



**Queensland
Government**

Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Plan

Version 1.0
(2021)

**Sunshine Coast Council
Noosa Shire Council**

BUSINESS

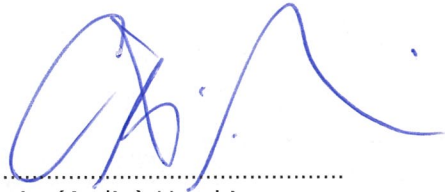
Endorsement and Authorisation

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 (DM Act)* and the following documents to provide for effective disaster management in the Sunshine Coast Disaster District:

- the State Disaster Management Plan
- Queensland Emergency Management Assurance Framework
- Guidelines for District Disaster Management Groups
- Strategic Policy Framework

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



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

Dated:

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.1 and 4.2
- Indicators 4 (c)

Amendments and 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 1523 Sunshine Coast Plaza
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 in accordance with the distribution list at Annexure A.

In compliance with section 56 of the DM Act, A copy of the plan is 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.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.1
- Indicators 4 (e)

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Governance

Purpose

This district disaster management plan is prepared under the provision of Section 53 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. This plan details the arrangements within the Sunshine Coast Disaster District to provide whole-of-government planning and coordination capability to support local governments in disaster management.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.2
- Indicators 4 (a)

Objectives

The objective of the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Plan is to facilitate the implementation of effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

- the development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- compliance with the Queensland Disaster Management Committee's (QDMC) Strategic Policy Framework; the State Disaster Management Plan; the District Disaster Management Guidelines; and any other Guidelines relevant to district level disaster management.
- the development, implementation and monitoring priorities for disaster management for the district.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.1 and 4.2
- Indicators 4 (c)

Strategic Policy Framework

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

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

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 1.2, 4.1 & 4.2
- Indicators 1 (a) and 4 (c)

Scope

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Sunshine Coast Disaster District in support of the two local governments; Noosa and Sunshine Coast Regional Councils. This entails the use of any State and Commonwealth government department and/or agencies and all resources available for the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from, the effects of disasters or events having a community consequence, whilst utilising an all hazards approach.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcome 4.2
- Indicators 4 (a)

Disaster Management Priorities

The priorities for the Sunshine Coast Disaster Management Group are to:

- Improve community (including business) disaster planning, mitigation and preparation;
- Manage training of DDMG members in line with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.
- Integrate effective disaster risk reduction initiatives into strategic and corporate plans at appropriate levels of government, community organisations, industry and commerce.
- 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.

The Annual Operational Priorities for the Sunshine Coast DDMG are contained within the DDMG Annual Operational Plan attached at Annexure I.

This operational plan outlines the operational priorities for the forthcoming year pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 (2)(e) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

The operational plan is used as a tool to outline, implement, manage and monitor current disaster management priorities for the district and will be reviewed annually by the XO in consultation with the Chair of the DDMG and member agencies.

EMAF Components 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction, 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 2.3, 3.2, 4.1 & 4.2
- Indicators 2 (b), 3 (f) and 4 (b), (c), (d) (f)

Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group

Establishment

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) is established in accordance with section 22; 'Functions' of the Act which incorporates the Sunshine Coast and Noosa Council areas.

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).

Functions

Functions (s23 of the DM Act) Under the DM Act, the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group has the following functions for which it is established—

- (a) to ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the district are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;
- (b) to develop effective disaster management for the district, including a district disaster management plan, and regularly review and assess that disaster management;
- (c) to provide reports and make recommendations to the State group about matters relating to disaster management and disaster operations in the district;
- (d) to regularly review and assess the disaster management of local groups in the district;
- (e) to ensure that any relevant decisions and policies made by the State group are incorporated in its disaster management, and the disaster management of local groups in the district;
- (f) 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;
- (g) to coordinate the provision of State resources and services provided to support local groups in the district;
- (h) to identify resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district;
- (i) to make plans for the allocation, and coordination of the use, of resources mentioned in paragraph (h);
- (j) to establish and review communications systems in the group, and with and between local groups in the district, for use when a disaster happens; Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Plan
- (k) to ensure information about an event or a disaster in the district is promptly given to the State group and each local group in the district;
- (l) to prepare, under section 53, a district disaster management plan;
- (m) to perform other functions given to the group under this Act;

(n) to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (m).

EMAF Component 4 Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key outcome 4.1 • Indicator 4 (c)
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Functional Lead Agencies

Function	Lead agency	Roles and Responsibilities as detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan 2018
Evacuation	LDMG Dept of Communities, Housing & Digital Economy Red Cross	Safeguard lives through voluntary and directed evacuations. Provide temporary emergency accommodation solutions Assist in locating individuals and respond to enquiries regarding persons who may be in a disaster affected area.
Public Health Mental Health Medical Services Mass Casualty management	Department of Health	Public health management and emergency medical response during a disaster event is described in the Queensland Health Disaster and Emergency Incident Plan. Arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command, control and coordination of medical resources • Treatment of injured • Transport and reception of injured • Mass casualty management • Emergency medical retrieval • Public health advice and warnings • Psychological and counselling services • Providing clinical recovery services.
Mass Fatality Management	Health QPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of deceased, including transport coordination and victim identification • Liaison with next of kin • Support to State Coroner
Search and Rescue	QPS	Coordination of multi-agency responses to search and rescue incidents. Disaster victim identification services. QFES and QAS to provide rescue assistance across a range of emergency situations.
Emergency Supply and Resupply	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services LDMG QPS	Arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services.

Damage Assessment	QFES Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Gather information about home and building damage Assess infrastructure damage that may be subject to claims under National Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
Human and Social Recovery	Department of Communities, Housing, and Digital Economy	Determine immediate relief needs of displaced or severely affected persons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate provision of Human and Social recovery services in partnership with local, State, federal and non-government agencies • Work with affected individuals and communities to support their own recovery activities • Maintain linkages with local, State, federal and non-government agencies and committees • Maintain a register of State government officers available to assist in Human and Social recovery when required • Administer relevant human and social recovery SDRA and NDRRA relief Measures • Manage and direct offers of volunteering through Volunteering Queensland.
Transport	Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Arrangements for the provision of transport resources for the transportation modes of road and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations. QPS to assume lead in traffic management.
Water supply Dam safety Energy infrastructure (electricity, gas, liquid fuels)	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water Department of Energy and Public Works	Queensland Government engages with energy and water supply partners (eg. Seqwater, Unity Water, Energex) in a policy and regulatory partnership
Telecommunications Industry engagement ICT Infrastructure Building and Engineering services	Department of Energy and Public Works	Coordinate advice from carriers in relation to outages and restoration progress Maintain and restore critical government ICT infrastructure Coordinate and deliver building/engineering services for government building assets

Supporting Lead Agencies

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Queensland Ambulance Service	As contained in section 3D: 'Service's Functions' of the <i>Ambulance Service Act 1991</i> including the provision of ambulance services during rescue and other related activities, transport of persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, participate in counter disaster planning, coordinate volunteer first aid groups.
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	As contained in section 8B: 'Functions of the service' of the <i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i> including the protection of persons, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials, protection and extrication of persons trapped in vehicles, building or elsewhere.
Queensland Police Service	As contained in section 2.3: 'Functions of the service' of the <i>Police Service Administration Act 1990</i> including the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention of crime, upholding the law generally, and rendering help as may be reasonable sought by members of the community.

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3
- Indicators 4(d) – further evidenced through meeting minutes, reports and emails

EMAF Component 4: Planning and Component 8: Control

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 8.1
- Indicator 4 (a), 8(b)(c)(d)(f)

Membership

The DDMG is comprised of persons and representatives as nominated in section 24 of the Act 'Membership';

- 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
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)
 - Emergency Management
 - Operational
 - State Emergency Service (SES)
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
- Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
- Department of Education and Training (Ed Q)
- Department of Energy and Public Works (EPW)
- Department of Environment and Science (DES)
- Department of Health (Q-Health)
- Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDMIP)
- Department of Transport & Main Roads (DTMR) + (MSQ)
- Local Government within Disaster District – Noosa Shire Council and Sunshine Coast Council
- Australian Red Cross
- Energex
- National Broadband Network
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
- Telstra
- Unity Water

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)
- Care Flight – Sunshine Coast Helicopter Rescue Service
- Coast Guard Sunshine Coast
- Department of Seniors, Disability Services, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DSDSATSIP)
- Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (RDMW)
- Department of Resources
- HQ Plantations
- 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 at DDMG meetings and is included as Annexure B to this plan.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 8: Control

- Key Outcomes 3.1 and 8.1
- Indicators 3 (d), 8 (f)

Roles and Responsibilities

A detailed itemisation of the roles and responsibilities of member agencies are outlined within the State Disaster Management Plan. The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group adopts the itemisation of these roles and responsibilities at the district level.

State Disaster Management Plan

<https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/cdmp/Documents/Queensland-State-Disaster-Management-Plan.pdf>

EMAF Component 4: Planning and 8: Control

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 8.1
- Indicators 4 (b)(d)(f), 8(b)(c)

Business and Meetings

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

Reporting requirements within the Sunshine Coast Disaster District shall be consistent with the requirements of Queensland's District Disaster Management Group Guidelines as follows:

Qld PPRR DM Guideline

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

Disaster Management Act 2003

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

EMAF Component 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 4.3
- Indicators 4 (c) (f)

Capacity Building

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.

Guidelines and reporting requirements relating to post disaster assessments are contained within the Qld PRR DM Guideline <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline.aspx>

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.3, 4.1
- Indicators 3 (g) (h) & 4 (c)

Training

Disaster management training has been identified as an essential means through which agencies can develop and maintain their disaster management capabilities and capacity. Training and education can provide the knowledge, skills and attitudes required to address the issues of disaster management through prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Furthermore, training is important in ensuring that all agencies can seamlessly integrate their arrangements and contribute to an effective and coordinated disaster management response.

The Sunshine Coast QFES 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. In addition, 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.

To enhance knowledge and disaster management capabilities DDMG representatives (including deputies) are encouraged to complete training courses beyond their relevant minimum requirements of the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 & 4.1
- Indicators 3(c)(d)(e)(f)(g) & 4(f)

Exercises

Exercises are a key component of disaster management strategies and are conducted with the objective of:

- practicing the coordination procedures during an event;
- activation of Disaster Management Groups;
- activation of District Disaster Coordination Centres;
- information management including dissemination of information in respect to threats and warnings, requests for assistance and providing situation reports
- enhancing the interoperability of agency representatives;
- evaluating emergency plans;
- identifying planning and resource issues;
- promoting awareness;
- developing competence;
- evaluating risk treatment strategies;
- 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. Additionally, on an annual basis, functional committees will exercise their respective sub-plans, independent of the disaster district exercise.

EMAF Component 3: Capability Integration and 4: Planning

- Key Outcomes 3.2, 3.3 & 4.1
- Indicators 3 (b), (e) (g) & 4 (e)

Disaster Risk Assessment

Community Context

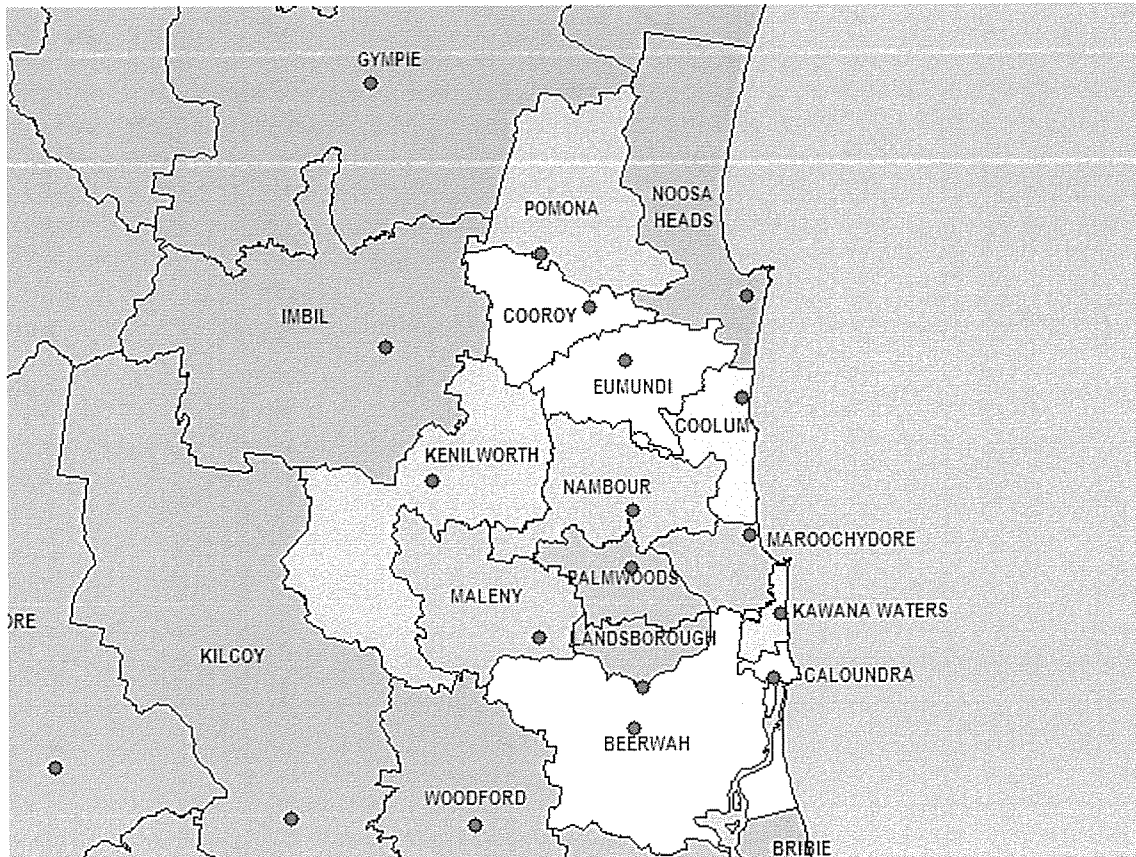


Figure 2: Map of the Sunshine Coast Disaster District and localities

The Sunshine Coast Disaster District comprises the local government areas of the Sunshine Coast Regional Council and Noosa Shire Council. The Sunshine Coast Regional Council and Noosa Shire Council are required to form a Local Disaster Management Group in accordance with s29 of the Act.

Geography

The Sunshine Coast Disaster District is located in South East Queensland approximately 100 km north of Brisbane. It covers a total area of 3,127 km² which includes 113 km² of waterways. It is bounded by the Gympie Disaster District to the North and West, Moreton Disaster District to the South and Ipswich Disaster District to the South-West.

The District lies east of the Great Dividing Range and extends from the Beerburum 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 and has over 200 km of coastline. 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 to the ranges. The Region is drained by the Mary River and its tributaries, which flow to the north, the Stanley River and its tributaries which flow to the south, creeks such as Coochin and Bells which drain to the Pumicestone Passage and the Mooloolah, Maroochy and Noosa Rivers and their tributaries that flow to the east. The region has over 4000 km of roads, nearly 800 km of bikeways and over 13000 ha of parks and bushland.

Sunshine Coast Disaster District is dominated by its broad coastal plain, with the Glasshouse Mountains to the south-west and the Blackall Ranges to the west. A large number of national parks and state forests are located in this area.

There are several lakes across the whole district and include Weyba, Cooroibah, Cootharaba, McDonald, Currimundi and Baroon. Many river systems are present, notably Mary, Mooloolah, Maroochy and Noosa Rivers, along with many creeks and tributaries.

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 major water supplies in the district are Baroon Pocket, Ewen Maddock, Poona, Wappa, Cooloolabin and MacDonald Dams with arrangements to draw water from Borumba Dam in the Gympie Regional Council area.

Climate and Weather

The Sunshine Coast 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. The district's 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 tsunamis. The Sunshine Coast lies in a tropical cyclone risk area however cyclones crossing the coastline or significantly affecting the Sunshine Coast are rare.

Demography

In 2019 the population of Sunshine Coast region was 384301 people, with approximately 55873 living in the Noosa Council area and 328428 living on the remainder of the Sunshine Coast. This represents an aggregate growth rate of 1.97%. The average household size is 2.47 persons per dwelling (2016 Census) with the number of households currently totalling 142600.

The bulk of the urban population in the Sunshine Coast region lives along the coast extending 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 region has a population density of approximately 118 people per square kilometre, far less overall than the Gold Coast (444.1 people/km²), and total Greater Brisbane (152 people/km²). However, this lower average is offset by a combination of much higher density locations such as Noosa, Nambour, Maroochydore and Mooloolaba.

The overall lower level density is due to development constraints on multi-storey units, the amount of open space areas included in national and state parks and the vacant cane lands which are prone to flooding and currently deemed unsuitable for urban development.

In 2017-2020, the SA2 with the largest growth was Caloundra-West, which is on track to achieve 6000 new residents in the 4 year period to 2021. Buderim – South and Mooloolaba-Alexandra Headland have also exhibited strong population increases.

Other SA2s on the Sunshine Coast recorded fast growth in 2017 - Peregrine Springs being notable (up by 10.6%) and Mooloolaba-Alexandra headland.

High tourist and visitor numbers, especially during peak tourist seasons, considerably increase the overall population on any given day. The Sunshine Coast Region received over 3.9 million domestic visitors and approximately 98,996 international visitors in 2015/16. Passenger movements at the Sunshine Coast are estimated to be over 1.04 million per year. The top five source countries for tourists are: New Zealand, United Kingdom, Germany, United States and Canada.

In 2016, there were 163,212 people who reported being in the labour force. Of these 50.9% were employed full time, 37.4% were employed part-time and 6.95% were unemployed.

The age structure of the Sunshine Coast is significantly older than the Queensland average with a median age of 45.5 as opposed to a Queensland average of 37. This reflects the high number of retirees and baby boomers who have moved to the region, and the number of young adults (15-24 years) migrating away for employment and educational opportunities.

In the two decades from 2006 to 2026, the number of people over the age of 65 is predicted to more than double (from 47,554 to 100,774), while the number of people over the age of 85 is likely to almost treble. Although this structural ageing of the population is a national phenomenon, the impacts are experienced earlier and more profoundly in sea change communities like the Sunshine Coast.

In 2016, 72.0% of households within the Sunshine Coast region were made up of couples with children in line with 72.8% in Greater Brisbane. Correspondingly there are a higher proportion of lone person households on the Sunshine Coast. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 24.05% compared to 22.0% in Greater Brisbane.

Analysis of household income levels in Sunshine Coast region in 2016 shows that there was a smaller proportion of high-income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low-income households (those earning less than \$600 per week) compared to Greater Brisbane. Overall, 10.8% of Sunshine Coast households earned a high income, and 21.9% were low-income households, compared with 17.6% and 17.1% respectively for Greater Brisbane.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Census population of Sunshine Coast and Noosa area in 2016 was 6498, living in approximately 2,030 dwellings. The age structure of the Sunshine Coast's indigenous population is much younger than those of non-indigenous descent. The median age was 22 years.

People living on the Sunshine Coast were predominantly born in Australia (72.95%), which is higher than the Australian average (66.7%). There are 75 different countries of birth represented on the Coast, 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.

Administrative Centres

The major centres in the region 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.

Community Organisations

There are over 2600 community, sporting, cultural and service groups across the region registered on the Sunshine Coast Community Information Services (CIS) database. Website address: www.sunshinecoastcis.qld.gov.au.

Healthcare

The Sunshine Coast Hospital and Health Service (SCHHS) extends from Tin Can Bay and Glenwood (34 km 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 from December 2013 the Sunshine Coast University Private).

Sunshine Coast University Hospital (SCUH) at Birtinya offers a range of new and expanded services, potentially meaning fewer people travelling to Brisbane to receive health care.

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.

The Department of Communities Disability Services provides disability services, support and facilities to people with a disability and their careers living on the Sunshine Coast.

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
- Community Hospital Interface Program (CHIP)
- Queensland Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment (QMERIT)
- Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drug Services (ATODS)
- Sunshine Coast Public Health Unit

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

In July 2012 a Health Sub Committee was formed as part of the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group.

The Health Services Sub Committee identified the need to establish a health sub plan, which provides clearly defined points of contact and outlines 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 region has experienced the development of state-of-the-art aged care services along with extensive medical and supporting infrastructure and services.

There are currently 47 nursing homes on the Sunshine Coast

As of June 2013 there were 1987 residents in care with 345 of these residents being secured dementia patients. The largest nursing home has 165 residents and the smallest 48.

Transport

The region is well connected and easily accessible through the centrally located Sunshine Coast Airport. There were over 1,140,000 passenger movements at the Sunshine Coast Airport for the year ending June 2018 with this number increasing each year. **COVID19 impacts during 2020-21 have significantly impacted air traffic, however strong recovery was shown with border relaxations**

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

Shopping Facilities

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

Emergency Service Organisations

Coast Guard

There is an active Australian Volunteer Coastguard Squadron located on the Sunshine Coast with flotillas located at Noosaville (QF6), Mooloolaba (QF5) and Caloundra (QF4).

Queensland Ambulance Service

Ambulance Stations are located across the Sunshine Coast Disaster District.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

(Urban) Fire Stations are located at Beerwah, Buderim, Caloundra, Coolum, Cooran, Cooroy, Kawana, Kenilworth, Maleny, Maroochydore, Mooloolah, Nambour, Noosa Heads, Pomona and Tewantin.

Queensland Police Service

Police Stations and Police Beats are located at Beerwah, Caloundra, Coolum, Cooroy, Eumundi, Kawana Waters, Kenilworth, Landsborough, Maleny, Maroochydore, Mooloolaba, Nambour, Noosa Heads, Palmwoods, Pomona, Sunshine Plaza, Tewantin - Noosaville.

Rural Fire Brigades

Sunshine Coast Council and QFES Rural Operations supports the Sunshine Coast Rural Fire Brigade Groups which comprises thirty-seven (37) brigades spread throughout the region's hinterland.

State Emergency Service

SES Units are active on the Sunshine Coast, with groups located at Caloundra, Kawana, Glasshouse Mountains (Beerwah), Maleny, Nambour, Kenilworth, Maroochydore, Coolum, Tewantin, Cooroy, Pomona and Boreen Point. SES is supported by Sunshine Coast Council and Noosa Shire Council.

Surf Life Saving

Surf Lifesaving Clubs are active on the Sunshine Coast and are located at; Caloundra, Dicky Beach, Buddina, Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headlands, Maroochydore, Mudjimba, Marcoola, Coolum, Peregian, Sunshine Beach, Noosa Heads.

Economy / Industry

The Sunshine Coast economy is one of the largest regional economies in Australia, with a current Gross Regional product of more than A\$16 billion (2014-15, AEC Group). The economy is predicted to grow in a strong and sustainable pattern over the next 20 years to reach A\$33 billion in 2033, accompanied by an increase in high-value employment, export and household income.

The Sunshine Coast has been independently ranked as the second-highest performing regional economy in the State of Queensland for 2013-14 and 2014-15 based on average annual growth rate in population, employment and productivity (State of the Regions Report 2015-16, June 2015).

Gross regional product growth in Noosa is increasing to total A\$2.8 billion. The combination of strong visitor growth, building approvals and median house prices would signal the potential for stronger future economic growth over the short-term.

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. 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.

Community Preparedness

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

Public Buildings

Throughout the Sunshine Coast 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 Sunshine Coast 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 Sunshine Coast region 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
- Sunshine Coast Airport and Caloundra Aerodrome
- Water storage reservoirs including Lake McDonald, Baroon Pocket, Poona, Wappa, Cooloolabin and Ewen Maddock Dams
- 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 on the Sunshine Coast 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 MacDonald. 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 Unity Water'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. The top three are Telstra, Optus and Vodafone-Hutchinson Australia (VHA)
- Internet connection: The 2016 census indicates that 85.6% per cent of households in the Sunshine Coast Region have an internet connection at their dwelling. Fixed line, WiFi and 3G internet connections are available 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, liquefied ammonia, 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 up 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 including service stations and marina refuelling facilities throughout the region
- There are major hardware and cooperative warehouses across the region
- The entrance to the Port of Brisbane shipping channel is located in close proximity to the Sunshine Coast coastline, passing several the popular beaches.

Proposed Future Development

The Sunshine Coast is a growing community. The most significant developments on the Sunshine Coast are in the areas of Caloundra South and Palmview through to Caloundra Road for residential development and associated infrastructure with approximately 50,000 houses to be built in that area. Significant construction in the Baringa and Nirimba precincts at Caloundra South have resulted in 6000 new residents between 2017-2020. That growth will continue, supplemented by similar activity in Meridan Plains/Palmview.

The Sunshine Coast Airport Expansion project delivered a new 2.45 km runway (named 13/31) and associated infrastructure at the existing Sunshine Coast Airport. The upgrade allows for larger "wide body" aircraft to facilitate direct international flights.

Hazards

23 Natural and human-made hazards that may impact on the region which take into account seasonal variations have been identified. The hazards identified as affecting the Sunshine Coast Disaster District are:

- East Coast Low Pressure System
- Severe Thunderstorm / Electrical Storm
- Tropical Cyclone (Category 1/2/3 Sandy Cape to Point Danger)
- Tropical Cyclone (Category 4/5 Sandy Cape to Point Danger)
- Storm Tide (> HAT 0.5m)
- Flood (Q20 impacting on Sunshine Coast Region)
- Dam Failure
- Tornado (Grade F1 – winds 117-180kmh)
- Major Earthquake
- Tsunami (>10m wave and land inundation > 1km inland)
- Landslide
- Prolonged Drought
- Bushfire (Rural and Interface areas)
- Major Fire (Urban/Industrial Area)
- Hazardous Material Accident (Land Transport Corridor)
- Hazardous Material Accident (Marine Environment)
- Major Passenger Transport Accident (Road/Rail Casualties)
- Major Air Transport Accident
- Pandemic
- Extreme High Temperatures (>36°C, >2 days)
- Exotic Animal/Plant Disease
- Terrorism
- Cyber Security Incident (Emerging Risk)
- Black Swan (Unpredictable, Extreme/Concurrent Events)

Detailed Natural Disaster Risk Assessment Studies have been undertaken by Noosa and Sunshine Coast Councils. These Studies provide information on specific risks within the Sunshine Coast District and take into consideration earlier studies. These studies include:

- Storm Tide Studies
- Flood Risk Assessment Reports / Catchment Management Studies
- Bushfire Risk Management Studies
- Landslide Risk Assessment Studies
- City and Shire Plans

Risk Management Process

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

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 comprised of identified stakeholders and chaired by the XO of the DDMG. Also sitting on the Group will be a suitable representative of each of the local Government Areas and the QFES EMC in order to provide input into the risks transferred or shared between the local government areas and the District Disaster Management Group.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- Key Outcomes 1.1
- Indicators (a, c, d)

Risk Assessment

The DDMG has undertaken a risk assessment and 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 assessment looked at the 23 identified hazards across the year and incorporated seasonal variations to the likelihood and consequences of those risks.

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 will significantly impact on the local government area to such a degree that the risk requires transferring to, or sharing with, the District.

Those risks and their evaluation and analysis are contained in Annexures C and D of this plan.

The Risk Assessment provided in Annexure E is a preliminary risk assessment based on the results of an ongoing review of the Noosa and Sunshine Coast Regional Council's Disaster Hazard Risk Assessments in an effort to identify residual risk.

The Risk Assessment provided in Annexure C is a preliminary risk assessment based on the results of a risk assessment by Moreton Bay Regional Council's Disaster Hazard Risk Assessments in an effort to identify residual risk. As at July 2016, QFES are undertaking a proof of concept review to better conceptualise these residual risks and appropriate processes for reflecting this within the State Risk Register. A further review will be undertaken by the DDMG dependent upon the outcome of the QFES proof of concept.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, 2: Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction and 3: Capability Integration

- Key Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Indicators 1 (a) (b) (d) (g) (e) (f), 2 (e) (f) (g) (i) and 3 (a) (d) (f)

Risk Treatment

Risks outlined in the District Risk Register are analysed by members of the Sunshine Coast DDMG with a view to identifying strategies for risk treatment. These strategies are contained in the District Risk Treatment Plan (detailed in Annexure F of this plan). Along with these strategies, the District Risk Treatment Plan contains preferred treatment options, responsibilities and timeframes for implementation.

The allocation of responsibility for the implementation of risk treatment strategies, monitoring and reporting shall be determined by members of the DDMG under the guidance of the DDC. The District Risk Treatment Plan is to be presented to the Sunshine Coast DDMG for ratification.

To progress any treatment options, the DDMG is to request relevant responsible agencies to incorporate specified risk treatment strategies into their agency corporate planning processes for recognition and implementation.

In instances where the applications of treatment strategies at district level are identified as not being adequate and residual risks remain, the DDMG is to determine whether risk transfer or risk sharing with the QDMC is a treatment option. In those instances the DDMG is to document and notify the QDMC of these with a view to transferring or sharing the risks.

A review of the district risk treatment plan shall be conducted in conjunction with any district risk assessment review process.

EMAF Component 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and 2:
Hazard Mitigation and Risk Reduction

- Key Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 2.3
- Indicators 1 (a) (c) and 2 (e) (i) (j) (k)

OPERATIONS

District Appreciation

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 and has over 200km of coastline. 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 to the ranges.

The Natural Environment

The coastal areas of the district have a humid subtropical climate with maximum temperatures ranging from 30°C in summer to 23 C in winter, while minimums range from 23 C to 11 C.

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. Monsoonal low pressure systems and tropical cyclones occasionally 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 Sunshine Coast 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. There are several lakes across the whole district and include Weyba, Cooroibah, Cootharaba, MacDonald, Currimundi and Baroon.

The Region is drained by the Mary River and its tributaries, which flow to the north, the Stanley River and its tributaries which flow to the south, creeks such as Coochin and Bells which drain to the Pumicestone Passage and the Mooloolah, Maroochy and Noosa Rivers and their tributaries that flow to the east.

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

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 region 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 Blackhall Range and Kenilworth in the Mary Valley.

High tourist and visitor numbers, especially during peak tourist seasons, considerably increase the overall population on any given day. The Sunshine Coast Region received over 3.9 million domestic visitors and approximately 98,996 international visitors in 2015/16. Pre-COVID-10 pandemic travel restrictions, passenger movements at the Sunshine Coast airport were estimated to be over 1.40 million per year. The top five source countries for tourists are: New Zealand, United Kingdom, Germany, United States and Canada.

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

The Community

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

Projections prepared by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning indicate 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 lives along the coast extending 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 a growing community. The most significant developments on the Sunshine Coast are in the areas of Caloundra South and Palmview through to Caloundra Road for residential development and associated infrastructure with mature development expected to see 50,000 houses built in that area.

Health care requirements for the expected growth were addressed by the opening in 2016/17 of, the Sunshine Coast University Hospital (SCUH) and Sunshine Coast University Private Hospital (SCUPH) at Birtinya.

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

The Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DSDSATSIP) provide disability services, support and facilities to Sunshine Coast people with a disability and their carers.

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.

Response Strategy

Warning Notification and Dissemination

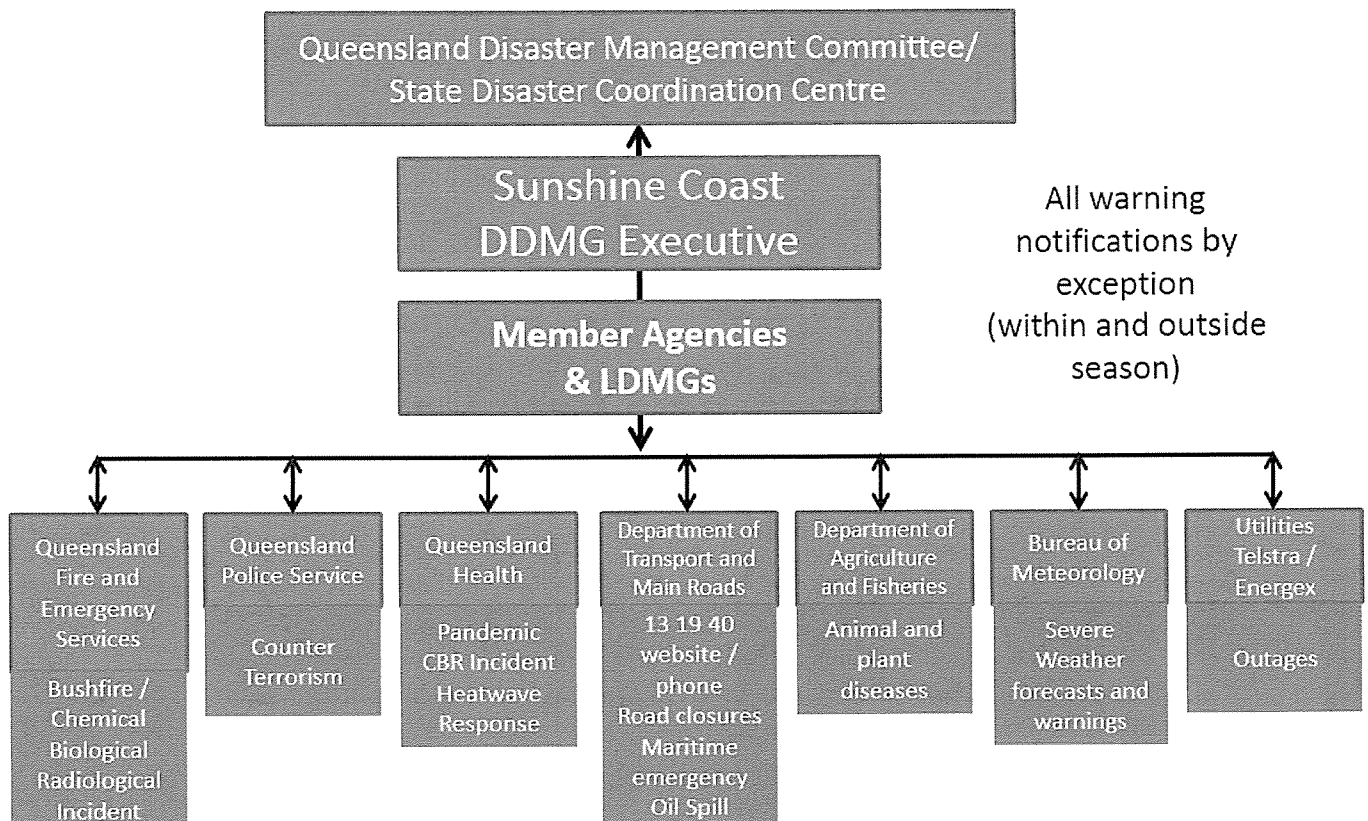
The Sunshine Coast DDMG has a responsibility to ensure warnings are disseminated to members of the LDMG, DDMG, QDMC, member agencies and the community. Multiple means of communication are used and agencies are responsible for communicating within their organization as per the QDMA structure.

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



Methods of communication:

Include (but not limited to) Email, text, teleconference, video conference, Facebook, fax, HF radio.

EMAF Components 5: Public Engagement, 6: Communications Systems, 7: Warnings, 8: Control, and 10: Cooperation and Coordination

- Key Outcomes 5.1, 6.2, 7.2, 8.1, 10.1
- Indicators 5 (b), (d) (f), 6 (a) (d), 7(b) (c) (e) (g), 8 (b) (c) (d), 10(b)

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/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline.aspx>

QFES is the lead functional agency for the management and administration of EA in Queensland.

Each local government has pre-prepared Emergency Alerts for hazards in their area.

EMAF Component 5: Public Engagement, 6: Communication Systems; 7: Warnings, 8: Control, and 10: Coordination and Cooperation

- Key Outcomes 5.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1, and 10.1
- Indicators 5 (b) (d) (f), 6 (a), 7 (b) (c) (e), 8 (b) (c) (d) (e), and 10 (a) (b)

Activation and Triggers for Response

The authority to activate the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Plan 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 the QDMC and/or DDMG; 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 activities can be as minimal as the provision of information to DDMG members regarding the risks associated with a potential or imminent hazard impact.

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 8: Control, 9: Command, 10: Cooperation and Coordination, and 11: Operational Information and Intelligence

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 10.1, and 11.2
- Indicators 4 (f), 8 (b) (c), 9 (c), 10 (a) (b), and 11 (d)

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:

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

**Contact details are contained in the DDCC General Instructions.
(Operational Plan 1)**

A **secondary** DDCC is located at:

**Mezzanine Floor
Sunshine Coast Council Office (Nambour)
Cnr Curry and Bury Streets
Nambour**

These venues are fully equipped with computers, photocopier, telephones, and welfare facilities. Both buildings are generator equipped in the event of mains electricity power supply disruption.

Alternate DDCC locations may be located at:

- Sunshine Coast Police District Office, 61 The Esplanade, Cotton Tree;
- Noosa Council Office (Tewantin);
- Sunshine Coast Council Office (Caloundra), Omrah Ave, Caloundra; 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.

Staffing of the District Disaster Coordination Centre

The **Centre structure** will consist of:

- DDC
- Deputy DDC
- Executive Officer
- Operations Officer
- Planning Officer
- Intelligence Officer
- Administration and Logistics

The **Support Team** will include:

- Telephonists
- Registry Officer
- Agency Liaison Officers will attend the DDCC as required (eg, QFES, QAS, TMR, DAF, DNRM, QHealth, and DEPW).
- Overall management of the District Disaster response is the responsibility of the DDC.
- Management of the DDCC is the responsibility of the appointed XO.
- The minimum staffing level required to operate the Centre is at the discretion of the DDC. Generally there will be two teams working opposing shifts who will staff the Centre.
- DDCC staff will be drawn from the Sunshine Coast Police District and personnel from various participating Government and non-Government Departments / Agencies.

In the event that the activation continues for an extended period of time, fatigue management principles will apply. Coordination centre staff will be sourced in the first instance from within Sunshine Coast Police District, requests for additional QPS staff will be managed internally in conjunction with the stand up of a Police Operations Centre (POC).

Member and advisory agencies will be required to manage fatigue of their staff in line with internal agency, policy and procedures.

General instructions outlining how the DDCC will be operated are included within the Operational Plan section of this plan. (Operational Plan 1)

Concept of Operation for Response

Concurrent Events

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

Operational Reporting

District Situation Reports (SITREPS)

Once the Sunshine Coast DDCC receives all local and agency SITREPs, it is the responsibility of the XO to maintain the SITREP update board (13) on DIEMS so that the SDCC is provided with real time/accurate situational awareness and reporting to enable the preparation of the 'State Update'. Details should include all relevant information/issues surrounding the disaster situation and planning projections into the future.

- (a) The DDCC shall advise the SDCC Watch desk once the DDMG is activated;
- (b) Once activated, the DDMG will provide real time situational reporting on the event and disaster management operations of local and district groups via the SITREP update board.

Liaison Officers

Situation awareness for the DDC is paramount. Therefore a liaison officer is to be embedded in Local DCCs and Combatant Authority Command Posts (e.g. Council offices for weather events, or QFES 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. Pre-deployment is to be facilitated by approval of the District Disaster Coordinator, Sunshine Coast DDMG.

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

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 6: Communication Systems, 8: Control, 9: Command, 10: Cooperation and Coordination, 11: Operational Information and Intelligence, and 12: Resource Management

- Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 6.1, 6.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 10.1, 11.1, 11.2, and 12.1, 12.2
- Indicators 4 (a), 6 (b,d,f), 8 (b,c,d,e,f), 9 (d,e), 10 (a,b,c,d), 11 (a,b,c,d,e) 12 (a,b,c,d,e)

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 declared area for the disaster situation.

Where possible and if time permits, the DDC will also discuss the outcome of any consultation with members of the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group 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 and Emergency Services.

If circumstances prevent such processes to be undertaken the District Disaster Coordinator will act independently to declare the disaster and subsequently seek verbal approval in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and report the decision subsequently to the DDMG and the LDMG.

Functional Plans

The State Disaster Management Plan 2018 (State Plan) outlines that functional plans address the functions of disaster management where government departments and agencies have a functional lead agency role. The plans and procedures are developed by the functional lead agency.

The functional plans detail arrangements relating to supporting activities undertaken by functional lead agencies of the DDMG. Functional plans include:

Disaster Operations Functional Plan Register

Functional Group	Lead agency	Key Accountabilities
Transport	Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Queensland State Disaster Management Plan details arrangements for the provision of resources for the transportation modes of road and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations. QPS to assume lead in traffic management.
Health	Queensland Health	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Command, control and coordination of medical resources;</i> • <i>Public health advice and warnings;</i> • <i>Transportation of patients;</i> • <i>Psychological and counselling services; and</i> • <i>Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period.</i>
Building and Engineering Services	Department of Energy and Public Works (EPW)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including <i>arrangements for the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations.</i>
Emergency Supply	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including <i>arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services.</i>
Communications	Department of Energy and Public Works (EPW)	As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including <i>arrangements for the re-establishment of electronic communication links either within a disaster affected area or within areas outside the affected area, and the provision of special communication facilities to support State and Disaster District level operations mounted in support of an affected area.</i>

<p>Human and Social Community Recovery</p> <p>(Operational Plan 4)</p>	<p>Department of Communities, Housing, and Digital Economy</p>	<p>As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan including arrangements for the coordination of community recovery services including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate provision of Human and Social recovery services during recovery operations in partnership with local, State, federal and non-government agencies • Work with affected individuals and communities to support their own recovery activities • Maintain linkages with local, State, federal and non-government agencies and committees • Maintain a register of State government officers available to assist in Human and Social recovery when required • Administer relevant human and social recovery SDRA and NDRRA relief Measures • Manage and direct offers of volunteering through Volunteering Queensland.
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EMAF Component 4: Planning

Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3

- Indicators 4 (a)

Hazard Specific Arrangements

Whilst Queensland has adopted an all hazards approach to the development of disaster management arrangements, it is important to acknowledge that some hazards have characteristics that may require a hazard specific approach.

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

These may include:

- Plant and Animal Disease;
- Terrorism;
- Bushfire; and
- Pandemic.

These plans address specific hazards where government departments and agencies have a primary management responsibility. The primary agency has responsibility to ensure that an effective hazard specific plan is prepared.

All hazard specific plans are to address the hazard actions across all PPRR phases and include information on how the QDMA links with the hazard specific arrangements and provides support to the primary agency in the management of the hazard specific event.

Specific planning is required for these arrangements as their coordination and operational procedures can be different to those of the QDMA.

Coordination centres and the structures within them can be outside the local, district and State coordination centres and the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes.

A generic hazard specific arrangements structure and linkages and communication flow to the broader QDMA is outlined in the SDMP.

Primary agencies also have a role in ensuring State hazard specific plans link to national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with counterparts at the national level are maintained.

EMAF Component 4: Planning, 1: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Key Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 1.1

- Indicators 4 (a), 1 (c)

Specific Hazard	Primary Agency	State and National Plans
Animal and plant disease	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN) Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN) Australian Emergency Marine Pest Plan (EMPPlan) National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN) SAFEMEAT Incident Response Manual
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Bushfire	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
Chemical	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Pandemic	Queensland Health	Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan; Australian Health Management Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic

Ship-Sourced Pollution	Department of Transport and Main Roads (Maritime Safety Queensland)	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and Other Noxious and Hazardous Substances
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan National Counter-Terrorism Plan

The following documents should be read as complementing the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Plan:

Threat Specific Plans

- Department of Transport (Maritime Division) – Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- Queensland Biosecurity Strategy
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (Rural) – Wildfire Contingency Plan
- Maritime Safety Queensland – Oil Spill Plan
- Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan
- Emergency Action Plan (Unity Water / SEQ Water)
- Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning-Response System (Seventh Edition-2008)
- National Storm Tide Mapping Model for Emergency Response (2002)
- Tsunami – Sunshine Coast DDMG Tsunami Sub Plan 2016 Ver2. **(Operational Plan 3)**

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 included in each Local Disaster Management Plan, all of which form appendices to this district plan.

Where resources or services are not available within their jurisdiction, or if available, have been or are likely to be expended, an LDMG may request assistance from the DDMG to provide such resources. Requests shall be in the approved Request for Assistance (RFA) form.

RFAs may be received by:

- Email
- Guardian
- DIEMS

Upon receipt of an RFA, it will be prioritised accordingly by the DDC, Deputy Chair or Executive Officer in consideration of RFAs received from other impacted LDMGs. The DDMG shall make all reasonable endeavours to locate 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 is not available elsewhere in 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 the incurrence of 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.

EMAF Component 8: Control

Key Outcomes 8.1

- Indicators 8 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Request for Air Support

Sunshine Coast DDMG Aviation Cell Sub Plan **(Operational Plan 2)**

Request for Supplies and Equipment

The District Disaster Management Group as an entity does not possess any resource reserves. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by the Noosa Council, Sunshine Coast Council, government departments, corporate entities or private business operators. Available resources which may be necessary for disaster response activities may be requested from these entities as required. A copy of local disaster management plans are available on the respective council websites or from the respective council offices.

Where a resource or service which is required to conduct disaster response activities is not available within the jurisdiction of the LDMG, the LDMG may request assistance from the DDMG to provide such resources.

Resupply

Due to the nature of some disasters there will 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

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

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

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.

As detailed in the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan the arrangements for the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services is the role of QFES.

At the district level, the coordination of emergency supply is the responsibility of the QFES DDMG member to the group of their delegated representative. Emergency supply may be conducted by the QFES representative from within the DDCC or another appropriate location (IOC/ROC/SOCC) as determined necessary in the circumstances.

The Sunshine Coast DDMG has an endorsed Emergency Supply Sub Plan located at Operational Plan 5.

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/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline.aspx>

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 section 46M of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977 and other prescribed requirements.

EMAF Component 12: Resource Management

Key Outcomes 12.1, 12.2, 12.3

- Indicators 12 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

Recovery Strategy

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 PRR DM Guideline*.

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

<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 PRR DM Guideline. This can be located at p25 of https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-10/queensland_recovery_plan_2017.pdf

		Triggers	Actions	Communications
Response Alert				
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				

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 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/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline.aspx>

<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 PPRR DM Guideline. This can be located at

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

<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 three months

- Attend local sub group meetings as required
- Participation in exercises
- Contacts updated every meeting

Sunshine Coast District Human and Social Recovery Plan is available to view by contacting the Sunshine Coast District Executive Officer to arrange a copy.

Parameters

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Community Recovery Plan outlines in detail the parameters and constraints for effective coordination of recovery operations within the district. It is attached as Operational Plan 3 to this plan.

As part of the disaster recovery phase, the Chair of the Community 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.

It is recognised that with large disasters multiple Disaster Districts neighbouring to the Sunshine Coast District and within the region may be affected and could require simultaneous recovery. This may place a strain on functional lead agencies and other member agencies and organisations to provide staff from within district resources to sit on multiple Recovery Groups or within multiple coordination centres. This may require deployment of staff from outside the district and does not restrict the Chair of the District Community Recovery Committee from forming one coordination centre to address the recovery of multiple districts within the Government Region.

Operational and Action Plans

When convened for disaster recovery operations, the Sunshine Coast District Community Recovery Committee will develop an Operational Plan to guide its activities. This will be discussed and developed during the group's first meeting and will be developed to supplement the local government disaster recovery operational plan. A broad timeframe will be included in this plan.

At the first meeting Action Plans for each recovery function will also be developed. This Action Plan will list the tasks to be performed by the group, agencies/individuals responsible for the tasks and will be developed to supplement the local government disaster recovery action plan.

As Local Disaster Management Committee have a lead role in the disaster recovery process, any District Community Recovery Committee's operational or action plans will be developed to supplement and support LDMG disaster recovery plan. The Community Recovery Committee will operate closely with any LDMG to assist in the recovery process.

Copies of amended action plans should then be submitted to the recovery group of the appropriate level at their final meeting, where the Operational Plan is to be finalised. 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 four 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

EMAF Component 14: Recovery

Key Outcomes 14.1, 14.2

- Indicators 14 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Recovery Lead Agencies

Function	Lead Agency
Economic	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government, and Planning Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
Environmental	Department of Environment and Science
Human-social	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
Infrastructure	Transportation infrastructure (Department of Transport and Main Roads) Rapid Damage Assessment (QFES) Building Recovery (Department of Energy and Public Works, Queensland Building and Construction Commission, Queensland Reconstruction Authority) Telecommunications (Telstra, NBN) Electricity, gas, fuel (Department of Resources) Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure (Unity Water, Seqwater, Department of Resources)
NDRRA and SDRA coordination (coordination function)	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Recovery coordination and monitoring (coordination function)	Local Government Queensland Reconstruction Authority Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning

Operational Plans

The DDMG has a number of operational plans for use during response and recovery phases. These plans 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 DDMG and member agencies. These plans include

1. District Disaster Coordination Centre General Instructions.
Not publicly available
2. Air Services Coordination General Instructions.
Not publicly available
3. Sunshine Coast DDMG Tsunami Sub Plan Ver2 2016.
Not publicly available
4. Human Social Recovery Sub Plan.
Available upon request
5. Resupply
Not publicly available
6. Education Queensland – NCR Emergency Response Plan
Available upon request

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 Districts Functional Committee's 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 against the IGEM Emergency Management Prioritisation Tool. [Link](#)

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 Emergency Management Assurance Framework (the Framework) 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 framework establishes the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland and 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 utilise the Framework and 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 Framework and the Standard may be found at;
<https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/index.html>

Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements

In accordance with section 23 of the Act; the LDMG Guidelines, Strategic Policy Framework and Emergency Management Assurance 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.

Annexure Index

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D	Sunshine Coast District Risk Analysis
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H	Definitions
I	Sunshine Coast DDMG Annual Operation Plan
J	Concurrent Event Concept of Operations

Annexure A - Distribution List

Position	Organisation	Electronic Copy
District Disaster Coordinator	Queensland Police Service	√
Deputy Chair	Queensland Police Service	√
Executive Officer	Queensland Police Service	√
Local Disaster Coordinator	Sunshine Coast Council	√
Local Disaster Coordinator	Noosa Shire Council	√
Regional Emergency Management Coordinator	QFES	√
Chairperson, District Disaster Management Group Functional Committee – Community Recovery	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	√
Chairperson, District Disaster Management Group Functional Committee – Health	Queensland Health	√
Executive Manager North Coast Region	QAS	√
Zone Commander Sunshine Coast	QFES	√
Regional Infrastructure Advisor	Department of Education	√
Director, SEQ North Regional Operations	Dept of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships	√
Emergency Services Liaison	Australian Red Cross	√
Principal Project Officer Program Delivery and Operations	Department of Transport and Main Roads	√
Area Manager, Marine Operations Sunshine Coast	Maritime Safety Queensland	√
Manager, Emergency Preparedness	Queensland Rail	√
Executive Director Operations SEQ	Department of Energy and Public Works	√

Manager, Economic Development	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	√
Compliance Delivery Manager, Sunshine Coast	Department of Environment and Science	√
Director, Water Services South Region	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	√
Principal Ranger	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service	√
Principal Agribusiness Development and Planning	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	√
Director of Surveys	Department of Resources	√
Area General Manager	Telstra	√
Area Manager Sunshine Coast	Energex	√
Manager Operations and Assets	Sunshine Coast Airport	√
WO2, ADF JOSS	Joint Operation Support Staff – Enoggera Barracks	√
Business Continuity and Risk Specialist	Unity Water	√
Incident and Security Management Coordinator	Seqwater	√
Regional Content Manager	ABC Radio	√

Blanca Claire	Chief of Staff		5475 5010	0417 001 595						Clare.Blanca@abc.net	Yes	Maroochydore
Kylie Bartholomew	Squadron Commodore		5475 5045							Kylie.Bartholomew@abc.net.au	Yes	Maroochydore
John Millard	Area Manager - Sunshine Coast		5485 1229	0403 329 050						john.millard@abc.net.au		Buddina
Dani Bonstedt	W&A ADP J&SS		5443 1770	0407 226 256						dani.bonstedt@abc.net.au		Maroochydore
Steve Hallam	J&SS QLD Duty Officer		3903 7198	0491 217 192						steve.hallam@abc.net.au		
Alternate contact			1300 552 900	0491 217 192						ops.off@abc.net.au		
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Rail Management Centre			3606 2760							emergency@abc.net.au		Brisbane
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Bruce Bridgwood	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator		3072 0595	0419 978 714	Level 2, 30 Makinson Street, Brisbane, QLD 4001					bruce.bridgwood@abc.net.au		Brisbane
Kate McCreedy-Carr	Operations and Assets	Shelburne Coast Airport, Dundell, QLD 4573		0427 776 898						kate.mcCreedyCarr@abc.net.au		Maroochydore
Rob Fussell	Regional Base Manager - Northern Community	Shelburne Coast Airport, Dandell, QLD 4573	5458 8710	0418 924 961	PO Box 9415, Pacific Paradise, QLD 4564					Rob.Fussell@abc.net.au		Maroochydore
			1800 011 034		Level 6, 178 Turbot Street, Brisbane							
	Armpson Ops Coordinator		02 6217 1364		180 Ann Street, Brisbane							
Ken Sherwood	Director of Swamps		5451 2265	0417 734 331	Level 1, 4-13 Mill Street, Nambour, QLD 4560					ken.sherwood@resources.qld.gov.au		Nambour
Warren Radtatz	Principal Investigator		5451 2286	0427 601 081						warren.radtatz@resources.qld.gov.au		Nambour
Trent Juster	Regional Coordinator		4131 2367	0436 855 084	16-32 Enterprise Street, Bundaberg					trent.juster@resources.qld.gov.au		Bundaberg
Julie Swain	Manager (Economic Development) SEQ North DSD		5352 9704	0407 151 446						julie.swain@abc.net.au	Yes	Maroochydore
Tim McGrath	Principal Development Officer		5352 9703							tim.mcgrath@abc.net.au	Yes	Maroochydore
Bern McEvin	Director Water Services, South Region	275 George Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000		0481 014 882	GPO Box 271, Brisbane, QLD 4001					bern.mcevin@abc.net.au	Yes	Brisbane
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Kirsty Bevington	Manager, Resilience & Recovery		3035 6916	0417 644 995						kirsty.bevington@abc.net.au		Brisbane
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Jason Boldeman	Coordinator, Incident and Security Management			0440 361 956						jason.boldeman@abc.net.au		Brisbane
Rob Drury	Manager, Water Source Services		3179 2933	0419 378 740						rob.drury@abc.net.au		Brisbane
Elizabeth Jackson	Engineer - Emergency Action Plans			0465 924 847						elizabeth.jackson@abc.net.au		Brisbane
Incident Hotline	Sequator Incident Hotline (24/7)	Sequator Emergency Operations Centre	3270 4040	0425 558 141 / 561 phone 0417 184 727								

Annexure C - Sunshine Coast District Risk Register

Risk Identification (District level risks only)					
Risk No.	Risk Statement	Source	Impact Category	Prevention / Preparedness Controls	Recovery / Response Controls
1	There is the potential that a tropical cyclone (Category 1-5) will impact on the coastal and in-land areas of the community, which in turn will cause impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure and service delivery and the economy.	Cyclone Category 1-5 (includes East Coast Low)	Infrastructure People Environment Economy	<p>People Education programs on preparedness, i.e. out of deformation; Registration of campers; Telemetry Information; Early movement of frail, disabled and those requiring electronic medical support to safe respite centres; Pre-cyclone season education and consultation</p> <p>Environment Catchment management plan; Bank vegetation management; Council Planning Scheme; Council Statement of Objectives</p> <p>Economy Insurance; Business continuity planning</p> <p>Infrastructure Building controls/codes (Application of codes(category 3); Studies, good pre information; Council Planning Scheme; Small supply of Emergency equipment/generators; Urban planning;</p>	<p>People Prioritisation of activities- clearing access roads, rail, airports etc.</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure</p>

Risk Identification (District level risks only)					
Risk No.	Risk Statement	Source	Impact Category	Prevention / Preparedness Controls	Recovery / Response Controls
2	There is the potential that a major bush fire will impact on the coastal and inland areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure, service delivery and economy	Bushfire	Infrastructure People Environment Economy	<p>People Active Counter Disaster planning and rehearsals; public education on risks and expected actions; Well educated, trained and equipped Rural Fire Services, supported by SES teams and other agencies; Rehearsed Counter Disaster Plan; Active Counter Disaster planning</p> <p>Environment Responsibility for fuel monitoring (National parks & forest conservation, council controlled land); Managing ignition source (fire weather warnings, fire bans & stats of fire emergency fire, permit to burn, area closures)</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure FPQ (resources)- Energex-summer preparedness and planning; Other natural area Council, fire resources from QPWS</p>	<p>People Ability of Police to call out volunteers and second them for special duties; local recovery committees.</p> <p>Environment Managing fire (fire detection & reporting, conventional response resources, aerial attack, fire weather, incident management)</p> <p>Economy Insurance; Federal & State Government Assistance</p> <p>Infrastructure Energex (Disconnect and Reconnect); Telecommunications carriers repair and temporary mobile phone tower capabilities;</p>

Risk Identification (District level risks only)					
Risk No.	Risk Statement	Source	Impact Category	Prevention /Preparedness Controls	Recovery/Response Controls
3	There is the potential that a Flood (above Q20) will impact on the coastal and inland areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure, service delivery and economy	Flood (Q20)	Infrastructure People Environment Economy	<p>People External flood warning system (DEWS managed); Strong relationships Emergency Services and LDMG planning and exercising; Community understanding of risks - generally low.</p> <p>Environment Existing natural and man made levees, flood bypasses, channel improvements, retention basins and flood mitigation dams</p> <p>Economy Infrastructure Land use controls (such as zoning and the removal of existing buildings) and building restrictions (such as establishing minimum floor levels and raising buildings) in relation to development on flood-prone land;</p>	<p>People Regional health care facilities; State level health care facilities; Early warning system; Comprehensive and rehearsed Counter Disaster Plan; Evacuation plan and centres; early transport of the vulnerable population segments to safe areas</p> <p>Environment Catchment management plans</p> <p>Economy Small supply of emergency equipment/generators;</p> <p>Infrastructure Insurance policies for small businesses and individuals;</p>

Risk Identification (District level risks only)					
Risk No.	Risk Statement	Source	Impact Category	Prevention /Preparedness Controls	Recovery/Response Controls
4	There is the potential that a hazardous material incident (land transport corridor) will impact on the coastal and inland areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure, service delivery and economy	Hazardous Material Accident (Land Transport Corridor)	Infrastructure People Environment Economy	<p>People Land use controls and road development planning.</p> <p>Environment DTMR emergency response planning;</p> <p>Economy Insurances; Business Continuity Planning</p> <p>Infrastructure Wider roads to minimise the risk of accidents; Night road works; Drive revival sites; Rail corridors into Sunshine Coast</p>	<p>People Emergency service support; local services (medical clinics hospitals, psychology services, Salvation Army, Red Cross); Insurances (Health, Life, Vehicle, House and Contents), Government emergency assistance programs;</p> <p>Environment Recovery committee consideration of available activities and resources to assist environmental recovery (eg. LandCare funding and program of works etc); Access to international expertise;</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure LDCC resource allocation for the protection of priority infrastructure; Activation of Business Continuity plans by infrastructure owners and operators</p>

Risk Identification (District level risks only)					
Risk No.	Risk Statement	Source	Impact Category	Prevention /Preparedness Controls	Recovery/Response Controls
5	There is the potential that a hazardous material incident (marine environment) will impact on the coastal areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure, service delivery and economy	Hazardous Material Incident (Marine Environment)	Infrastructure People Environment Economy	<p>People Communication with key stakeholders is very important to ensure good functioning of the existing mechanisms during oil spills</p> <p>Environment Sunshine Coast Area - first strike Oil Spill Immediate response from the department of Transport and Main Roads- document</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure Preparation - Oil Spill Response Incident Control System, Hazard Specific Plans , First Strike response deeds, Memorandums of understanding, stakeholder awareness, training, QLD marine pollution plans to be exercised by SCRC (implementation of those plans for the Sunshine Coast region and modifying them according to the needs of the region.</p>	<p>People Risk assessments should be done accordingly to the following: Historical records of ship wrecks, traffic patterns and frequency , incident reports and statistics, individual experiences of people living the coast and expert technical advice and judgement</p> <p>Environment MSQ is the statutory and combat Agency for ship sourced oil spills and for providing environmental and scientific advice to the incident controller for all spills within the area. Designation of place of refuge for ships , salvage and towage, oil industry engagement and periodic review</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure Adequate equipment to be in possession of the Council since they are authorised to clean the affected areas of their jurisdiction. E.g Booms, spill containment kits , charter and use of vessels and aircrafts, MOSES (Marine Oil Spill equipment System, aerial spraying arrangements.</p>

Risk Identification (District level risks only)					
Risk No.	Risk Statement	Source	Impact Category	Prevention /Preparedness Controls	Recovery /Response Controls
6	There is the potential that a pandemic will impact on the coastal and inland areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure, service delivery and economy	Pandemic	Infrastructure People Environment Economy	<p>People Monitoring of international indicators and health authorities; public Health plans; workplace practices; integrated Disaster Management arrangements;</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>People PPE for workers and public; Personal isolation -stay @home; Activation of workplace and community pandemic plans; Emergency service support; local services (medical clinics, hospitals, psychology services, Salvation Army, Red Cross);</p> <p>Environment DEHP (via Pollution Hotline) may provide advice about disposal location for infected animals.</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure</p>

7	<p>There is the potential that exotic animal or plant disease will impact on the coastal and inland areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure, service delivery and economy</p>	<p>Exotic Animal / Plant Disease</p>	<p>Infrastructure People Environment Economy</p>	<p>People Environment Early detection for diseases is considered as an important step in preventing spread of diseases e.g. the Hendra virus and the foot and mouth disease. Feral animal control may help to stop proliferation of diseases - responsibility of Biosecurity Queensland Economy Preventive approach from concern parties is the best approach towards issues of biosecurity. Prevention of weeds and diseases Infrastructure</p>	<p>People Emergency Animal and Plant disease plans are consulted. DAF adopts operational management structures based on needs of each incident it responds to. Environment Economy Infrastructure DAF/Biosecurity Queensland establish control centres.</p>
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Annexure D - Sunshine Coast District Risk Analysis

Risk Analysis						
Risk No	Level of Existing PP Controls	Level of Existing RR Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	Confidence Level
1 Cyclone	<p>People Education programs on preparedness, i.e. out of deformation; Registration of campers; Telemetry Information; Early movement of frail, disabled and those requiring electronic medical support to safe respite centres; Pre-cyclone season education and consultation</p> <p>Environment Environment Catchment management plan; Bank vegetation management; Council Planning Scheme; Council Statement of Objectives</p> <p>Economy Economy Insurance; Business continuity planning</p> <p>Infrastructure Infrastructure Building controls/codes (Application of codes(category 3); Studies, good pre information; Council Planning Scheme; Small supply of emergency equipment/generators; Urban planning;</p>	<p>People Prioritisation of activities- clearing access roads, rail, airports etc.</p> <p>Environment</p>	Major	Possible	High	Moderate

Risk Analysis						
Risk No	Level of Existing PP Controls	Level of Existing RR Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	Confidence Level
2 Bushfire	<p>People Active Counter Disaster planning and rehearsals; public education on risks and expected actions; Well educated, trained and equipped Rural Fire Services, supported by SES teams and other agencies; Rehearsed Counter Disaster Plan; Active Counter Disaster planning</p> <p>Environment Responsibility for fuel monitoring (National parks & forest conservation, council controlled land); Managing ignition source (fire weather warnings, fire bans & stats of fire emergency fire, permit to burn, area closures)</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure FPQ (resources)- Energex- summer preparedness and planning; Other natural area Council, fire resources from QPWS</p>	<p>People Ability of Police to call out volunteers and second them for special duties; local recovery committees.</p> <p>Environment Managing fire (fire detection & reporting, convectional response resources, aerial attack, fire weather, incident management)</p> <p>Economy Insurance; Federal & State Government Assistance</p> <p>Infrastructure Energex (Disconnect and Reconnect); Telecommunications carriers repair and temporary mobile phone tower capabilities;</p>	Major	Likely	High	High

Risk Analysis						
Risk No	Level of Existing/PP Controls	Level of Existing/RR Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	Confidence Level
3 Flood	<p>People External flood warning system; Strong relationships Emergency Services and LDMG planning and exercising; Community understanding of risks - generally low.</p> <p>Environment Existing natural and constructed levees, flood bypasses, channel improvements, retention basins and flood mitigation dams</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure Land use controls (such as zoning and the removal of existing buildings) and building restrictions (such as establishing minimum floor levels and raising buildings) in relation to development on flood-prone land;</p>	<p>People Regional health care facilities; State level health care facilities; Early warning system; Comprehensive and rehearsed Counter Disaster Plan; Evacuation plan and centres; early transport of the vulnerable population segments to safe areas</p> <p>Environment Catchment management plans</p> <p>Economy Small supply of emergency equipment/generators;</p> <p>Infrastructure Insurance policies for small businesses and individuals;</p>	Major	Likely	High	Moderate

Risk Analysis						
Risk No	Level of Existing PP Controls	Level of Existing RR Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	Confidence Level
4 Hazardous material transport corridor	<p>People Land use controls and road development planning.</p> <p>Environment DTMR emergency response planning;</p> <p>Economy Insurances; Business Continuity Planning</p> <p>Infrastructure Wider roads to minimise the risk of accidents; Night road works; Drive revival sites; Rail corridors into Sunshine Coast</p>	<p>People Emergency service support; local services (medical clinics, hospitals, psychology services, Salvation Army, Red Cross); Insurances (Health, Life, Vehicle, House and Contents), Government emergency assistance programs;</p> <p>Environment Recovery committee consideration of available activities and resources to assist environmental recovery (eg. LandCare funding and program of works etc); Access to international expertise;</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure LDCC resource allocation for the protection of priority infrastructure; Activation of Business Continuity plans by infrastructure owners and operators</p>	Major	Possible	High	Moderate

Risk Analysis						
Risk No	Level of Existing PP Controls	Level of Existing RR Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	Confidence Level
5 Hazardous material accident (Marine)	<p>People Communication with key stakeholders is very important to ensure good functioning of the existing mechanisms during oil spills</p> <p>Environment Sunshine Coast Area - first strike Oil Spill Immediate response from the department of Transport and Main Roads- document</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure Preparation - Oil Spill Response Incident Control System, Hazard Specific Plans, First Strike response deeds, Memorandums of understanding, stakeholder awareness, training, QLD marine pollution plans to be exercised by SCRC (implementation of those plans for the Sunshine Coast region and modifying them according to the needs of the region.</p>	<p>People Risk assessments should be done accordingly to the following Historical records of ship wrecks, traffic patterns and frequency , incident reports and statistics, individual experiences of people living the coast and expert technical advice and judgement</p> <p>Environment MSQ is the statutory and combat Agency for ship sourced oil spills and for providing environmental and scientific advice to the incident controller for all spills within the area. Designation of place of refuge for ships , salvage and towage, oil industry engagement and periodic review</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Infrastructure Adequate equipment to be in possession of the Council since they are authorised to clean the affected areas of their jurisdiction. e.g Booms, spill containment kits , charter and use of vessels and aircrafts, MOSES (Marine Oil Spill equipment System, aerial spraying arrangements.</p>	Major	Possible	High	Moderate

Risk Analysis						
Risk No	Level of Existing PP Controls	Level of Existing RR Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk	Confidence Level
6 Pandemic	<p>People Monitoring of international indicators and health authorities; public Health plans; workplace practices; integrated Disaster Management arrangements; Environment Economy Infrastructure</p>	<p>People PPE for workers and public; Personal isolation-stay @home; Activation of workplace and community pandemic plans; Emergency service support; local services (medical clinics, hospitals, psychology services, Salvation Army, Red Cross); Environment Economy Infrastructure</p>	Major	Possible	High	Moderate
7 Exotic animal and plant disease	<p>People Environment Early detection for diseases is considered as an important step in preventing spread of diseases e.g the Hendra virus and the foot and mouth disease. Feral animal control may help to stop proliferation of diseases - responsibility of Biosecurity Queensland Economy Preventive approach from concern parties is the best approach towards issues of biosecurity. Prevention of weeds and diseases Infrastructure</p>	<p>People Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) plans are consulted. DAF adopts operational management structures based on needs of each incident it responds to. Environment DES (via Pollution Hotline) may provide advice about disposal location for infected animals. Economy Infrastructure Biosecurity QLD Set up of local disease control centre</p>	Moderate	Possible	High	Low

Annexure E - Sunshine Coast District Risk Evaluation

Risk Evaluation						
Risk No	Tolerability	Treatment Strategies	Residual Consequence	Residual Likelihood	Residual Risk	Further Action
1 Cyclone	Intolerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Ongoing reviewing and testing of evacuation planning for affected communities ② Improved community education campaigns ② Training for emergency services in evacuating communities ② Ensuring warnings are provided in an effective and timely manner 	Catastrophic	Possible	High	Ongoing review and assessment of treatment strategies as part of a cycle of continuous improvement
2 Bushfire	Tolerable to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Ongoing reviewing and testing of evacuation planning for affected communities ② Improved community education campaigns on actions to be taken by the vulnerable communities in Bushfires ② Training for emergency services in evacuating communities ② Ensuring warnings are provided in an effective and timely manner ② Review of fuel reduction strategies 	Major	Likely	High	Ongoing review and assessment of treatment strategies as part of a cycle of continuous improvement

Risk Evaluation						
Risk No	Tolerability	Treatment Strategies	Residual Consequence	Residual Likelihood	Residual Risk	Further Action
3 Flood	Tolerable to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Encourage community understanding of both the flood threat and the means by which people can manage it. ☑ Efficient evacuation plans using multiple communications mediums to maximise warning take up. ☑ Ensuring warnings are provided in an effective and timely manner ☑ Education on broad disaster management plans through the education system. 	Moderate	Likely	High	Ongoing review and assessment of treatment strategies as part of a cycle of continuous improvement
4 Hazardous material transport corridor	Tolerable to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Detailed alternate route planning to allow for diversion in the event of a major accident. ☑ Contingency planning for HAZMAT releases at strategic on/off ramps on the Bruce Highway and key rail junctions. ☑ Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery roles of agencies and to test existing plans ☑ Review processes for public warnings ☑ Ongoing education and training to disaster and emergency management responders. 	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Ongoing review and assessment of treatment strategies as part of a cycle of continuous improvement

Risk Evaluation						
Risk No	Tolerability	Treatment Strategies	Residual Consequence	Residual Likelihood	Residual Risk	Further Action
5 Hazardous material accident (Marine)	Tolerable to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery arrangements to oil spills ② Incident management strategy involving rapid deployment of staff and resources by participating agencies including MSQ, Regional Council, DES. 	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Ongoing review and assessment of treatment strategies as part of a cycle of continuous improvement
6 Pandemic	Tolerable to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery arrangements to pandemics ② Disaster management / emergency services agencies consider the effects of pandemic in business continuity planning. ② Qld Health to develop and test planning arrangements for hospital and off-site facilities for the management of sick and deceased persons. 	Major	Possible	High	Ongoing review and assessment of treatment strategies as part of a cycle of continuous improvement
7 Exotic animal and plant disease	Tolerable to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② DAF provide education to DDMG member agencies on the response arrangements for exotic plant and animal disease. ② Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery arrangements to exotic plant and animal disease. 	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Ongoing review and assessment of treatment strategies as part of a cycle of continuous improvement

Risk Evaluation						
Risk No	Tolerability	Treatment Strategies	Residual Consequence	Residual Likelihood	Residual Risk	Further Action
7 Exotic animal and plant disease	Tolerable to ALARP	<p>☑ DAF provide education to DDMG member agencies on the response arrangements for exotic plant and animal disease.</p> <p>Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery arrangements to exotic plant and animal disease.</p> <p>☑ Council develop strategies/planning processes in support of a DAF response to exotic plant and animal disease.</p> <p>☑ DAF provide ongoing community awareness of the appropriate actions to be taken in relation to exotic plant and animal diseases including reporting and prevention options</p>	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Ongoing review and assessment of treatment strategies as part of a cycle of continuous improvement

Annexure F - Sunshine Coast District Risk Treatment Plan

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirements <small>(Including Estimated Cost)</small>	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures <small>(Including reporting and monitoring requirements)</small>
<p>1</p> <p>Cyclone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Ongoing reviewing and testing of evacuation planning for affected communities ☐ Improved community education campaigns ☐ Training for emergency services in evacuating communities ☐ Ensuring warnings are provided in an effective and timely manner 	H	<p>LDMG</p> <p>DDMG</p>	<p>Review of LDMG Plans</p> <p>Review of Sunshine Coast DDMG Plan</p> <p>Exercises for LDMG and DDMG members</p> <p>Training for LDMG/DDMG members</p>	<p>LDMG Members</p> <p>DDMG Members</p>	Continuous	<p>Number of exercises</p> <p>Number of staff trained</p> <p>Number of community education campaigns</p>

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirements <small>Including Estimated Cost</small>	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures <small>Including reporting and monitoring requirements</small>
2 Bushfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Ongoing reviewing and testing of evacuation planning for affected communities ☑ Improved community education campaigns on actions to be taken by the vulnerable communities in Bushfires ☑ Training for emergency services in evacuating communities ☑ Ensuring warnings are provided in an effective and timely manner ☑ Review of fuel reduction strategies 	H	LDMG DDMG QFES/EMC Sunshine Coast Council Noosa Shire Council	Review of LDMG Plans Review of Sunshine Coast DDMG Plan Exercises for LDMG and DDMG members Training for LDMG/DDMG members		Continuous	Number of exercises Number of staff trained Number of community education campaigns

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirements <small>Including Estimated Cost</small>	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures <small>Including reporting and monitoring requirements</small>
<p>3</p> <p>Flood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Encourage community understanding of both the flood threat and the means by which people can manage it. ☑ Efficient evacuation plans using multiple communications mediums to maximise warning take up. ☑ Ensuring warnings are provided in an effective and timely manner ☑ Education on broad disaster management plans through the education system. 	<p>H</p>	<p>LDMG DDMG BOM</p>	<p>Development and review of Flood mapping Exercises for LDMG and DDMG members Training for LDMG/DDMG members</p>		<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Number of exercises Number of staff trained Number of community education campaigns Surveys/studies on communities</p>

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirements	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures (including reporting and monitoring)
4 Hazardous material transport corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Detailed alternate route planning to allow for diversion in the event of a major accident. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingency planning for HAZMAT releases at strategic on/off ramps on the Bruce Highway and key rail junctions. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery roles of agencies and to test existing plans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Review processes for public warnings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ongoing education and training to disaster and emergency management responders. 	H	LDMG DDMG TMR QR QPS DES (Advice)	Review of Sunshine Coast LDMG Plan Review of Sunshine Coast DDMG Plan Review TMR Bruce Hwy plan		Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of exercises Caps identified in review of exercises Number of staff trained Number of community education campaigns
5 Hazardous material accident (Marine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery arrangements to oil spills <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident management strategy involving rapid deployment of staff and resources by participating agencies including MSQ, 	H	LDMG DDMG MSQ DES	LDMG/DDMG review of MSQ capacity at a local level	Held outside District	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of exercises Action taken on gaps identified in review of exercises Number of staff trained Commitment from all agencies to rapidly respond.

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirements <small>Including Estimated Cost</small>	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures <small>Including reporting and monitoring requirements</small>
<p>6</p> <p>Pandemic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery arrangements to pandemics ☑ Disaster management / emergency services agencies consider the effects of pandemic in business continuity planning. ☑ Qld Health to develop and test planning arrangements for hospital and off-site facilities for the management of sick and deceased persons. 	H	<p>Q Health</p> <p>LDMG</p> <p>DDMG</p>	<p>LDMG/DDMG review of Health plan</p> <p>Exercises for LDMG and DDMG members</p> <p>Training and awareness for LDMG/DDMG members</p>		<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Number of exercises</p> <p>Action taken on gaps identified in review of exercises/plans</p> <p>Number of staff trained</p> <p>Agency Business continuity plans that consider arrangements for pandemic outbreak.</p>

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirements <small>Including Estimated Cost</small>	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures <small>Including reporting and monitoring requirements</small>
7 Exotic animal and plant disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ DAF provide education to DDMG member agencies on response arrangements for exotic plant and animal disease. ☑ Multi-agency exercises focusing on response and recovery arrangements to exotic plant and animal disease. ☑ Sunshine Coast Council and Noosa Shire Council develop strategies/planning processes in support of a DAF response to exotic plant and animal disease. ☑ DAF conduct ongoing community awareness of the actions to be taken in relation to exotic plant and animal diseases including reporting and prevention options 	H	LDMG DDMG DAF	Training and awareness for LDMG/DDMG members		Continuous	Exercises Number of staff trained Number of community education campaigns Briefings from DAF to DDMG members on current/future risks.

Annexure G – Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADF	Australian Defence Force
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Plan
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
DM Act	Disaster Management Act, 2003
DOC	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DRAT	District Risk Assessment Team
DRC	District Recovery Coordinator
DRG	District Recovery Group
DSDMIP	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECC	Earthquake Coordination Committee (Queensland)
Ed Q	Department of Education
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NGO	Non-Government Organisation

QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QCCAP	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QFES	Queensland Fire & Emergency Services
RFS	Rural Fire Service
QLDVETPLAN	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QR	Queensland Rail
QTCCC	Queensland Tropical Cyclone Coordination Committee
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SES	State Emergency Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Queensland Disaster Management - Strategic Policy Framework
the Act	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>
the Minister	Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services
XO	Executive Officer

Annexure H - Definitions

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.
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 Group	One of a number of any of the following: the QDMC, DDMGs or LDMGs.
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 operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster. (<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	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.
Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF)	The EMAF provides the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities, disaster management programs across all phases of disaster management. The framework also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland disaster management arrangements.
Event	(1) 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, 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 Officer (XO) DDMG	The person appointed by the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service as the XO of the DDMG.
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>)
Local Disaster Coordinator	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 Member	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Minister	A person officially appointed as a member of the DMG. Members have voting rights to validate the business of the group.
Ordinary Meeting	Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services. 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	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>)
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. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
State Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster response operations for the SDMG.
State Recovery Coordinator	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	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.
State Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the SDMG.
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.

Annexure I – 2021 Annual Operational Plan

Disaster Management Priorities:

As outlined in the Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) Disaster Management Plan 2021, the priorities for the Sunshine Coast DDMG are –

- The continual development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- The regular review and assessment of the disaster management arrangements of the
 - Sunshine Coast Local Disaster Management Group;
 - Noosa Local Disaster Management Group.
- Ensuring the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- Coordinating the provision of State resources and services to support the
 - Sunshine Coast Local Disaster Management Group; and
 - Noosa Local Disaster Management Groupin all phases of disaster management;
- The identification, allocation and coordination of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district; and
- The establishment and review of communications systems in the group, and with the
 - Sunshine Coast Local Disaster Management Group; and
 - Noosa Local Disaster Management Groupfor use when a disaster happens.
- Addressing disaster management training needs of the district through the delivery of a structured training program.

The Sunshine Coast District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) develop a District Annual Operational Plan outlining the operational priorities for the forthcoming year pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 (2)(e) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. The operational plan is used as a tool to outline, implement, manage and monitor current disaster management priorities for the district. This is that Annual Operation Plan.

Some activities may be relevant to more than one Priority but will only be listed once in the Operational Plan.

No.	Priorities	Performance Indicators	Activities	Date	Re
1	The continual development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Capability Development ▪ Disaster Mitigation / Prevention ▪ Disaster Preparedness ▪ Disaster Response ▪ Disaster Recovery ▪ DDMG Meetings ▪ Member appointments / governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and Rewrite of Sunshine Coast DDMP to ensure compliance with the Emergency Management Assurance Framework. ▪ Review of District Risk Management Plan ▪ Ensure member appointments in accordance with governance and legislative requirements and quarterly review ▪ Proposed DDMG meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 27/04/2022 ○ 5/10/2022 	<p>By 30 June 2022</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Exe Offi thro app pro con with DDI mei</p> <p>All I Mei coo by F Ma Sub</p> <p>XO All :</p> <p>All :</p>
2	<p>The regular review and assessment of the disaster management arrangements of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sunshine Coast Local Disaster Management Group; - Noosa Local Disaster Management Group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Review of Local Disaster Management Plans ▪ Review of District Disaster Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake formal review and assessments of Sunshine Coast and Noosa LDMPs in line with timeframes set by IGEM ▪ Assist LDMGs in the development of LDMPs risk management plans and exercising of those plans. ▪ Participate in the formal review and assessment of the DDMP in 	<p>As directed by IGEM</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>As directed by IGEM</p>	<p>QP: XO</p> <p>QFI (Dis Ma</p> <p>QP: XO</p> <p>All :</p> <p>QP: XO</p>

No.	Priorities	Performance Indicators	Activities	Date	Re
			<p>line with the timeframes set by IGEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely completing and submission of Annual Report in accordance with reporting timeframes 	By 31/12/2021	All QP XO LDC DD
3	Ensuring the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Agency resilience and business continuity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support for 'Get Ready' Campaign at an agency level and in support of Local Government activities. 	Ongoing	All
4	<p>Coordinating the provision of State resources and services to support the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunshine Coast Local Disaster Management Group; and Noosa Local Disaster Management Group <p>in all phases of disaster management;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Preparation of staff and LO's to undertake disaster operations. Effective Member and agency communications. Effective and continual training of DDCC staff and DDMG members. Exercising established arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of recommendations and findings from Exercise Firestorm conducted in 2015. Conduct DDMG exercises where deemed appropriate by the group to test arrangements 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>31/12/2021 and ongoing</p>	All QP XO
5	The identification, allocation and coordination of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Exercising established arrangements. (See other priorities for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of District Risk Management Plan 	By 30/06/2022	QP XO All

No.	Priorities	Performance Indicators	Activities	Date	Re
		relevant activities)			
6	<p>The establishment and review of communications systems in the group, and with the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sunshine Coast Local Disaster Management Group; and - Noosa Local Disaster Management Group <p>for use when a disaster happens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Exercising established arrangements. ▪ Introduction of the GWN (Government Wireless Network) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular review of DDMG contact list and regular dissemination to members ▪ Conduct of DDMG and DDCC exercise involving both LDMGs 	<p>Each meeting and ongoing</p> <p>31/12/2021 and ongoing</p>	<p>All a</p> <p>QPS XO</p> <p>All a</p> <p>QPS XO</p>
7	Addressing disaster management training needs of the district through the delivery of a structured training program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ Compliance with the training framework ▪ Attendance at QFES Courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training is a permanent agenda item at all DDMG meetings ▪ QFES provides approved DM training to all members, deputies, advisors and DDCC staff aligned to strategic priorities and district needs ▪ QPS DDCC staff, DDMG members and DDCC LO's are provided with suitable DIEMS training and access when available 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>QFE (Dis Mai</p> <p>QFE (Dis Mai</p> <p>QPS XO</p>

Principles of Disaster Management:

As part of the on-going management goals and objectives for the Sunshine coast DDMG, the group has adopted the principles of disaster management as listed in the State Plan and reflected in the Strategic Policy Framework; namely –

- (a) Comprehensive approach;
- (b) All hazard approach;
- (c) All agencies approach;

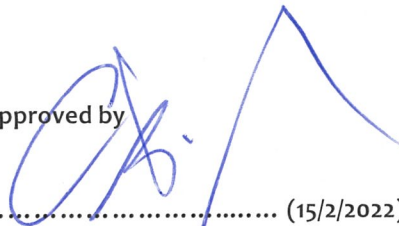
- (d) Local disaster management capability; and
- (e) Prepared, resilient community.

Compiled by


..... (4/2/2022)

Senior Sergeant Dale Johnson
Executive Officer
Sunshine Coast Disaster District

Approved by


..... (15/2/2022)

Superintendent Craig (Ardie) Hawkins
District Disaster Coordinator
Sunshine Coast Disaster District