



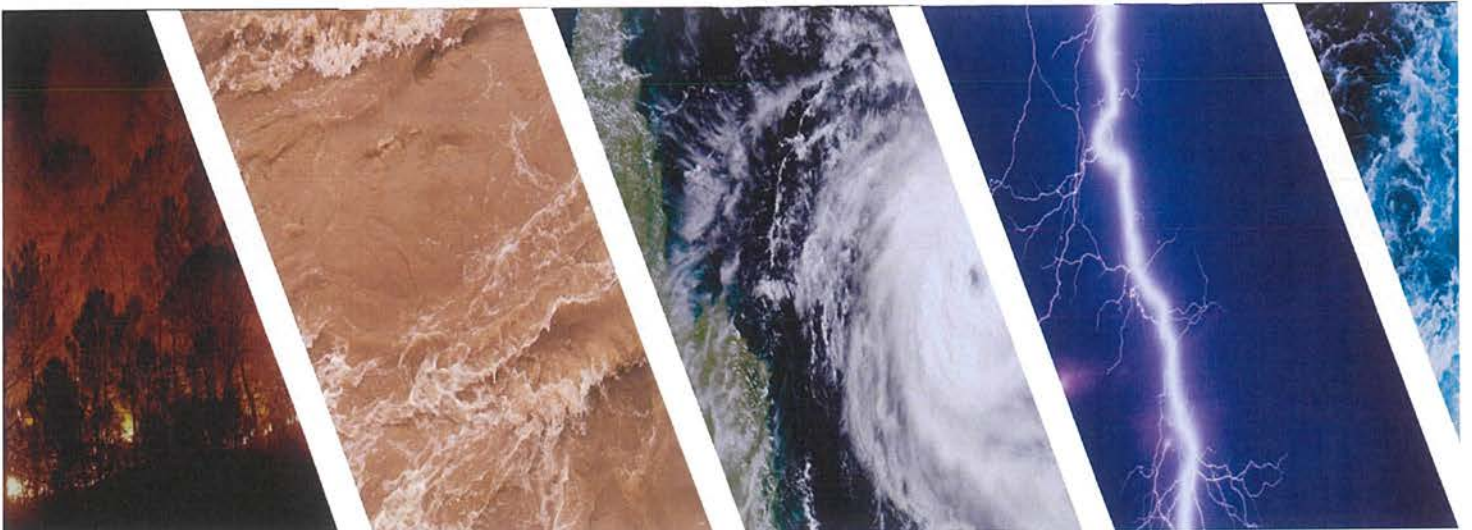
**Queensland
Government**

Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Plan

Version 1.2

(2024)

Queensland Police Service



BUSINESS

Commander's Intent

As Chairperson of the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group, I consider the key objective in Disaster Management is for the protection of life, property, and the environment as a consequence of disaster events. This plan is primarily intended to provide strategic direction to the Group. The secondary intent is to demonstrate legislative and social accountability to our community with a publicly available document for information and consideration.

Certain matters that relate to process and operational plans detail methodologies and are documented in appendices as reference for practitioners within the Group.

Endorsement and Authorisation

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Plan is endorsed under the authority of the District Disaster Management Group.

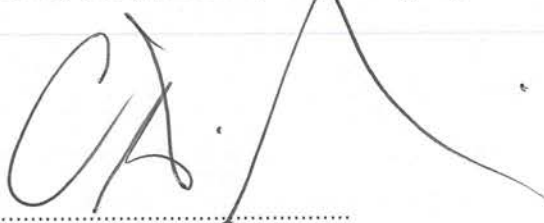
This plan has been developed in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act)* and the following documents to provide for effective disaster management in the Sunshine Coast Disaster District:

- *Disaster Management Regulation 2014*
- Queensland State Disaster Management Plan
- Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland
- Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline
- Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement

The plan will be maintained by the District Disaster Coordinator and will be reviewed annually in accordance with the Act unless otherwise required.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Sunshine Coast DDMG acknowledges Sunshine Coast country as home of the Kabi Kabi people and Jinibara people, traditional owners and custodians of this Country. We recognise their connection to land, water, and community. We pay our respect to them, their cultures, and to Elders, past, present, and emerging.



.....
Craig (Ardie) Hawkins
Chairperson
Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group

Dated:



Amendments and Document Control

Document Control

This District plan is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC). Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Senior Sergeant Dale Johnson
Executive Officer
Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group
PO Box 553
Maroochydore QLD 4558

Any changes to the intent of the document must be endorsed by the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group (DDMG).

A copy of each amendment is to be forwarded to those identified in the distribution list. On receipt, the amendment is to be inserted into the document and the Amendment Register updated and signed.

Amendment Register

No / Ref	Issue Date	Comment	Inserted by	Date

Distribution

This plan has been distributed to core and advisory member agencies detailed in pp.8-9.

In compliance with s.56 of the Act, A copy of the plan is publicly available on the Queensland Police Service website: www.police.qld.gov.au

This plan is also available for inspection free of charge to members of the public. All applications are to be made to the Executive Officer via address above or email to DDC.SunshineCoast@police.qld.gov.au.

Contents

BUSINESS

Commander's Intent	2
Endorsement and Authorisation	2
Amendments and Document Control	3
Amendment Control	3
Amendment Register	3
Distribution.....	3
Contents	4
Governance	6
Purpose.....	6
Objectives	6
Strategic Policy Statement.....	6
Scope	6
Disaster Management Priorities	7
District Disaster Management Group	7
Establishment	7
Role.....	7
Functions	8
Membership.....	8
Advisors	9
Roles and Responsibilities.....	9
Meetings	9
Capacity Building	10
Training	10
Exercises.....	10
Post Disaster Assessment	10
<u>District Appreciation</u>	11
Local Government Context.....	11
The Community.....	11
Community Preparedness	11
Geography.....	12
Climate and Weather	12
The Natural Environment.....	12
The Built Environment.....	12
Administrative Centres.....	13
Health Care.....	13
Aged Care.....	14
Transport.....	14
Shopping Facilities.....	14
Economy and Industry.....	15
Public Buildings.....	14
Major Public Spaces.....	15
Special Events and Festivals.....	16

Critical Infrastructure.....	16
Essential Services	16
Hazardous Sites.....	17
Hazards	17
<u>DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT</u>	
Risk Management Process	18
Risk Assessment	18
Risk Treatment	18
<u>DDMG OPERATIONS</u>	
Response Strategy	
Activation and Triggers for Response	19
District Disaster Coordination Centre	20
DDCC Structure.....	20
Concept of Operations for Response.....	20
Unity of Purpose.....	20
Operational Reporting	20
Briefs (SITREPS)	21
Liaison Officers	21
Warnings and Alerts.....	21
Warning Notification and Dissemination.....	21
Emergency Alert.....	22
Disaster Declaration.....	23
Functional Plans	23
Request for Assistance	23
Request for Air Support.....	24
Hazard Specific Plans	23
Resupply	24
Emergency Supply.....	24
Financial Management.....	25
Recovery Strategy	
Recovery Lead Agencies	25
Recovery Activation	25
Transition Triggers.....	25
Immediate/Short Term	26
Medium/Long Term.....	27
Sunshine Coast District Human and Social Recovery Committee	27
Parameters.....	27
Action Plans for Recovery	27
Considerations for Recovery.....	28
Functional Recovery Plans.....	28
<u>REVIEW AND ASSURANCE</u>	
Review and Renew Plan.....	29
External Assessment.....	29
Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements.....	30
Dictionary.....	31

Governance

Purpose

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Plan (*the Plan*) is prepared in compliance with Section 53 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act)*. It details the arrangements within the Sunshine Coast Disaster District (*the District*) to provide whole-of-government planning and coordination capability to support local governments in disaster management.

Objectives

Objectives for the Plan are to facilitate effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

- consistency with, and support for Local Disaster Management Plans (LDMPs) for Sunshine Coast and Noosa
- consistency with the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP); the State group's Strategic Policy Statement, and other relevant guidelines;
- clarity of roles and responsibilities for entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the District;
- coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to the District
- assessment of risk for hazards that may occur in the District;
- priorities for disaster management for the District;

Strategic Policy Statement

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

- Promoting community resilience and economic sustainability through disaster risk reduction.
- Ensuring a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;
- Supporting the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations;
- Aligning disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms;
- Promoting a transparent, systematic and consistent approach to disaster risk assessment and management, based on the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management – Principles and guidelines;
- Recognising the commitment of stakeholders and the need for collaboration across all levels of government, community, industry, commerce, government owned corporations, private and volunteer organisations, and local communities in all aspects of disaster management;
- Emphasising building and maintaining sincere relationships, trust, teamwork, consultative decision-making and shared responsibilities among stakeholders; and

Scope

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Sunshine Coast Disaster District in support of the two Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMGs); Noosa, and Sunshine Coast. District support may encompass involvement with government departments and agencies at State or Commonwealth level, non-government agencies, and the private sector. Activities are geared towards securing and coordinating resources available for the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from, the effects of disasters.

Disaster Management Priorities

The priorities for the Sunshine Coast DDMG are to:

- Improve community (including business) resilience through effective disaster planning, mitigation and preparation;
- Integrate effective disaster risk reduction initiatives into strategic and corporate plans at appropriate levels of government, community organisations, industry and commerce.
- Manage training of DDMG members in line with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
- Monitor and evaluate the disaster management arrangements to:
 - streamline arrangements;
 - develop clear accountability, including defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of the disaster management arrangements;
 - improve the communication flow process; and
 - develop whole-of-government, media and community engagement arrangements.

An operational plan is developed from this Priorities Statement. It is a tool to outline, implement, and manage annual priority activities.

The operational plan is reviewed annually by the XO in consultation with the Chair of the DDMG and member agencies.

The operational plan is maintained as an appendix to the District Disaster Management Plan.

Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group

Establishment

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) exists with a legislative authorising basis in accordance with section 22; 'Establishment' of the Act. The DDMG encompasses and supports the Sunshine Coast and Noosa local government areas (LGAs). Link to the legislative authority is found here:

<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2003-091#sec.22>

Role

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group is comprised of representatives from regionally based Queensland government agencies, government owned corporations, non-government organisation, industry and commerce and key community representatives, who can provide and coordinate whole-of-Government support and resource gap assistance to disaster affected communities.

The Sunshine Coast DDMG performs a 'middle management' function within Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) by providing coordinated state government support when requested by the Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMGs). Other activities require the identification of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the District.

Functions

Section 23 of the Act 'Functions' define responsibilities for the DDMG. Link to those responsibilities is found here:

<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2003-091#sec.23>

Membership

The DDMG is structured consistently with section 24 of the Act 'Membership'. Link found here:

<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2003-091#sec.24>

- Chairperson – District Disaster Coordinator
- Deputy Chairperson
- Executive Officer
- A representative of each local government within the district and;
- Persons representing departments whom the QDMC in consultation with the DDC considers appropriate to be represented on the group.

The **core membership** of the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group is comprised of the following;

- Queensland Police Service (QPS)
 - Chairperson
 - Deputy Chairperson
 - Executive Officer
 - Emergency Management Coordinator
- Queensland Fire Department (QFD)
 - Rural Fire Service
 - Fire and Rescue
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- State Emergency Service (SES)
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
- Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts (DTATSIPCA)
- Department of Education and Training (Ed Q)
- Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI)
- Department of Health (Q-Health)
- Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works (DHLGPPW)
- Department of State Development and Infrastructure, (DSDI)
- Department of Transport & Main Roads (DTMR) + (MSQ)
- Local Government within Disaster District – Noosa Shire Council and Sunshine Coast Council
- Australian Red Cross, Queensland Emergency Services
- Energex
- National Broadband Network
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
- Telstra
- Unitywater

Representatives of the following departments / agencies may be invited to attend DDMG meetings and assist in disaster operations in an **advisory and co-operative** disaster capacity as required:

- Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC)
- Australian Defence Forces – MJOSS/SQ
- Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)
- Coast Guard Sunshine Coast
- Corrective Services
- Department of Child Safety, Seniors, and Disability Services (DCSSDS)
- Department of Energy and Climate (EC)
- Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (RDMW)
- Department of Resources
- HQ Plantations
- LifeFlight – Sunshine Coast Helicopter Rescue Service
- Queensland Building and Construction Commission (QBCC)
- Queensland Rail (QR)
- Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)
- Seqwater
- Sunshine Coast Airport
- University of Sunshine Coast (USC)

The Sunshine Coast DDMG Contact list is updated quarterly or as needed, and is provided to member agencies.

Roles and Responsibilities

The State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) outlines roles and responsibilities of member agencies. The Sunshine Coast DDMG adopts the itemisation of those roles and responsibilities for the purposes of this plan.

Details for the lead agencies, their roles and responsibilities are detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan 2024-25, Appendix B at pp. 47-78, accessed here:

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

Business and Meetings

The DDMG may conduct its business, including its meetings, in a way it considers appropriate. Reporting requirements for business within the Sunshine Coast Disaster District shall conform with s. 38 of the Act, and Queensland's Disaster Management Guideline.

Links to the legislation and guideline are found here:

Disaster Management Act 2003

<http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/D/DisastManA03.pdf>

<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2014-dmr#pt.3>

Qld PRR DM Guideline

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline.aspx>

Capacity Building

Training

Disaster management training is an essential means through which agencies can develop and maintain their disaster management capabilities and capacity. Training is important in ensuring that all agencies can seamlessly integrate their functional roles and contribute to an effective and coordinated disaster management response.

The Sunshine Coast District Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) is responsible for delivering disaster management training within the district with the help of coordination by the Local Government Disaster Management Officers and maintaining a calendar for training conducted within the district. This process enables the Sunshine Coast District to collaborate on dates for training, exercising and meetings.

Agencies and organisations represented on the DDMG have the responsibility of providing suitable opportunities for DDMG representatives (including deputies) to attend required training. Each agency also has a responsibility to conduct relevant internal training/exercising of their staff and where appropriate, offer other agencies the opportunity to participate.

DDMG representatives (including deputies) are encouraged to complete training courses beyond their relevant minimum requirements of the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.

Exercises

Exercises are a key component of disaster management strategies and can be conducted for the purpose of:

- reviewing the effectiveness of the District Disaster Management Plan
- evaluating emergency plans;
- evaluating sub-plans;
- evaluating risk treatment strategies;
- activation of Disaster Management Groups;
- activation of Disaster Coordination Centres;
- practicing coordination procedures for an event;
- information management including warnings and alerts, requests for assistance and situation reports;
- enhancing the interoperability of agency representatives;
- identifying planning and resource requirements;
- promoting awareness;
- developing competence;
- validating training already conducted;
- identifying performance gaps and areas for the potential improvement in the skills of agency representatives involved in disaster management; and
- evaluation of equipment, techniques and processes in general.

The DDMG will conduct at least one exercise annually, to include all core members of the DDMG. Functional committees should exercise their respective sub-plans annually. This may be achieved concurrently with the main DDMG exercise, dependent on circumstance and advice from the XO.

Disaster exercises are conducted in accordance with the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR) Managing Exercises Handbook.

<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-managing-exercises/>

Post Disaster Assessment

The review of operational activities undertaken during a disaster is a key component in ensuring capability development and the continuous improvement of disaster management arrangements.

Post-disaster reviews are conducted to:

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

Reporting requirements relating to post disaster assessments are contained within the Qld PRR DM Guideline. Link found here:

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline.aspx>

District Appreciation

Local Government Context

The Sunshine Coast Disaster District (the District) comprises the local government areas of the Sunshine Coast Council and Noosa Shire Council. The Sunshine Coast Council and Noosa Shire Council have each formed Local Disaster Management Groups in accordance with s29 of the Act. Link found here:

<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2003-091#sec.29>

The Community

The estimated residential population of the District is approximately 384000 with approximately 55900 people living in the Noosa Council area and 328400 living on the remainder of the Sunshine Coast.

State-based planners estimate that by 2031 the total residential population of the Sunshine Coast is expected to grow to between 439,100 and 516,250 people.

The bulk of the urban population in the Sunshine Coast region live along the coast from Pelican Waters in the south to Noosa Heads in the north. Towns and urban centres are also located in the hinterland along the railway corridor and in the ranges.

The Sunshine Coast is part of a strategic growth corridor for areas north of Brisbane. The most significant developments on the Sunshine Coast are at Caloundra South and Palmview, with mature development expected to see 50,000 houses built in that area.

Local-level planners indicate that population migration and economic drivers creates a steady turnover within the community, such that people may arrive and leave the Sunshine Coast via inter or intra state routes.

First Nations representation in the Sunshine Coast is by two tribal groups namely Kabi Kabi, and Jinabarra. Census data suggests the age structure of the Sunshine Coast's indigenous population is much younger than those of non-indigenous descent.

Other data available indicates there are 75 different countries of birth represented within the Sunshine Coast Community, with the top five being UK (6.85%), New Zealand (4.4%), South African (0.95%), German (0.75%) and Scottish (0.65%) born residents.

Community dynamics and economy are impacted by significant tourist throughput, both domestic and international. The top five source countries for tourists are: New Zealand, United Kingdom, Germany, United States and Canada.

Community Preparedness

The Sunshine Coast Council and Noosa Shire Council are heavily engaged in promoting community resilience, preparedness and awareness. Delivery of programs are run targeting vulnerable or at-risk groups; and print, electronic and radio campaigns all build on the community's disaster awareness and preparedness.

Additional work in a joint project between councils is being delivered to investigate and consider critical infrastructure failures and service delivery impacts arising from climate change. That project is expected to address systemic resilience through long-term disaster risk reduction.

Geography

The Sunshine Coast Disaster District is located in South East Queensland approximately 100 kilometres north of Brisbane. It covers a total area of 3,127 km² which includes 113 km² of waterways.

The District lies east of the Great Dividing Range and extends from the Beerburrum area in the South, West to the Conondale and Blackall Ranges following the Great Dividing Range to the Gympie Shire in the north. The East is bordered by the Pacific Ocean. Major headlands are Caloundra in the South, Alexandra Headland, Coolum and Noosa Heads in the North.

A sandy coastal plain lies between Caloundra and Coolum and extends West towards the ranges. That plain has shown a capacity to absorb the effects of considerable rainfall without major or prolonged riverine flooding. It is relatively common for flash flooding to affect roads during sudden downpours.

Climate and Weather

The District has a mild sub-tropical climate with most rain occurring from December to May. The typical annual rainfall range is 1500-1850mm. It experiences warm and humid summers, and moderate/cool dry winters. Temperatures range from an average of 21-29°C in Summer and 10-21°C in winter. The District can be subject to extremes of both temperature and rainfall.

Thunderstorms are common within the district from November to March each year. Coastal areas may be prone to storm surge and tsunami. The District lies in a tropical cyclone risk area however cyclones crossing the coastline or significantly affecting community and infrastructure are rare by comparison to regional Queensland from Bundaberg and northwards.

December is the start of the wet season, which lasts until March or April. High humidity, almost daily rainfall and very warm nights are typical of this time of year. East Coast Low pressure systems are known to affect Sunshine Coast, and cause very heavy, prolonged periods of rain, with totals of up to 500mm often being recorded in 24 hours during these systems.

The Natural Environment

The District sits within the North East Coast rivers system basin. Many river systems are present, notably Mary, Mooloolah, Maroochy and Noosa Rivers, along with many creeks and tributaries. The Mary River flows to the north, while the Stanley River and its tributaries flow to the south. Mooloolah, Maroochy and Noosa Rivers and their tributaries flow to the east. Creeks such as Coochin and Bells drain to the Pumicestone Passage. There are several lakes across the district and include Weyba, Cooroibah, Cootharaba, and Currimundi.

The District is dominated by its broad coastal plain with the Glasshouse Mountains to the south-west and the Blackall Ranges to the west. A number of national parks and state forests are located in the hinterland.

Much of the native vegetation has been removed or greatly modified. The main form of native vegetation that remain include tall open eucalypt forests along the western borders to remnants of melaleuca forest and open heaths along the coast. There are extensive areas of exotic pine plantings on the coastal plain.

The Built Environment

The major centres in the District are Caloundra, Nambour, Maroochydore and Noosa Heads with smaller centres at Beerwah, Kawana Waters, Sippy Downs and Tewantin. These centres accommodate key education, business, service and retail uses.

In the hinterland the railway towns of Cooran, Pomona, Cooroy, Eumundi, Yandina, Eudlo and Beerburrum provide services to their local communities as do Maleny and Montville on the Blackall Range and Kenilworth in the Mary Valley.

The region is served by three primary land transport corridors, the Bruce Highway, the Sunshine Motorway and the North Coast railway line. The region has over 4000 km of roads, nearly 800 km of bikeways and over 13000 ha of parks and bushland.

Two airports operate to service passenger and general aviation; at Sunshine Coast Airport at Mudjimba, and Caloundra Aerodrome.

The water supplies in the district are Baroon Pocket, Ewen Maddock, Poona, Wappa, Cooloolabin and MacDonald Dams. Those referable dams are operated by Seqwater.

Administrative Centres

The major centres in the District are Caloundra, Nambour, Maroochydore and Noosa Heads with smaller centres at Beerwah, Kawana Waters, Sippy Downs and Tewantin. These centres accommodate key education, business, service and retail uses.

In the hinterland the railway towns of Cooran, Pomona, Cooroy, Eumundi, Yandina, Eudlo and Beerburrum provide services to their local communities as do Maleny and Montville on the Blackall Range and Kenilworth in the Mary Valley.

Sunshine Coast Council has offices located at Caloundra, Maroochydore, and Nambour. The Noosa Council offices are located in Tewantin.

Healthcare

The Sunshine Coast Hospital and Health Service (SCHHS) extends from Gympie in the north, to Beerburrum in the south. The Health Service operates five public hospitals (Sunshine Coast University (Kawana), Nambour, Caloundra, Maleny and Gympie) in the region. In addition to the public hospitals there are five private hospitals (Caloundra Private, Nambour Private, Noosa Hospital, Sunshine Coast Private Hospital and the Sunshine Coast University Private.)

Medical clinics, some open 24 hours, serviced by GPs, registered nursing and specialist staff (such as radiology, physiotherapy and psychologists) are located in the larger towns within the region.

There are over 96 Community pharmacies in the SCHHS area.

State government agencies coordinate support service and facilities to people with a disability and their carers living in the District.

Community Integrated Sub Acute Services (CISAS) are delivered in a variety of settings including hospitals, community-based centres, residential aged care, satellite and outreach services, mobile services and in people's homes. These services include:

- Oral health
- Breast Screen Queensland
- Glenbrook Residential Aged Care Facility
- Dove Palliative Care Unit
- Palliative Care Outreach
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health
- Transition Care Program
- Community Sub Acute Program (CSAP)
- Community Rehabilitation
- Aged Care Assessment (ACAT)
- Adult Health Program

At the local level, Sunshine Coast Council and Noosa Council are responsible for the maintenance of public health in liaison with Queensland Health's Sunshine Coast Public Health Unit.

A Health Services Sub Committee operates to a health sub plan, detailing points of contact and strategic management for all aspects of relevant health care impacting the Sunshine Coast Community in the event of a disaster. The sub-committee is responsible for the annual review and assessment of this plan and the provision of advice to the DDMG through a process of endorsement by the Chair and group members.

Aged Care

With a growing aged population, the District has experienced continuing growth of mature living and aged care facilities along with extensive medical and supporting infrastructure and services.

Local-level planners indicate that there is a significant turnover within ownership and management of the aged care facilities. There are ongoing activities at the local level to promote resilience. Engagement is ongoing, targeting development of functional Emergency Action Plans by the facility operators, and effective cooperative networks within the industry.

Other local level work is supported by District to address vulnerabilities to aged and disabled community sectors through Person Centred Emergency Plans (PCEP).

Transport

The District is served by three primary land transport corridors, the Bruce Highway, the Sunshine Motorway and the North Coast railway line.

Sunshine Coast Airport facilitates significant domestic and some international passenger movements into the region. There were over 1,800,000 passenger movements at the Sunshine Coast Airport for the year ending June 2024. Activity is expected to continue alignment with market demand.

Shopping Facilities

The District has shopping precincts in each town supported by major centres at Beerwah, Caloundra, Buddina, Nambour, Kawana Waters, Maroochydore, Coolum, Noosa Heads and Tewantin.

Economy / Industry

The District's economy is one of the largest regional economies in Australia. The economy is predicted to grow in a strong and sustainable pattern, accompanied by an increase in high-value employment, and household income.

Key drivers of this economic growth have been:

- Strong population increases on the Sunshine Coast.
- Growth in the key coastal industries such as tourism, retail and construction.
- Attracting a more flexible workforce.

This economic activity supports approximately 32,000 businesses throughout the Sunshine Coast and Noosa.

Key industries for gross regional product growth include tourism, construction and retail. Construction supply chains are supported by quarry and plantation forestry activity. The impact of strong population increases over the past twenty years has seen a growth in the health and community services, education, and finance sectors of the Sunshine Coast economy.

Public Buildings

Throughout the District there are a number of public and community buildings, with many of these able to be utilised as evacuation or temporary relocation centres. These include:

- Recreation and Sports Stadiums
- Beerwah Community Hall
- Bicentennial Community Centre, Sunshine Beach
- Caloundra Indoor Sports Stadium
- Events Centre Caloundra
- Kawana Community Centre
- Lake Kawana Community Centre
- Landsborough Recreation Centre
- Nambour Civic Centre
- Noosa Leisure Centre
- The J
- Sunshine Coast Council Libraries located at Beerwah, Caloundra, Coolum Beach, Kawana, Kenilworth, Maleny, Maroochydore, Nambour, Noosa and Cooroy.

Major Public Spaces

Public spaces that may be used for large meeting locations for the establishment of temporary facilities include:

- Corbould Park Racecourse
- Parkland at Kings Beach, Alexandra Headlands, Cotton Tree, Noosa Heads
- Multi-sports complexes at Bokarina (Stockland Park) and Maroochydore
- Shopping, Café and Tourist precincts including Hastings Street in Noosa and Mooloolaba Esplanade.
- Showgrounds at Maleny, Nambour and Pomona
- Sunshine Coast Beaches, particularly the more popular beaches at Noosa, Coolum, Alexandra Headlands, Mooloolaba and Kings Beach.
- Sunshine Coast Airport terminal
- Sunshine Coast University.

Special Events and Festivals

Special events that attract large concentrations of people include:

- Australia Day celebrations
- Australia Zoo special celebration days
- Music Festivals in a variety of locations across the District
- Corbould Park racecourse special race-days
- King of the Mountain Festival Pomona
- Kings Beach Parkland special events
- Mooloolaba triathlon
- Queensland Home Garden Expo
- Sunshine Coast Show
- New Year's Eve Celebrations,
- Noosa long weekend festival
- Noosa food and wine festival
- Noosa Show
- Noosa triathlon and multi-sport festival
- Maroochy Music and Visual Arts Festival
- Ironman Sunshine Coast

Critical Infrastructure

Key infrastructure in the District includes:

- Strategic road corridors including the Bruce Highway and Sunshine Motorway
- Road network comprising approximately 4100 km of sealed and unsealed road, bridges and culverts
- North Coast Rail Line with bridges, culverts and tunnels
- Sunshine Coast Airport and Caloundra Aerodrome
- Water storage reservoirs including Lake McDonald, Baroon Pocket, Poona, Wappa, Cooloolabin and Ewen Maddock Dams. *Borumba Dam lies just outside the District boundary but is included for planning and risk purposes
- Water supply network
- Sewerage treatment and disposal networks
- Stormwater and underground drainage networks
- Electricity distribution network
- Telecommunications networks (voice and data)
- Repeater stations for Radio and TV on Bald Knob, Buderim, Dulong
- Beaches, recreational parks and reserves
- Bikeways (approximately 800 km), footways and footbridges.

Essential Services

Essential services in the District include:

- Electricity: Energex is the region's electricity distribution network provider
- Gas Supply: LP Gas is only available in cylinders and is distributed by authorised agents
- Water Supply: Major water treatment plants are located at Landershute, Image Flat, and Lake McDonald. Smaller local treatment plants are located at Ewen Maddock Dam, Maleny and Kenilworth. Other small towns have local water supplies and other properties rely on tank water
- Sewerage: The majority of urban properties are connected to Unitywater's sewerage system. Those properties not connected to the system have a range of on-site treatment systems
- Telecommunications. The landline and mobile phone network has a number of service providers.
- Internet connection: There is a high level of connectivity available across the entire district, through a range of service providers.

Hazardous Sites

- A range of dangerous goods travel via bulk tankers and intermediate or smaller containers along the Brisbane to Gladstone transport corridor. These include petroleum, liquefied petroleum gas, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, molten sulphur, liquefied chlorine, concentrated hydrochloric acid, compressed hydrogen, and sodium cyanide. The primary road route comprises Brisbane's Gateway Motorway, the Bruce Highway (National Route 1) and feeder roads to/from regional centres
- The rail link (North Coast railway) closely parallels the highway, as with the Bruce Highway dangerous goods and hazardous goods travel along this rail corridor with the two routes rarely being separated by more than a few kilometres
- Both routes pass either through or near numerous settled areas, including the Sunshine Coast Hinterland, regional centres and smaller towns
- There are a significant number of fuel storage depots and refuelling facilities for land, air and marine transport throughout the District
- There are major hardware and cooperative warehouses across the District
- The entrance to the Port of Brisbane shipping channel is located in close proximity to the Sunshine Coast coastline, passing several popular beaches at Caloundra.
- Referable dams
- Sunshine Coast Airport, and Caloundra Aerodrome manage a large number of small and large aircraft movements
- Sunshine Coast University Hospital precinct, with health service facilities using processes that involve Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) agents

Hazards

25 identified hazards with potential to affect the District are:

- Biosecurity (Exotic Animal/Plant Disease)
- Black Swan (Unpredictable, Extreme/Concurrent Events)
- Bushfire (Rural and Interface areas)
- Cyber Security
- East Coast Low
- Dam Failure
- Earthquake
- Fire (Urban/Industrial Area)
- Flood
- Hazardous Material CBRN (medical precinct)
- Hazardous Material (Land Transport Corridor)
- Hazardous Material (Marine Environment)
- Heatwave (>36°C, >2 days)
- Landslide
- Pandemic
- Prolonged Drought
- Tropical Cyclone (Category 1/2/3 Sandy Cape to Point Danger)
- Tropical Cyclone (Category 4/5 Sandy Cape to Point Danger)
- Severe Thunderstorm / Electrical Storm
- Storm Tide (> HAT 0.5m)
- Terrorism
- Tornado (Grade F1 – winds 117-180kmh)
- Tsunami (>10m wave and land inundation > 1km inland)
- Transport Incident (Air)
- Transport Incident (Maritime)
- Transport Incident (Road/Rail Casualties)

Disaster Risk Assessment

Risk Management Process

Risk management processes conducted by the DDMG are undertaken in accordance with the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and comply with Risk Management Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009.

A significant body of risk assessment work was completed for Noosa Council and Sunshine Coast Council in 2023 in accordance with the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) for specific hazards. Those documents are held at the local level and provided to the District Group to inform planning. The hazards addressed at the local level are:

- Heatwave
- Earthquake
- Bushfire
- Severe thunderstorm
- East coast low
- Severe tropical cyclone

It is intended that District level risk management processes will consider systemic risk that may trigger consequence management responses; and identify strategies to mitigate those risks currently considered residual at the Local level.

Sunshine Coast DDMG runs a Disaster Risk Management Sub-Group, meet at least annually to review the Sunshine Coast Disaster District Risk Management Plan.

This group is chaired by the XO of the DDMG. Also sitting on the Group will be a suitable representative of each of the local Government Areas, assisted by the EMC. The group will consider risks escalated from Local to the District level.

Where appropriate, the Chair of the Sunshine Coast DDMG may request that relevant LDMGs consider additional measures within their respective plans to mitigate risk.

Risk Assessment

The DDMG has developed a District Risk Register incorporating risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation in accordance with the process outlined in the National Risk Assessment Guidelines.

The risks identified in the District Risk Register are not a duplication of those risks identified in the Local Disaster Management Group's risk register and seeks to only address those risks that exceed Local capacity or capability such that it requires escalation to, or sharing with, the District. Put simply, the intent of this process is to identify and treat residual risk and to inform planning activities for Hazard Risk Reduction at both Local and District levels.

The District Risk Register is maintained as an appendix to the District Plan.

Risk Treatment

Risks contained in the District Risk Register are analysed with a view to identifying strategies for risk treatment. The associated District Risk Treatment Plan contains preferred treatment options, responsibilities and timeframes for implementation.

Responsibility for the implementation, monitoring and review of risk treatment strategies shall be addressed under the guidance of the DDC. Where appropriate, the DDMG may request LDMG and/or lead agencies to incorporate specified risk treatment strategies into their corporate planning processes for recognition and implementation.

Where risk treatment strategies are considered ineffective, the DDMG is to determine whether escalation to State level is a treatment option. In those instances the DDMG is to document and notify the QDMC with a view to escalating or sharing the risks.

The District Risk Treatment Plan is maintained as an appendix to the District Plan.

DDMG OPERATIONS

Response Strategy

Activation and Triggers for District Response

The authority to activate the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group is vested in the Chairperson/Disaster District Coordinator, or in that person’s absence the Deputy Chairperson. This should occur following consultation with one or more of the following; the Chair of a LDMG; a member of the DDMG and/or a member of a response agency.

The DDC should determine when, and to what extent, the DDMG should activate in support of an event, and may bypass initial levels of activation where appropriate to the event. Activation is scalable and does not necessarily mean the convening of all members of the DDMG or the activation of the DDCC. Activation can be as minimal as the provision of information to DDMG members regarding the risks associated with a potential or imminent hazard impact.

The four levels of activation, as defined in the SDMP, are detailed tabled below.

Level of Activation	Definition
Alert	A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential threat.
Lean forward	An operational state prior to ‘stand up’ characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on stand-by; prepared but not activated.
Stand up	The operational state following ‘Lean Forward’ whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
Stand down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response.

District Disaster Coordination Centre

The **primary** District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) is located at:

**Police Communications Centre
First Floor
21 Carnaby Street
Maroochydore**

A **secondary** DDCC is available at:

**Sunshine Coast Police District Office
10 First Avenue
Maroochydore**

These venues are equipped with computers, telephones, and welfare facilities. Police Communications Centre has backup power supply to ensure business continuity.

Alternate DDCC locations may be located at:

- Sunshine Coast Council Office (Nambour), cnr Curry and Bury Streets; or
- Any other suitable location as determined by the DDC.

The exact location of the Coordination centre will be determined by the DDC in consultation with the Local Disaster Coordinators and appropriate members of the DDMG. DDCC staff and DDMG members will be advised of the location when the DDMG moves to Lean Forward status.

DDCC Structure

Guidelines on structure of the DDCC are maintained as an appendix to the District Plan

Concept of Operation for Response

Unity of Purpose

A clearly defined mission statement will be created by the XO to guide the coordination and support activities of the DDMG and its member agencies. That statement will then be included in all briefs generated by the DDCC.

Operational Reporting

The DIEMS system is regarded as the “point of truth” for recording all District level coordination activities, as it is monitored at State level. It is also the means by which post event reviews will retrieve data, so is a measure of accountability as well as a tool for managing the coordination activities by the DDCC.

It is the responsibility of the XO to advise the SDCC Watch Desk via the DIEMS system of changes to DDMG activation status.

Once activated, the DDMG will provide real time situational reporting on the event and disaster management operations via the DIEMS boards.

Briefs (SITREPS)

The DDCC has the responsibility to deliver effective situation awareness briefs to the DDC. The purpose is to facilitate effective decision making around all aspects of coordinating District level responses.

Details should include all relevant information/issues surrounding the disaster situation and planning projections into the future.

A “pro-forma” type brief is available to DDCC staff to assist with consistent and reliable detail being provided to the DDC.

Liaison Officers

For the purpose of achieving and maintaining effective situation awareness, a QPS liaison officer is to be embedded in Local DCCs and Combatant Authority Command Posts (e.g. Council offices for weather events, or QFD ICC for fire events) within the Disaster District.

The LDCC / Combatant Authority shall operate independently, but in consultation with the liaison officer. The Liaison Officer is to adhere to disaster management arrangements by reporting to the DDCC on those local or agency operations. The liaison officer can enhance efficiencies by providing LDCC / Combatant Authority with information flows and other assistance in accordance with the DDC’s operational objectives.

The DDCC will likewise seek for combatant agency liaison officers to be embedded in that venue during event activation, to optimise situation awareness and agency capabilities through effective communication.

Where possible, liaison officers should be pre-deployed to location prior to an event impacting. This is to ensure safe and ready access via open transport routes, as well as providing sufficient time and capacity to gain situational awareness.

Liaison officer capabilities are to be developed through appropriate learning pathways, consistent with the requirements of the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDTMF).

Warnings and Alerts

QPS is the lead functional agency in Queensland for the management and administration of Warnings as per the Australian Warning System (AWS), and Emergency Alerts (EA), via the Watch Desk located at Kedron. Details relevant to the DDMG follow below:

Warning Notification and Dissemination

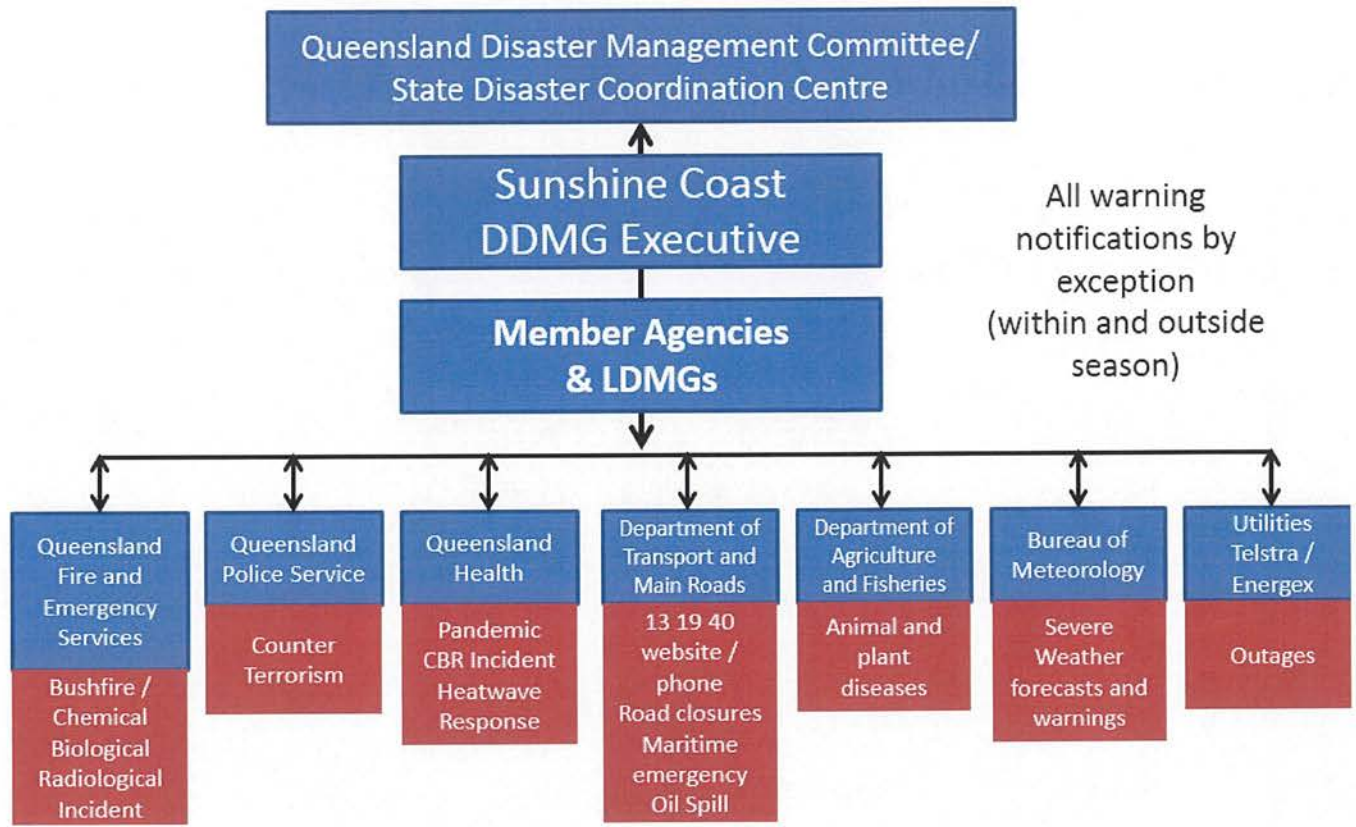
The Sunshine Coast DDMG has a responsibility to ensure warnings are disseminated to the community, and members of the DDMG. The purpose of the warnings are to ensure the community is aware of measures required for responding to and recovering from a disaster event.

This process takes into consideration, rapid onset events and utilises all available communication means including email and text message.

The warning notification process is reviewed annually with contact lists updated quarterly by exception, as roles and positions change.

The following diagram represents information flow of warning notification/s from a District level only. This flow chart does not diminish from the methodology local governments use to manage warnings in their respective areas.

Warning Notification Information Flow



Emergency Alert

Emergency Alert (EA) is one of the tools that can be used to warn communities of an impending emergency and is a critical element of emergency response. The Queensland Emergency Alert Guidelines govern the use of EA in Queensland.

These guidelines are located within the tool-kit for the Qld PPRR DM Guideline;

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/disaster-management-guideline>

Each local government has pre-prepared Emergency Alerts for hazards in their area. Support to council teams intending to request an EA campaign is provided by the QPS EMC.

Lead agencies may also have pre-prepared Emergency Alerts as part of their planning eg. Seqwater, and QFD.

Disaster Declaration

Where the District Disaster Coordinator considers it is necessary for a Disaster declaration within the Sunshine Coast Disaster District, the DDC will, subject to availability, take reasonable steps to consult with the district group and each local government whose area is in, or partly in, the area for the event. Section 64 of the Act makes provision for a Disaster Declaration by the DDC.

Where possible and if time permits, the DDC will also discuss the outcome of any consultation with members of the Sunshine Coast DDMG during an extra-ordinary meeting of the group.

The Executive Officer is responsible for preparing relevant documentation on behalf of the District Disaster Coordinator for consideration by the Minister for Police. Liaison with SDCC staff will occur during that process.

The DDC may consider the timelines likely to achieve approval for the Disaster declaration, and concurrently make a declaration under the provisions of the *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986* (PSPA) if powers are immediately required to effect a purpose. The PSPA declaration may be rescinded upon approval for the Disaster declaration

Upon the enactment of a declaration, the DDC will provide advice to the DDMG and the LDMG of that development.

Functional Plans

The *State Disaster Management Plan 2024-25* (State Plan) requires that where government departments and agencies have a functional lead role they develop plans that address their obligations.

Agency roles are detailed in the State Plan Appendix B at pp.47-48, found here:

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

Request for Assistance

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group does not possess any resource reserves. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by the various local governments, government departments, corporate entities or private business operators. Resource lists are maintained by Local Groups and are available to the District Group.

It is highly desirable that local-level logistics are first exhausted through council-to-council arrangements, or by council engagement with the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ).

Where resources or services are not available within their jurisdiction, or have been (or are likely to be) expended, an LDMG may then request assistance from the DDMG to provide such resources. The preferred methodology should involve contact between LDCC and DDCC to notify and discuss prior to submitting a formal request.

Requests to District level shall be in the approved Request for Assistance (RFA) form. RFA submission is via council's Guardian system which has an interface with the DIEMS system used by QPS.

An RFA received may be prioritised in consideration of of RFAs received from other impacted LDMGs. The DDMG shall make all reasonable endeavours to procure the required resource or service from within the disaster district.

Resources and services acquired by the DDMG and appropriated to a LDMG may be recalled and reallocated at the discretion of the DDC.

In the event the required resource or service cannot be procured within the disaster district, the DDMG shall forward a request, in the required form, to the QDMC.

In acquiring resources, the DDMG will enter into normal contractual arrangements at commercial rates. Normal accepted practices in terms of purchase and acquisition apply.

Appropriate approvals shall be obtained prior to incurring any financial expenses.

The Executive Officer shall ensure that accurate records are maintained in respect to requests for assistance, resource acquisition and allocation and financial expenditures.

Request for Air Support

A plan for Air Support operations is maintained as an appendix to the District Disaster Management Plan.

Hazard Specific Plans

There are a range of hazard specific plans developed by the relevant primary agency leads that the DDMG needs to consider as supporting references to the main DDMP.

A list of Hazard Specific Plans is maintained as an appendix to the District Plan.

Concurrent Events

Should the Sunshine Coast DDMG need to activate for concurrent events (eg Pandemic + Natural Hazard) an Action Plan is available to guide the management of both events. This is in accordance with the overarching SDMP.

Resupply

Due to the nature of some disasters there may be occasions where areas within the disaster district become isolated for a lengthy period of time, requiring the need to resupply provisions to that area.

Local Disaster Management Groups, who require assistance in the form of resupply of provisions, shall request the assistance from the DDMG in arranging this resupply. Such requests shall be in the approved form (Request for Assistance).

Efforts should be made in the first instance to provide the requested resupply of provisions from within the capability and capacity of the DDMG. Where a DDC organises a resupply operation from within District resources they should ensure that suitable measures have been activated under SDRA or NDRRA to ensure cost recovery. Should such measures NOT be activated, then they should seek State approval under this policy to ensure financial cover is available.

Where a DDC receives an RFA for resupply operations which is outside of the capability or capacity of the DDMG, the RFA is to be forwarded to the SDCC to enable the provision of the request from the LDMG.

The Qld PRR DM Guideline toolkit outlines in detail the governance and operational process relating to the resupply of essential goods to communities within Queensland and are located here:

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/st/Documents/M1205-Queensland-Resupply-Manual.pdf#search=resupply>

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/disaster-management-guideline>

Emergency Supply

During a disaster related event, in particular, a rapid onset event, the situation may arise whereby members of the community require the supply of essential items and goods to maintain their health and well-being until more permanent arrangements may be made.

The QPS is the lead agency for coordinating emergency supplies and associated services to support disaster response and recovery operations, as detailed in the SDMP.

Financial Management

Due to the nature of many disaster situations, finance operations will often be conducted with compressed time constraints and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. Expenditure is on a cost-recovery basis, and must meet current Government Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements Guidelines to be considered for reimbursement, located at:

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/disaster-management-guideline>

The DDMG should predetermine event-related financial management arrangements to ensure costs are appropriately endorsed and captured from the onset of operations. The DDC, in consultation with the DDMG Executive Team, is responsible for establishing and maintaining financial management procedures for the DDCC.

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

All processes are performed in accordance with the Queensland Government Financial Management Practice Manual and therefore in compliance with s.46M of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

Recovery Strategy

Recovery Lead Agencies

The State Disaster Management Plan 2024-25 (State Plan) details agency roles in Appendix B at pp.47-48, found here:

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

Those with functional lead in recovery will develop plans that address their obligations.

Recovery Activation

The Sunshine Coast District Recovery Strategy may be activated upon direction from the DDC or the QDMC. This recovery strategy provides a framework for the coordination of recovery operations within the district and is supported by the procedures outlined in the *toolkit of the Qld PPRR DM Guideline*.

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/disaster-management-guideline>

<https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/our-work-recovery/state-recovery-plans>

Transition Triggers

The triggers to activate recovery are contained within the toolkit of the Qld PPRR DM Guideline. This can be located at p.25

https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-10/queensland_recovery_plan_2017.pdf

Response Alert		Triggers	Actions	Communications
Response Lean Forward	Recovery Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response phase at 'lean forward' level of activation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) as appropriate Potential actions and risks identified Information sharing commences SRC in contact with SDCC/SDC Initial advice to all recovery stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRC and State Recovery Group members on mobile remotely Ad hoc reporting
Response Stand Up	Recovery Lean Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response phase at 'stand up' level of activation Immediate relief arrangements are required during response phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of response arrangements Analysis of hazard impact or potential impact Relief and recovery planning commences Deployments for immediate relief commenced by recovery functional agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRC and SRG members on mobile and monitoring email remotely Regular reporting
	Recovery Stand Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate relief arrangements continue Medium term recovery commences. Response phase moves to 'stand down' level of activation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRG activated at SDCC or alternate location Recovery plan activated Deployments for immediate relief response Action plans for four functions of recovery activated as required Community information strategy employed Participate in response debrief Transition arrangements from 'response and recovery' to 'recovery' activated including handover from SDC to SRC Action plans for four functions of recovery continue Community information strategies continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRC and SRG members present at SDCC or alternate location, on established land lines and/or mobiles, monitoring emails SRC and SRG members involved in medium term recovery continue as required Regular reporting to SDMG/SDC
Response Stand Down	Recovery Stand Down			

Immediate/Short Term Recovery

As disaster response and immediate/short term recovery occurs concurrently, the activation of the strategy will commence with immediate/short term recovery actions undertaken within the response phase.

The term "relief" may be used to describe those initial efforts to assist disaster affected community and may entail resupply, temporary accommodation, clothing, and psychological first aid measures.

The concept of operations for immediate/short term recovery are located within the toolkit of the Qld PRR DM Guideline. This can be located at

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/disaster-management-guideline>

<https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/our-work-recovery/state-recovery-plans>

Medium/Long Term Recovery

The level of district support required in the medium/long term recovery phase will be dependent on the recovery structure advised by the SDMG for each specific event. The concept of operations for medium/long term recovery are located within the toolkit of the Qld PRR DM Guideline. This can be located at

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/disaster-management-guideline>

<https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/our-work-recovery/state-recovery-plans>

Sunshine Coast District Human and Social Recovery Committee

The Sunshine Coast District Human and Social Recovery committee meets every six months, chaired by Department of Communities. Representatives who sit on that committee should

- Receive briefs from Local Recovery Groups
- Attend Local sub group meetings where possible
- Support Local Recovery Groups consistent with QDMA.
- Participate in exercises particularly where recovery is an element

Sunshine Coast District Human and Social Recovery Plan is maintained as an appendix to the District Plan.

Parameters

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Human and Social Recovery Plan details the coordination of recovery operations within the district.

As part of the disaster recovery phase, the Chair of the Human and Social Recovery Committee may establish a Community Recovery Coordination Centre. The Coordination Centre is established to coordinate:

- Community recovery operations; planning; logistics and communications;
- Administration within the region responding to the disaster;
- Delivery of Outreach Services; and
- Multi-agency situational awareness.

Broad-scale disaster events may impact areas adjoining the District, with competing demands subsequently placed on agency recovery leads. With limited human resources, there may be demands for staff deployment into multiple Recovery groups across multiple districts. The Chair of the District Human and Social Recovery Committee may consider forming a single coordination centre to address the recovery of multiple districts within the region.

Action Plans for Recovery

Local Disaster Recovery Groups have lead role in the disaster recovery process. Therefore any District recovery activities will be developed to support Local recovery activities.

When convened for disaster recovery operations, the Sunshine Coast District Community Recovery Committee will develop an Action Plan to guide its activities. This will be discussed and developed during the group's first meeting and will be developed to support any Local Recovery Plans. A broad timeframe will be included in the Action Plan.

District Action Plans may consider each recovery function dependent on circumstance. This Action Plan will list the tasks to be performed by the group, and agencies/individuals responsible for the tasks.

Copies of plans should be included in relevant agency and committee event files.

Considerations for Recovery

When developing Operational and Action Plans lead functional agencies and recovery committees should consider the following:

- Issues identified from information gathered by impact assessments;
- Arrangements outlined in existing functional plans;
- How to allocate actions and responsibilities across the five recovery functions to inform the development of action plans;
- Arrangements for overall coordination of recovery operations;
- How to develop strategies for recovery with the affected community which detail the vision, goals and project outcomes of the recovery strategy;
- Identifying the main short, medium and long-term priorities;
- Developing project timeframes, costs, funding priorities and funding strategies;
- Advertising and disseminating public information about the Action Plans;
- Determining appropriate community engagement and communication strategies;
- Transitional and exit strategies; and
- Strategies for conducting a debrief and evaluation of recovery operations

Functional Recovery Plans

The DDMG has a Human Social Recovery Plan. This plan's purpose is to assist in the mitigation of residual risk passed from the local to district level. The XO is responsible for annual review in consultation with the Chair of the Sub-Group, and member agencies. The DDMG will be briefed during planned Ordinary Meetings, or as otherwise required by the Chair of the DDMG.

REVIEW AND ASSURANCE

Review and Renew Plan

In accordance with section 55 of the Act the District Disaster Management Plan shall be reviewed annually. This review shall be conducted by members of the DDMG identified by the DDC and shall be conducted as follows:

- April-July Review conducted;
- September - Draft amendments formally submitted to DDMG for approval;
- October - Approved amendments (or new plans, if appropriate) are disseminated to all stakeholders.

The Sub-plans of the Disaster District's Functional Committees shall be reviewed annually by the same members and shall be conducted as follows:

- April-July Functional Committee reviews Sub-plan;
- August - Draft amendments submitted to DDMG for consideration and approval;
- October - Approved amendments (or new sub-plans if appropriate) are disseminated to all stakeholders.

The effectiveness of the DDMP and Sub-plans shall be reviewed and assessed annually against a Collection Tool, provided by IGEM to the District Group.

The DDMP and Sub-plans may be reviewed at any other time should it become apparent that urgent amendment is required to effect the operational effectiveness of DDMG activities.

External Assessment

The Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) is responsible for providing the Premier, Government and people of Queensland an assurance of public safety, through the establishment and implementation of an assurance framework to direct, guide and focus work of all agencies, across all tiers of Government to the desired outcomes of the disaster and emergency management arrangements for Queensland.

The Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management supports the IGEM through planning, developing and conducting a range of review and assessment projects consulting stakeholders, to enable confidence in Queensland's disaster and emergency management arrangements.

The Disaster Management Standard (the Standard) has been established by IGEM to support accountability and build consistency across all levels of the disaster management arrangements and reinforces a shared responsibility for delivering better disaster management outcomes for the community.

The Standard is founded on six shared responsibilities, good practice guidance and clear accountabilities.

The Standard describes the attributes of effective disaster management, outlines to stakeholders the required outcomes against the Standard and provides indicators that will contribute to the likelihood of disaster management entities achieving these outcomes. The Standard also forms the basis of Assurance Activities undertaken by the Office of the IGEM.

IGEM utilises the Standard to continually conduct assurance activities around the disaster management operations of disaster management groups to ensure quality and continuous improvement.

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group will ensure its disaster management operations and planning adhere to the principles of the Framework and Standard.

Comprehensive information in relation to the requirements and components of the Standard may be found at:

<https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/standard>

<https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/standard/resources>

Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements

In accordance with s.23 of the Act; the LDMG Guidelines, Strategic Policy Framework, it is a function of the DDMG to regularly review and assess the disaster management of local groups in the district.

All review and assessments of local disaster management arrangements conducted by the DDMG will be undertaken in accordance with the direction provided by IGEM.

The DDMG Executive Officer and EMC attends all quarterly meetings of the Noosa and Sunshine Coast LDMGs. These meetings discuss the minutes, agendas, business arising, general business and member agency reports.

The main purpose of the Executive Officer attendance at these meetings is to discuss emerging disaster management priorities across the district, deal with exceptions of local and district group members as they arise and general collaboration and networking. Additionally, this provides the XO and EMC the opportunity to overview sub plan development and contribute to local sub-groups and disaster management projects. Throughout those processes, the EMC provides advice and support to the Local Groups, and facilitates activities to identify resources that may be used for disaster operations in the District.

Dictionary

the Act	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
ADF	Australian Defence Force
Advisor	A person invited to participate in the business of the DDMG in an advisory capacity on an as-needed basis.
Chair	The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Chairperson of the DDMG. The Chair of the group is the District Disaster Coordinator.
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operations horizontally across organisations and agencies.
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DRC	District Recovery Coordinator
DRG	District Recovery Group
Deputy Chair	The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Deputy Chairperson of the DDMG.
Disaster	A serious disruption to the community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the state and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>).
Disaster District	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
Disaster Management (DM)	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effect of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>).
Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework	A strategic tool which identifies principles that guide the development and implementation of policy and initiatives to achieve disaster management priorities.
Disaster mitigation	The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster operations	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event (s. 15, DM Act).
Disaster response	The taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster response	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster.

operations	<i>(Disaster Management Act 2003)</i>
Disaster recovery operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster. <i>(Disaster Management Act 2003)</i>
Disaster risk assessment	The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria. <i>(COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002)</i>
Disaster District Coordinator (DDC)	A person appointed under the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the District Disaster Management Group.
District Disaster Management Group (DDMG)	The group established in accordance with s. 22 of the DM Act to provide coordinated State Government support and resources to LDMGs on behalf of local governments.
District Disaster Management Plan	A plan prepared in accordance with s53 of the Act, that documents planning and resource management to counter the effects of a disaster within the disaster district.
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
Event	(1) Any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, pandemic, or epidemic <i>(example of an epidemic – a prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease)</i> 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 (a) to (e). (2) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions. <i>(Disaster Management Act 2003)</i>
Executive Team	The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Executive Officer.
Extraordinary Meeting	A meeting convened by the Chairperson in response to an operational event both inside and outside the disaster district.
Functional Lead Agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead relevant organisations that provide a supporting role.
Guidelines	Guidelines are developed under s63 of the Act to inform the SDMG, DDMGs and local governments about the preparation of disaster management plans, matters to be included in disaster management plans and other appropriate matters about the operation of a DDMG or LDMG.
Hazard	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss. <i>(Emergency Management Australia, 2004)</i>
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the LDMG.
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	The group established in accordance with s. 29 of the DM Act to support the disaster management and operational activities of local governments. The specific functions of the LDMG are outlined in s. 30 of the DM Act.
Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Member	A person officially appointed as a member of the DDMG. Members have voting rights to validate the business of the group.
the Minister	Minister for Police, and Emergency Services.
NGO	Non-Government Organisation

Ordinary Meeting	A DDMG meeting which is scheduled and convened on a regular basis at an agreed time (set by the Chairperson) to discuss routine business of the group.
Post-disaster Assessment	Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event in order to improve future development of mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system. (Adapted from COAG, <i>Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002</i>)
Primary Agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
Queensland disaster management arrangements (QDMA)	Whole-of-Government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management
Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC)	The group established in accordance with s. 17 of the DM Act who is responsible for disaster management and operational arrangements for the state of Queensland. The specific functions of the QDMC are outlined in s. 18 of the DM Act.
Quorum	The minimum number of DDMG members required to validate the business of the group.
Recovery	The taking of preventative measures to recover from an event, including action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment. (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency.
Residual Risk	The risk remaining after risk treatment. Residual risk can contain unidentified risk. Residual risk can also be known as 'retained risk'. (<i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. (<i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk Management	Coordinated activities to direct and control a community or organisation with regard to risk. (Adapted from <i>ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary</i>)
Risk Register	A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.
Risk Treatment	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk. (<i>National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines</i>)
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
Serious Disruption	Serious disruption means: (a) loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or (b) widespread or severe property loss or damage; or (c) widespread or severe damage to the environment.

	(Disaster Management Act 2003)
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
State Disaster Coordinator (SDC)	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster response operations for the SDMG.
State Recovery Coordinator (SRC)	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the State Disaster Management Group.
State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)	A planning tool for disaster managers which provides an overview of Queensland's all-hazards disaster management arrangements, including agency roles and responsibilities at each tier of the arrangements.
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
Temporary District Disaster Management Group	A DDMG established under the Act by the SDMG Chair, in consultation with the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service, as a temporary district group to manage a disaster across two or more affected disaster districts.
XO (Executive Officer)	The person appointed by the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service as the executive officer of the DDMG.

Compiled by

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