, Aged Care Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Alerts Direct Call / Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMG via contact lists Darling Downs Health Department of Health (Aged Care) Individual Aged Care Facilities in the threat area
School, Day Care Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Alerts Direct Call / Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMG via contact lists Department of Education & Training Relevant Day Care Centre in the threat area
Local Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Alerts Direct Call / Email Letter Drop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMG via contact lists Local Chamber of Commerce GRC
Tourists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Via Tourism Operators (Email) Via Fuel Station Operators (Email) Via Accommodation Providers (Email) Variable Message Sign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMG via contact lists GRC
Non – English Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated central point of contact within community for interpretation and distribution to relevant group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMG via contact lists
People with a Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods appropriate to ensure audience understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service Providers
Homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile Public Address System at known hot spots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QPS, SES or GRC vehicles in the threat area

13. Capabilities

13.1 Local Disaster Management Group Capability

The LDCC will only be activated upon the instruction of the Chairperson of the LDMG in times of disaster or major incidents. The initial request for assistance will come from a Control / Lead Authority as designated in the LDMP Section 5 (Response), or the District Disaster Coordinator or a Queensland State Government Agency.

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(2\) LDCC Standard Operating Procedures & Duty Cards.](#)

13.1.1 Specific Incident Response

The LDMG will develop operating procedures for the identified risks over a period of time. These procedures will assist the LDCC in dealing with the operational aspects of the incident at hand. If the disaster or threat is one that does not have a specific procedure, other procedures will be used as a guide with suitable modifications to meet the particular situation.

13.1.2 Media Releases

All media releases from the LDCC are to be approved by the LDMG Chairperson or the Local Disaster Coordinator prior to their release to the media. During major operations, the LDMG Chairperson or Local Disaster Coordinator will appoint a Media Liaison Officer to assist in this process.

13.1.3 Communications

During operations numerous calls are received from various sources, requesting assistance or information, therefore there is a need to establish early in the operation, communications guidelines. These are as follows:

- i.) General telephone contact number for the LDMG and publication of these numbers.
- ii.) The telephone number for the LDMG Chairperson should not be given out, except to the DDC, QPS, SDC and SDCC. This will prevent overloading the Chairperson's contact number, allowing only direct contact from officials, which allows the Chairperson to make outgoing calls.
- iii.) Where adequate telephones are installed, designate one telephone as a silent number.
- iv.) Where mobile phones are used, arrangements need to be made to provide for alternative means of communication in the event of mobile network failure.

13.1.4 Evacuations

Pre-emptive evacuations as a preparedness measure may be required in some cases for threats and disasters identified in this plan. Because of the complexity and prescriptive nature of dealing with evacuations, a specific Evacuation Sub-Plan has been developed and will be activated on the direction of the Chairperson LDMG upon request from the Control/Lead agency or the DDC, as required.

The Sub-Plan will be implemented by the Evacuation Coordinator who is to be appointed by the Local Disaster Coordinator. The Australian Red Cross is seen as a core liaison in managing the evacuation process in the event of a disaster.

Legislation specific to evacuations is also contained in the *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, *Queensland Fire and Rescue Services Act 1990*, *Queensland Ambulance Services Act 1991* and others.

The key pre-emptive evacuation to be considered by the LDMG is the private nursing home located in Goondiwindi. As outlined in Section 2 (Disaster Risk Management) of this plan the facility caters for a large number of high dependency patients and is located in a flood prone area. Specific triggers for notification have been included in the facilities emergency action plan. It is important that the LDMG make contact with this facility at an early stage to ensure the responsible officer is aware of impending threats and is able to stay abreast of developments. This notification action will be added to a duty card of the LDC to ensure it is completed.

13.2 District Disaster Management Group Capability

Assistance may be requested from the DDMG in Warwick, it is therefore expected that early contact will be made with DDC Warwick to make them aware of the situation. Situation Reports (Sitreps) will be made to DDC Warwick at agreed intervals to ensure that preparation for foreseeable requests may be commenced.

If outside assistance is required, an official request from the Chairperson, or LDC, to DDC in Warwick is required.

13.3 Agency Capability

Disaster response capability for a local government means the ability to provide equipment and a suitable number of persons using the resources available to local government to effectively deal with or help another entity to deal with an emergency situation or disaster in the local government area.

Measurement of response capability by Goondiwindi Regional Council and the relevant agencies in the local government area is determined by operational activation, for example the January 2011 flood, as well as the conduct of desk-top training exercises. All agencies and support groups (such as the SES) are fully aware of the chain of command and the responsibility for the activation of the LDCC in times of emergency, which was evidenced in the January 2011 and found to operate satisfactorily.

Response capability and responsibility may also be included in any sub-plans that are developed. Such plans would clearly identify the agency responsible for the activation of that plan and the agency appropriately resourced to deal with any response.

13.4 Resource Lists

The Preferred Supplier Arrangement Contact List and the Plant Hire Schedule of Rates list are maintained by GRC Engineering Services. These lists are updated annually as part of Council's core business processes.

Offers of Assistance will be recorded in the Guardian Disaster Management System and also on an interactive whiteboard set up in the LDCC, during an event. It is noted that Offers of Assistance will be utilised on an as needs basis.

13.5 Procurement and Expenditure

Authority to incur expenditure will be performed in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy and Financial Delegations Register. Expenditure outside of these parameters must be authorised by the Local Disaster Coordinator who is familiar with SDRA and DRFA funding requirements.

It is understood that both the Incumbent and Deputy Incumbent have the necessary expertise and / or experience to perform the functions of an LDMG member in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* on behalf of their respective Agency financial policy and procedures.

SECTION 5 - RESPONSE

14. Response

Response is defined in the Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline ⁵ as:

- *The taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support.*

The **Lead Agency** will depend on the type of disaster situation, for example, in the event of a pandemic or contagious disease outbreak (or risk thereof), Darling Downs Health is the lead agency. Individual agencies and organisations will have their own plans and procedures in place for response actions or specific standard operating procedures.

The Disaster Risk Register outlines the significant hazards relevant to the Goondiwindi Regional Council area.

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(6\) Disaster Risk Register.](#)

The following organisations have accepted responsibility as lead agencies for operations associated with each hazard.

Hazard	Lead Agency
SEVERE STORM	Council
FLOODING	Council
LEVEE BANK BREACH	Council
FIRES – URBAN / RURAL	Queensland Fire Department
TRANSPORT INCIDENTS	Queensland Police Service
WATER CONTAMINATION	Council
MEDICAL PANDEMICS & EPIDEMICS	Department of Health
EXOTIC ANIMAL & PLANT DISEASE	Biosecurity Queensland
INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE	Council
CBR INCIDENTS	Queensland Police Service

Under this plan, staff will continue to follow their parent organisation chain of command and procedures. The LDMG plays a coordinating role to achieve the best use of available resources by providing advice and guidance to the LDMG Chairperson on response strategies and actions. The LDMG Chairperson can then call on other agencies and resources that may not be available to the lead or response organisation.

In these situations, Goondiwindi Regional Council will frequently provide a range of support services to the Lead Agency.

In the event of a declared disaster situation, funding becomes available through the State Disaster Relief Arrangements and/or the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements. Details as to the operation of these programs are available from the state website and are further integrated into the LDCC operating procedures.

⁵ Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline

15. Response Planning

Response Planning plays a vital role in the disaster management process and impacts on the ability of the community to recover from the various disasters and threats that impact upon them. Specific response measures apply to each individual threat/disaster type and so are summarised in the duty cards for identified disaster threats.

In preparing and reviewing this plan, LDMG Members will provide advice to the LDMG Chairperson on their organisations response planning and those procedures in place to ensure a coordinated response in times of actual disaster. These details will be included in status reports and in line with legislative requirements, organisations not complying with their obligations will be reported to the State Director, SDMG through the DDC.

15.1 Functional Sub-Plans

15.1.1 *Evacuation Sub-Plan*

An Evacuation Sub-Plan has been developed and will be activated on the direction of the LDMG Chairperson upon request from the Control/Lead agency or DDC as required. The processes and arrangements detailed in the Evacuation Sub-Plan can be implemented in a wide range of scenarios. The sub-plan on activation will be managed by the Local Disaster Coordinator.

15.1.2 *Resupply Sub-Plan*

A Resupply Sub-Plan has been developed and will be activated on the direction of the LDMG Chairperson.

15.1.3 *Recovery Sub-Plan*

A Recovery Sub-Plan has been developed and will be activated on the direction of the LDMG Chairperson.

15.1.4 *Communications Sub-Plan*

A Communications Sub-Plan has been developed to guide public warnings and internal and external communications.

15.1.5 *Other Sub-Plans*

At the March 2012 LDMG Meeting, it was resolved that existing plans would be amended where possible to meet the requirements of the planning guidelines without creating additional sub-plans.

15.2 Threat Specific Arrangements

While the response to threat specific events is managed by other agencies, Goondiwindi Regional Council may be required to provide support to these arrangements. Threat specific events for the local government area include:

- Counter terrorism
- Exotic animal/plant disease
- Major traffic accident
- Epidemic or other health issues

15.3 Emergency Action Plans

Emergency Action Plans have been prepared to detail arrangements for responding to failures of hazardous facilities and infrastructure:

- Coolmunda Dam (owned and operated by Sunwater)
- Glenlyon Dam (operated by Sunwater for the Border Rivers Commission)
- Pindari Dam (operated by the State Water Corporation of NSW [State Water])
- Texas Silver Mine (managed by Department of Environment, Science and Innovation)

These plans are available from the nominated agency or company (as listed above).

15.4 Risk Maps

Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - (9) Risk Maps.

Queensland Government Mapping Systems

State Government Agency	Mapping System	Description and Website URL
Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Flood Check Interactive Mapping System	The Flood Check Maps are an interactive guide to flood lines, imagery, and data and the extent of floodplains in Queensland. https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/maps/flood-mapping
Queensland Government Business Queensland	Flood Check online map	The Flood Check interactive map gives access to a wide range of flood information and data developed as part of the Queensland Flood Mapping program. https://www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/support-assistance/mapping-data-imagery/maps/flood-mapping
Queensland Government Queensland's Planning System	State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System	The State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System shows Bushfire Hazard Areas under the "Safety and Resilience to Hazards" TAB https://spp.dsdip.esriaustraliaonline.com.au/geoviewer/map/planmaking
Queensland Government Queensland's Planning System	State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System	The Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP) provides mapping that spatially represents matters of state interest in the planning system through two GIS (Geographic Information Systems) platforms: the State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System (SPP IMS), which is a standalone mapping system, and the Development Assessment Mapping System (DAMS), which incorporates mapping used for a number of different functions in development assessment https://planning.dsdmip.qld.gov.au/planning/resources/mapping

15.5 Contact Lists

15.5.1 Contact Lists - LDMG Members & Advisors

Council maintains a list of contact information comprising LDMG Executive Members and their respective agencies as well as Advisory agencies and their nominated contacts, per the LDMG Group Structure.

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(3\) Contact Lists.](#)

15.5.2 Contact List – Goondiwindi Regional Council Staff

Council maintains a list of contact information for staff, which is available on the intranet.

<http://intranet.goondiwindirc.qld.gov.au/group/intranet/staff-contacts>

16. Response Activation

16.1 LDMG Activation

The LDMG can be activated in the preparedness, response or recovery stages, dependent upon the disaster type, individual situation and lead time available. The authority to activate the Local Group is vested in the Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group, or his delegate.

If the LDMG determines that a Disaster Declaration is required, the LDMG Chair will make a request to the DDC accordingly.

The LDMG Chairperson, or his delegate, can implement the plan on receipt of:

- i.) A warning or an impending threat which in the opinion of the Chairperson, or their delegate, would require a coordinated community response, or
- ii.) A request from a Control Authority for assistance under the Local Disaster Management Plan.
- iii.) At a direction or on request from the DDC.

The **Activation Flow Chart** (over page) outlines the steps taken during activation:

- i.) The procedure set out in this flow chart applies only to major events.
- ii.) Statutory authorities may request support for incidents and small scale events by making the request direct to the appropriate organisation.

During activation of the LDMG there will be four (4) stages:

These stages are:

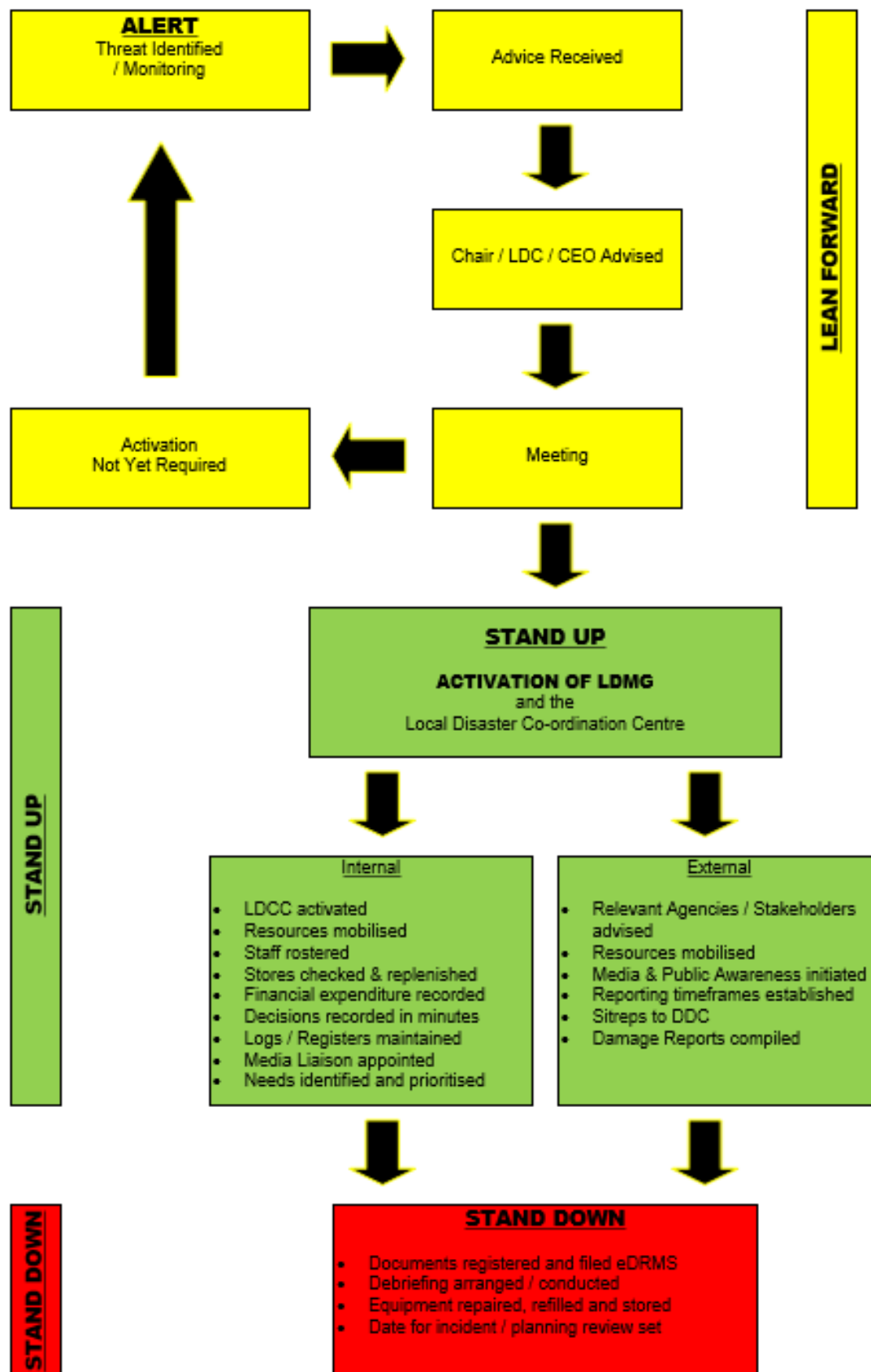
- i.) ALERT
- ii.) LEAN FORWARD
- iii.) STAND UP
- iv.) STAND DOWN

These stages and associated actions are detailed as follows:

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Triggers</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Communications</u>
ALERT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the local government area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazard and risks identified ▪ Information sharing with warning agency ▪ Chair, LDC, CEO contacts QPS EMC ▪ Initial advice to all stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobile phone and/or remote dial in - Chair, LDC, CEO, QPS EMC
LEAN FORWARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a likelihood that threat may affect local government area ▪ Threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent ▪ Need for public awareness ▪ LDMG is now to manage the event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ QPS EMC and LDC conduct analysis of predictions ▪ Chair and LDC on watching brief ▪ Confirm level and potential of threat ▪ Check all contact details ▪ Commence cost capturing ▪ Conduct meeting with available LDMG ▪ Council staff prepare for operations ▪ Determine trigger point to Stand Up ▪ Prepare LDCC for operations ▪ Establish regular communications with warning agency ▪ First briefing LDMG Executive Members ▪ LDC advises DDC of lean forward and establishes regular contact ▪ Warning orders to response agencies ▪ Public information and warning initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chair, LDC and LDMG members on mobile and monitoring email ▪ Ad hoc reporting

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Triggers</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Communications</u>
STAND- UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat is imminent or has impacted Community will be or has been impacted Need for co-ordination in LDCC Requests for support received by LDMG agencies or to the LDCC The response requires co-ordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting of LDMG Executive Group LDCC activated Rosters for LDCC planned & implemented Commence operational plans Local Government shifts to disaster operations LDMG takes full control SOPs activated Commence Sitreps to DDC Distribute contact details to relevant agencies, as/where appropriate DDC advised of potential requests for support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated LDMG phone number and email address established. Regular briefing / reporting timelines established - Chair, LDC, LDCC, LDMG, GRC, DDC
4. STAND DOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No requirement for coordinated response Community has returned to normal function Recovery taking place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final checks for outstanding requests Implement plan to transition to recovery Debrief of staff in LDCC Debrief with LDMG members Consolidate financial records Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting Return to local government business as usual Final situation report sent to DDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMG Members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements

LDMG ACTIVATION FLOWCHART



16.2 Initial Impact Assessment

The LDMG is responsible for initial impact assessment of natural disasters requiring multi-agency response. As set out in Section 4 (Preparedness) the initial responsibility will fall to the lead agency or authority as appropriate (eg QPS for evacuations, Darling Downs Health for outbreaks of contagious diseases or pandemics, etc.).

16.2.1 Initial Survey

The LDMG will appoint local personnel to collect details as to damage to buildings and infrastructure when deemed safe to do so by control / lead agencies.

Agencies participating in the LDCC will also forward such information collected by their organisation to the LDMG for collation.

16.2.2 Initial Report

Besides advising the appropriate Department Regional Officers of the damage estimate, the LDMG Chairperson and/or the Local Disaster Coordinator will complete all sections of the Initial Damages & Personal Hardship Report and relay this report to the District Disaster Coordinator, Warwick.

NOTE: It is appreciated that the initial estimates (costs) of damage may not be accurate but the report must clearly reflect deaths and injuries, actual damage, personal losses and cases of personal hardship resulting from the event to ensure an adequate Local, District and State response.

16.2.3 Follow up Reports

As the recovery process continues, more accurate details of damage, personal losses and hardship will come to hand. This updated information must be relayed to DDC Warwick as early as possible.

16.3 Evacuations

Evacuations may be required in some cases for the threats and disasters identified in this plan. As such, a specific Evacuation Sub-Plan has been developed and will be activated on the direction of the Chairperson LDMG upon request from the Control/Lead agency or DDC as required.

The procedures for evacuation are contained in the Evacuation Sub-Plan referred to in Section 5 (Response).

16.4 Accessing Support

If additional resources are required during the response to a specific event, then the lead agency will call upon appropriate other agencies for assistance.

Private or volunteer organisations (such as the SES) will frequently be so called upon, but the assistance of private companies and individuals may also be accessed.

Any requests for external assistance not able to be resourced through an agencies normal operating procedures are to be coordinated through the LDCC. Where the resources cannot be sourced locally, such requests are to be forwarded to the DDC for consideration/action.

SECTION 6 - RECOVERY

17. Recovery

Recovery is defined in the Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline ⁶ as:

- *The taking of appropriate measures to recover from an event, including the action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment.*

The length of the recovery stage will depend on the type and extent of the disaster event and can last from a few hours to months or years.

18. Recovery Planning

Recovery plays a vital role in the disaster management process as it impacts on the community as a whole and can have long lasting effects. These can be positive or negative effects depending on the type and scope of the disaster. Specific recovery measures apply to each individual threat/disaster type and are dealt with as follows:

- In preparing and reviewing this plan, LDMG members will provide advice to the Chairperson of their organisation's recovery planning and those procedures in place to ensure a coordinated approach in times of actual disaster.
- The District Disaster Group recovery plan incorporates a wide range of services and will be referred to as soon as possible in the recovery stage.

18.1 Disaster Recovery Functional Plan

Specific recovery arrangements are detailed in the Recovery Sub-Plan.

[Refer Appendix 4: LDMP Sub-Plans - \(4\) Recovery Sub-Plan.](#)

18.2 The Community

It is recognised under this plan that the community plays a vital role in recovery operations. Under this plan, the community will be encouraged to return to normal functioning as soon as it is safe and practical to do so. Areas such as shops, businesses and schools will be supported to allow them to be re-opened as soon as possible or alternate arrangements for their operations established.

18.3 Welfare

An important component of recovery from disaster will involve attending to the welfare needs of the community. As a result, a welfare sub-committee has been formed to address needs for this plan and to assist in managing evacuation and welfare functions.

⁶ Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline

18.4 Recovery Process

18.4.1 Re-supply Arrangements

During times whereby the area becomes isolated as a result of a disaster event, e.g. flood, or supplies are lost, there may be occasions when re-supply of foods and essential items for the community are required.

Under this plan, all requests for re-supply are to be collated and coordinated by the LDMG. The Chairperson will then make formal application through the DDC in the required format enclosing all relevant information in accordance with the Queensland Re-supply Guidelines.

Re-supply operations will be conducted in line with the Queensland Re-supply Guidelines. A re-supply sub-plan has been developed to provide local details to support the application of the guidelines.

To ensure the entire community has a sense of ownership and cooperation, roles and tasks should be identified for community members not directly involved in response/recovery roles due to age, injury or other reasons, but wanting to volunteer or assist efforts. This then allows human resources to be deployed to other activities and areas.

18.4.2 Transition Arrangements

As indicated above, recovery operations can be short or long-term in nature dependent on the type and scale of disaster. The LDMG and LDCC cannot continue indefinitely until recovery operations are completed and transition arrangements will need to be determined by the LDMG Chairperson in consultation with the LDMG and DDC.

Although there may no longer be the need for the LDMG to be maintained on a continual basis, it may need to continue in a monitoring, review and advisory capacity. When the decision is made to stand down or for transition from the LDMG to another body, the LDMG Chairperson will set a timeframe for the next meeting of the LDMG to assess ongoing operations.

18.4.3 Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements

The new Australian Government Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) came into place on 1 November 2018.

The DRFA continues the joint Commonwealth/State government funding initiative, providing financial assistance to help communities recover from eligible disasters. State funding for non-DRFA eligible disasters will continue to be administered under the State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA):

- **Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)** - joint Commonwealth and State Government arrangements that provide a diverse range of funding relief measures following an eligible disaster
- **State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)** - a wholly State funded program that may be activated for all hazards to provide assistance to alleviate personal hardship and distress.

The Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines (QDRR) detail the activation, eligibility and other requirements for both the DRFA and SDRA within Queensland.

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority manages DRFA and SDRA funding.
<https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/funding/drfa>

SECTION 7 – APPENDICIES

	Contents:
Appendix 1	LDMP Distribution List
Appendix 2	LDMG Executive Members
Appendix 3	Specialist Advisors to the LDMG
Appendix 4	LDMP Sub-Plans
Appendix 5	LDMP Related Documents
Appendix 6	Agency Specific Plans

Appendix 1 – LDMP Distribution List

Organisation	Distribution*
LDMG – Chairperson	Electronic Copy
GRC – Deputy LDMG Chairperson	Electronic Copy
GRC – Local Disaster Coordinator	Electronic Copy
GRC – Director Engineering Services	Electronic Copy
GRC – Local Emergency Consultative Committees	Electronic Copy
GRC – Customer Service Centres	Electronic Copy
GRC – Records Department (file copy)	MAGIQ eDRMS
QPS – OIC Goondiwindi Police	Electronic Copy
QPS – OIC Talwood Police	Electronic Copy
QPS – OIC Yelarbon Police	Electronic Copy
QPS – OIC Inglewood Police	Electronic Copy
QPS – OIC Texas Police	Electronic Copy
QPS – Emergency Management Coordinator	Electronic Copy
RFSQ – Manager, Bushfire Mitigation, Rural Fire Service	Electronic Copy
QFES –	Electronic Copy
QAS – Area Director	Electronic Copy
QAS – OIC Goondiwindi Ambulance	Electronic Copy
QAS – OIC Inglewood Ambulance	Electronic Copy
QAS – OIC Texas Ambulance	Electronic Copy
DDH – Director of Nursing/Facility Manager (Goondiwindi Hospital)	Electronic Copy
DDH – Director of Nursing/Facility Manager (Inglewood Hospital)	Electronic Copy
DDH – Director of Nursing/Facility Manager (Texas Hospital)	Electronic Copy
TMR – Program Delivery & Operations Officer	Electronic Copy
Sunwater – Goondiwindi Service Manger	Electronic Copy
DTATSIPCA - Principal Community Recovery Officer	Electronic Copy
DDC – Inspector of Police, Warwick District	Electronic Copy
SES – SES Area Controller Southwest Region	Electronic Copy
SES – Goondiwindi Regional SES Unit	Electronic Copy

*Electronic Copy – via dissemination of GRC Website page link

<https://www.grc.qld.gov.au/council/disasters/management/local-disaster-management-plan>

Appendix 2 – LDMG Executive Members

Organisation / Agency	Position	Current Incumbent
Goondiwindi Regional Council (GRC)	LDMG Chairperson <i>In the absence of the identified Councillor the deputy chair or otherwise nominated Councillor shall assume the role of chairperson.</i>	Primary: The Honourable Councillor Lawrence Springborg AM Deputy: Councillor Susie Kelly
Goondiwindi Regional Council (GRC)	Local Disaster Coordinator <i>In the absence of the CEO the person delegated by the CEO shall assume the role of DC.</i>	Primary: Carl Manton Deputy: Jason Quinnell
Goondiwindi Regional Council (GRC)	Director of Engineering Services Manager of Works	Primary: Dion Jones Deputy: Luke Tanner
QLD Police Service (QPS)	Officer in Charge – Goondiwindi	Primary: Senior Sgt Richard McIntosh Deputy: Sgt Jason Watts
Queensland Fire Department	TBC	Primary: TBC Deputy: TBC
Rural Fire Service Queensland	Area Manager, Dalby Area	Primary: Ross Stacey Deputy: TBC
QLD Ambulance Service (QAS)	Officer in Charge – Goondiwindi Officer in Charge – Inglewood	Primary: Marty Hansen Deputy: Ryan Lindsay
Darling Downs Health (DDH)	DON/Facility Manager – Goondiwindi Hospital DON/Facility Manager – Texas Hospital	Primary: Allison Cilento Deputy: Carina Mayers
Sunwater	General Manager, Operations, South Operations Supervisor, Goondiwindi	Primary: Craig Cahill Deputy: David Towner
Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts	Principal Community Recovery Officer Community Recovery – Strategy and Engagement	Primary: Annabelle Johnstone Deputy: Heather Luck

It is a mandatory requirement for all Executive Members of the LDMG to participate in the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) Course. Upon completion of the course, the Local Disaster Coordinator should complete the LDMG Member Induction Checklist to ensure that each member is aware of and prepared for their obligations.

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(3\) Contact Lists](#)

Appendix 3 – Specialist Advisors to the LDMG

The following members, whilst not regarded as LDMG Executive Members, may be called upon to give specialist advice about the role and capabilities that their organisation may be able to provide to the LDMG. Relevant stakeholders will be advised via email notification of any updates made to the Disaster Management Plan. *This list is indicative not comprehensive.*

Organisation / Agency	Position
Australian Red Cross	Red Cross Regional Coordinator, Project Officer
Aged Care Facilities	Chief Executive Officer – Kaloma
Care Goondiwindi	Chief Executive Officer
Church Groups	Local Church Members
Community Groups	CWA, Lions, Apex, Rotary, Red Cross etc.
DAF Department Agriculture and Fisheries	Local Representative
DESI Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Area Director
DDH Darling Downs Health	DON / Facility Manager Local Hospitals
DDC District Disaster Coordinator	District Disaster Coordinator, Warwick DDMG
Department Education	Nominated representatives
DTMR Department of Transport & Main Roads	Nominated representatives
Essential Energy	Area Manager
Moree Plains Shire Council	Local Emergency Management Officer
QAS Queensland Ambulance Service	Officer in Charge – Inglewood, Texas
QFD Queensland Fire Department	Inspectors, Auxiliary Captains Goondiwindi, Inglewood, Texas
QPS Queensland Police Service	Officer in Charge Inglewood, Texas, Yelarbon, Talwood
QPS Queensland Police Service EMC	Emergency Management Coordinators
RFSQ Rural Fire Service Queensland	Inspectors, Rural Fire Wardens as required
SES State Emergency Services Queensland	Area Controller and Local Controller
SES State Emergency Services NSW	North Western Zone – Deputy Zone Commander
Telecommunications	Telstra (Refer to DDMG), NBN representatives
Local / Regional Welfare Groups	Blue Care, Lifeline, etc.

[Refer Appendix 5: LDMP Related Documents - \(3\) Contact Lists](#)

Appendix 4 – LDMP Sub-Plans

Reference No.	Document Title	Document Description
(1)	Evacuation Sub Plan	A sub-plan designed to support the Disaster Management Plan with respect to the requirements for the provision of emergency welfare services in response to a disaster event.
(2)	Communications Sub Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Emergency Alert System polygons and messages▪ Templates for Public Warnings / Messages▪ Community Education Action Plan
(3)	Resupply Sub Plan	A sub-plan designed to support the Disaster Management Plan with respect to the resupply of isolated communities, rural properties and / or stranded persons in response to a disaster event.
(4)	Recovery Sub Plan	A sub-plan designed to support the Disaster Management Plan with respect to the necessary procedures and arrangements to manage disaster recovery operations.

Appendix 5 – LDMP Related Documents

Reference No.	Document Title	Document Description
(1)	Inglewood Flood Evacuation Operational Plan	Inglewood Flood Evacuation Operational Plan presents response options for the evacuation of Inglewood in response to a flood. It is based on information known to the LDMP at the time of development and may require some adjustment when being implemented in an actual event. As such its contents should be applied flexibly and with regards to the specific conditions at the time of activation. No elements of this plan are intended to limit the options available to the LDMP.
(2)	LDCC Standard Operating Procedures and Duty Cards	<p>The Local Disaster Coordination Centre SOPs document is designed to support the implementation of the Disaster Management Plan with respect to establishing and operating the Local Disaster Co-ordination Centre (LDCC).</p> <p>A series of checklists detailing actions / tasks to be undertaken or considered by an Agency in the event of a specific disaster incident have been prepared</p>
(3)	Contact Lists	<p>These contact lists provide details of Group Members, Advisors and related Stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LDMP Members, Advisors and Stakeholders ▪ LECC Inglewood ▪ LECC Texas
(4)	Flood Response Procedures	A series of Fact Sheets, which set out the procedures relating to a flood event in the region's major towns of Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas.
(5)	Goondiwindi Major Flood Stage Prediction Tool (PDF Report & EXCEL Spreadsheet)	<p>Goondiwindi Regional Council commissioned BMT to investigate a simple flood prediction system, which can be used by council staff during future flood events to predict flood levels at Goondiwindi. BMT has subsequently developed a simple flood prediction tool to predict peak flood levels at Goondiwindi for moderate and major events</p> <p>The flood prediction tool is a spreadsheet (provided separately to the report). A recommended procedure for the application of the tool has been provided within the report, and the spreadsheet- based tool also provides directions on how it should be used.</p>
(6)	Disaster Risk Register	The Disaster Risk Register was prepared by consultant QRMC Risk Management Pty Ltd, as part of the NDRMP.
(7)	Measurement of Response Capability Register	The Measurement of response capability was prepared by consultant QRMC Risk Management Pty Ltd, as part of the NDRMP.
(8)	Natural Disaster Risk Management Study	A review of hazards and sources of risk with reasonable potential to impact the communities of the GRC local government area; analysis of risks; and identification of

Reference No.	Document Title	Document Description
		treatment options/strategies to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of the risk, including consideration of existing control or mitigation measures.
(9)	Risk Maps	<p><u>Flood Risk Map – Town of Inglewood</u></p> <p>Flood Risk Maps has been prepared for the Town of Inglewood, which is an indicative representation of known historical data (i.e. 1976 Flood); as such the Flood Risk Maps will be limited to broad based decisions only.</p> <p><u>QRA Flood Risk Maps – Rural Towns</u></p> <p>The Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) have commissioned flood mapping of rural townships within the Goondiwindi Regional Council local government area, based on historically known data.</p>
(10)	BoM Flood Warning Network Map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Border Rivers (Macintyre / Weir) Basin 	A Bureau of Meteorology Map showing the Border Rivers (Macintyre / Weir) Basin Flood Warning Network, as at 30/10/20.
(11)	LDMG – Terms of Reference	An overview of the LDMG role, functions, membership, meetings as set out under the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> (the Act).
(12)	GRC Business Continuity Plan	The plan is to be used to facilitate continuity of the Goondiwindi Regional Council's business services and includes recovery of infrastructure in the event of human, technological or natural disaster. The Business Continuity Plan is closely linked to Council's Disaster Management Plan. Collectively these plans are important to achieving business continuity through planning, risk mitigation and the timely response to and recovery from serious incidents
(13)	GRC Disaster Management Focus Areas	An overview of the GRC disaster management priorities and activities for the current financial year.

The documents listed in Appendix 5 are identified as Operational Guidelines developed to support the Disaster Management Plan. These documents are administrative and do not require adoption by Council, therefore they are not subject to the requirement to be provided to residents requesting a copy of this plan.

The Local Disaster Management Plan and Appendices (related documents), are saved in Council's records management system MAGIQ.

Appendix 6 – Agency Specific Plans

Reference No.	Document Title	Document Description
(1)	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (Western Rivers Area, Rural Fire Service)	Bushfire Risk Management Plan The purpose of this Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan (BRMP) is to identify and record high-risk localities, high-risk hotspots and planned mitigation actions to reduce bushfire risk to the community within the Goondiwindi Regional Local Government Area (LGA) as assessed by the Western Rivers Area Fire Management Group (AFMG). MAGIQ Document ID 931373
(2)	Sunwater	Emergency Action Plans for Coolmunda & Glenlyon Dams The plans cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ emergency conditions evaluated within Sunwater's Dam Safety Management Program ▪ details about the dam that are relevant to an emergency condition ▪ triggers for activation of a tiered response to emergency conditions ▪ roles and responsibilities in responding to an emergency event ▪ notification and communication protocols ▪ inspection, monitoring, and reporting protocols during emergencies ▪ other relevant information that may assist with identifying the area affected by an emergency event, and ▪ the management of emergency events at the Dam. Coolmunda Dam EAP - (Issue 7.5) September 2023 MAGIQ Document ID 835817 Glenlyon Dam EAP – (Issue 7.1) June 2023 MAGIQ Document ID 835816
(3)	Texas Silver Mine	Incident Action Plan The plan covers the release of mine affected water from storage structures. MAGIQ Document ID 677036
(4)	Kaloma Home for the Aged	Emergency Action Plan for Off-Site Evacuation This document informs stakeholders including the Local Disaster Management Group as to strategies and procedures Kaloma has in place in the event of a potential or real disaster occurring. (EAP as at 09/01/2024) MAGIQ Document ID 858897