Name of Witness	Cleave Graeme ROGAN
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Address and contact details	[redacted]
Occupation	Business Owner/Farmer
Officer taking statement	Detective Sergeant Stephen Platz
Date taken	19/04/2011

Cleave Graeme ROGAN states:

1. I am a [redacted] year old married male presently residing at 'Bookamerrie' [redacted] with my family. I have lived in the area since 1974 and the property has been in the family since 1988.

2. 'Bookamerrie' is a 524 ha cotton farm which is dependant upon a Channel irrigation system that is fed mostly by the Beardmore dam where the Balonne River flows into. This channel irrigation system was first developed in this district in 1956. Initially this system was fed by the Jack Taylor weir and then in the late 1960's the Beardmore dam. The system is comprised of large channels in between two banks that are built up above ground level and distribute water to an area covering approximately 12,000 hectares. In addition to the Channel system, River property owners also gain approval to construct dams and other distribution systems along the Balonne River that also assist in the irrigation of their farms.

3. Cotton is a very water intensive industry that requires significant irrigation infrastructure to produce effective crop yields. Each farm has an allocated amount of water and is dependant on the water available during the year. Between 2000 and 2010 we experienced a period of drought which resulted in reduced harvests.

QFCI

Date: 04/05/11 JM

Exhibit Number: Q63

400 George Street Brisbane
GPO Box 1738 Brisbane
Queensland 4001 Australia
Telephone 1300 309 634
Facsimile +61 7 3405 9750
www.floodcommission.qld.gov.au
ABN 65 959 415 158

4. In early January 2011 the St George region experienced flooding which resulted from substantial rain in the catchments that fed into the Balonne and Maranoa rivers. My property was not inundated but I am aware that some houses in St George Township did become inundated. The township constructed a temporary 14.5 metre levee bank around the town. This levee bank prevented the flood waters from entering key areas in the township. This flooding remained in the area for at least one month that caused road closures and other general disruption to the community.

5. Due to the channel system near to our property it acted as a levee bank and prevented the flood waters entering our property. The closest the flood waters came to our property was about four kilometres. These channels also prevented water from flooding numerous irrigation farms within the St.George Irrigation Area. In addition to the channel systems there are also large drainage systems that allow water from high rainfall to flow from farms, into waterways and then into the river. During the flood event there was not a lot of local rainfall, to prevent the floodwater backing up these drainage ditches and inundating farms, Sunwater blocked these drains off. These two measures prevented a large area from being inundated during the floods.

6. Further to these systems, a natural formation known as the Barrackdale choke on the Balonne River also slowed or reduced the peak of the flood height below Barrackdale. This system acts as a natural choke in the river, thus flattening out the flow of water. This formation extended the flood but it also reduced its severity.

7. With regards to the channel system and other dams there is always a concern that it may divert flows of water to other areas. I would have to say that these local measures to control water have produced many positive benefits with regards to flood mitigation. In addition to flood mitigation they also greatly benefit the cotton industry. The water received from the recent floods has enabled the industry in the Balonne Shire to go into full production of approximately 65,000 Ha, with production estimates of over 600,000 Bales which will be the

most productive year to date, well above the past ten year average of 20,000 Ha with the lowest year being 3300 Ha in 2008.

8. I am also part of a local committee that represents the cotton growers to the local council. Within this committee I have put forward a number of aspects and ideas with regards to future flood preparation and recovery. These are;

Consistency of Rain Gauge locations and central website

9. Within the local rivers are automatic gauges that measure river heights. Access to these readings can be obtained via the internet through two separate websites that are operated by the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) and the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). The problem that I have raised is that, as they are separate entities they have river gauges in different locations in the same rivers with the same name identification. As a result, we receive different readings for the one river which makes it hard to make informed decisions in the time of flood. This also creates confusion with regards to what roads become flooded which are close to the rivers in question. There needs to be some consistency with the gauge locations ID and possibly one web site that covers all readings.

Lack of back up systems for river gauges

10. During the immense flows of water during the flood event some of the key river gauges were damaged and unable to provide readings. These readings are extremely important to dam regulators who have to make vital decisions based on this information. The only back up for when these gauges fail is via local people and knowledge to report on the situation and over time property ownership will change so this is not a reliable process. There needs to be some other back up system in form of further gauges or telemetry stations.

Ability to fix local roads

11. The roads that are damaged as a result of flooding are not able to be quickly repaired by council due to the sheer number of damaged roads, access, cost and resources. These roads are vital to landholders in order to maintain their livelihoods and there is often a lengthy period (in the landholders view) before they are repaired by the council .If permitted, Landholders would be able to repair these roads to a minimum standard to allow access to vehicles as they have sufficient machinery to complete this task. Unfortunately due to potential legal ramifications councils do not permit landholders to repair these roads even in times of severe disaster. I suggest that once a natural disaster has been declared the council should be covered by some legislation or insurance to enable landholders to repair roads to a minimum trafficable standard. This could be regulated through a state wide pro-forma in which the landowner is approved for natural disaster road works who can inform council of the damage and seek appropriate approval of the works, in which it can be followed up on later, for appropriate full application and rebuild of works by the council .

C.ROGAN

Justices Act 1886

I acknowledge by virtue of section 110A(5)(c)(ii) of the Justices Act 1886 that:

(1) This written statement by me dated 29/04/2011 and contained in the pages numbered 1 to 4 is true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and

(2) I make this statement knowing that, if it were admitted as evidence, I may be liable to prosecution for stating in it anything that I know is false.

..... [redacted] .....Signature

Signed at .....St.George .....this.....29th.....day of.....April....2011

Witness Signature.. [redacted] Signature of officer . [redacted] ..

	St George		Dirranbandi			Combined	
	Ha	Bales	Ha	Bales		Ha	Bales
2000	21775	186000	23146	184800		44921	370800
2001	24507	190768	23899	158000		48406	348768
2002	16043	137453	9403	59806		25446	197259
2003	7353	39679				7353	39679
2004	11293	101123	1516	11559		12809	112682
2005	20994	191453	20538	183675		41532	375128
2006	17442	155494	4551	39792		21993	195286
2007	3418	26734	539	4058		3957	30792
2008	3376	23366				3376	23366
2009	12882	123956	10724	109320		23606	233276
2010	10552	93549	3041	27911		13593	121460
2011	30314	285162	34566	323417		64880	608579
					10 yr Av.	**20207.1**	**167769.6**

Balonne Shire Road Network for Cotton Picking, Ginning and Export (Modules to Gins), (Lint Bales and Seed to Port) 2011.

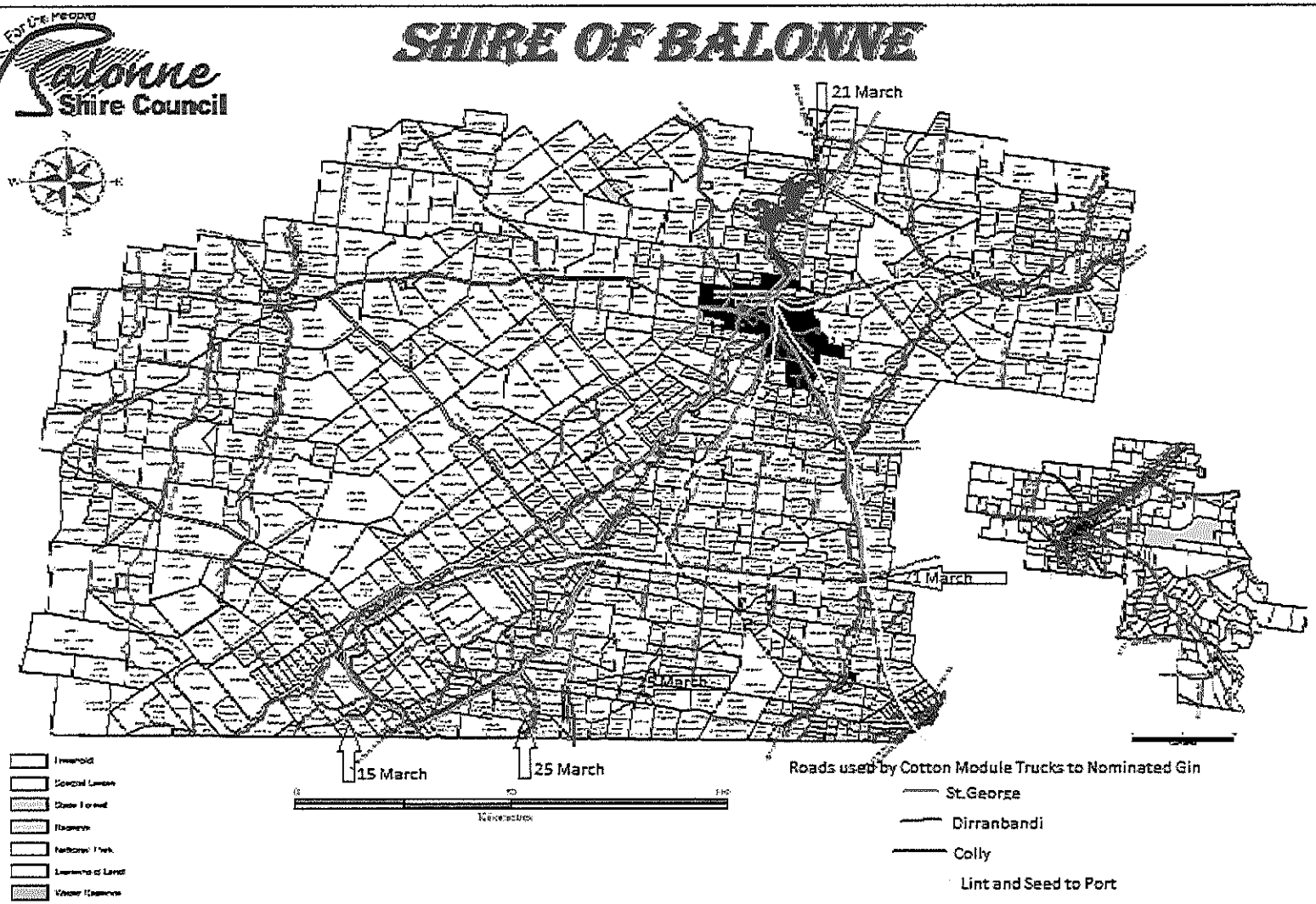
Table is an indication of the start Date modules will be ready for transport to the Gins, estimated number of 40' Trailers one way along the roads.

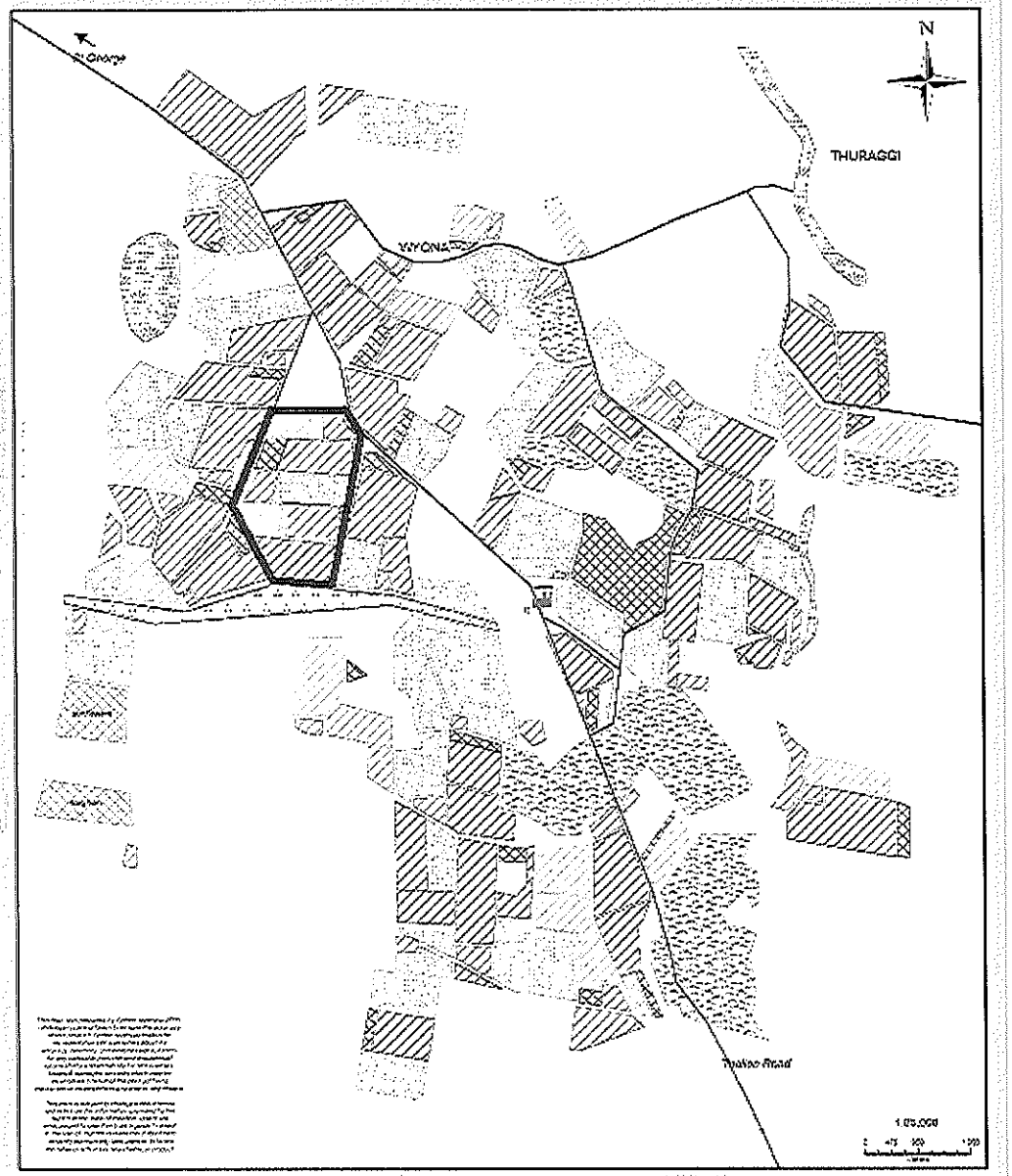
Road Area's To Cotton Gin's	Start Date	Estimated 40' Trailers **ONE** Way	
Ballandool Rd Woolerbilla Rd Castlereagh Hwy Hebel -Dirranbandi	15th March	2000	
Booligar Rd Koomalah Rd Nulky Rd	25th March		
CarnarvonHwy Mungindi - St.George	21st March	1520	
Carnarvon Hwy Surat -St.George	21st March	640	
Whyenbah Rd- St.George	30th March	4200	
Wagoo Rd – Via St.George Town	21st March	580	
Thungaby Rd Moonie Hwy West Haran Rd Salmon Rd Buckinbah Rd Bowhay Rd Bundoran Rd Ian Paul Rd Farm 158 Rd Munro Rd McDonald Rd Knights Rd Noondoo Thallon Rd Castlereagh Hwy Lower Plains Rd Narline Rd Bollon Dirranbandi Rd Cubbie Rd Daverton Rd Jakelwar Goodooga Rd	Beginning of April 2011	See below **Totals**	

Totals Estimated of 40' Trailers using the Roads in the Balonne Shire.
22,000 * 40' Trailers to Transport Modules from Farm's To Gin's
5,300 *40' Trailers to Transport Lint Bales to Ports for export
6,300 *40' Trailers to Transport Cotton Seed
33,600 *40' Trailers

SHIRE OF BALONNE

Balonne Shire Council





ST GEORGE IRRIGATION AREA

Sensitive Crops 2008/09 Season

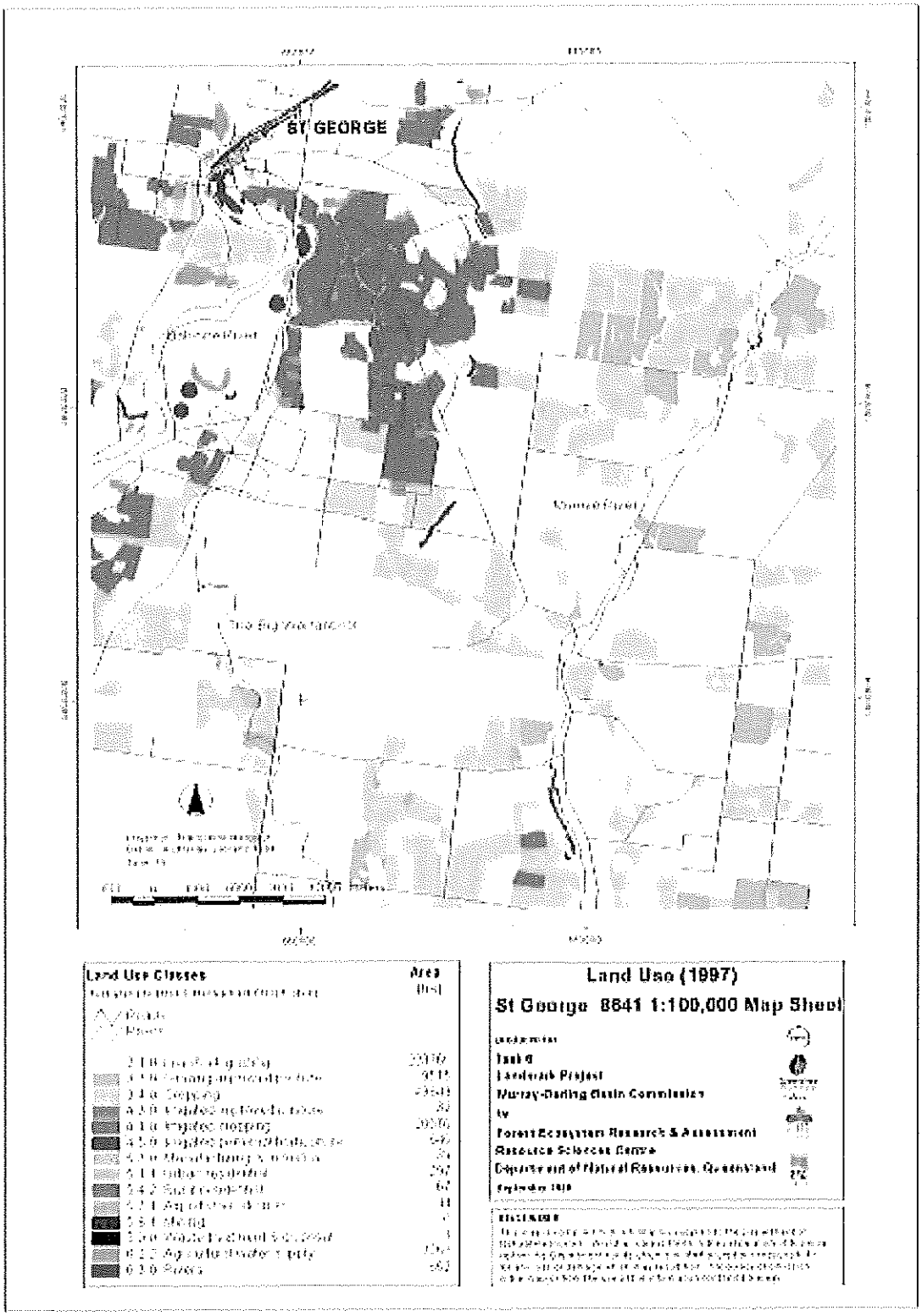


Figure 4: Land use map of St George 1:100,000 map sheet

Schedule of Premiums & Discounts - 2011
Base Grade: Middling (31-3) 1 1/8" Micronaire 3.5 – 4.9 NCL (G5)
US Dollars/lb

	Colour	Leaf	Staple Length 33	34	35	36 - 38	39	40 & Longer
WHITE	GM 11	Leaf 1	-0.1200	-0.0700	-0.0300	0.0100	0.0100	0.0200
		2	-0.1200	-0.0700	-0.0300	0.0075	0.0100	0.0200
		3	-0.1200	-0.0700	-0.0300	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050
		4	-0.1200	-0.0700	-0.0400	-0.0350	-0.0350	-0.0350
		5	-0.1500	-0.1200	-0.1000	-0.0950	-0.0950	-0.0950
	SM 21	Leaf 1-2	-0.1200	-0.0700	-0.0300	0.0075	0.0075	0.0200
		3	-0.1200	-0.0700	-0.0300	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050
		4	-0.1200	-0.0700	-0.0400	-0.0350	-0.0350	-0.0350
		5	-0.1500	-0.1200	-0.1000	-0.0950	-0.0950	-0.0950
		6	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300	-0.1300	-0.1300	-0.1300
	MID 31	Leaf 1-2	-0.1200	-0.0800	-0.0300	Base	Base	Base
		3	-0.1200	-0.0800	-0.0300	Base	Base	Base
		4	-0.1200	-0.0800	-0.0400			
		5	-0.1500	-0.1200	-0.1000			
		6	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
	SLM 41	Leaf 1-2	-0.1600	-0.1200	-0.1000			
		3	-0.1600	-0.1200	-0.1000			
		4	-0.1600	-0.1200	-0.1000			
		5	-0.1800	-0.1400	-0.1100			
		6	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
	LM 51	Leaf 1-2	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		3	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		4	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		5	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		6	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
LIGHT SPOTTED	GM 12 & SM 22	Leaf 1-2	-0.1200	-0.0800	-0.0300			
		3	-0.1300	-0.1000	-0.0900			
		4	-0.1500	-0.1200	-0.0950			
		5	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		6	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
	MID 32	Leaf 1-2	-0.1200	-0.0800	-0.0800			
		3	-0.1300	-0.1000	-0.0900			
		4	-0.1500	-0.1200	-0.0950			
		5	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		6	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
	SLM 42	Leaf 1-2	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		3	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		4	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		5	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
		6	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
SPOTTED	SM 23	Leaf 1-2	-0.1300	-0.1000	-0.0900			
		3	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		4	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
		5	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
		6	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
	MID 33	Leaf 1-2	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		3	-0.2150	-0.1700	-0.1300			
		4	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
		5	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			
		6	-0.2550	-0.2550	-0.2550			

Micronaire		
G0	2.4 and Below	-0.3000
G1	2.5 through 2.6	-0.1950
G2	2.7 through 2.9	-0.1450
G3	3.0 through 3.2	-0.1000
G4	3.3 through 3.4	-0.0500
G5D	3.5 through 3.7	0.0000
G5C	3.8 through 4.2	0.0000
G5B	4.3 through 4.5	0.0000
G5A	4.6 through 4.9	0.0000
G6	5.0 through 5.2	-0.0600
G7	5.3 and Above	-0.0900

Strength		
Below 25	grams/tex	-0.0400
25 - 27	grams/tex	-0.0100
27 - 34	grams/tex	0.0000
Above 34	grams/tex	0.0050

Other Adjustments		
Light Grass / Bark / SCF		-0.0200
Heavy Grass / Bark / SCF		-0.0800
Preparation		-0.0200
Stickiness/Honeydew		-0.1000
Low Middling Light Spot (52)	33 Staple & Above	-0.2550
Strict Low Middling Spotted (43)		-0.2550
Low Middling Spotted (53)		-0.2550
Strict Good Ordinary (61)		-0.2550
Below Grade (BG)		-0.3500
Nep		0.0000
Uniformity		0.0000
Short Fibre Index		0.0000
1/32" below 33 (32)		-0.0400
1/16" below 33 (31)		-0.0600
3/32" below 33 (30)		-0.0800

SCF = Seed Coat Fragments

- No premium is paid when outside 3.8 - 4.5 micronaire range or when other adjustments apply.
- Cotton below base grade and longer than 35 will be paid at the relevant 35 discount rate.
- QC reserves the right to reject, class to BG or pass on to the farmer any financial costs incurred by heavy stickiness, cavitoma or other contamination.
- No premium is paid for staple above 38 when strength is below 32 grams/tex.