SHIRE OF MURWEH

MORVEN - CHARLEVILLE - AUGATHELLA

LOCAL DISASTER

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Acknowledgement of Country

Murweh Shire Council acknowledges the traditional Country of the Bidjara Peoples.

We wish to pay respect to their Elders – past, present and emerging – and

acknowledge the important role Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to play

within the Murweh community.

SHIRE OF MURWEH
MORVEN - CHARLEVILLE - AUGATHELLA

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1   Introduction

Events both natural and man-made can severely affect our community and economic life.

Drought, flood, bushfire, pandemic are only a few of the disasters to recently affect the Shire of Murweh.

The resilient community of Murweh recognise it's not a matter of if an event will happen, but when and what will happen.

The Murweh Shire Council and Murweh Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) are committed. Through lessons management and continuous improvement, the Group exercise, plan and develop disaster arrangements regularly throughout the year.

Being prepared before a disaster hits could be the difference between staying safe or putting yourself and those you love in danger.

Whether you are an individual, a business, a community service organisation, a council or one of the emergency services, we all need to "Get Ready:

The Murweh Shire Local Disaster Management Plan 2024 is based upon the principles outlined in the *Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003*. Based on a comprehensive all hazards approach, and our commitment to building resilient communities by undertaking specific strategies to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events.

The Plan provides direction and clarity to agencies on roles, responsibilities and legislative requirements. The Plan's primary focus is to ensure the safety of our communities. It aims to preserve lives and prevent injuries, to mitigate property damage, and to protect our environment.

Our thanks to all the Local Disaster Management Group members, our volunteers, the emergency services and all our council employees who work tirelessly to ensure our community is safe in times of emergency or disaster.

Thank you everyone!

Mayor Shaun Radnedge
Chair – Murweh Shire Council
Local Disaster Management Group
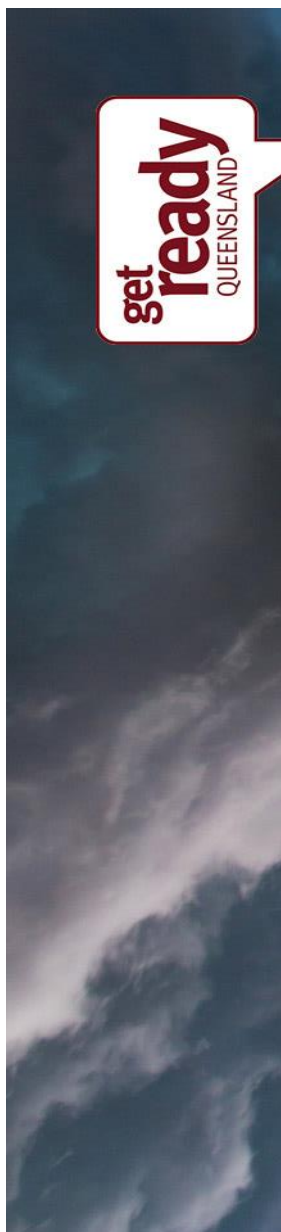
Approval of the Plan

Approval

This Local Disaster Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, to provide for disaster management and disaster operations in the Murweh Shire local government area.

The Plan was submitted to LDMG on 22 November 2024

The Plan was adopted by LDMG on 22 November 2024

The plan is endorsed for distribution by the LDMG.

Cr Shaun Radnedge

Mayor of Murweh Shire Council and Chair of Murweh LDMG

Endorsement

The preparation of this Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, to provide for effective disaster management in the Murweh Shire Council local government area.

The Plan is endorsed for distribution by the Murweh Shire Council 22 November 2024.

Cr Shaun Radnedge

Mayor of Murweh Shire Council and Chair of Murweh LDMG

Document Control

This Murweh Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) is a controlled document and is not to be altered, amended or changed in any way other than those amendments endorsed by the Murweh LDMG. The controller of the Murweh LDMP is the Murweh Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC). Any proposed amendments to this plan should be made in writing to:

By Mail **The Local Disaster Coordinator**
Murweh Local Disaster Management Group
PO Box 63
CHARLEVILLE QLD 4470

In Person Murweh Shire Council Office
95-101 Alfred Street, Charleville.

By email mail@murweh.qld.gov.au

The LDC may approve inconsequential amendments to this plan. Any changes to the intent of this plan must be endorsed by the Murweh LDMG and approved by Murweh Shire Council. The following table lists all approved changes and amendments to this plan:

Version	Date	Prepared by	Comments
1.0	2010	Murweh Shire Council	This is the first Local Disaster Management Plan for the Murweh region made under the *Disaster Management Act 2003.*
1.1	24/11/11	A. Pemberton, Murweh Shire Council	Various sections amended.
1.2	November 2019	John Wallace, Acting DMO, Murweh Shire Council	Draft New Plan.
1.3	December 2019	John Williams, DMO, Murweh Shire Council	Review of Draft New Plan.
1.4	April 2020	Jonelle Tyson, RRP Murweh Shire Council	New Plan created as interim measure until QERMF and Recovery Plans are completed later in the year. To replace 2010 version used on website and dashboard.
1.5	May 2020	John Wallace, DMO, Murweh Shire Council Scott Walsh, QFES	Review of new Version.
1.6	June 2020	John Wallace DMO	Review of new Version.
1.7	June 2021	John Wallace DMO	Review of the Current Version.
1.8	November 2022	John Wallace DMO	Review of the current Version
1.9	August 2024	Murweh Shire Council	Update/amend and Review of current Version.

A review of the plan in accordance with s59 of The Act may be conducted by the Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) (or delegate) following:

- Activation of the local plan because of a disaster.
- Exercises designed to practice or test aspects of the local plan.
- Alterations to the roles or responsibilities of any agency involved in the local plan.
- Changes to operational procedures.
- External disasters or new technology which may suggest a review be carried out.
- Murweh Shire Council organisational structural change.
- An officer responsible for overseeing an LDMG task leaving that position.
- Following an assessment of the local plan by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department (or delegate).
- Following an assessment by the DDMG or DDC (or delegate).

Distribution List

Position and organisation	Copy	Comments
Murweh Shire Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) Chair and Deputy Chair	Electronic or hard copy	Copies as required
Murweh Shire Council	Electronic and hard copy	Copies as required
LDMG Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC), Deputy LDC and Secretariat	Electronic and hard copy	Copies as required
LDMG Members	Electronic copy	Copy for each member
Charleville District Disaster Management Group District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) and Executive Officer (XO)	Electronic and hard copy	2 copies
Queensland Police Services Emergency Management Coordinator (Disaster Management)	Electronic and hard copy	1 copy
LDMG Community Subgroups	Electronic	1 copy
Relevant Agencies	Electronic	1 copy
General Public		On request a hard copy is available for public access.

Distribution and availability

In accordance with section 60 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, this plan (excluding confidential annexures) is available for inspection, free of charge, via Council's website at www.murweh.qld.gov.au.

Glossary and Acronyms/Abbreviations

To ensure the correct lexicon terminology is used in accordance with the emergency management industry and relevant legislation please refer to the appropriate documents outlined below:

The industry Glossary can be sourced on page 89 of the *Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines 2018* – Section 8

The industry Glossary can be sourced on page 89 of the *Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines 2018* – Section 8

The industry acronyms and abbreviations can be sourced on page 101 of the *Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines 2018* – Section 8
https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Documents/QLD-Disaster-Management-Guideline.pdf

For relevant Definitions and Abbreviations used within this document please refer to the Annexures at the end of this document.

2 Administration and Governance

Authority to Plan

This plan has been prepared by the Murweh Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) for the Murweh Shire Council under the provisions of Section 57(1) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

Objectives

The primary objective of the Murweh LDMP is to effectively mitigate and manage the effects of disasters on the Murweh community through effective and efficient disaster management strategies.

The Queensland Disaster Management System

The Queensland Disaster Management System is a whole-of-government system that provides that local governments are primarily responsible for managing disasters within the local government areas (LGA). The system enables a progressive escalation of support and assistance through the tiers of government as required.

The partnership arrangements of the Queensland Disaster Management System require each level of the disaster management arrangements to work collaboratively and in unison to ensure the effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources necessary for comprehensive disaster management in response to community needs.

Figure 1: Queensland disaster management arrangements detailed in *The Queensland Prevention, Preparedness Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines 2018, page 6.*
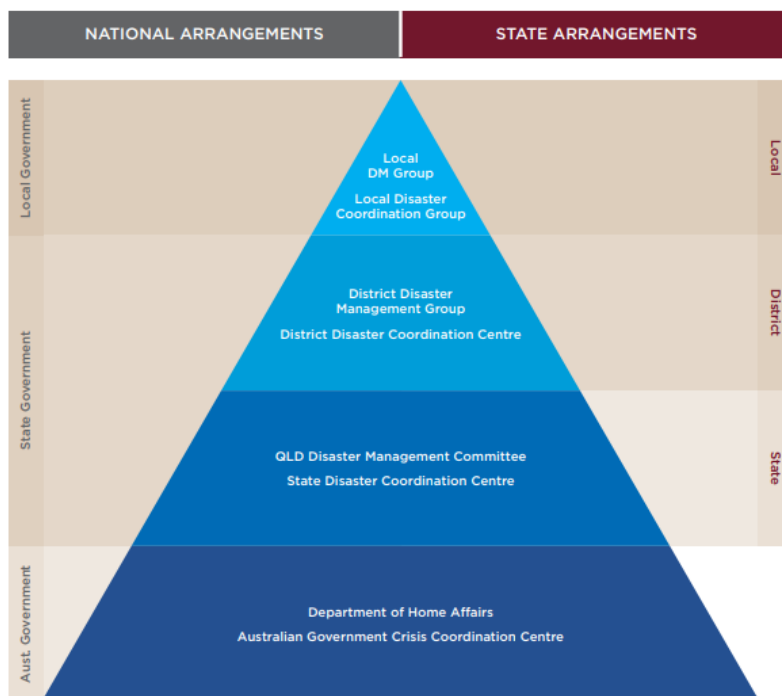
QLD-Disaster-Management-Guideline.pdf

Strategic Policy Statement

Purpose

The Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement informs the Queensland Government's strategic approach to keeping people safe and making communities more resilient to disaster risks and mitigation.

Background

The Statement meets the requirements referred to in sections 18(a) and 49(2)(a) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act).

The Act governs:

> How Queensland Local, District and State levels of government work together to reduce disaster impacts and build the capacity of communities to manage disaster risks
>
> How disaster operations are focused on reducing: illness, injury or loss of human life; the loss of or damage to property; and damage to the environment.
>
> The Inspector-General of Emergency Management's (IGEM) functions, including development of standards and assurance of disaster management performance.

Responsibilities under the Act are implemented through the Queensland disaster management system.

The system includes regulations, plans, standards, policies and guidelines to facilitate effective disaster management across the four phases of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

Approach

Queensland has adopted the four principles of leadership, public safety, partnership and performance in IGEM's *Emergency Management Assurance Framework* to drive effective disaster management and continual improvement of the disaster management system.

The Queensland Government's disaster management objectives and strategies recognise that communities are at the forefront of disaster impacts and the importance of supporting communities to prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from and become more resilient to disasters.

Objectives

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

Strategies

To drive an effective disaster management system, we will:

- Ensure disaster operation capabilities are responsive and effective
- Build capacity, skills and knowledge to enable adaptation to changing environments
- Effectively collaborate and share responsibilities for disaster management across all levels of government, industry and communities
- Effectively communicate to engage all stakeholders in disaster management
- Incorporate risk-based planning into disaster management decision making
- Continuously improve disaster management through implementation of innovation, research and lessons learned

3   Local Disaster Management Plan

Aim

The aim of this plan is to provide effective disaster management planning to prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster event (major emergency) and minimise their effect on the communities of the Murweh Shire Council local government area.

In accordance with Section 4(a) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, emphasis is placed on the four phases of the comprehensive approach to disaster management: Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

Purpose

The purpose of the Murweh LDMP is to:

- identify and assess the hazards and risks that may impact the Murweh community;
- reduce or eliminate risk to the Murweh community and infrastructure;
- ensure that risks requiring greater support are identified and communicated to the appropriate level;
- promote effective liaison between all agencies through all phases of events within the Murweh Shire Council area;
- ensure that the Local Government and LDMGs comply with their disaster management obligations under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*;
- minimise the effects of, and co-ordinate the response to and recovery from, a disaster or major emergency affecting the communities of the Murweh Shire Council area; and
- facilitate all other purposes related to disaster management as determined by the Local Government.

Disaster Management Act - https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/inforce/current/act-2003-091

Disaster Management Regulations - https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/2017-04-30/sl-2014-dmr

Scope

This plan covers the local government area of Murweh Shire Council.

Key objectives

The primary objective of the Murweh LDMP is to facilitate the implementation of effective disaster management strategies and arrangements including the:

- identification and analysis of hazards and sources of risk;

- establishment of the Murweh LDMG;

- identification of key personnel and their relevant roles and responsibilities;

- provision for community and resource needs analysis;

- planning for the prevention, preparedness, response to and recovery from disasters and major emergencies affecting the communities of the Murweh Shire; and

- periodic reporting and review for this plan and any related sub plans.

Review and Testing of the Plan

In accordance with Section 59 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, the effectiveness of the LDMP and associated Sub-Plans will be reviewed at least once a year by the LDMG.

The effectiveness of the plan will be reviewed by Council using the Emergency Management Assurance Framework through assurance activities to validate performance and through an annual disaster management exercise. Lessons management are captured as part of post event reviews.

The plan may also be revised as determined by exercise, operations or procedural changes and requirements.
All changes to the plan shall be proposed and recommended by the LDMG and submitted to Council for approval.

Local Focus

In accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and as stated in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan local governments are primarily responsible for managing events in their local government area through their Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG).

LDMG's are empowered by legislation to act as the frontline of disaster management in Queensland. This work is undertaken from a perspective of shared responsibility among all stakeholders and is characterised by consultation, collaboration and participation.

LDMG are supported by district and state level groups, as well as relevant state departments, statutory bodies, essential service providers and non-government organisations.

LDMG Terms of Reference

Establishment

The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is established under section 29 of the *Disaster Management Act* 2003 (the Act).

Role - Section 4A

The local government, through the LDMG, retains primary responsibility for managing disaster events contained within the local government area.

Functions - Section 30

The LDMG has the following functions:

- To ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State.
- To develop effective disaster management and regularly review and assess the disaster management.
- To help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan.
- To identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about, support services required by the LDMG to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area.
- To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- To manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group.
- To provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations.
- To identify, and coordinate the use of, resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area.
- To establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other LDMGs in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens.
- To ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group.
- To perform other functions given to the group under the Act.
- To perform a function incidental to any of the previous functions mentioned.

Membership - Section 33

The LDMG consists of the following members:

- The persons appointed as members of the group by the relevant local government for the group.
- At least 1 person nominated by the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service (QPS).
- At least 1 person who is a councillor of a local government.

Section 34

The LDMG must appoint a member of the group as a chairperson and a member of the group as a Deputy Chairperson. The member appointed as the Chairperson must be a councillor of a local government.

Section 35

The Chairperson must, after consulting with the Commissioner, QPS, appoint in writing the Chief Executive Officer or an employee of the relevant local government as Local Disaster Coordinator.

Section 37

At least once a year written notice of the members of the group must be given to the Commissioner, QPS and the relevant District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).

Meetings - Section 39

LDMG meetings must be held at least once in every 6 months at the times and places decided by the Chair; or when asked in writing by the relevant DDC or at least one-half of its members.

Section 40

A quorum for a LDMG meeting is the number equal to one-half of the members plus one, or, if one-half of the members is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

Section 40A

A member of a LDMG may, with the approval of the Chairperson, appoint by signed notice another person as his or her deputy. The deputy may attend a meeting in the member's absence and exercise the member's functions and powers under the Act. Deputy members are to be counted in deciding if there is a quorum for a meeting.

Section 41

The Chairperson is to preside at all LDMG meetings, or in their absence the Deputy Chairperson. If both are absent the meeting must be chaired by a person nominated by the Chairperson, a member nominated by the Deputy Chairperson, or if those offices are vacant, a member of the group chosen by the members present.

Section 42

Meetings may be held using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. Members who participate in meetings using this technology are taken to be present at the meeting.

Section 43

Minutes must be taken of LDMG meetings.

Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) - Section 57

A local government must prepare a LDMP which must include provision for:

- The State group's strategic policy for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management.
- The roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area.
- The coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities.
- Events that are likely to happen in the area.
- Strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area.
- The matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan.
- Other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate.

Section 58

The LDMP must be consisted with the disaster management guidelines

Section 59

The LDMG may review or renew the LDMP when it considers appropriate, however must review the effectiveness of the plan at least once a year.

Section 60

The LDMP must be available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Murweh LDMG consists of the member agencies and positions as appointed by the Murweh Shire Council from those agencies and organisations representing the Murweh Shire who:

> have a key role in responding to disaster or emergency situations;

> manage key assets; or

provide essential community services.

All LDMG Incumbents are appointed in accordance with *the Disaster Management Act 2003.* The membership of the group is to be reviewed annually.

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

All LDMG Members and their Deputies are understood to 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.

Frequency of Meetings

The Murweh LDMG meets at a minimum of twice per year in accordance with the *Disaster* Management *Act 2003*. Traditionally these meetings are held at least once in preparation for the storm, flood and fire seasons and again post season.

The Murweh LDC is responsible for scheduling these meetings and notifying members accordingly. Meeting minutes are recorded during each meeting and communicated with the DDMG upon conclusion.

Outline of LDMG Roles:

LDMG Role	Organisation	LDMG Responsibilities
Executive Members		
LDMG Chairperson **Mayor**	Murweh Shire Council	Manage and coordinate the business of the Murweh LDMG and ensure that the group performs its functions. Chair LDMG meetings and to provide the link between the LDMG, the Council and the Charleville DDC
Deputy Chair **Deputy Mayor**	Murweh Shire Council	To provide advice and support to the Chair and LDMG. To chair LDMG meetings in the absence of the Chair. To provide a link between the LDMG and Council. To participate in the issuing of public information and warnings. To chair the Recovery Sub-Committee if required.
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) - CEO and Deputy LDC - DCS	Murweh Shire Council	Notify SDMG and DDMG of composition of LDMG annually and any changes to membership. Coordinate disaster operations for the LDMG Provide expert advice and support to the Chair and LDMG Report regularly to the LDMG about disaster operations. Ensure that any strategic decisions of the LDMG, about disaster operations, are implemented. To activate the Local Plan and LDCC when required.
Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) Infrastructure - DES and Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) Human & Social - DCHS	Murweh Shire Council	To coordinate the Local Recovery Group (LRG) To liaise with functional lead agency representatives and work with identified agencies and the community to develop the specific operational recovery strategy. Provide expert advice and support to the Chair and LDMG on recovery matters. Report regularly to the LRG and LDMG about recovery operations. To active the Local Recovery Plan when required.
Disaster Management Officer (DMO)	Murweh Shire Council	Are responsible for planning and preparing communities for disasters and emergencies. They generally work with councils and government bodies to develop and implement plans and strategies to deal with natural disasters, such as bushfires, floods, cyclones, or other large-scale emergencies.
Core Members		
Murweh SES Local Controller	State Emergency Service	Liaison between SES and the LDMG
QFD (Fire) Charleville Station Captain	Queensland Fire Department	Liaison between QFD (Fire) and the LDMG
QPS Charleville Senior Sergeant - OIC	Queensland Police Service	Liaison between QPS and the LDMG
Director of Nursing Charleville Hospital	Queensland Health – Darling Downs	Liaison between the hospital and the LDMG
Rural Fire Brigade Charleville	Rural Fire Brigade	Liaison between RFB and the LDMG

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Members / Advisors of the LDMG – Appendix 1
All members will nominate a deputy to ensure continuity and full agency representation.
This list is confidential and therefore not included in public released versions.

Advisors

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

LDMG Role	Organisation	LDMG Responsibilities
SES Area Controller Charleville SES Unit	SES	Liaison between SES and the LDMG.
QFD Roma	QFD	Liaison between QFD and the LDMG.
Emergency Management Coordinator QPS Roma	QPS	Provide advice and assistance to all agencies and committees within the Queensland Disaster Management System
District Disaster Coordinator QPS Charleville DDMG	Queensland Police Service	Liaison between QPS and the LDMG.
DDMG Support Officer (XO) QPS Charleville DDMG	Queensland Police Service	Liaison between QPS and the LDMG.
Officer In Charge Morven Police Station	Queensland Police Service	Liaison between QPS and the LDMG.
Officer In Charge Augathella Police Station	Queensland Police Service	Liaison between QPS and the LDMG.
Advisor Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)	Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Liaison between QRA and the LDMG.
Area Manager Ergon Energy South West Region	Ergon Energy	Liaison between Ergon Energy and the LDMG.
Area General Manager Telstra South West Region	Telstra	Liaison between Telstra and the LDMG.
Emergency Services Regional Coordinator	Australian Red Cross	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG. Responsibilities as identified in the LDMP, particularly operational plans for community support, evacuation Centre management and recovery.
Senior Community Recovery Officer, SW Qld	Dept. of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors	Liaison between the agency and the LDMG. Community Recovery advice to the LDMG.
	Dept. of Education and Training	Liaison between the agency and LDMG
	Dept. Transport and Main Roads	Liaison between the agency and LDMG

LDMG Role	Organisation	LDMG Responsibilities
	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Liaison between the agency and LDMG
	Department of Housing and Public Works	Liaison between the agency and LDMG
Media Liaison Officer	Murweh Shire Council	Preparation and dissemination of public information and warnings prior to and during an event.
Airport Representative Officer	Murweh Shire Council	Airport Operations Manager
Royal Flying Doctor	Royal Flying Doctor	Liaison between the agency and LDMG
Biosecurity Queensland		Liaison between the agency and LDMG
Bureau of Meteorology	BoM	Flood Watch Severe Weather Advise

Organisation	Position
Australian Broadcasting Corporation – ABC Local Radio	Regional Contact Manager, ABC Radio Function: Liaison between the agency and LDMG.
Department of Transport and Main Roads	Principal Project Officer
Information Technology Advisor	Council Head of Digital Information Services
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service	Senior Ranger Function: Liaison between the agency and LDMG.
Queensland Rail	Manager Emergency Preparedness Function: Liaison between the agency and LDMG
Department of Natural Resources, Mines & Energy (DNRME)	Manager Incident and Security Management Function: Liaison between the agency and LDMG
Department of Environment and Science	Environment Section

Reporting

The LDC is responsible for the administrative and reporting obligations of the LDMG. These reporting requirements include:

Report	Submitted to	Frequency	Format
Meeting minutes	DDMG / LDMG Members	Every meeting	Electronic copy
LDMG report	DDMG	Yearly	Issued by SDMG IGEM
LDMG membership	DDMG	Yearly	With the LDMG report
Situation Reports	DDMG/EMC/QRA	As negotiated	As issued
Activation report	DDMG	As required	Issued by DDMG

Agency roles and responsibilities

Agency	Roles and responsibilities
Local Disaster Management Group	Functions as allocated to the group under s30 of The Act.
	Development of a comprehensive local disaster management plan and strategies.
	Design and maintenance of a public education/awareness program, which is delivered through member agency resources.
	Support for the coordination of response agencies through the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC).
	Reconnaissance and impact assessment.
	Provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster events.
	Recommended areas/locations to be considered for direct evacuation.
	Public advice regarding voluntary evacuation.
	Identification, resourcing, staffing, management, and operation of evacuation centres.
	Provision of locally based community support services.
	Design, maintenance and operation of a disaster coordination centre, including the training of sufficient personnel to operate the centre.
Australian Red Cross	Provision of community support and disaster relief to disaster affected communities.
	Provision of support with the operation of Evacuation Centres on the Murweh Shire as per the Memorandum of Understanding.
	Assistance with outreach services to disaster affected communities.
	Assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster e.g., public awareness and education campaigns.
	Provision of advice and communication with the LDC and DDC.
	Request and provide assistance through the LDCC as required during disaster operations.
Bureau of Meteorology	Issue weather forecasts including weather warnings to agencies and the community.
	Provision of specialist advice and communication directly to the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC). Specialist advice was previously available directly from the Bureau to the LDC on request, as and when required. The SDCC has directed that all requests for specialist advice are to be made to the State Disaster Coordination Centre directly.
	Collection and interpretation of information from rainfall and flooding telemetry systems, jointly with council.
Ergon Energy	Electricity supply information and warnings to Murweh Shire disaster management agencies and the community.
	Operation and maintenance of electrical power supply distribution.
	Advice in relation to electrical power supply outages to agencies and community.
	Restoration of power and advice regarding timeframes for power restoration.
	Safety advice for consumers during disaster and emergency situations.
	Assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster e.g., public education and awareness programs.

Agency	Roles and responsibilities
Murweh Shire Council	Perform the following roles and responsibilities in support of the LDMG: • Management, support, policy advice and coordination of the business of the LDMG and its sub-groups, including the development and maintenance of disaster management plans and sub plans. • Identification, development, maintenance, and operation of a LDCC at a primary location and maintenance of alternative locations. • Identification and delivery of training and staffing required to operate the LDCC. • Coordination of disaster operations by the LDC through the LDCC for the LDMG ensuring that strategic decisions of the LDMG are implemented. • Lead and coordinate recovery operations and provide immediate community support and recovery needs in conjunction with the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors and relevant agencies and stakeholders, including the management and operation of evacuation centres, places of refuge or temporary relocation centres. • Assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster. • Issue of public information or warnings about disaster situations in accordance with Local Plan. • Provide advice and support to the DDC.
	General agency responsibilities: • Development and maintenance of prevention and mitigation strategies such as Land Use Planning and Capital Works programs. • Development and maintenance of a coordinated disaster response capability through the establishment of an Emergency Operations and Recovery Team. • Development and maintenance of response plans where the Council is identified as the Lead Agency e.g., flooding. • Development and maintenance of a Field Coordination Centre (FCC) capability which can be activated for any necessary events. • Identification and delivery of training and staffing required to operate the FCC.
	Maintenance of the council's essential services to the community including: • Animal control • Civic leadership • Community contact and information • Disaster and emergency management • Environmental protection • Public Health • Refuse disposal and waste management.
	Development and maintenance of communications systems between response and recovery agencies and coordination centres.
	Maintenance (including debris clearance) of local roads and bridges.
	Collection and interpretation of information from rainfall and flooding telemetry systems, conjointly with the Bureau of Meteorology.
	Maintenance of rainfall and flooding telemetry and warning systems.
	Community awareness and education for risks for which Council is lead agency.
	Support QPS / SES.
	Provision of advice and communication about the operations.
	Request and provide assistance through the LDC as required during disaster operations.

Agency	Roles and responsibilities
Queensland Ambulance Service	Emergency pre-hospital patient care assessment, treatment, and transportation of ill and/or injured persons, selection of triage and treatment areas.
	Coordination of all other Volunteer first aid groups including QAS first responder groups.
	The establishment of an on-site triage/treatment area, casualty clearing and vehicle marshalling areas.
	Assistance with the evacuations of people with medical conditions (specialised medical transport including aero - medical transport).
	Liaison with all other emergency services, local and state government, and non-government agencies.
	Advise the LDCC.
	Request and provide assistance through the Coordination Centre as required during disaster operations.
	Provision of advice regarding transportation of special medical needs sectors of the community.
	Activation of Medical Transport Plan.
Queensland Fire Department **Includes: RFS, Fire and Rescue.**	primary agency for bushfire;
	primary agency for chemical/hazardous materials related incidents;
	assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster;
	fire control and prevention;
	specialist urban search and rescue;
	specialist rescue – Confined Space, High Angle and Swift Water Rescue;
	provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required;
	provide liaison officers to the LDCC;
	provide impact assessment and intelligence gathering capabilities;
	provide logistical and communication support to disasters within capabilities;
	provision of advice and communication with the LDC and DDC about the operations of the Incident Command Centre (ICC) and Regional Operations Centre (ROC);
	request and provide assistance through the LDCC as required during disaster operations;
	rapid damage assessment capabilities;
	management of hazardous material situations;
	provision of expert advisory services on chemicals and hazardous materials through the Scientific Unit;
	development of fire prevention and mitigation strategies and response plans;
	provide control, management, and pre-incident planning of fires (structural, landscape and transportation);
	safety of people in relation to fire prevention, suppression, response, and recovery operations;
	advice and directions on public safety/evacuation from fire danger zones;
	assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster e.g., public education and awareness programs;
	provide rescue capability for people trapped in any vehicle, vessel, by height or in a confined space;
	provide rescue of person/s isolated or entrapped in swift water/flood water events;
	assist in pumping out and clean-up of flooded buildings; and
	provide mass and technical decontamination capabilities under State Biological Disaster and State Radiological Disaster Response.
Queensland Government **Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors**	Coordinate provision of human-social recovery services during recovery operations in partnership with local, State, federal and non-government agencies.
	Work with affected individuals and communities to support their own recovery activities.
	Establish and manage community recovery outreach programs, centres (one-stop-shops) and coordination centres.
	Distribute financial assistance to eligible individuals and families affected by natural disasters in accordance with SDRA and NDRRA/DRFA.
	Establish outreach service teams to visit households and determine their recovery needs.

	Co-ordinate the development of community recovery communication strategy messages (strategic and operational) to support the broader disaster recovery and disaster management public communication strategy.
	Provision of advice and communication with the LDC and DDC about community recovery requirements and operations.
	Request and provide assistance through the LDCC as required during disaster response and recovery operations.

| Agency	Roles and responsibilities
Queensland Government **Queensland Health**	Lead agency for health services.
	Primary agency for pandemic influenza, biological and radiological incidents.
	Development and maintenance of health emergency management plans.
	Ensure a whole of health emergency incident management capability to prevent, respond to and recover from any event.
	Public health information and warnings to Murweh Shire disaster management agencies and the community.
	Provide human-social support for response and recovery e.g., psychological and counselling services for disaster affected persons.
	Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period to preserve the general health of the community.
	Provision of advice to, and communication with the LDC and DDC about the operations of the District Health Centre.
	Request and provide assistance through the DDCC as required during disaster operations.
Queensland Police Service	primary agency for counterterrorism;
	provide management at district level within the Queensland Disaster Management Framework (QDMF);
	evacuation co-ordination;
	provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required;
	provide liaison officers to the LDCC;
	assisting the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster;
	preservation of peace and good order;
	investigation of criminal activities;
	undertake coronial investigations;
	prevention of crime;
	crowd control/public safety;
	traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of roadblocks in consultation with other agencies;
	co-ordination of search and rescue;
	security of evacuated areas/premises;
	issue of "mandatory" evacuation orders;
	traffic Incidents;
	control of incident/impact site/s;
	co-ordinate rescue of trapped/stranded persons;
	security of specific areas;
	control of disaster victim identification and emergency mortuary facilities where required;
	tracing of persons;
	augmenting emergency communication;
	assistance with stock destruction;
	mass incident response unit;
	special emergency response team;
	negotiators;

	public safety response team;
	explosive ordinance response team;
	dog squad;
	state crime operations command;
	security intelligence branch; and
	co-ordinate and control search operations.
Queensland Police Service – Emergency Management	provide DM subject matter expertise, support, assistance, advice, and updates to the LDMG as required.
	provide liaison officers to the LDCC;
	assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster;
	review, assess and report on the effectiveness of disaster management by the State at all levels, including local plans;
	provision of emergency management, policy, and operational advice, at all levels of the State's disaster management system, including at the local group;
	co-ordination of State and Federal assistance for disaster management and operations;
	facilitation of a comprehensive (prevention/preparedness/response/recovery) - all hazards - all agencies approach to disaster management;

	perform the following roles and responsibilities in support of disaster operations:
	    o operation and maintenance of the State Disaster Co-ordination Centre (SDCC)
	    o manage resupply operations

	provide management at a District Disaster Management Group level within the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMF);
Queensland Police Service - SES	provide management systems for SES volunteers;
	provide information, advice and updates to LDMG as required;
	provide liaison officers to the LDCC;
	assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster;
	search operations for missing people (QPS to co-ordinate);
	provision of emergency lighting;
	flood boat operations – search and rescue (QPS to co-ordinate);
	tarping damaged roofs;
	sandbagging;
	chainsaw operations (cutting and removing fallen trees or trees at risk of falling);
	support to agencies/services as required;
	assistance in community information services;
	augment emergency communication;
	assistance in traffic control;
	perform activities to raise the profile of the SES

| Agency	Roles and responsibilities
Queensland Government Department of Agriculture, and Fisheries	Lead agency role for any outbreak of emergency animal disease.
	Public information and warnings to Murweh Shire disaster management agencies and the community regarding emergency animal disease matters.
	Public education and awareness programs.
	Development and maintenance of emergency animal disease plans.
	Capacity to operate an FCC.
	Detection and location of animal infection.
	Advice related to Biosecurity matters e.g., exotic animal disease threats.
	Advice regarding destruction of animals as required.
	Advice about disaster recovery processes for primary producers.
	Provision of advice to, and communication with the LDC and DDC about the status of operations.
	Request and provide assistance through the DDCC or LDCC as required during disaster operations.
	Provide permit advice/ exemptions (if applicable) post event to assist with recovery e.g., relaxation of permits, emergency works
	Native animal advice (rescue, isolation)
	Development and maintenance of prevention and mitigation strategies.
	Development and maintenance of operational response plans.
	Participation in evacuation route planning.
	Provide information and advice on the impact of disruptive events on road, rail, aviation, and maritime infrastructure as it affects transport systems.
	Assist with the safe movement of people as a result of mass evacuation of a disaster affected community.
	Provision of advice and communication with the LDC and DDC about the operations of the Department during disaster response and recovery operations.
	Request and provide assistance through the DDCC or LDCC as required during disaster operations.

Agency Hazard Responsibility

	All Hazards Responsibilities	Lead Agency/Lead Officer
1	Animal Management	Council
2	Communication Technology	Council
3	Community Support	Council
4	Traffic Planning for State/Main Roads	Queensland Main Roads
5	Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC)	Council/Local Disaster Coordinator
6	Electricity Supply	Energy QLD
7	Emergency Medical Care	Queensland Ambulance Service
8	Evacuation	Queensland Police Service
9	Evacuation Centre Management	Council/ Australian Red Cross
10	Explosions and Chemical Hazards	Queensland Fire Department (Fire)
11	Fire Fighting	Queensland Fire Department (Fire)
12	Floodwater Rescue	State Emergency Service
13	Hazardous Materials	Queensland Fire Department (Fire)
14	Incident Coordination	Lead Agency for Threat
15	Land Search	Queensland Police Service assisted by SES
16	Mapping	Council
17	Town Water and Sewerage	Council
18	Medical Evacuation and Transport	Queensland Ambulance Service
19	Medical Services	Queensland Health
20	Pollution Control - Environment	DESI
21	Pre- Hospital Care	Queensland Ambulance Service
22	Private Property Assistance	State Emergency Service supported by QPS (DM)
23	Public Health	Council supported by Qld Health
24	Public Information	Media Liaison Officer
25	Public Warnings	Lead Agency will depend upon Situation e.g. BoM, QPS, ABC Radio, Council
26	Recovery Coordination	Local Recovery Coordinator
27	Rescue & Rural Fire Brigade	Queensland Fire Department (Fire)
28	Rubbish/Debris Removal	Council
29	Safety of Damaged Buildings	Council Building Surveyor
30	Search Coordination	Queensland Police Service
31	Security of Property/Scene	Queensland Police Service
32	Storm and Flood	State Emergency Service
33	Swift Water Rescue	Queensland Fire Department (Fire)
34	Telecommunications – Regional	Telstra and Optus
35	Terrorism	Queensland Police Service
36	Traffic Control	Queensland Police Service - assisted by Council & SES
37	Traffic Planning for Local Roads	Council
38	Traffic Planning for State/Main Roads	Queensland Main Roads
39	Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)	Queensland Fire Department (Fire)

4. Murweh Shire Profile
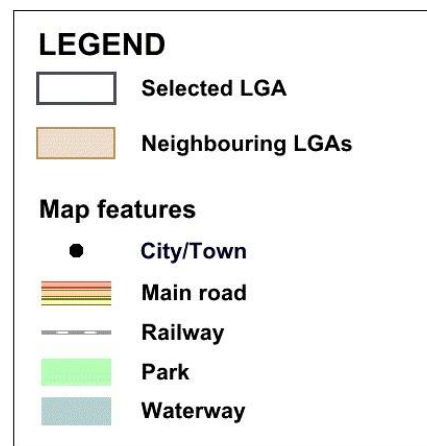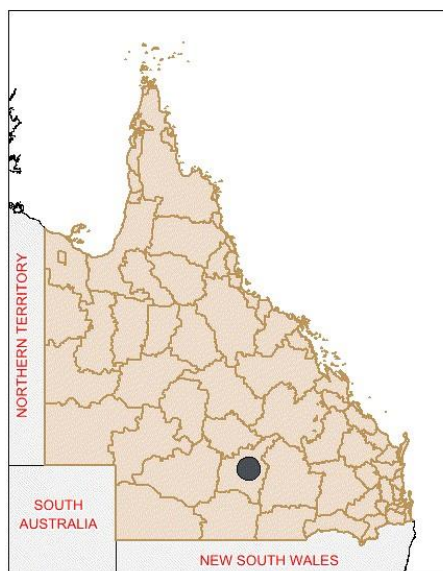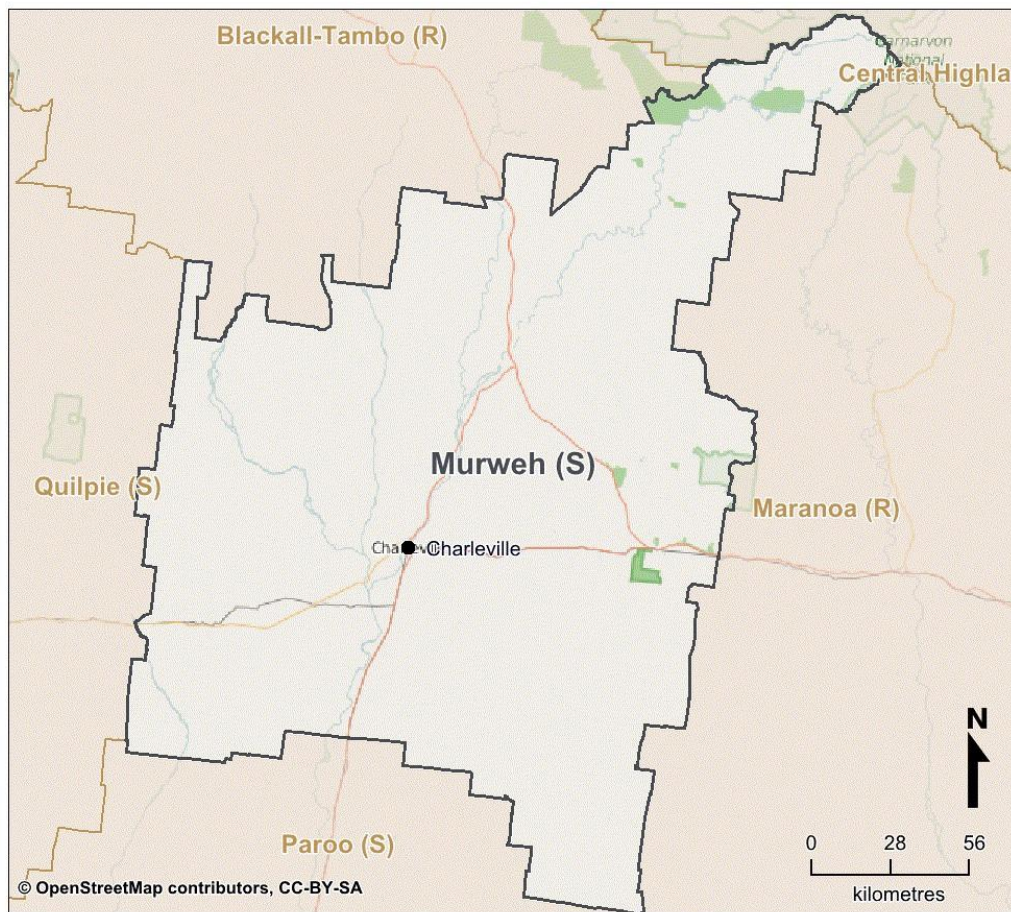
Source: Queensland Government. Data for Queensland are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), July 2016

Mapping Sources – For road and town specific maps refer to Council maps stored internally and on website - https://www.murweh.qld.gov.au/town-maps/town-maps-1?documentId=116&categoryId=161
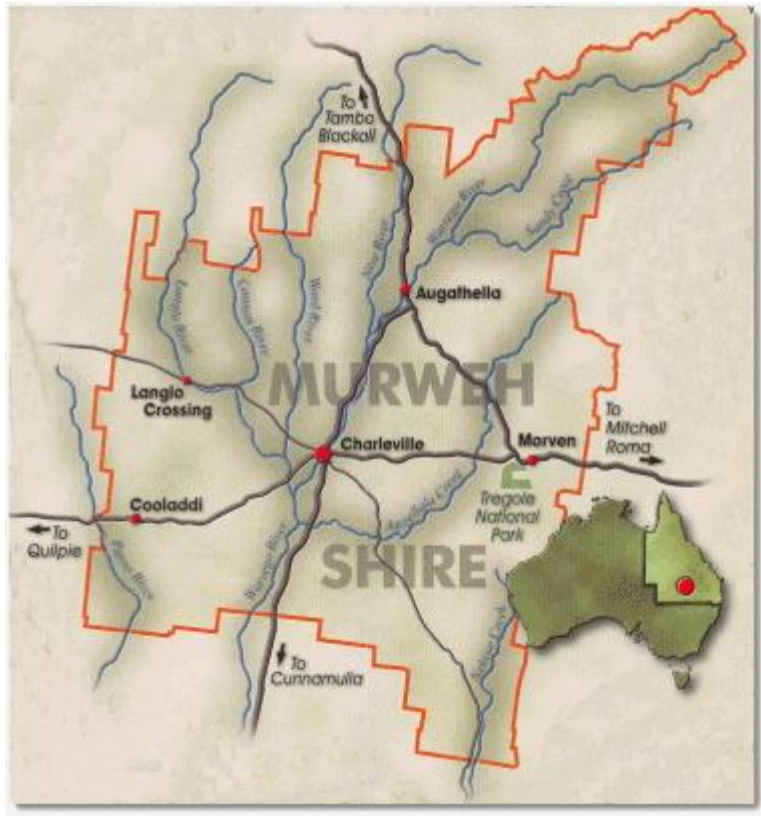
Council mapping showing towns – Charleville, Morven, Cooladdi, Augathella

Climate

The shire is located in a semi-arid zone with average summer temperatures ranging from 15°C to 37°C and winter temperatures ranging from 2°C to 25°C. Flooding and drought are a regular occurrence. The shire receives a mean annual rainfall of 380mm which is received over an average of 33 days where rainfall is more than 1mm.

Flooding is usual along the Warrego River: major floods associated with La Niña events occurred in 1950, 1954 to 1956, 1971, 1973, 1990, 1997, 1998, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2020.

In April 1990, as a result of two extremely strong weather troughs in the easterlies, over 400mm of rain fell in Charleville in two weeks, being more than the annual rainfall in over 60 years.

The town of Charleville is encompassed by an earth/concrete wall levee bank (constructed to a river height level of 7.9) that protects the town from major flooding occurring in the Warrego River. Small exclusion levee has also been constructed in Augathella.

Murweh Shire is also susceptible to electrical thunderstorms and dust storms ranging from mild to severe which mainly occur in the summer months.

Snapshot

Murweh (S) LGA 2021

- ERP of 3,966 people
- Average annual growth rate of -1.4% over five years
- Average annual growth rate of -1.7% over ten years
- 458 people (or 11.5%) identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
- 475 recipients of the Age pension as at March quarter 2024
- 180 recipients of the Disability support pension
- 210 recipients of Newstart allowance
- 6 Schools
- 1 long day care service
- 3 Hospitals
- 4 Aged care services
- 57 aged care service operational places

Population

The estimated population of the Murweh Shire as at the 30th June 2023 Census was 3,966 persons - a decline of approximately -1.4% between the 2018 and 2023 Census.

Of the three urban communities within the Murweh Shire, Charleville is significantly larger than the other three towns – Augathella and Morven. Cooladdi is a small satellite community located to the west of Charleville. Charleville has an estimated population of 3,184 as at the 2021 Census.

The estimated population within these communities is outlined in the following table. The remainder of the population is reported to reside on rural properties.

Town	Population	Private Dwelling	Median Age
Charleville	3,184	1,832	42
Augathella	530	270	46
Morven	184	113	50
Cooladdi	7	8	59

Reference: *Australian Bureau of Statistics Quick Stats (2021 Census)*

2021 Murweh, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics (abs.gov.au)

Age Characteristics

The 2021 Census revealed that the average age in the Murweh Shire at this time was 43 years. The age group breakdown of the Shire population is:

- 0 – 14 Years..691
- 15 – 39 Years...1,137
- 40 – 64 Years...1,365
- 65 – 85+ Years...766

Residents in the smaller towns of Augathella, Morven and Cooladdi have a considerably higher median age (46, 50 and 59 years respectively) than those in the Charleville area (42 years).

Culture

According to the 2021 Census statistics, 79.1% of Murweh residents (3,142 persons) were born in Australia. English was the principal language spoken at home by 82.6% of Murweh residents (3,280 persons), while 6.4% of households (98) did not speak any English at home.

Geography and Land Use

Murweh Shire is situated in South West Queensland, covering an area of 40,740 square kilometres.

The Shire has a diverse range of landscapes including floodplains, ranges, mulga lands, although the shire consists of mainly flat terrain with some stony ridges and plateau. To the North East above Augathella is the Carnarvon Range which is the water shed for the Warrego River.

The Warrego River catchment is located in South West Queensland and North West New South Wales and covers an area of approximately 65,000 square kilometres. The upper Warrego consists of several tributary rivers including the Nive, Ward and Langlo Rivers which join the mainstream above and below Charleville. Major towns located on the Warrego are Augathella, Charleville, Wyandra and Cunnamulla.

Charleville is centrally located on the crossroads of the Warrego, Landsborough and Mitchell Highways. The Diamantina Development Road runs to the west of Charleville.

Economy

The main industry of the Murweh Shire is sheep, goat and cattle grazing with a growing tourism sector. The Goat and Sheep Abattoir in Charleville is also an important industry component within the Shire.

Tourism

Tourism is a growing industry across the Shire, with the area being rich in history, pride, flora and fauna. The Shire hosts several events and festivals throughout the year including Bilby Festival.

In the 2017/18, there were 213,912 domestic visitors to the Murweh Shire. Tourism and hospitality accounts for 5.8%, (4.2% direct, 1.6% indirect) of the total industry in the LGA.

Special events

- Big Red Bash
- Outback Queensland Masters
- Birdsville Races
- Annual Tourism Season
- Charleville Show

Key infrastructure

Infrastructure	Location
Health Facilities	Charleville Hospital, Augathella MPHS, Morven Health Clinic, Charleville Medical Clinic, CWAATSICH Medical Clinic, Acacia Country Practice
Police Stations	Charleville Augathella Morven
Ambulance Stations	Charleville
Fire Stations	Charleville, Augathella & Morven Auxiliary Fire Station
Major Roads and Highways	Warrego Highway Landsborough Highway Diamantina Development Road Mitchell Highway
Airports	Charleville All Weather Registered Airport Augathella Airstrip Morven Airstrip Unsealed
Rail	Rail Line from Brisbane to Charleville
Power Supply	Sub Station in Charleville is located on Warrego Highway just east of Charleville.
Telephone Exchanges	Located behind the Charleville Post Office with access from Alfred and Wills Street, Charleville. Augathella – across the road from the Ellangowen Hotel Main Street Morven – at the bus stop near Visitor Information Centre Albert Street
Other Critical Infrastructure	Levee Banks The towns of Charleville and Augathella are surrounded by levee banks Charleville constructed to a river height level of 7.9m & Augathella constructed to a river height level of 6.2m, that protects the town from major flooding occurring in the Warrego River. Flood warning sirens are located at Charleville and Augathella.
Penstock Valves	Charleville flood levee closure at 6m close penstock valves and Sturt St levee gates. Augathella Flood levee closure at 3.5m penstock valves.

Schools

The Murweh Shire is serviced by four State Schools and one Catholic School (as at June 2020):

School	Location	Years	Approx. Students
Charleville State Primary School	Parry and Wills Street, Charleville Qld 4470	Prep – Year 6	127
Charleville State High School	Hunter St, Charleville Qld 4470	Year 7 – Year 12	150
St Mary's Catholic School	Watson St Charleville Qld 4470	Kindergarten – Year 6	103
Augathella State Primary School	Cavanagh St Augathella Qld 4477	Kindergarten – Year 6	50
Morven State Primary School	Albert St Morven Qld 4468	Kindergarten – Year 6	11

Child Care Facilities

Centre	Location	Services Offered
Charleville Early Learning Centre	Baker Street	
Charleville Kindy	King Street	

Road Network

The following table outlines the state road network within the Shire.

State Controlled Road	From	To	Surface	Length (km)
Mitchell Highway	Charleville	Cunnamulla	Sealed	200
Mitchell Highway	Charleville	Wyandra	Sealed	100
Landsborough Highway	Morven	Augathella	Sealed	91
Diamantina Development Road	Charleville	Quilpie	Sealed	212
Diamantina Development Road	Charleville	Cooladdi	Sealed	83
Warrego Highway	Charleville	Morven	Sealed	90

Railways

The Passenger service from Brisbane travels west and terminates at Charleville, some freight and livestock rail services travel and terminate at Quilpie.

In lieu of the railway service, Queensland Rail operates two connecting coach services from Charleville to Wyandra and Cunnamulla, along the Mitchell Highway as part of the twice weekly West lander Rail Service.

Airports and Landing Strips

There is one airport and three local airstrips within the Murweh Shire including the Charleville airport, Augathella, Morven airstrips.

Location	Type	Runways	Suitability	Other Details
Charleville 2.33km from CBD bearing 295.7 degrees S 26 24.48 E 146 15.45	Regional security-controlled airport With daily scheduled airline services	12/30 PAL 1,524m asphalt runway	PCN 19/F /A /1500 (218 PSI) /T sealed WID30 RWS 150	*Magnetic variation:* Var 9 Deg E *Field elevation: 1003* MSL CTAF - AFRU: 126.70 (as of 7 NOV 19,)
		18/36 1067m asphalt runway	PCN 9 /F /A /800 (116 PSI) WID 23 RWS 90	
Augathella Approx. 4.5km North of town center 25-45-17.5S 146-35-10E	Local airstrip	900 sealed >200 unsealed 1,300m long x 30m wide	Aircraft below 5,700 MTOW	ICAO YAUA *Magnetic variation:* 8.6 E (as of November 2019 from WMM2015 model) Used By RFDS
Morven 27.94 87° S 144.63 17° E	Local airstrip	04/22 1525 m Graded all weather unsealed	Aircraft below 5,700 MTOW	Used by RFDS

Essential utilities

Service	Description
Energy Supply	Murweh Shire is connected to the national grid and the electricity supply is provided by Ergon Energy, Queensland. Power is reliable and critical facilities are able to operate from auxiliary power if required.
Water Supply	Water supply across the shire is mainly derived from artesian bores with some domestic rainwater storage supplies on individual residences. Rural properties operate with bores, dams, and rainwater tanks.
Gas	
Sewerage Services	Across the Shire there is a mixture of sewage and septic systems. Pump Stations operate in Charleville and Augathella. All other townships use septic systems.

Fuel Storage	Fuel is available at the following locations throughout the Shire:
	• Charleville:
	    United – Mitchell Hwy, Charleville
	    United – Cnr King and Wills Street
	    Inland Oil Refinery (IOR) – Auto Fuel Dispenser – Coolibah Street
	    Charleville Airport – Sturt Street
	• Augathella
	    BP – Cnr Main Street and Landsborough Hwy
	• Morven:
	    BP – Warrego Hwy

Medical Services	The Shire is serviced by a small number of medical services including a hospital, ambulance station, medical centre, pharmacy, and Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) as follows:
	
	• Charleville:
	  • 14 bed hospital with 2 bed emergency department and x-ray facilities, pharmacy, mental health and community and allied health services including visiting specialists
	  • 45 beds nursing home
	  • Queensland Ambulance Station
	  • Medical Centre
	  • Pharmacy
	  • Acacia Country Practice
	• Augathella:
	• Augathella MPHS
	• Hospital Based Ambulance vehicles are based at the Augathella MPHS
	• Morven:
	  • Morven Health Clinic
	  • Hospital Based Ambulance vehicles are based at the Morven Health Clinic

Aged Care Services	The town of Charleville has a blue care nurse service that provides aged care assessment services, aged care planned activity groups, nursing services, respite care, personal care for older people, home care and housekeeping assistance within the Murweh Shire.
Flood Telemetry	River height gauges and rain gauges provide live intelligence for storm and flood related events.
Communications	Mobile phone networks and communication systems are provided by Telstra and Optus. Mobile coverage is generally only possible in towns including Charleville, Augathella, Morven. The following communication systems are available within the Shire:

Service	Description	
	Radio Systems	Charleville Hospital: Satellite Phone
		Murweh Shire Council: UHF system
		QAS Radio Network: UHF and VHF system and satellite phone
		QFD Radio Network: VHF and UHF system and Satellite Phone
		QPS Radio Network: HF, UHF system and satellite phone
		SES/ESU Radio Network: HF and UHF systems
		Royal Flying Doctor Service: UHF system and VHF
		Note: These secure systems operated by the individual response agencies
	Telephone Systems	Landline telephone
		Mobile telephones – including Telstra and Optus – mobile network coverage is generally only possible in towns
		Satellite phones
		Internet broadband (NBN)
		Rural Sky Muster
		Starlink
	Electronic Systems	Radio – AM and FM radio stations
		Television – free to air stations
		Television - pay and satellite television available to subscribers
		Social media
		Internet sources/
		SMS
	Internet Connectivity	The National Broadband Network (NBN), Fixed line, Wi-Fi, 5G and 4G internet connections are available through a range of service providers.
	Print Systems	Newspapers include the Murweh Messenger, The Toowoomba Chronicle and Brisbane newspapers are also available
Emergency Services	Murweh Shire has several emergency services that are crucial for community safety before, during and after a disaster event. These include: Charleville: - Police Station - Queensland Ambulance Station - Auxiliary Fire Station / Rural Fire - State Emergency Service Shed Augathella: - Police Station - Auxiliary Fire Station - Queensland Ambulance Service (Emergency Driver and Vehicle located at the hospital). Morven: - Police Station - Combined Emergency Services Building	

5.   Prevention

Prevention refers to the regulatory and physical measures taken to reduce the likelihood of a disaster event occurring, or its effects mitigated should it eventuate. Mitigation refers to measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating altogether its impact on society and environment.

The Murweh Shire Council conducts disaster prevention and mitigation activities to reduce disaster risk and vulnerability across the Murweh Shire.

Identified strategies that help to reduce or eliminate specific hazards across the Murweh Shire are identified and discussed at *Appendix? – Local Risk Assessment Table and Risk Register (coming in 2020)*.

Building Codes and Building Use Regulations

The application of building codes and building use regulations aim to ensure that buildings and infrastructure are designed and constructed to Australasian standards that minimise damage and injury in an event (up to the design event), and that the building or infrastructure is used for the purpose for which was intended.

In the Murweh Shire, the following codes and regulations apply:

- Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997
- Building Act 1975
- Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2009
- Building Code Australia
- Building Fire Safety Regulation
- Building Regulations 2006
- Building Standards Regulation 1993
- Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980
- Building Services Authority Act 1991
- Integrated Planning Act 1997
- Murweh Shire Planning Scheme 2017
- Queensland Development Code
- State Planning Policy 1/03 guideline: mitigating the adverse impacts of flood, bushfire and landslide

Legislation

In addition to the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, other legislation, Acts, Regulations and Bills are relevant to disaster management in the Murweh Shire. The latest legislation can be found at *www.legislation.qld.gov.au*

Hazard Reduction Programs

Within the LDMG, agencies are responsible for implementing and maintaining hazard reduction programs according to the specific threat for which they are the lead agency.

Hazard reduction programs within the Shire include:

- bushfire reduction programs – refer to the BRMP 2024 for details;
- strategic hazard mitigation programs,
- regular inspections and maintenance; and
- flood and catchment management programs.

Lead Agencies are required to report to the LDMG on the progress and outcomes of hazard reduction programs.

Insurance

In a disaster there is significant impact on the whole community caused by under-insured and non-insured properties. This is considered to be an issue for the insurance industry and the State Government. However, through community education and awareness programs, the LDMG and the Murweh Shire Council encourage all property owners to purchase appropriate insurances as a risk reduction strategy.

Land Use Management Initiatives

The Murweh Shire Planning Scheme 2019 commenced on 12 April 2019. The scheme contributes towards disaster risk reduction by discouraging development in identified hazard constraint areas, in particular:

- bushfire hazard areas; and
- flood-prone areas.

Levee Bank / Diversion Channel

The town of Charleville and Augathella is protected by levee banks (constructed to a river height level of 7.9m & 6.2m) that protect the communities from major flooding occurring in the Warrego River. Charleville also has a flood diversion channel in place.

While the residents and properties are afforded protection by these levee banks, it is important to note that any breach or failure of the levee banks may result in potential impact for residents and landowners.

Flood warning sirens are located in Charleville and Augathella.

Refer to Flood Mitigation documents:

Flood Risk Studies Charleville
Flood Risk Studies Augathella
Flood Warning Review

The link to these documents are:

Augathella

Charleville

Flood Maps are available for 10 years to 10000 Year ARI. These are located on the Council internal record management system.

Refer to Murweh Shire Flood Levee Operations manual, and a Levee Owner manual located on the Council internal record management system. For actions related to the Levee please refer to these documents.

https://www.murweh.qld.gov.au/downloads/download/10/flood-mitigation-documents

6. Preparedness

Preparedness is defined as the measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities and all those resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilized and deployed.

Preparedness is also about measures that seek to reduce harm caused by a hazard and plays a key role in the ability of the community to respond to and recover from a disaster. It includes measures such as:

- community awareness programs;
- public information and warnings;
- disaster plans and procedures; and
- regular maintenance programs.

The Murweh LDMG takes an all hazards, comprehensive and collaborative approach to disaster preparedness. This approach enables all agencies to consolidate their capability to prepare for disasters.

Response Capability

The Murweh LDMG is responsible for coordinating and supporting the response capability of individual agencies during a disaster activation for which they are the lead agency. Each individual agency is responsible to ensure that they have appropriate resources to deliver the agreed roles and responsibilities of their agency.

Where an agency's local capacity is exceeded, they can request assistance through the LDMG. Where the LDMG is unable to provide the required assistance, they can request assistance from the Charleville DDMG.

Community resources available to be called upon as part of the LDMG's response capability are addressed in the Community Resource Register available at *Appendix? – Community Resource List.*

The following table outlines the response capacity of the LDMG in relation to a range of identified hazards and situations.

Hazard	Within LDMG Capacity	Exceeding LDMG Capacity – Requiring DDMG Support
Multiple events		Widespread damage Multiple events Events causing multiple fatalities or multiple serious injuries
Flooding and Storms	Minor to moderate flooding Short duration storms Small scale evacuations	Flash flooding of significant dwellings Earthquake causing widespread damage / multiple structural failures Severe storm causing widespread damage Prolonged flooding (likely to require support for resupply) Larger scale evacuations with prolonged shelter phases
Fire	Fires with minimal structural damage Small scale evacuations	Larger fires with greater structural damage and threat to life Larger scale evacuations with prolonged shelter phases
Plant / Animal disease		Plant / Animal disease

Community awareness

Section 30 of The Act requires the LDMG 'to ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster'. The members and organisations that make up the LDMGs currently provide public information and education programs to improve community awareness.

These include (for example):
- Murweh Shire Council Disaster Dashboard - Dashboard (murweh.qld.gov.au)
- Murweh Shire Council Emergency Management page Emergency Management – Murweh Shire Council
- Australian Red Cross disaster preparedness materials;
- Disaster and emergency community awareness brochures displayed and available in council offices and libraries.
- Preparedness articles in local papers and council newsletters.
- Queensland State Government advertising, presentations, and website material.
- QRA advertising, presentations and website material including the "Get Ready" program;
- Council flooding and emergency procedures information packs;
- Community awareness publications and emergency management for school websites.
- QFD (FIRE) fire and bushfire awareness program.
- BOM weather warnings and website material.

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

The Murweh Shire as part of the State Government's Get Ready campaign promotes:
- Household Emergency Plans
- Household Emergency Checklists
- Business Emergency Plans
- Business Emergency Checklists.

The aim of these plans will be to:
a Encourage people and businesses to prepare themselves, their properties and their clients for disasters such as flooding, severe storm and high wind events.
b Improve target audiences' safety awareness levels and safety behaviours during a disaster or emergency.
c Encourage people to be aware of, and assist their neighbours before, during and in the aftermath of a disaster.
   For further information on Communications refer to the MSC Communications Sub-Plan.

Education and training for those involved in disaster and emergency management work

The provision of and attendance at education and training for those involved in disaster and emergency management work is a key preparedness and capability building activity.

Queensland Police Services has a responsibility identified in The Act and State Plan to ensure that persons performing functions under The Act in relation to all phases of disaster operations are appropriately trained. QPS Emergency Management Coordination Command (EMCC) have developed the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMTF) that identifies the relevant courses that are to be undertaken by those persons, depending on their role.

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

The LDMG Executive will assist with identifying, supporting and reporting on attendance at relevant training for LDMG, and sub-group members and the Local Disaster Coordination Centre team. This will be undertaken in consultation with the QPS Emergency Management Coordinator.

Those working closely in the Disaster and Emergency Management area should have an appropriate level of competency as required in the Queensland Disaster Management Framework (QDMF) and can also consider training that will provide a level of expertise and knowledge for their role, to better assist and support disaster operations. Queensland Police Emergency Management Coordinator and the Murweh Shire Council can provide advice on appropriate courses and training available.

Exercises

An exercise is a controlled objective-based activity used to practice, evaluate or test plans or procedures and resources. The purpose of an exercise is to practice/ test the knowledge and ability of the agencies of the disaster management system to coordinate disaster operations for a potential disaster or emergency scenario. Exercises can enhance capacity and confidence of the people that participate in them. The conduct of an exercise is one way in which the LDMG can undertake a review of the local plan.

Prior to participating in disaster and emergency exercises it is preferred that participants have received training as outlined in this plan. This is so that participants have a basic understanding of the policies and procedures that apply to working in a disaster management environment and that the experience and learnings from the exercise can be maximised.

Exercise program and type

Each year the LDMG may conduct an exercise activity to assist with the review of its local disaster management arrangements. Exercises include:
a.   A functional exercise determined by the lead agency designed to test the lead agency's response coordination capability.
b.   A tabletop discussion exercise, with the focus of the exercise to be determined by the District or LDMG.
c.   An LDCC exercise with the focus of the exercise to be determined by the LDC or LDMG.
d.   A small-scale exercise involving the testing of a single element of the capacity of the LDCC.
e.   A small-scale exercise involving the testing of the Evacuation Centre Management Sub-Plan.
f.   Joint LDCC/DDCC Murweh Shire disaster management system exercise with the focus of the exercise to be determined by the LDMG and DDMG.

Refer to the South West Qld LG Exercise Schedule for 2020 – 2024

Exercise evaluation

An exercise is to be followed by a debrief process. A 'hot debrief' is to be conducted immediately following the conclusion of the exercise and a 'cold debrief' conducted not longer than a month following the exercise. The cold debrief allows participants time to provide a more considered view of the exercise outcomes. The learnings from the exercise are to be consolidated into a plan for action.

Any issues identified during the debrief process should be evaluated using the P2OST2E framework:

People	Roles, responsibilities and accountabilities, skills
Process	includes plans, policies, procedure, processes
Organisation	structure and jurisdiction
Support	infrastructure, facilities, maintenance
Technology	equipment, systems, standards, interoperability, security
Training	capability qualifications/skill levels, identify courses required
Exercise Management	exercise development, structure, management, conduct

Post disaster assessment

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

Post-disaster assessments (also known as after-action reviews) are conducted to:

- Assess disaster operations undertaken for a given disaster including actions, decisions or processes
- Document those processes that worked well and identify a course of action to ensure that they are captured and updated in relevant plans for use in the next operation
- Assess capability and consider where additional planning, training and/or exercises may enhance capability.

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

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

Post events debrief which is a debrief held days or weeks after an operation, when participants have had an opportunity to take a considered view of the effectiveness of the operation. A post disaster assessment report is to be completed in partnership with QFD, QPS & QRA (DM) to provide an overview of the learnings identified following an event and importantly recommendations for improving disaster management.

Following a post disaster assessment, the LDMG may need to consider issues for resolution or may need to refer an issue to the District Group for advice or resolution.

All post disaster review reports will be forwarded to the DDC as part of standard operating procedure.

7.Disaster plans

Local Disaster Management Plan

The LDMG recognise the importance of planning for disaster situations and actively promotes the Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) amongst the disaster and emergency management agencies in the region.

In preparing disaster or emergency plans, the LDMG encourages all organisations to:

- utilise emergency risk management principles
- adopt a comprehensive, all-agencies approach to disaster management
- consider community preparedness and awareness
- develop business continuity plans
- consult extensively with lead and supporting agencies, and community stakeholders as appropriate.

The LDMG is responsible for maintaining this local disaster management plan. In maintaining this plan, the group expects that all member agencies will be actively involved in and contribute to the review process.

Lead agency sub-plans

The LDMG expects that lead agencies will prepare and maintain written emergency management plans to:

- control hazards for which they are responsible.
- manage the delivery of disaster management functions for which they are responsible.

By agreement lead agencies will make these emergency plans available to the LDMG to be recognised as sub plans relevant to the local district disaster management plan.

Council operational sub plans

Council as an organisation plays a pivotal role for the Murweh Shire community in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery functions. The LDMG expects that Murweh Shire Council divisions and teams will prepare and maintain written operational sub plans that support this plan, and support disaster coordination efforts in the 'before, during and after' stages of a disaster event.

The key functional areas are:

- Economic and Community Development (coordination of overall disaster recovery effort, human/social impact assessment, human social issues, economic impact assessment and recovery).
- Built Infrastructure (impact assessment, restoration of essential services, infrastructure recovery, betterment).
- Liveability and Natural Assets, Environmental Operations (impact assessment, environmental protection and recovery).

These operational sub plans are to be made available to the LDMG to be recognised as sub plans relevant to the local district disaster management plan.

Local community disaster plans

In recognition of the size and diversity of the Murweh Shire region the LDMG intends over the life of this plan to work with community organisations, local business groups, and others, to prepare disaster/ emergency and business continuity plans for sub regional areas of the Murweh Shire area as needed.

The LDMGs' focus will be to work with local communities that may become isolated during events, organisations that care for vulnerable sectors of the community (e.g. aged care facilities) and tourism organisations to prepare emergency plans.

Disaster risk assessment

Disaster risk assessments are undertaken to determine risk management priorities and community vulnerability. The process involves the identification of disaster hazards, analysis of the risks, and then forming an assessment of each risk in terms of likelihood and consequence.

The risk assessments form the basis for mitigation strategies, community resilience building, preparedness, response and recovery actions, and provide guidance for the building of more sustainable and safer communities.

Disaster hazards

The Risk Assessment and Risk Register were last completed in 2009. In 2020 the Murweh Shire Council and Murweh LDMG have committed to the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework which will update and inform these key documents. This will result in a Risk Management Sub-Plan.

The major hazards to Murweh Shire are currently seen as:

1   Flooding
2   Severe Weather
3   Major Bushfires
4   Major Transport Incidents
5   Mass Casualty Event
6   Pandemic
7   Biosecurity
8   Major Hazard / Chemical Incident
9   Heatwave Event

Management of residual risk

Murweh Shire Council recognises that by using the risk assessment process outlined in AS/NZS/ISO 31000:2009, there will be instances when the LDMG identifies areas of residual risk, which will in turn require the application of suitable treatment options.

The following methodology will be used to manage residual risk:

a   A region wide hazard risk study will be undertaken at 5 yearly intervals.
b   All disaster activations will be analysed to determine residual risk issues and to determine relevant mitigation actions.
c   All disaster training exercises will be analysed to determine residual risk issues and to determine relevant mitigation actions.
d   Recognition that the Queensland Disaster Management System provides for District and State assistance in the sharing of residual risk if required.
e   MSC will endeavor to have in place Council to Council Assistance MoU's with neighboring Council areas, to assist with potential resourcing issues faced in the response and recovery phases of a disaster.
f   The LDMG will identify if there is a need for Community Sub-groups to be established.

g   Residual risk issues identified by any LDMG member will be discussed at the LDMG meeting to determine the possible risk and consequence for the region, and to determine suitable mitigation strategies to address the identified issues.

h   Identified areas of residual risk to be documented in LDMG minutes.

8. Response

Disaster response is defined as the actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.

The principle purpose of disaster response is the preservation of life and property. This includes having well trained resources available to respond to a disaster situation.

Response principles

This plan provides the basis for the LDMG to coordinate disaster operations and response through various response agencies. The Local Plan identifies that the lead (response) agency is responsible for providing an immediate ongoing response and control for specific disaster or emergency threats. The LDMG will work closely with the District Group to manage and coordinate disaster operations.

The Local Plan recognises that a response to a disaster/ emergency event:

a Incorporates all those actions that help or reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, to the environment, to a particular and specific event.

b May commence prior to the impact of an event if advance warning is given and known.

c Concludes when:

   i   the risks of loss of human life, illness or injury,
      property loss or damage, or damage to the environment are reduced to an acceptable level, or

   ii a formalised recovery phase of coordination is required.

Response capability

The Murweh Shire Local Disaster Management Group has a well-developed response capability with access to people and resources through its member agencies.

These resources include:
- community support volunteers from agencies such as Australian Red Cross, Lifeline and St Vincent de Paul
- commercial businesses
- equipment and plant obtained through LDCC or FCC, including arrangements in place with commercial and public-sector providers
- Queensland Ambulance response and equipment resources
- Queensland Fire Department (Fire) response and equipment resources – including Rural Fire, Fire and Rescue
- Queensland Police Service response and equipment resources – including SES
- Department of Communities provision of emergency financial and community assistance
- Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads provision of transportation and road network management resources
- State and Local Emergency Service response and equipment resources
- Murweh Shire Council response and equipment resources
- Charleville Hospital and Health resources

Each response agency is responsible for ensuring the adequacy of their planning arrangements for response.

Warning Notification and Dissemination

LDMG members will receive warnings via several means.

- The DDC will receive notification directly from the SDCC and internally through the QPS Communication Centre's and will ensure the dissemination of warnings to vulnerable LDMGs within the district.
- The LDC and several agencies will also receive warnings directly from the Bureau of Meteorology.
- The Murweh LDMG will be notified by the LDC and may also receive notification from internal agency central offices.
- LDMG members will receive warning products via several means including text messaging, email, and/or direct phone calls.
- Some agencies will also receive warnings directly from the Bureau of Meteorology.

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

The responsibilities of LDMG members for notification in the local government area are outlined in the following table:

Responsible Agency	Group / Agency Notified
Murweh LDMG	Murweh LDMG members Council Community
Murweh LDMG Members	Internal staff from each organisation
Murweh Shire Council	Council staff Councilors

Queensland Fire Department
(via SDCC Watch Desk)
	Queensland Fire Department:
	   o Fire and Rescue
	   o Rural Fire Service

Queensland Police Service	Queensland Police Service Stations and establishments
	   o State Emergency Service Units/Groups
	   o Emergency Management

LDMG Activation

The LDC is responsible for activating the Murweh LDMG. This would generally occur following consultation with the LDMG Chairperson and the Charleville DDC.

The four levels of activation and their respective triggers and Murweh LDMG Actions are:

	Description	Triggers	Murweh LDMG Actions
Alert	• A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event that could affect the LGA. • No action required. • Situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential risk	• There is an awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the LGA	• Hazard and risks are identified. • LDC contacts QPS and • Information sharing with the warning agency commenced. • LDC briefs key staff and provides initial advice to all stakeholders
Lean Forward	• An operational state prior to 'stand up.' • Characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. • The LDCC is on standby - prepared but not activated	• There is a likelihood the threat may affect the LGA to an extent that a coordinated response would be required or requested. • Threat is quantified but may not yet be imminent. • Need for public awareness • LDMG is to manage the event	• QPS and LDC analyse predictions and maintain situational awareness. • LDC and Chairperson maintain a watching brief. • LDC confirms level and potential threat, issues updates and reports. • Establish regular communications with warning agency. • LDCC prepared for operations – may be activated by the LDC if deemed necessary. • Council staff prepare for operations. • Determine trigger point to Stand Up • Initial briefing of Executive Members of LDMG • LDC advises DDC of Lean Forward and establishes regular contact. • Initiate public information and warnings
Stand Up	• The operational state following 'lean forward' where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. • The LDCC is activated	• Threat is imminent. • The community will be or has been impacted. • Requests for support have been received by the LDMG. • There is a need for a coordinated response	• LDC briefs LDMG Chairperson • LDMG Executive Group meets. • Activate LDCC, commence planning and implementation of rosters. • LDMG assumes control of disaster operations in the LGA. • Implement SOPs • Commence SITREPs to DDMG • Inform DDMG of potential requests for assistance
Stand Down	• The transition is made from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. • There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present	• There is no requirement for coordinated response. • The community has returned to normal function. • Recovery is taking place	• LDC approves stand down. • Conduct final checks for outstanding tasks. • Transition to local government business as usual • Handover to Recovery Coordinator • Debrief staff of the LDCC and LDMG • Send final SITREP to DDMG

Coordination of response

The coordination of the Murweh Shire Local Disaster Management Group operates on a tiered basis:

• Local initial operational response

• Activation of the Murweh Shire Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC)

• Activation of the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC)

• Activation of the State Disaster Coordination Centre.

Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC)

The LDCC with oversight from the LDC, has responsibility for coordination of disaster operations within the local government area. The LDCC also has a strategic future focussed role which requires it to consider how the unfolding situation will potentially affect the Murweh Shire community. The LDC has the responsibility for activation and establishment of the LDCC and for how it functions. The LDC in accordance with s143 of The Act may delegate the coordination of disaster operations and direct management of the LDCC to an appropriately qualified officer. This officer would hold the position of Coordination Centre Room Manager. Operations and levels of activation by the LDCC are determined by the scale of the event.

During the coordination of disaster operations, the LDC is to ensure that regular contact is maintained with the Mayor of the local government area, members of the LDMG, the community, the DDC, the Executive Officer to the DDC, the Emergency Management Coordinator QPS, QFD & QRA (DM), the lead agency, and other response and support organisations.

The Murweh Local Disaster Coordination Centre is located at:

Primary Location:
> Murweh Shire Council Chambers
> 95-101 Alfred St, Charleville QLD 4470

Secondary Location:
> Cosmos Centre Admin Building
> 1 Milky Way, Off the Matilda Highway, Charleville QLD 4470

The nature and location of the LDCC for any given event will be decided by the LDC in consultation with the Chair of the LDMG.

The primary functions of the LDCC include forward planning, resource management, and Information management. In particular, the functions of the LDCC are to

- coordinate disaster operations
- gather intelligence and undertake the necessary forward planning to respond to the event
- coordinate the allocation of Murweh Shire resources in support of agencies involved in response and recovery operations
- provide advice or make requests of any additional resources to the DDMG
- coordinate the allocation of resources or any additional resources provided by or requested from the DDMG
- collect, collate and disseminate information on the disaster event and disaster operations to the Murweh Shire community and the relevant authorities.

The Local Plan provides the basis for the LDMG to coordinate disaster response operations. The Chair of the LDMG or the relevant LDC is authorised to activate their LDMG and implement the Local Plan in the event of a disaster. This activation may be in part or in full. Implementation of the local disaster management plan will potentially trigger the activation of the LDCC.

The LDC has overall responsibility for the establishment and operation of the LDCC. The LDC is also responsible for ensuring appropriate levels of staff are identified and trained in the operation of the LDCC. The authority to activate the Local Plan is delegated to the relevant LDC through the adoption of this plan by the Murweh Shire Council. When time permits consultation with the LDMG will be undertaken by the LDC prior to activation of the LDCC.

It is the responsibility of the LDC to notify the Chair of the LDMG, the Mayor, the CEO of Murweh Shire Council, the DDC, and the EMC QPS (DM) when the LDC considers that the conditions justify an activation of the plan and establishment of a LDCC.

Refer to the Coordination Centre Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides details of the LDCC and its operation.

Initial response

The majority of emergency incidents will be dealt with by the appropriate agency using its frontline response capabilities. It will be up to each responsible agency to determine the circumstance and triggers which require an escalated response.

Refer to Table: Disaster management group activation triggers and required actions.

Table : Disaster Management Group Activation Triggers

	LOCAL			DISTRICT			STATE		
	Triggers	**Actions**	**Communication**	**Triggers**	**Actions**	**Communication**	**Triggers**	**Actions**	**Communication**
Alert	• Awareness of a hazard that has the potential to affect the local government area and may require coordinated response	• Hazard and risks identified • Information sharing with warning agency • LDC contacts DDC • Initial advice to all stakeholders	• Chair and LDC available on agreed communication channels	• One or more LDMGs operational • Awareness that hazard may be widespread	• XO brief DDC on activation level of LDMG/s • Analysis of hazard • Contact LDC/s	• DDC and XO are communicating with each other and monitoring the need for DDMG activation.	• Advice from warning authority • Operational • advice from DDC • Staged activation of LDMG/S and/or DDMG/S	• Hazard identified and risks analysed • Notify stakeholders via matrix in SDCC SOPs • SDCC staff on stand by • Conduct appreciation and prepare operations plan • SDC begins to coordinate/oversee preparations for disaster response operations • Recovery agencies placed on Alert	• SDCC contact through Watch Desk • State Duty Manager on mobile
Lean Forward	• There is a likelihood that hazard may affect local government area and may require coordinated response. • Hazard is quantified but may not yet be imminent • Need for public awareness • Event is to be managed locally	• Relevant Functional Lead Agency and LDC conduct analysis of predictions • Chair and LDC on watching brief • Confirm level & potential of hazard • Check all contact details • Commence cost capturing • LDMG conduct meetings as required • Council staff prepare for operations • Determine trigger point to stand up • Prepare LDCC for operations • Establish regular communications with warning agency • LDMG conduct briefings as required • LDC advises DDC of lean forward and establishes regular contact • Warning orders to response agencies • Public information and warning initiated	• Chair, LDC and LDMG members available on agreed communication channels • Ad-hoc reporting	• Potential requirement for DDMG to coordinate disaster operations or provide support because of hazard level or resource requirements	• Commence immediate planning. • Planning for: – potential support to LDMG/s – Maintain contact with LDC/s – Communication procedures established – Planning commenced for support to DDCC – Advise State regarding status of DDMG – Establish contacts and set up communication systems – Receipt of Sitreps from LDMG/s – Brief DDMG core members – Warning orders given to DDMG – DDC support staff briefed	• DDC and / or XO contact DDMG members as per district level arrangements. The DDMG monitors the situation and may take some action to prepare for 'stand-up' level of activation • Ad-hoc reporting	• Staged activation of LDMG/s and/or DDMG/s • Collation of information and intelligence requirements	• SDCC staff on stand by • Rosters promulgated • Conduct appreciation and prepare operations plan • SDCC Liaison Officers identified • Watch Desk supported by State Duty Manager • Recovery agencies placed on Alert	• SDCC contact through Watch Desk supported by State Duty Manager, present at SDCC • State agencies on mobile and monitor email • Ad-hoc reporting

Resource : PPRR DM Guideline – Support Toolkit

	LOCAL			DISTRICT			STATE		
	Triggers	**Actions**	**Communication**	**Triggers**	**Actions**	**Communication**	**Triggers**	**Actions**	**Communication**
Stand Up	• Hazard is imminent • Community will be or has been impacted • Need for coordination in LDCC • Requests for support received by LDMG agencies or to the LDCC • The response requires coordination	• Meeting of LDMG Core Group • LDCC activated • Rosters for LDCC planned and implemented • Commence operational plans • Local government shifts to disaster operations • LDMG takes full control • SOPs activated • Core group of LDMG located in LDCC as required • Commence SITREPs to DDMG • Distribute contact details • DDMG advised of potential requests for support	• LDCC contact through agreed communication channels • Chair, LDC and LDMG members present at LDCC, on agreed communication channels as required	• Request for support received from LDCC/s • Large hazard is imminent with impact in District • Coordinated support required • Significant State resources committed	• Develop situational awareness • Pass on urgent warnings • Initial Sitrep to SDCC • DDCC activated with required staff • Roster developed and commenced for DDCC • Immediate planning commenced • SDCC advised DDMG stood up • Regular Sitreps provided to SDCC • Logistics, operations, planning and administrative cells in place • Coordination of State support commenced • Receive advice from State Disaster Coordinator (if appointed)	• DDCC contact through established land lines and generic email addresses • DDC, XO and DDMG members may present at DDCC (dependent on local arrangements), contact is through established and agreed communication channels	• Significant activations of LDMG/s and/or DDMG/s • State wide hazard • Significant BoM warnings • Prolonged operations • Cross agency coordination of tasks required • Continue collation of information and intelligence requirements	• SDCC activated • Operations plan implemented • SITREPS initiated for QDMC • Critical Incident Directive activated • Appointment of State Recovery Coordinator considered by QDMC	• SDCC through land lines and generic email addresses • State agencies present at SDCC, on landlines and/or mobiles, monitoring email and producing agency SITREPS
Stand Down	• No requirement for coordinated response • Community has returned to normal function • Recovery taking place	• Final checks for outstanding requests • Implement plan to transition to recovery • Debrief of staff in LDCC • Debrief with LDMG members as required • Consolidate financial records • Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting • Return to local government core business • Final situation report sent to DDMG	• LDMG members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements	• LDMG/s stood down from response • Recovery arrangements functioning	• Final checks for outstanding requests • Assist LDMG/s to transition to recovery • Debrief of staff in DDCC and DDMG members • Consolidate financial records • Final situation report sent to SDCC • Hand over to Recovery Coordinator (If appointed) • Return to core business	• DDMG members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements • Recovery updates provided to DDMG members	• Response activities are concluded	• Final Sitrep to QDMC • Debrief of SDCC staff • Transition from response and recovery to recovery • Financial reconciliation	• Watch Desk resumes watching brief • Agencies not involved in recovery resume standard business and contact arrangements

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Operational Reporting

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

The LDC will ensure that:

- operational reporting from Murweh LDMG to the Charleville DDMG commences following activation of the LDMG;
- Situation Reports (SITREPS) are forwarded at times as requested by the Charleville DDMG - typically 12:00pm and Status Updates as required;
- Each agency must report all activities in writing to the Chair and LDC of the group to ensure full situational awareness can be achieved; and
- Each supporting agency has a responsibility to keep their normal command structure informed of their actions and activities (the structure and nature of which is by individual arrangement).

Once the LDCC is activated, all reporting will perform as directed by the Murweh Shire Council LDCC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Tasking Log

A tasking log will be used during activations to record actions taken and the responsible agency or officer.

The log will be used by the LDC, or in the case of larger operations, the LDCC Tasking or Operations Officer.

The tasking log will contain details of the:

- specific operational task to be undertaken;
- date and time of commencement of the task;
- agency and responsible officer to which the task has been delegated;
- relevant contact details;
- date and time of completion of the task; and
- actions taken and contextual comments.

The use of a tasking log will ensure that planned operational contingencies have been executed.

Tasking logs should be treated as official records and should be stored and archived appropriately to provide information to any post-event review. When available, the LDCC will utilize the '*Guardian*' software system as its LDCC software and Tasking Logs will be produced, recorded and disseminated via this system. At all other times, the LDCC will revert to the manual system as set out in the LDCC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Financial Management

Due to the nature of many disaster situations, finance operations will often be conducted with compressed time constraints and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. This in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability.

The LDMG should predetermine event-related financial management arrangements to ensure costs are appropriately endorsed and captured from the onset of operations.

The LDC, in consultation with the LDMG Executive Team, is responsible for establishing and maintaining financial management procedures for the LDCC, through the Murweh Shire Council's normal financial management practices and policies.

Support Agencies

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

Authority/Delegation to Expend Funds

Each participating agency should predetermine the type and limit of expenditure permitted (individual expense and cumulative expense) by their group members without further reference to senior management.

This also includes predetermining management processes for the expeditious financial authorisation of support and relief staff, as may be required.

Record Management

When an event occurs, each participating agency should immediately begin accounting for personnel and equipment costs relating to disaster operations. Reimbursement is not an automatic process and requires solid evidence of disaster-related expenditure. Care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the disaster operations period to maintain logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditure (including personnel timesheets), in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justifications for future audit and potential reimbursement purposes.

Financial Assistance Arrangements

There are two sets of financial arrangements which, if activated by the Minister, provide financial support to Queensland communities impacted by a disaster event through the reimbursement of eligible expenditure through Queensland Reconstruction Authority - www.qra.qld.gov.au:

1. **Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)** - joint Commonwealth and State Government arrangements that provide a diverse range of funding relief measures following an eligible disaster.
2. **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.

For more information refer to the *Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines 2018*.

Below is a guide to the DRFA and SDRA relief measures available under these guidelines.

Assistance to	Relief measures	DRFA	SDRA	Contact
individuals	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme	✓	✓	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS) Hotline: 1800 173 349 Website: www.communities.qld.gov.au
	Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme	✓		
small Businesses	Disaster Assistance (Small Business) Loans	✓		Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA) Telephone: 1800 623 946 Website: www.qrida.qld.gov.au
	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme	✓		
	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants	✓		
primary producers	Disaster Assistance (Primary Producers) Loans	✓		Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA) Telephone: 1800 623 946 Website: www.qrida.qld.gov.au
	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme	✓		
	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants	✓		
	Freight Subsidies	✓		Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) Telephone: 13 25 23 Website: www.daf.qld.gov.au
not for profit organisations	Disaster Assistance (Not-for-profit Organisations) Loans	✓		Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA) Telephone: 1800 623 946 Website: www.qrida.qld.gov.au
	Disaster Assistance (Essential Working Capital) Loans Scheme	✓		
	Special Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants	✓		
local governments	Counter Disaster Operations	✓	✓	Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) Telephone: 1800 110 841 Website: www.qra.qld.gov.au
	Emergency Works for essential public assets	✓		
	Immediate Reconstruction Works for essential public assets	✓		
	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	✓		
state government agencies	Counter Disaster Operations	✓	✓	Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) Telephone: 1800 110 841 Website: www.qra.qld.gov.au
	Emergency Works for essential public assets	✓		
	Immediate Reconstruction Works for essential public assets	✓		
	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets	✓		

Accessing support

Requests for support may come from lead agencies, supporting agencies or the community. If additional resources are required during the response to a specific event, then the lead agency will call upon appropriate other agencies or QPS for assistance. Private or volunteer organisations (such as the SES) will frequently be called upon, but the assistance of private companies and individuals may also be accessed.

The LDMG will maintain regular communications with the Charleville DDMG, to coordinate the actions and resources required to respond and recover from the impact of disaster events.

Any requests for external assistance that cannot be resourced locally will be submitted to the DDC for action and a copy of the RFA will be provided to the QPS Emergency Management Coordinator, Roma for information. The LDMG Chairperson or the LDC must endorse these requests. If the request for assistance cannot be actioned by the DDC, then he or she will request assistance through the Chairperson of the SDCC.

Requests for assistance to DDC / DDMG(RFA)

When resources under the management or availability of the LDMG member agencies are exhausted or overwhelmed or a specific technical resource or capability is not able to be located or available, the LDC is to contact the DDC so that resources can be accessed or made available. All requests for assistance to the DDC shall go through the LDC or LDMG Chairperson, or nominated delegate

The LDC will be proactive in informing the DDC if it is likely that requests for additional resources are to be made so that in turn the DDC can also be proactive in its planning for requests for additional resources from within the region, or if these are not available, from the State Government.

Requests to the State Disaster Coordination Centre for assistance

When the District is not able to action, or fulfil requests for assistance, the DDC will request assistance from the Operations Officer, State Disaster Coordination Centre.

Support from external agencies (public and private)

Support may be sourced from the following entities:

- Member agencies preferred suppliers as per the list of suppliers held by that agency's procurement unit.
- All emergency service providers both government and non-government agencies.
- Through the agency liaison officers or via the usual member agency procedures.
- Should support as described above, be withdrawn for whatever reason, the agencies should advise the LDC immediately.

Declaration of a disaster situation

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

In declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to be satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen and it will be necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, to exercise declared disaster powers, to prevent or minimise the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment. Before declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to take reasonable steps to consult with local government in the proposed declared area.

The declaration of a disaster situation does not impact the requirements of a local government under the Act to manage disaster operations in their area.

Relationship between activation, declarations and financial assistance

The activation of disaster management arrangements, the Local Plan, or LDCC confers neither special powers nor funding and it is not necessary for a declaration of a disaster situation to be made to activate the disaster management arrangements.

A declaration of a disaster situation under The Act provides for special powers to DDCs and declared disaster officers.

The activation of either DRFA or SDRA provides for financial support to the community, funding for disaster operations of state government departments and local governments and restoration of essential public assets. The activation of DRFA or SDRA is an activation of financial arrangements. It is not an activation to obtain additional disaster management powers.

All three actions are independent and are not interlinked or conditional, although some or all may occur for the same event.

Impact Assessment

Following an event the LDMG will coordinate the assessment of damage to the community and infrastructure. If specialised skills are required (Building inspections) the LDMG will request support from the DDMG.

Following evacuation, the LDMG will coordinate damage assessment of critical infrastructure, essential services and dwellings prior to the return phase of the evacuation operation.

Establishment of a Forward Command Post

The establishment of a Forward Command Post (FCP) will be governed by the scale and location of the event. Emergency Services agencies will normally establish a FCP as per their respective operating procedures and if warranted. If this occurs, Council will provide a Liaison Officer to assist at the FCP as and if required.

Resupply

Murweh LDMG has developed a Resupply Sub Plan. The aim of this sub-plan is to provide the LDMG with criteria, conditions and procedures when planning for and conducting resupply operations for isolated rural properties, isolated communities and stranded travellers.

Evacuations may be required in some cases for the threats and disasters identified in this plan.

The Murweh LDMG has the capacity and capability to conduct and support the evacuation of small numbers of persons from affected and non-affected areas of the community. Larger scale evacuations would require significant coordination and assistance from both District and State levels.

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

Hazard Specific Arrangements

The QDMA include plans and procedures for specific hazards such as influenza pandemic, animal and plant disease, terrorism and bushfire. Primary agencies are allocated responsibility to prepare for, and respond to, specific hazards based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority. The broader arrangements may be activated to provide coordinated support to the hazard specific arrangements.

Hazard Specific Response Agencies

A hazard specific lead agency is the agency in control of the management of a specific hazard when this plan is activated.

Hazard specific planning is required across all aspects of disaster management coordination – from prevention and preparedness to response and recovery. Coordination and operational procedures for specific hazards may be different to those for disaster management.

Agency specific coordination centres may be established in addition to local, district and State disaster coordination centres and internal structures, including the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes.

Primary Agencies also have a role to ensure hazard specific plans link to corresponding national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with their counterparts at the national level are maintained.

Refer to the table on page 28 of this plan which outlines the hazards and relevant lead agencies.

9.   Operational sub-plans

Purpose

The Murweh Shire Council has identified the following sub plans under the Local Disaster Management Plan:

Operational sub-plan		Business owner / division of Council
Animal Management Plan	✓	MSC
Biosecurity Plan	✓	MSC
Disaster Management – Business Continuity Plan - 2024	✓	MSC
Murweh Shire Bushfire Risk Management Plan - 2024	✓	MSC
Communications Sub-Plan	✓	MSC
Local Recovery Plan	✓	Due to be undertaken with QRA later in 2021
Disaster Resilience Plan		
Public Information, Communications and Warnings	✓	MSC
Evacuation / Welfare Management Sub Plan - 2024	✓	MSC
Flood Management Plan	✓	MSC
LDCC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) - 2024	✓	MSC
Pandemic Response Sub-Plan - 2020	✓	MSC
Resupply Sub-Plan - 2024	✓	MSC
Critical Infrastructure/Services Disruption Sub Plan	✓	MSC

✓   *The tick represents plans which have been completed at the time of preparing this document in June 2024.*

10. Disaster resilience

Context

Australia has experienced a number of large scale and devastating natural disasters, including catastrophic bushfires, far reaching floods, cyclones and damaging storms. Natural disasters are a feature of the Australian climate and landscape, and this threat will continue, with weather patterns likely to be less predictable and more extreme over coming years.

The community is exposed to a range of other potential disasters, including urban and industrial fires, pandemics, floods, storms and animal and plant diseases. Such events may have personal, social, economic and environmental impacts that take many years to dissipate.

Our unique climate, environment and demography means that we need to shape our resilience activities to suit our circumstances but within the context of being a part of the South West Queensland setting.

Australians are renowned for their resilience to hardship. Complementing our ability to innovate and adapt, are a strong community spirit that supports those in need, and a general self-reliance to withstand and recover from disasters.

In Queensland, we have well established and cooperative emergency and disaster management arrangements at the state, district and local levels delivering a coordinated approach and effective capabilities.

A disaster resilient community is one that collaborates and works together to understand the risks and manage those risks together. Ensuring a disaster resilient region is the shared and collaborative responsibility of all levels of government, non-government sector, business, community, and the individual.

The fundamental building blocks of disaster resilience for the Murweh Shire are individuals and households. If at this level, people are aware of the risks and are prepared to respond and are connected to support networks, there is far greater resilience at the neighbourhood, community and regional levels. This results in a reduced reliance on emergency services and external resources in a disaster which in turn generates flexibility in formal response and recovery activities.

Definition of disaster resilience

Disaster resilience is the capacity to change, grow and flourish following disruptions. A disaster resilient region means our businesses, community services sector, government agencies, communities and the individual know the risks and hazards we individually and as a region face, how we should respond, and has the ability to return to 'normal' life or business as quickly as possible in the aftermath of such events.

Disaster resilience is not simply about our region going back to what it was like before, but rather learning from a disaster and adjusting to be more resilient should a similar event occur again.

Disaster resilient communities are also aware that it may take considerable time before life returns to any degree of normality should an event impact their area. Resilience is not simply about a community going back to what it was like before but rather learning from the event and adjusting to be better prepared should a similar event occur again.

Dependencies

A resilient Murweh Shire depends upon:

a   Individual and collective experience and responsibility: The ability of people and groups to live through and recover from disasters, identify strengths and weaknesses in how they responded and apply their experiences, observations and learnings to future events.

b   Personal health and wellbeing: A community that has a high level of overall fitness and mental wellbeing and a low dependency on healthcare services is better able to manage the physical and emotional demands of a disaster event.

c   Awareness of risks: The community has access to current, relevant and localised information on what the risks are in their area. A well-informed community is a risk aware community.

d Access to social networks: A high degree of
accessibility to and membership of informal and formal local and social networks allows for greater mutual support and assistance being provided at the lowest level. Networks may include family, friends and social networks, school or church-based groups, local formal clubs (such as RSL, Lions and Apex) or sporting clubs.

e Access to infrastructure: A high degree of surety in supply of essential services through maintaining robust infrastructure is a measure of a community's resilience. Access to clean drinking water, health

services, power, food and security are important considerations in disaster management planning and response.

f Access to communication networks: Community
members have access to reliable means of communication. This allows for the effective passage of information to community members (such as alerts, warnings and advice from authorities) and information from community members (such as requests for assistance or advising status to family and friends). Communication networks may include face to face contact, telephone services (voice and text), email, social network sites and radio and television networks.

g Good Governance: Community members have
confidence in the leadership, authority, structures and capabilities that contribute to minimising the impact on the community during all phases of a disaster. This includes federal, state and local government agencies, emergency services and local leaders (including school and church group leaders).

Our approach

The Murweh Shire approach to resilience is based on the four core functions of Recovery:

1 Human and Social
2 Infrastructure
3 Environment
4 Economic.

Each core function encapsulates a range of systems, processes and resources that may contribute to resilience to any given scenario or event. Where the four functions integrate effectively, resilience is at its strongest.

See *Figure 9: Murweh Shire approach to Regional Resilience* on the following page.

The guiding principles for any preparedness or resilience work across the region are:

• Working Together: Becoming a well-adapted and resilient community is a long-term strategy which requires shared responsibility by community, business, non-government sector, government and the individual

• Evidence-based decision making: Disaster resilience initiatives are supported by evidence to ensure that the strategies and actions adopted make the best use of available resources and are appropriate to the region's needs and priorities

• Compliance with relevant legislation: To actively comply with relevant legislation and to promote a reputation where council has strong and accountable leadership.

• Continual learning: The ongoing review, monitoring and evaluation of operational and preparedness to ensure desired outcomes are achieved.

• Knowledge and Information Sharing: Understanding our local risks, knowing how to prepare and how to access and share current information. Information must be easily accessible by all stakeholders and members of our community.

• Managing Reducing Risk: The Murweh Shire LDMG will regularly undertake a hazard risk assessment and maintain a local risk register incorporating risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation. This assessment is used to identify possible hazards and target risk reduction measures.

Enhance knowledge and empower local communities: Residents and visitors to the Murweh Shire will develop the knowledge to make informed decisions and are empowered to act for the immediate safety of themselves, those around them and the vulnerable segments of the population.

Change attitudes: The population accepts that greater preparation, self-sufficiency and interdependence at the individual, family, street and neighbourhood level increases the ability of authorities to effectively direct scarce emergency resources.

Modify behaviour: Proactive planning, sound preparation and contributing to a coordinated response to disaster events become normal activities within the community.

Improve skills: Community members and organisations develop the appropriate skills to provide an effective response to, and recovery from, disaster events that may affect their environs.

Key to the successful delivery of these actions will be the coordinated involvement of key representatives of emergency services agencies on the Murweh Shire through the LDMG.

In addition, wherever possible the community will be invited to contribute by providing relevant and practical ideas, observations and requests that will contribute to the regional ability to adapt and respond to future disasters.

11. Disaster recovery

Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support for the emotional, social, and physical wellbeing of those affected.

The aim of recovery is to return the community to pre-disaster functioning, or as close as reasonably possible in the circumstances, as soon as possible. It can last from a few hours to months or years as a long and complex process which extends beyond immediate support. The length of the process will depend on the type and extent of disaster.

The timely coordinated establishment of disaster recovery processes is equally as important as, and should be activated in conjunction with, effective disaster response operations.

Local Recovery Group

Depending on the nature and extent of the disaster situation, a Local Recovery Group (LRG) may be established to coordinate the recovery from the event.

The LRG is coordinated by the Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) and will work closely with functional lead agencies to plan and coordinate the local recovery operations. The LRG reports to the LDMG and/or DDMG and its member composition will depend on the type of hazard and disaster event.

Functions of Recovery

There are four functions of recovery – economic, environment, human-social and infrastructure, each of which are interdependent on one another.

Economic Recovery

Economic recovery involves renewal and growth of the micro economy (within the affected area) and the macro economy (overall economic activity of the state). It includes individual and household entities (e.g. employment, income, insurance claims), private and government business enterprises and industry, assets, production and flow of goods and services, as well as the capacity for the export of goods and services from the affected region and securing confidence of overseas markets.

Environment Recovery

The recovery of the environment, or natural environment includes restoration and regeneration of biodiversity (species and plants) and ecosystems, natural resources, environmental infrastructure, amenity/aesthetics (e.g. scenic lookouts), culturally significant sites and heritage structures. It includes management of environmental health, waste, contamination and pollution and hazardous materials.

The functional lead agency for environmental recovery is the Department of Environment and Resource Management.

Human Social Recovery

Human-social recovery includes personal support and information, physical health and emotional, psychological, spiritual, cultural and social well-being, public safety and education, temporary accommodation, financial assistance to meet immediate individual needs and uninsured household loss and damage.

Infrastructure Recovery

Infrastructure, or built environment recovery includes repair and reconstruction of residential and public buildings, commercial, industrial and rural buildings and structures, government structures, utility structures, systems and services (transport, water, sewerage, energy, and communications), other essential services and dam safety.

Recovery Process

Recovering from an event can be a simple progression to a long and protracted process depending on the extent and the nature of the disaster event.

In accordance with the national principles for disaster recovery, successful recovery relies on understanding the context, recognizing the complexity, using community-led approaches, ensuring coordination of all activities, employing effective communication and acknowledging and building capacity. The process typically involves:

Recovery Activation

As soon as the response phase reaches the 'lean forward' level of activation, local recovery arrangements should be placed on alert and should follow the response phase through the levels of activation accordingly.

Depending on the nature, location and size of the disaster event, recovery operations may be managed at either the local level or a combination of both the local and district levels of disaster management.

Together with the LDMG and LDC, the LRG is responsible for determining the immediate and short-term recovery activities required to return the impacted areas to their pre-disaster state.

The LDMG and LRG will collaborate with the DDMG and functional lead agencies to accomplish longer term recovery operations within the affected areas.

APPENDICES

V1.9 January 2025 Murweh Shire Council – Local Disaster Management Plan

Annexure A - Murweh LDMG Members / Advisors

This document is not attached as the contact details of Members and Advisors is confidential and is updated regularly.

- Page left intentionally blank - separate document –

Annexure B -   Definitions

Term	Definition
All hazards approach	The all-hazards approach concerns arrangements for managing the large range of possible effects of risks and emergencies. This concept is useful to the extent that a large range of risks can cause similar problems and such measures as warning, evacuation, medical services and community recovery will be required during and following all emergencies.
All agencies approach	All agencies should be involved to some extent in emergency management. The context of emergency management for specific agencies varies and may include: a ensuring the continuity of their business or service; b protecting their own interests and personnel; c protecting the community and environment from risks arising from the activities of the organisation; d protecting the community and environment from credible risks.
Chairperson	The person appointed by the local government as the Chairperson of the LDMG
Coordination Centre	A centre established at State, district or local government level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.
Declaration of Disaster Situation	A District Disaster Coordinator for a Disaster District may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a Disaster Situation for the District or part of it, if satisfied several conditions are set out in Part 4 – Provisions for Declaration of a Disaster Situation - Sect 64 Declaration (*Disaster Management Act 2003*).
Disaster	A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.
Disaster district	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
Disaster Response Operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.
Disaster Recovery	The taking of appropriate measures to recovery from an event, including action taken to support disaster affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment. (*Disaster Management Act 2003*).
District Disaster Coordinator	The role of the District Disaster Coordinator, in addition to other duties, is the responsibility for coordinating support in the Disaster District for the District Disaster Management Group
Emergency Management Assurance Framework	Developed by the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) in accordance with Section 16C of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* to provide the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities disaster management programs. It also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland's disaster management arrangements.
Local Disaster Coordination Centre	The centres support disaster management groups in coordinating information, resources and services necessary for disaster operations in the local government area. For the purpose of these guidelines, the term LDCC is generally used when referring to activities during disaster events, and LDMG when referring to activities outside of disaster events.
Local Disaster Management Group	A committee chaired by a Mayor or elected member of a local government. For the purpose of these guidelines, the term LDCC is generally used when referring to activities during disaster events, and LDMG is used when referring to activities outside of disaster events.
Local Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the LDMG.

| Term	Definition
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic, and physical wellbeing
Event	An event can mean any of the following: a A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening; b An explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak; c An infestation, plague or epidemic; d A failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure; e An attack against the State; f Another event similar to an event mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e). An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions (*Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 16 (1) & (2))

Annexure C -   Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ADF	Australian Defence Force
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
EA	Emergency Alert
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
IGEM	Inspector-General of Emergency Management
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
MSC	Murweh Shire Council
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
PSC	Murweh Shire Council
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFD	Queensland Fire Department
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA-EM	Queensland Reconstruction Authority – Emergency Management
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SES	State Emergency Service
SITREP	Situation Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Strategic Policy Framework
SRC	State Recovery Coordinator
SRG	State Recovery Group

# Annexure D - Murweh River Height and Road Crossing Information

Note: This Annexure D / E and Flood mapping will be removed from the LDMP when the Flood Management sub plan is created.

Previous Flooding

The Warrego River has a well-documented history of flooding with records of the larger floods dating back to 1910. The figures below show the significant flood peaks which have occurred at Charleville and Cunnamulla since records began.
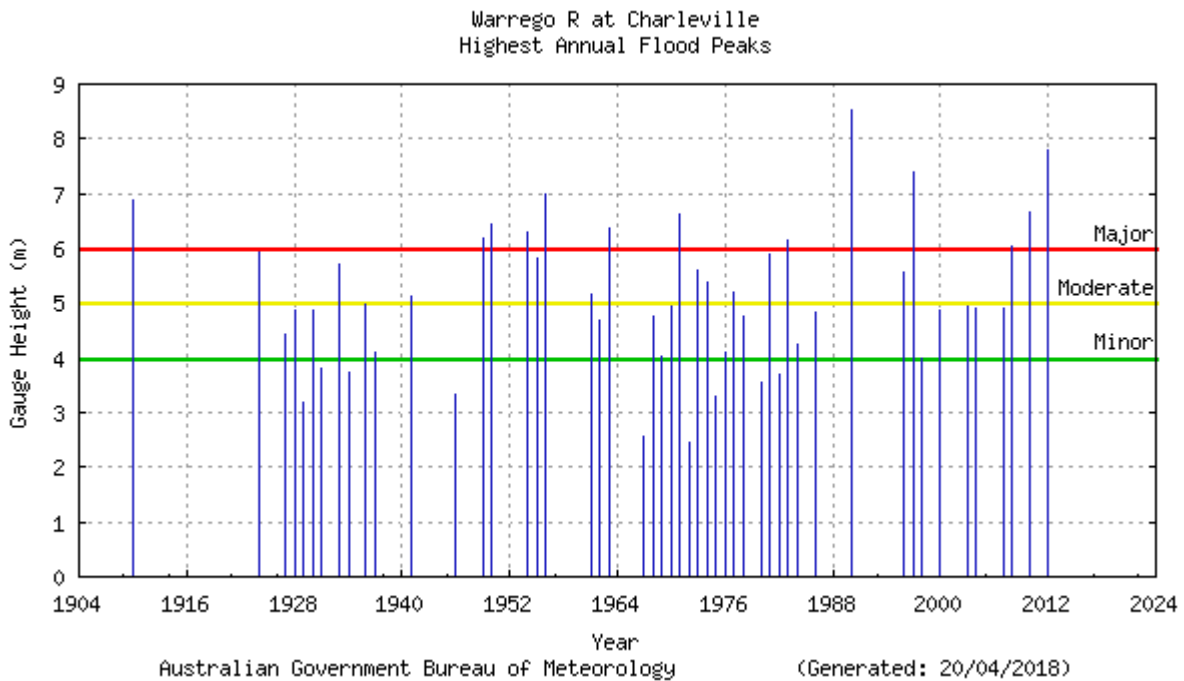
Each river height station has a pre-determined flood classification which details heights on gauges at which minor, moderate and major flooding commences. Other flood heights may also be defined which indicate at what height the local road crossing or town becomes affected by floodwaters.
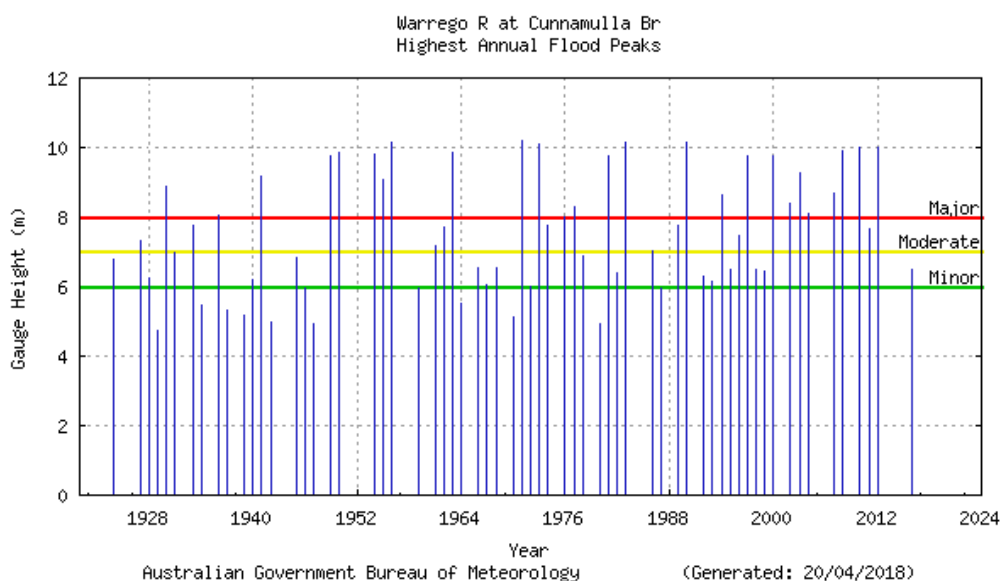
The table below shows the flood classifications for selected river height stations in the Warrego River catchment.

River Height Station	First Report Height	Crossing Height	Minor Flood Level	Crops and Grazing	Moderate Flood Level	Towns and Houses	Major Flood Level
Lochinvar	2.0	-	3.0	-	4.0	-	5.5
Wetlands	1.0	-	1.0	-	3.0	-	4.0
Augathella	3.0	6.00 (A)	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Drensmaine	2.0	-	3.0	-	5.0	-	6.0
Biddenham	1.3	-	2.0	4.0	4.0	-	5.5
The 27 Mile Garden	2.0	4.30 (B)	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0
Raceview	-	-	1.5	-	2.0	-	2.5
Charleville	2.5	4.40 (O)	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.5	6.0
Warilda	2.0	3.40 (B)	3.0	4.0	4.0		5.0
OakPark	2.0	2.50 (B)	2.0	4.0	3.0	6.0	5.0
Binnowee	3.0	6.20 (B)	4.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	6.0
Authoringa	1.5	1.50 (C)	4.0	-	6.0	-	8.0
Bakers Bend	-	-	5.0	-	7.0	-	9.0
Murweh	1.0	1.50 (B)	5.0	5.0	7.0	-	9.0
Wyandra	3.0	7.60 (A)	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.7	9.0
Wallen	1.3	1.35 (X)	5.0	8.0	6.5	9.5	8.0
Cunnamulla Bridge	6.0	10.10 (B)	6.0	5.0	7.0	9.0	8.0
Cunnamulla Weir	-	5.51 (W)	6.0	5.5	6.8	-	7.5
Rocky	1.0	1.00 (X)	2.5	4.0	4.0	5.3	5.0

All heights are in metres on flood gauges.
(B) = Bridge (O) = Old Bridge (A) = Approaches (C) = Causeway (X) = Crossing (W) = Weir

The above details are correct at the time of preparing this document. Up-to-date flood classifications and other

details for all flood warning stations in the network are at:

Flood Classifications

At each flood warning river height station, the severity of flooding is described as minor, moderate or major according to the effects caused in the local area or in nearby downstream areas. Terms used in Flood Warnings are based on the following definitions.

Minor Lanlo Flooding: Causes inconvenience. Low-lying areas next to watercourses are inundated. Minor roads may be closed, and low-level bridges submerged. In urban areas inundation may affect some backyards and buildings below the floor level as well as bicycle and pedestrian paths. In rural areas removal of stock and equipment may be required.
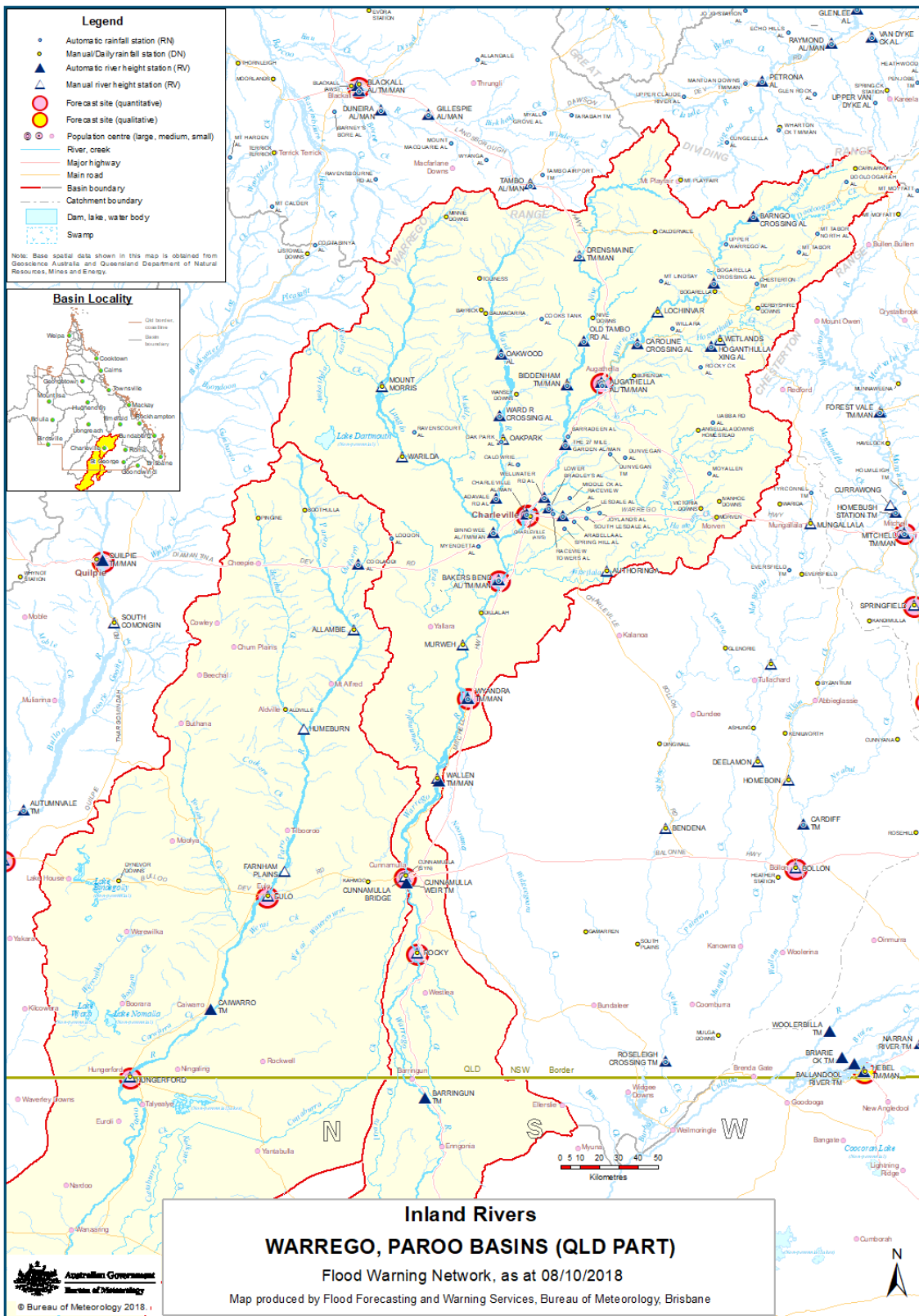
Moderate Flooding: In addition to the above, the area of inundation is more substantial. Main traffic routes may be affected. Some buildings may be affected above the floor level. Evacuation of flood affected areas may be required. In rural areas removal of stock is required.

Major Flooding: In addition to the above, extensive rural areas and/or urban areas are inundated. Many buildings may be affected above the floor level. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and major rail and traffic routes closed. Evacuation of flood affected areas may be required. Utility services may be impacted.
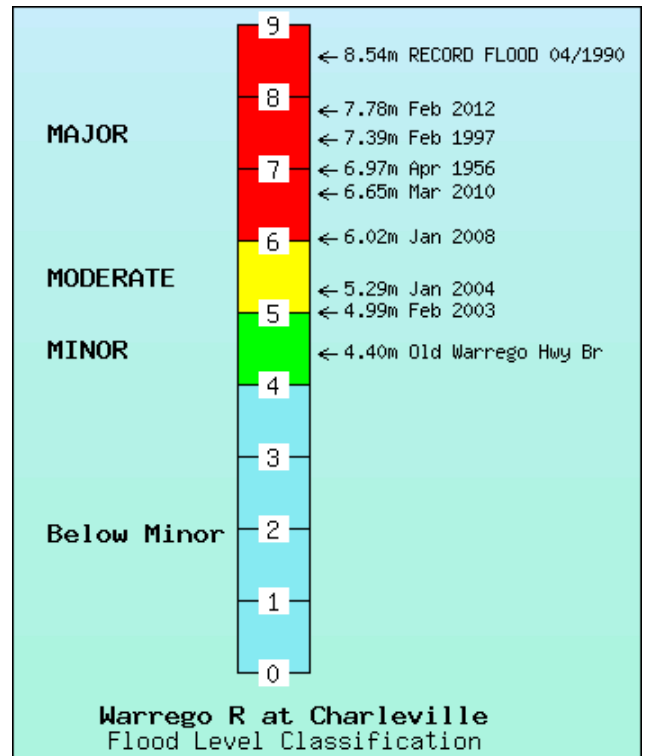
Each river height station has a pre-determined flood classification which details heights on gauges at which minor, moderate and major flooding commences. Other flood heights may also be defined which indicate at what height the local road crossing or town becomes affected by floodwaters.

Inland Rivers

WARREGO, PAROO BASINS (QLD PART)

Flood Warning Network, as at 08/10/2018

Map produced by Flood Forecasting and Warning Services, Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane

Map 423, 424

Source: *Bureau of Meteorology Queensland River Basins Maps:* http://www.bom.gov.au/qld/flood/brochures/river_maps.shtml

MAP 1– Flooding in Charleville during Bradley's Gully

LEGEND

— Flood Levee

General Hazard (AEMI)
H1 - Generally Safe for Vehicles, People & Buildings
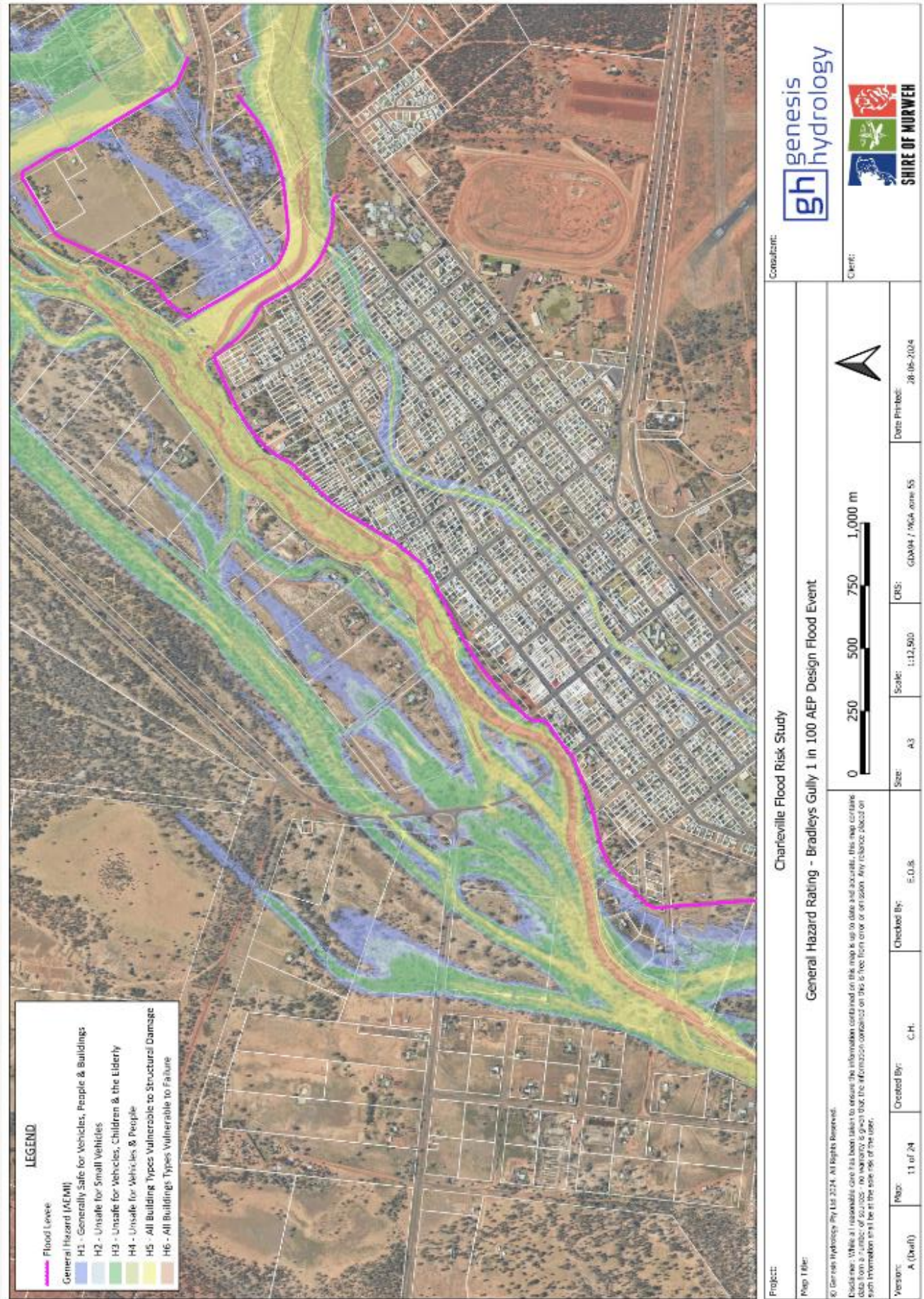H2 - Unsafe for Small Vehicles
H3 - Unsafe for Vehicles, Children & the Elderly
H4 - Unsafe for Vehicles & People
H5 - All Building Types Vulnerable to Structural Damage
H6 - All Buildings Types Vulnerable to Failure

Charleville Flood Risk Study

General Hazard Rating - Bradleys Gully 1 in 100 AEP Design Flood Event

genesis hydrology

SHIRE OF MURWEH

0   250   500   750   1,000 m

Scale: 1:12,500   CRS: GDA94 / MGA zone 55   Date Printed: 28-06-2024

Size: A3   Checked By: E.O.B   Created By: C.H.   Map: 10 of 24   Version: A (Draft)

MAP 2 – Flooding in Charleville during Bradley's Gully

Charleville Flood Risk Study

General Hazard Rating - Bradleys Gully 1 in 100 AEP Design Flood Event

LEGEND

Flood Levee

General Hazard (AEMI)
- H1 - Generally Safe for Vehicles, People & Buildings
- H2 - Unsafe for Small Vehicles
- H3 - Unsafe for Vehicles, Children & the Elderly
- H4 - Unsafe for Vehicles & People
- H5 - All Building Types Vulnerable to Structural Damage
- H6 - All Buildings Types Vulnerable to Failure

MAP 3– Flooding in Charleville during Bradley's Gully

Charleville Flood Risk Study

General Hazard Rating - Bradleys Gully 1 in 100 AEP Design Flood Event

LEGEND

— Flood Levee

General Hazard (AEMI)
- H1 - Generally Safe for Vehicles, People & Buildings
- H2 - Unsafe for Small Vehicles
- H3 - Unsafe for Vehicles, Children & the Elderly
- H4 - Unsafe for Vehicles & People
- H5 - All Building Types Vulnerable to Structural Damage
- H6 - All Buildings Types Vulnerable to Failure

MAP 4 – Extent and Inundation for Augathella

LEGEND

0.2m Flood Level Contour

General Hazard (AEMI)
H1 - Generally Safe for Vehicles, People & Buildings
H2 - Unsafe for Small Vehicles
H3 - Unsafe for Vehicles, Children & the Elderly
H4 - Unsafe for Vehicles & People
H5 - All Buildings Types Vulnerable to Structural Damage
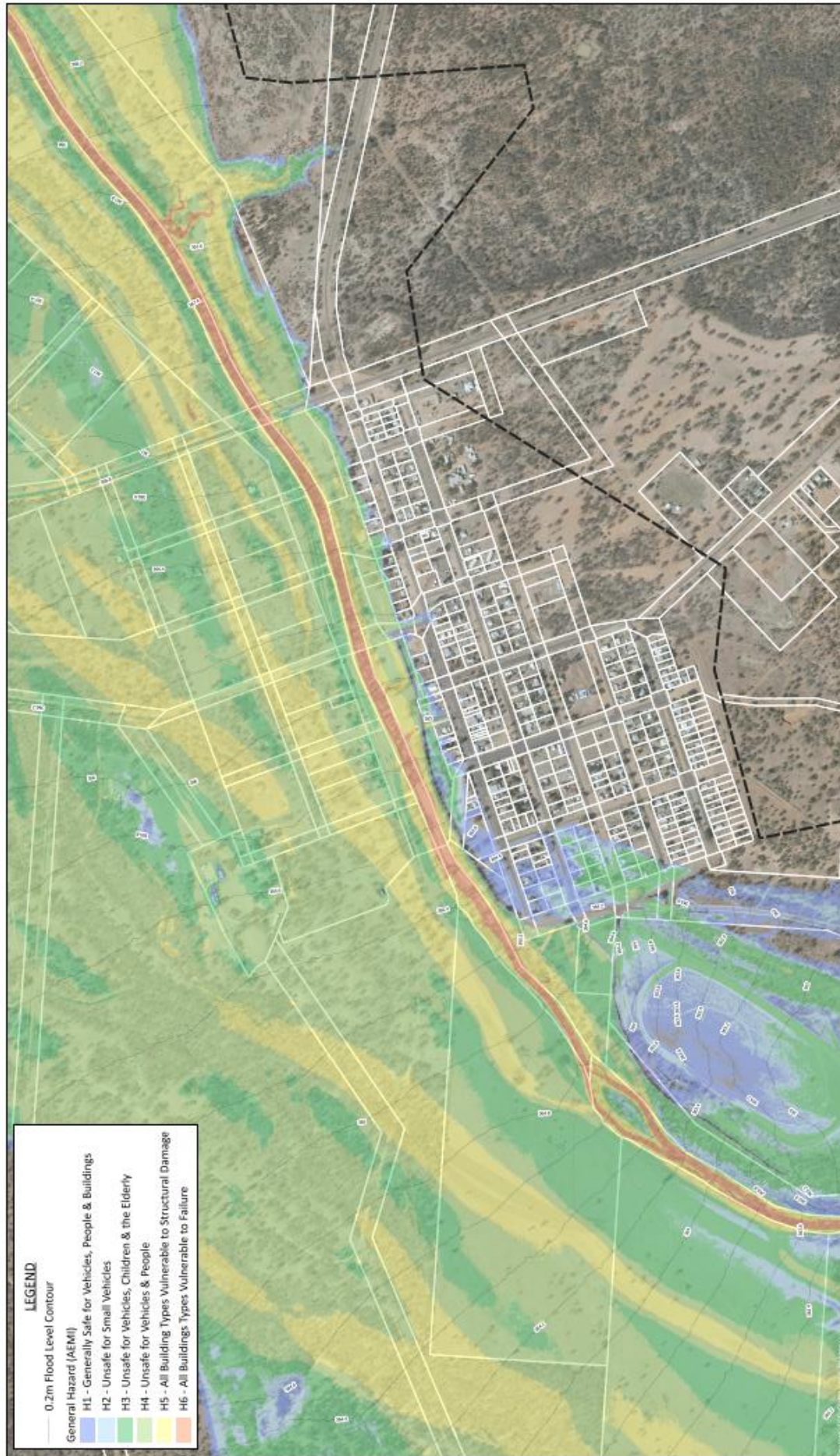H6 - All Buildings Types Vulnerable to Failure

Augathella Flood Risk Assessment

Existing Conditions 1 in 50 AEP General Hazard

Annexure E - Sub-Plans and Relevant Doctrine

The following sub plans and documents relevant to this LDMP have been developed, or are currently under development:

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                                              ┌─────────────────┐
                                              │  Resupply Sub   │
                                   ┌──────────┤      Plan       │
                          ┌────────┐          └─────────────────┘
                          │ Sub Plans│        ┌─────────────────┐
                          └────────┘          │ Other Sub Plans │
                                   └──────────┤ are coming in   │
                                              │      2020       │
                                              └─────────────────┘
                                              ┌─────────────────┐
                                   ┌──────────┤    LDCC SOP     │
┌──────────────┐        ┌──────────┐          └─────────────────┘
│ Murweh LDMP  ├────────┤ Standard │
└──────────────┘        │ Operating│          ┌─────────────────┐
                        │Procedures│──────────┤    Flood SOP    │
                        └──────────┘          └─────────────────┘
                                              ┌─────────────────┐
                        ┌──────────┐          │ Bushfire Risk   │
                        │ Related  ├──────────┤  Assessment     │
                        │Documents │          │  Murweh LGA     │
                        └──────────┘          └─────────────────┘
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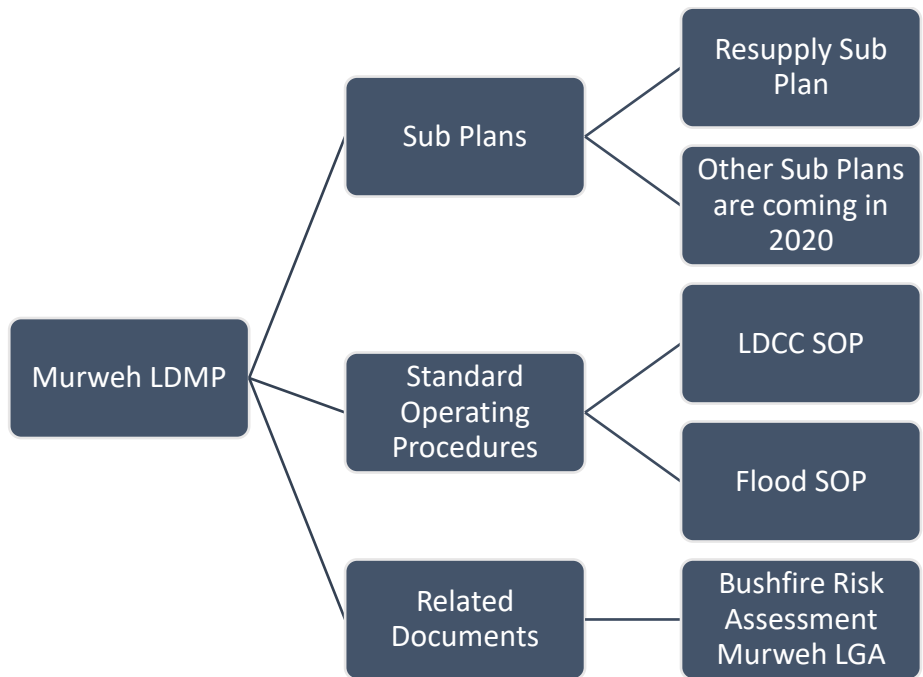
The Southwest Queensland Local Government Disaster Resilience Project will lead to the development of further doctrine throughout 2022.

Annexure F - Local Risk Assessment Table and Risk Register

The Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework project being undertaken in 2020 will inform the existing risk registers and upgrade the current information.

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Annexure G -   Disaster Operations Capability and Capacity

Hazard: Flood (Major)	Capability/Resources	Capacity/Duration	Requirements / Gaps
Warnings	Bureau of Meteorology & Murweh Shire Council	Ward River (Charleville – Quilpie) 5 days lead time Warrego River (Augathella & 27 Mile Gardens) 2 days lead time Warrego River (Charleville) 2 days lead time Angellala Creek (Charleville – Cunnamulla) 2 days lead time Langlo River 3 days lead time	Online & print pre-event bulletins and updates to: • Shire communities • properties • general public
Transport	Diamantina Development Road (Charleville – Quilpie)	(1) week (closed)	Road Closure SITREPs – Local Government and QPS
	Warrego Highway (Charleville- Morven Mitchell Highway (Charleville - Wyandra) Landsborough Highway (Morven- Augathella- Tambo) Rail Charleville Airport	(1) week (closed) (1) week (closed (1) week (closed) (1) week (closed) All Weather	
Re-supply (food, medical, fuel and fodder)	Truck and/or flood boat Aerial – Rotary/Fixed wing Charleville Augathella Morven Cooladdi Rural Properties	Food – 14 days Medical – 21 days Fuel – 14 - 30 days	Aerial support – Fixed wing/helicopter (Local or MI Helicopters based Roma)
Medical Evacuations	Charleville: • QAS; and RFDS Augathella • QAS and RFDS Morven QAS; and RFDS	QAS affected by road closures RFDS used as required and weather permitting RFDS used as required and weather permitting	Dependant on Flood heights/roads RFDS as per Qld Health protocols Alternative – Helicopter transport

Hazard: Flood (Major)	Capability/Resources	Capacity/Duration	Requirements / Gaps
SES FBO	Charleville: • (2) SES flood boat • (7) operators	Satisfactory capability	Extra SES FBO members: • Roma • Charleville (access, rosters, accommodation, catering, etc.)
Recovery	Damage assessment and management (roads / infrastructure / buildings) • Local Government / DTMR • SES and RFS • Ergon / Telstra	Dependant on flood height, impact and duration Short term / immediate	Long term recovery & DRFA support – (LDMG / DDMG and QRA / DDCRC)

Annexure H -   Community Resource List

Organisation	Contact	Qty	Resource
Murweh Shire Council	Shire Office: 07 4656 8355 CEO: 0427 568 306 Mayor: 0419 756 612 07 4656 8355	1	Prado fitted with UHF & SAT Phone
		3	4WD Ute fitted with UHF & SAT Phone
		1	Prime Mover with UHF & SAT Phone
		2	Water Tanker 20000L UHF & SAT Phone
		2	Tipper & Quad axel Trailers with UHF
		5	Grader - UHF
		1	Loader – UHF
		5	Pumps (Petrol and Diesel various sizes)
		1	20 KVA Generator
		2	80 KVA Generator
		2	Fire Fighting Trailers
			Additional light fleet utilities and tractors available if required (all fitted with UHF)
Murweh Group SES	Charleville……07 4656 8321 Local controller: 0487 774 070	1	Troop Carrier
		1	Crew cab truck
		2	Flood boats
		1	Traffic control equipment Trailer
		4	Working at heights equipment
Queensland Ambulance Service	Charleville Station: 07 46552793	1	Paramedic
		2	Ambulance vehicles and drivers
			UHF and SAT phone with all ambulance teams.
			Off Duty Ambulance staff available without vehicle in case of large emergency
QRFS	Charleville Station	2	Fire appliance trucks UHF
Rural Fire Brigades	QRFS – Charleville Coordination Centre	4	Confirmed rural fire groupings predominately in SE/SW Shire area.
			Large quantity of fire trailers (skid mounted)
			Fire retardant foam
			Back burning equipment
			Safety and high visibility gear
			Trained fire staff
Queensland Health Service	Charleville Hospital 074655 8100 Director of Nursing 07 4655 8111	2	Bed emergency department
		24	Bed general hospital
			Basic X-Ray
Queensland Police Service	Charleville: 07 4655 8900	4	vehicles
		16	staff
			UHF and SAT phone

Organisation	Contact	Qty	Resource
	Augathella: 07 4655 4838	1	vehicle
		1	staff
			UHF and SAT phone
	Morven: 07 4654 0270	1	vehicle
		1	staff
			UHF and SAT phone
Local Contractors	As per Council Approved Supplier List		Graders
			Loaders
			Excavators
			Water tankers (10000 - 30000L)
			Bulldozers
			Low loaders and floats
Local Capabilities	Located on Farming and Rural Properties		Fixed Wing Aircraft
			Helicopters
			Recreational aircraft
			Tractors
			Graders
			Loaders

Annexure J – Risk Register

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Risk Scales

Likelihood (X)	Rare (1)					Unlikely (2)					Possible (3)					Likely (4)					Almost Certain (5)				
Vulnerability (Y)	V.Low (1)	Low (2)	Mod (3)	High (4)	Extr (5)	V.Low (1)	Low (2)	Mod (3)	High (4)	Extr (5)	V.Low (1)	Low (2)	Mod (3)	High (4)	Extr (5)	V.Low (1)	Low (2)	Mod (3)	High (4)	Extr (5)	V.Low (1)	Low (2)	Mod (3)	High (4)	Extr (5)
INSIGNIFICANT (1)	VL1	VL2	VL3	L4	L5	VL2	VL3	L4	L5	L5	VL3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9
MINOR (2)	VL2	VL3	L4	L5	L6	VL3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H10
MODERATE (3)	VL3	L4	L5	L6	M7	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H10	M7	M8	H9	H10	H11
MAJOR (4)	L4	L5	L6	M7	M8	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H10	M7	M8	H9	H10	H11	M8	H9	H10	H11	E12
CATASTROPHIC (5)	L5	L6	M7	M8	H9	L6	M7	M8	H9	H10	M7	M8	H9	H10	H11	M8	H9	H10	H11	E12	H9	H10	H11	E12	E13

Key: V.L=Very Low; L=Low; M=Medium; H=High; E=Extreme   Scale: 1 (lowest) to 13 (highest)

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Catastrophic (5)	Major (4)	Moderate (3)	Minor (2)	Insignificant (1)
Almost certain (5)	13	12	11	10	9
Likely (4)	12	11	10	9	8
Possible (3)	11	10	9	8	7
Unlikely (2)	10	9	8	7	6
Rare (1)	9	8	7	6	5

Risk Score	Likelihood	What should Result
12-13	Extreme	Immediate Action Required
10-11	High	Senior Management Action Required
7-9	Moderate	Management responsibility must be specified
4-6	Low	Manage by routine procedures
1-3	V-Low	

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Flooding	People	People (rural and residential properties, travelling public) could become isolated / stranded due to road closures.	Almost certain	Moderate	High 8	Develop and maintain a property register (to be included in the Supporting Documentation for the LDMP) to identify homestead locations and at-risk people. Referenced to elderly and disabled persons requiring special needs by liaising with community care groups e.g., Blue Care, Hospitals, Anglicare, Aged Care Facilities). Also achieved through the Healthy Ageing Groups. Develop strategies to identify and report on possible stranded travelers (Utilise property owners, and radio communications UHF/HF/Mobile Phones with signage to indicate frequencies and channels) Ongoing community education program of risks of driving in isolated, remote rural areas (E.g., Stay on track outback campaign) Maintain Levee bank. (Charleville & Augathella) Maintain the database of properties still expected to experience above floor flooding (Levee bank). (Charleville & Augathella) to be included in Supporting Documentation for the LDMP. Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members. Have a register of suppliers who have the ability to supply fresh supplies of water, food, medications, etc. at short notice to boost local supplies. Distribution process to ensure supplies reach isolated areas. Use of Guardian and the Emergency Management dashboard	Medium 5-6
		Increase in vector outbreaks. (Water-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever, cholera, leptospirosis and hepatitis A)	Almost certain	Moderate	High 8	Develop and maintain a contact list for the conduct of wellbeing checks for isolated rural and urban properties.	Medium 5-6
	Buildings	Damage to property.	Likely	Major	High 8	Promote individuals to undertake preparations. Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems Maintain Levee bank. Maintain the database of properties still expected to experience above floor flooding (Levee bank). Maintain the database of properties still expected to experience above floor flooding (Levee bank). (Charleville & Augathella) Maintain adequate stocks of sandbags, resources, etc.	Medium 5-6
	Environment	Damage by disruption of soil. Spread of weeds and rubbish	Likely	Major	Medium 8	Ongoing community education Encourage Landcare good practice	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
	Business	Local businesses close (isolated effects). Reduce the quality of good agricultural land. Stock loss Spread o f weeds and rubbish	Possible	Major	Medium 7	Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems Engage NRM Groups to link with National Landcare Programs Support from local environmental organisations such as Boobook (specializes in fauna, flora, environment, and land surveys) Encourage good Landcare practices through the distribution of promotional brochures before season to land holders on preventative land care measures and animal care	High 7-8
	Lifelines	Telecommunication and electrical lines damaged.	Possible	Major	Medium 7	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services and Murweh Shire Council personnel and associated equipment. Introduction of a Resilient Communication Sub Plan Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members that includes information on the importance of alternatives to electricity and landline communication, mobile phone charging alternate solutions and alternative communication tools and plans. Plan to move sick or injured during event, especially around road closures.	Medium 5-6
		Road closures or damage	Almost Certain	Moderate	High 8	Physical mitigation is the only option however cost is prohibitive and therefore best option is to have good planning around alternative routes and this information to be covered in the Triggers, Actions and Maps supporting documents being developed and included in references in the Evacuation Sub Plan Communication of road closures using Guardian and the Emergency Management Dashboard	High 7-8
	Critical facilities	Critical facilities are unable to function effectively due to disruption of communications and power.	Possible	Major	High 7	LDMG will maintain a supply of generators suitable for use by emergency services to operate essential cold rooms, freezers, and other essential services. Businesses and Services to have appropriate Business Continuity Plans supported by training by Murweh Shire Council	Medium 5-6
		Lack of locally experienced staff in disaster response.	Possible	Major	High 7	Ongoing training of emergency services personnel and council staff in all locations across Murweh Shire Council Establishment of LECC's Increased public awareness through the Get Ready Campaign and the use of Emergency Action Guide	Medium 5-6

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Severe Storm	People	People injured or fatalities	Almost certain	Major	Extreme 9	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel, Murweh Shire Council staff and associated equipment. Ongoing community education through the Get Ready Campaign and development of an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members. Development of early warning systems Develop and maintain a property register (to be included in the Supporting Documentation for the LDMP) to identify homestead locations and at-risk people. Referenced to elderly and disabled persons requiring special needs by liaising with community care groups e.g., Blue Care, Hospitals, Anglicare, Aged Care Facilities). Also achieved through the Healthy Ageing Group.	High 7-8
	Buildings	Damage to property	Likely	Major	High 8	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel, Murweh Shire Council staff and associated equipment	Medium 5-6
	Lifelines	Telecommunication and electrical lines damaged.	Unlikely	Major	Medium 6	Ongoing local government emergency response procedures for road damage checks and repairs. LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services and Murweh Shire Council personnel and associated equipment. Introduction of a Resilient Communication Sub Plan Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members that includes information on the importance of alternatives to electricity and landline communication, mobile phone charging alternate solutions and alternative communication tools and plans. Plan to move sick or injured during event, especially around road closures	Medium 5-6
		Road closures or damage.	Almost Certain	Moderate	High 8	Ongoing local government emergency response procedures for road damage checks and repairs.	Medium 5-6
	Critical facilities	Critical facilities unable to function effectively due to disruption of communications and power.	Possible	Major	High 7	LDMG will maintain a supply of generators suitable for use by emergency services to operate essential cold rooms, freezers, and other essential services. Businesses and Services to have appropriate Business Continuity Plans supported by training by Murweh Shire Council	Medium 5-6
		Lack of locally experienced staff in disaster response.	Possible	Major	High 7	Ongoing training of emergency services personnel and council staff in all locations across Murweh Shire Council Establishment of LECC's Increased public awareness through the Get Ready Campaign and the use of Emergency Action Guide	Medium 5-6
	Business	Local businesses Close (isolated effects). Stock loss.	Possible	Catastrophic	High 8	Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems	Medium 5-6
	Environment	Damage to the environment by fallen trees and plants and disruption of soil.	Rare	Minor	Low 3	Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure Encourage land care good practice	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Major Bushfires	People	Fire and smoke hazard. Inexperienced fire fighters	Likely	Major	High 8	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment High. Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems Develop a protocol (including cross borders) for the erection of warning/road closure signage Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members	High 7-8
	Buildings	Buildings damaged/destroyed by fire	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Ongoing community education and promotion of individual preparation and annual maintenance of buildings/property LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment	Medium 5-6
	Lifelines	Power, water supply, communication lines disrupted from fires. Road blockages.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium 5	LDMG will maintain a supply of generators suitable for use by emergency services to operate essential cold rooms, freezers, and other essential services. Businesses and Services to have appropriate Business Continuity Plans supported by training by Murweh Shire Council	Medium 5-6
	Critical facilities	Critical facilities are unable to operate effectively due to disruption of lifelines.	Possible	Major	High 7	LDMG will maintain a supply of generators suitable for use by emergency services to operate essential cold rooms, freezers, and other essential services. Businesses and Services to have appropriate Business Continuity Plans supported by training by Murweh Shire Council LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services and Murweh Shire Council personnel and associated equipment	Medium 5-6
		Lack of firefighting equipment	Possible	Major	High 7	This is a QFD protocol and will be handled under their arrangements	
	Business	The local economy affected. Loss o f livestock and/or crops	Likely	Catastrophic	**Extreme 9**	The council will assist RFSQ with Bushfire control through the provision of plant hire rates. Assist landholders with Bushfire mitigation through the provision of dedicated plant and equipment.	High 7-8
	Environment	Death of wildlife	Rare	Major	Medium 5		Low 2-4
		National Parks damaged.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Encourage the conduct agency/ property fire management planning and mitigation activities Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure. Ongoing community education and development of early warning systems	

| | | Increased spread of fire tolerant/regenerate plants. | Rare | Major | Medium 5 | Engage NRM Groups to link with National Landcare Programs
Support from local environmental organisations such as Boobook (specializes in fauna, flora, environment, and land surveys)
Encourage good Landcare practices through the distribution of promotional brochures before season to land holders on preventative land care measures and animal care | Low 2-4 |
| | | Exposure of soil. | Rare | Major | Medium 5 | | Low 2-4 |

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Major Transportation Incidents	People	Truck rollover or ruptured container releasing hazardous substances	Likely	Moderate	High 7	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services and Murweh Shire Council personnel and associated equipment. Establish and maintain heavy vehicle dangerous goods routes through urban areas with signage. Spill and hazardous material training of response crews. Up to date stormwater network plans i.e., points of discharge. Availability of clean up or spill containment materials (storage areas/depots?)	Medium 5-6
		Vehicle/aircraft fire or accident.	Likely	Moderate	High 7	QPS Lead agency for response. Mass casualty procedures handled by QAS. Airports have Emergency Procedures and Business Continuity Plans	Medium 5-6
		Aircraft bomb threat	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High 7	QPS Lead agency for response. Airports have Emergency Procedures and Business Continuity Plans	
	Lifelines	Road closures	Likely	Moderate	High 5	Develop a protocol (including cross border) for the erection of warning/road closure signage	Medium 5-6
	Critical facilities	Increased pressure on Limited health services.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment	Medium 5-6
	Business	Delay in transportation of goods	Likely	Moderate	High 7	Develop a protocol (including cross border) for the strategic diversion of traffic	Medium 5-6
	Environment	Spill of hazardous substances.	Possible	Major	High 7	Develop protocol with EPA for the recovery/disposal of hazardous substances	Medium 5-6

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Human / Animal / Plant Diseases	People	Contract of communicable disease. Aging population is highly susceptible to disease contraction. Quarantine area	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Respond and assist as per directions by Lead Agency (Qld Health/Biosecurity Qld) including assistance with road closures and resupply arrangements	Medium 5-6
	Lifelines	Waterborne vectors in bore water/artesian springs. Emergency animal disease. Reservoirs contaminated	Rare	Minor	Low 3	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Emergency Animal Disease **Sub Plan** Water supply procedures and business continuity plans Fencing of bores & reservoir sites	Low 2-4
	Critical facilities	Emergency services overwhelmed.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements support, and Emergency Services internal processes provide the tools for upscaling of response. Support cross skilling of local emergency services personnel. Coordination of external personnel and resources to support local service	Medium 5-6
	Business	Animals and plants/crop contract disease.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Encourage the conduct agency/ property mitigation activities. Encourage plant and animal welfare good practice through engagement with Biosecurity Queensland and the Grazing BMP process through AgForce	Medium 5-6
Major Hazardous Chemical Incidents	People	Air/Water/Gas/ Land and waterway contamination.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Respond and assist as per directions by Lead Agency (QFD/EPA/DNRM)	Low 2-4
	Lifelines	Bridge closure.	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Develop a protocol (including cross border) for the strategic diversion of traffic	Low 2-4
	Critical facilities	Lack of Knowledge of emergency personnel in oil spill response	Rare	Minor	Low 3	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment	Low 2-4

		Spill kits & response times to spill sites					Low 2-4
	Environment	Air/Water/Gas/ Land and waterway contamination Injury and/or fatalities	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Develop protocol with EPA for the recovery/disposal of hazardous substances	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Earthquake	People	Ongoing wellbeing of residents p o s t -event.	Rare	Minor	Low 2	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment	Low 2-4
	Buildings	Property damage Private & Commercial	Rare	Minor	Low	Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure	Low 2-4
	Lifelines	Roads/ Electricity/ Communications	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure	Low 2-4
	Critical facilities	Water /Sewerage/Gas/ Airstrips	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing maintenance of property and infrastructure	Low 2-4
	Environment	Water/Land contamination	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Terrorism	People	Injury and/or fatalities Ongoing wellbeing of resident's post-event. Places of Gathering risks	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	LDMG will support training and maintenance of Emergency Services personnel and associated equipment. Federal Police requirements for Event Management Planning to be considered for places of gatherings. Liaison with QPS	Low 2-4
	Buildings	Major damage to key buildings	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Liaison with QPS	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
	Lifelines	Roads / Electricity / Communications	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Liaison with QPS	Low 2-4
	Critical facilities	Water / Airstrips / Sewerage	Rare	Moderate	Low 4	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Liaison with QPS	Low 2-4

	Vulnerable Element	Potential Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment	Revised Risk Rating
Other Risks	Communications Infrastructure	Long term loss of Telephone exchanges, mobile phone towers, internet infrastructure	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Engagement with key communications and organisations to determine which infrastructure is compromised by flood, fire, loss of power for extended periods and what redundancy plans/business continuity plans do they have. Introduction of a Resilient Communication Sub Plan Develop and publish an Emergency Action Guide for use by all community members that includes information on the importance of alternatives to electricity and landline communication, mobile phone charging alternate solutions and alternative communication tools and plans Courier network for delivery of documents Telstra Portable Communications support	Medium 5-6
	Energy Infrastructure	Long term loss of electricity infrastructure or network	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Engagement with Energy Suppliers to understand the risks to infrastructure across the region Generator placement plan. Fuel replenishment plan (bulk and local) Ergon Energy Generator support. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure	Low 2-4
	Water Treatment Plants	Water Treatment Plants Long-term loss	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Potable water plan Engineered mitigation plan. Use of Defence equipment through RFA to DDMG	Medium 5-6
	Sewerage Treatment Plants	Sewerage Treatment Plants Long-term loss	Rare	Major	Medium 5	Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure Engineered solution	Medium 5-6
	Augathella Flooding	Levee bank in place, so some physical mitigation in place therefore the only part of town is at risk	Likely	Major	High 8	Engineered solution is engineering capable dependent as well as funding dependent. Town Planning Evacuation Planning	Medium 5-6
	Evacuations	Lack of Available personnel to manage large scale evacuations	Likely	Major	High 8	QPS and other services support RFA to DDMG	Medium 5-6

Evacuation of Augathella (or other location to Tambo)	Lack of required transport	Likely	Major	High 8	Transport required – buses and special vehicles for disabled or infirm. Augathella Residents, no physical mitigation in place, Use of LECC, Triggers and Actions document specific to Augathella to be developed, Get Ready Messaging, Flood evacuation to Tambo, transport required – RFA to DDMG Morven residents, no physical mitigation, Use of LECC, Triggers and Actions document specific to location to be developed, Get Ready Messaging	High 7-8
Evacuation of Aged Care Facilities	Does each Facility have their own evacuation plan (BCP)? Does each facility have the resources (human, equipment and transport) to undertake the evacuation?	Almost Certain	Major	**Extreme 9**	Assist facilities to develop their own BCP and evacuation plan as part of the process. Most aged care facilities do not have the resources to undertake an evacuation on their own and will probably require assistance to complete – RFA to DDMG for assistance	High 7-8
Evacuation Centres	Availability of suitable Evacuation Centre's in the locations required	Possible	Major	High 7	QFD Habitat option RFA to DDMG DPWH TEA (Temporary Emergency Accommodation) RFA to DDMG	Medium 5-6
Evacuation Centre Management	Evacuation Centre Management (lack of available personnel) Evacuation Centre Management (lack of resources e.g., beds and bedding)	Possible	Major	High 7	Personnel available through MOU with Red Cross Utilise the Supply Protocol by RFA to DDMG	Low 2-4

	Gas other work camps	Not receiving an emergency messaging	Unlikely	Major	Medium 6	Communications protocols with Gas & Other Companies (LDMG/LDCC to Gas Companies & Others)	Low 2-4
	Cultural Groups	Cultural Groups (Missing or not understanding Emergency Messages)	Likely	Major	High 7	Communications material to be developed (language and culturally specific) Engagement with Cultural Groups Development of Emergency Action Guide	Medium 5-6
	Tourists	Tourists (Missing or not understanding Emergency Messages)	Likely	Major	High 7	Communications material developed (language and culturally specific) Engagement with Tourism Groups and Tourism Operators (explain responsibilities) Development of Emergency Action Guide Engagement with Media	Medium 5-6
	Remote Properties	Remote Properties not receiving Emergency Messages (Remote Property Contact Lists are out of date)	Unlikely	Major	Medium 6	Dedicated resources in each LECC and in the LDMG to maintain register of remote properties and contact details (including UHF channel) Development of Emergency Action Guides Engagement with Media	Medium 5-6
	Heatwave	Impact on vulnerable community Power supply load increased may lead to brown or black outs	Possible	Major	High 7	Queensland Health is the lead agency for people Specific Communications material to be sourced Development of Emergency Action Guide BCP requirements for infrastructure	Medium 5-6

		Increase heat and lower humidity may lead to more bushfires. Increased heat may lead to infrastructure failures					
	Local Council and Business Continuity	Lack of BCP planning by local business may lead to lack of supply (personnel, goods and services)	Possible	Major	High 7	Training provided to local business and council along with support to develop their own business continuity plans.	Medium 5-6
	Business Continuity for Agriculture Sector	Lack of BCP may lead to failure of some agriculture businesses which affects local economy	Possible	Minor	Medium 5	Engagement with AgForce / DAF to encourage graziers/farmers to plan for disasters. Encourage graziers/farmers to engage with AgForce / DAF in the Grazing BMP process	Low 2-4
	Fuel Supplies	Lack of access to fuel in disasters	Likely	Major	High 8	The council has fuel depots in various locations, needs a Terms of Reference which addresses the legislative issues and trigger points e.g. when is appropriate to supply?	Medium 5-6

Hazard Assessment

Hazard	Area/Location	Explanation of Risk
Earthquakes	The area has only one history of seismic events.	• In Charleville, there was a significant seismic event that occurred due to an explosion. The explosion was so powerful that it was equivalent to 10–15 tonnes of TNT, and residents in Charleville, located 30 kilometers away, thought there was an earthquake. In fact, the explosion was measured as a seismic event with a magnitude of 2.1 on the Richter scale.
Flood	Flood inundation of low-lying areas, cutting roads. Minimal inundation of homes and business.	• Flooding is usual along the Warrego River: major floods associated with La Niña events occurred in 1950, 1954 to 1956, 1971, 1973, 1990, 1997, 1998, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2020. • In April 1990, as a result of two extremely strong weather troughs in the easterlies, over 400mm of rain fell in Charleville in two weeks, being more than the annual rainfall in over 60 years. • The town of Charleville is encompassed by an earth/concrete wall levee bank (constructed to a river height level of 7.9) that protects the town from major flooding occurring in the Warrego River. A small exclusion levee has also been constructed in Augathella.
Bushfires and urban fires	Both urban and rural areas	• Urban centres are susceptible to fires at any time. • The risk of wildfires across rural areas is mainly between September and the start of wet season. • Presents risk to lives, homes, pastures, and livestock, as well as the environment.
Storm (Wind, Rain and Hail)	Whole of the Region.	• Severe wind/rain/hailstorm can affect the whole region and is usually confined to the summer and autumn months. • Warning times are usually too short for significant precautionary action; however, the impacts are usually localised.
Major Road Accidents	Whole of the Region.	• The region's traffic includes "heavy' vehicles with many transports travelling between the Murweh Shire. In addition, many semi-trailers and cattle transports use the highway through the shire.
Aircraft Accident	Charleville Airport, Augathella airstrip Morven airstrip, and small private airstrips.	• The possibility of a mishap is always present.
Exotic Animal Disease	As cattle are the most common animals in the region, they are the most susceptible to an outbreak of disease. Small number of sheep are run predominately on the eastern side of the shire	• Exotic animal disease may result due to a breakdown in the quarantine system. Birds and pests introduced from the north could also pose a threat.
Hazardous Material Accident	Murweh Shire and surrounding Councils	• Many hazardous materials are transported via road posing a possible incident threat. • The main road runs directly through the residential portion of the township of Charleville

Medical Epidemics and Infectious Diseases	Whole of the Region.	• There is a possibility that tourists or other visitors could introduce an infectious disease.
Influenza Pandemic	Whole of the Region.	• Risk posed by mutation of virus (avian flu).
Terrorism	Mass gatherings, hazardous storage sites, critical infrastructure.	• Range of possible events that may lead to casualties.

Consequence Analysis

Consequence Level	People	Environment	Economy	Public Administration	Social Setting	Infrastructure
Catastrophic	Widespread multiple loss of life (mortality>1 in ten thousand), health system unable to cope, displacement of people beyond ability to cope.	Widespread severe impairment or loss of ecosystem functions across species and landscapes, irrecoverable environmental damage.	Unrecoverable financial loss >3% of the government sector's revenues, asset destruction across industry sectors leading to widespread business failures and loss of employment.	Governing body unable to manage the event, disordered public administration without effective functioning, public unrest, and media coverage beyond region or jurisdiction.	Community unable to support itself, widespread loss of objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in all parts of the community.	Long term failure of significant infrastructure and service delivery affecting all parts of the community, ongoing external support at large scale required.
Major	Multiple loss of life (mortality >1 in one hundred thousand), health system over-stressed, large numbers of displaced people (more than 24 hours).	Severe impairment or loss of ecosystem functions affecting many species or landscapes, progressive environmental damage.	Financial loss 1-3% of the government sector's revenues requiring major changes in business strategy to (partly) cover loss, significant disruptions across industry sectors leading to multiple business failures and loss of employment.	Governing body absorbed with managing the event, public administration struggles to provide merely critical services, loss of public confidence in governance, media coverage beyond region or jurisdiction.	Reduced quality of life within community, significant loss or damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in large parts of the community.	Mid-to long-term failure of significant infrastructure and service delivery affecting large parts of the community, initial external support required.
Moderate	Isolated cases of loss of life (mortality >than one in one million), health system operating at maximum capacity, isolated cases of displacement of people (less than 24 hours).	Isolated but significant cases of impairment or loss of ecosystem functions, intensive efforts for recovery required.	Financial loss 0.3-1% of the government sector's revenues requiring adjustments to business strategy to cover loss, disruptions to selected industry sectors leading to isolated cases of business failure and multiple loss of employment.	Governing body manages the event with considerable diversion from policy, public administration functions limited by focus on critical services, widespread public protests, media coverage within region or jurisdiction.	Ongoing reduced services within community permanent damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in some parts of the community.	Mid-term failure of (significant) infrastructure and service delivery affecting some parts of the community, widespread inconvenience.
Minor	Isolated cases of serious injuries, health system operating within normal parameters.	Isolated cases of environmental damage, one off recovery effects required.	Financial loss 0.1-0.3% of the government sector's revenues, requiring activation of reserves to cover loss,	Governing body manages the event under emergency regime, public administration functions with some disturbances,	Isolated and temporary cases of reduced services within community, repairable damage to objects of	Isolated cases of short-to mid-term failure of infrastructure and service delivery, localised inconveniences.

			disruptions at business level leading to isolated cases of loss of employment.	isolated expressions of public concern, media coverage within region or jurisdiction.	cultural significance, impacts within emotional and psychological capacity of the community.	
Insignificant	Near misses or minor injuries, no reliance on health system.	Near misses or incidents without environmental damage, no recovery efforts required.	Financial loss <0.1% of the government sector's revenues to be managed within standard financial provisions, inconsequential disruptions at business level.	Governing body manages the event within normal parameters, public administration functions without disturbances, public confidence in governance, no media attention.	Inconsequential short-term reduction of services, no damages to objects of cultural significance, no adverse emotional and psychological impacts.	Inconsequential short-term failure of infrastructure and service delivery, no disruption to the public services.