

Brisbane CBD, with the Brisbane 
River and Goodwill Bridge in the foreground

**Brisbane District Disaster**

**Management Plan**

# Foreword

The Brisbane District Disaster Management Plan has been prepared to ensure a consistent approach to disaster management in the Brisbane Disaster District. The District supports the Redland and Brisbane Local Disaster Management Groups in leading the prevention, preparation, response and recovery of disaster events. The plan is designed to enhance the District’s disaster management capacity by ensuring collaboration and interoperability.

The Brisbane DDMG continues to actively engage in cooperative endeavours with entities at all levels to prevent or mitigate the effects of disasters on the community. To achieve our common vision of a safer and secure Brisbane, we are dedicated to nurturing and strengthening partnerships and learning from past experiences. Collaborative action is vital in achieving improved outcomes for our community and ensuring our readiness for any challenges that may arise. This plan serves as testimony of the persistent commitment and concerted efforts aimed at fostering a prepared and resilient community.

If a disaster is imminent, please refer to your Local Government Area website or Dashboard for updated information and recommended courses of action.

* Brisbane City: <https://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/community-and-safety/community-safety/disasters-and-emergencies/emergency-dashboard>
* Redland City: <https://disaster.redland.qld.gov.au/>
* Queensland Fire and Emergency Services: <https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/>
* Queensland Police Service: <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/>
* Queensland Ambulance Service: <https://www.ambulance.qld.gov.au/index.html>
* State Emergency Service: Ph 132 500
* In an Emergency always dial: 000

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**Assistant Commissioner Mark Kelly**

District Disaster Coordinator

Brisbane District Disaster Management Group

Dated: 7 March 2024

# Document Control

The Brisbane DDMP is a controlled document. The document is dynamic in nature and intended to evolve with the needs of the Brisbane District. The controller of the document is the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC). Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Executive Officer  
Brisbane District Disaster Management Group  
Alderley Police Complex  
PO Box 1440   
Brisbane QLD 4001

The District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) may approve minor amendments that do not impact the overall intent of this document. Any changes to the intent of the document must be endorsed by the DDMG at a meeting held and quorum achieved.

Approved amendments will be circulated as per the DDMG contact list, which is maintained by the District Executive Officer on behalf of the DDMG. 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 |
| 1 | March 2024 | Rewrite | David Ebbott | 7 March 2024 |
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### Access

As per s.56 of the Act the Brisbane DDMP is available on the Queensland Police Service website. A copy of the Brisbane DDMP is available at cost of printing.

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.Brisbane@police.qld.gov.au](mailto:DDC.Brisbane@police.qld.gov.au)

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# Governance

### Authority to Plan

This Brisbane District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is prepared under the provision of s.53 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 *(the Act*). This plan is:

* compliant with the:
  + - [*Disaster Management Act 2003*](https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/inforce/current/act-2003-091);
    - [*Disaster Management Regulation 2014*](https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/2017-04-30/sl-2014-dmr) (*DM Regulation*);
    - [State Disaster Management Plan](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/339336/Interim-2023-QSDMP-V1.2.pdf) (SDMP);
    - [Queensland Recovery Plan](https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-12/Queensland-Recovery-Plan-October-2021.PDF); and
* consistent with the:
  + - [Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland](https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-07/Standard%20for%20Disaster%20Management%20in%20Queensland%202.1.1.pdf) (the Standard);
    - [Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/disaster-management-guideline) (DM Guideline);
    - [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf?_gl=1*ifqxm*_ga*NDU4MDQ1NjAyLjE2Njg3NDE3NTE.*_ga_D8G5WXP6YM*MTY2ODc0MTc1MS4xLjEuMTY2ODc0MTc4NS4wLjAuMA..).

### Strategic Framework

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Brisbane Disaster District are consistent with the Queensland [Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/337234/2016-Strategic-Policy-Statement.pdf) objectives:

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

This is achieved through adopting the accountabilities specified in the Standard: Governance, Doctrine, People, Enablers and Continuous Improvement.

Enabling strategies include:

* ensuring disaster operations capabilities are responsive and effective;
* building capacity, skills and knowledge to enable adaptation to changing environments;
* collaborating and sharing responsibilities for disaster management across all levels of government, industry and communities;
* communicating to engage all stakeholders in disaster management;
* incorporating risk-based planning into disaster management decision making; and
* continuously improving disaster management through implementation of innovation, research and lessons learned.

### Purpose

To detail the arrangements that provide a whole-of-government planning and coordination capability to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters within the Brisbane Disaster District.

### Scope

The Brisbane DDMP is primarily intended for disaster management stakeholders that support the Brisbane Local Disaster Management Group (Brisbane LDMG) and Redland Local Disaster Management Group (Redland LDMG).

### 

### Objectives

The objective of the Brisbane DDMP is to facilitate effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

* development, review, and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters;
* ensuring a shared responsibility to work together with the community to develop integrated approaches to manage the risks and keep the community safe;
* effective capability integration that sees that resources are prioritised and shared with those who need them, when they need them; and
* understanding the need for organisations to proactively work together in a cooperative environment to achieve better results for the community.

### Priorities

The priorities of the Brisbane Disaster District are:

* Work with each other and the community to keep people safe
* Work with each other and the community to safeguard property and the environment from disaster impacts
* Empower and support local communities to identify and manage disaster risks
* Empower and support local communities to respond to events
* Empower and support local communities to be more resilient

### Plan Reviews

In accordance with s.55 of *the Act* the effectiveness of the DDMP and subsequent sub-plans shall be reviewed annually or any other time should it become apparent that urgent amendment is required to affect the operational effectiveness of DDMG activities.

#### **Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements**

In accordance with s.23 of the *Act*, it is a function of the DDMG to regularly review and assess the disaster management of local groups in the district. There are two Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMG) within the Brisbane DDMG boundaries - Brisbane LDMG and Redland LDMG.

All review and assessments of local disaster management arrangements conducted by the Brisbane DDMG will be undertaken in accordance with the direction provided by Inspector General Emergency Management (IGEM) and relevant legislation. Reviews are required to be conducted and submitted by 30 September each year.

The DDMG Executive Officer (XO) and Emergency Management Coordinators (EMC) attend all meetings of the Brisbane and Redland LDMGs. The main purpose of attending is to:

* Discuss emerging disaster management priorities across the district;
* Deal with exceptions of local and district group members as they arise; and
* Collaborate and network with stakeholders.

Additionally, this provides the XO and EMC the opportunity to overview sub-plan development and contribute to local sub-groups and disaster management projects.

# District Disaster Management Group

### Establishment

The Brisbane District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) is established in accordance with s.22 of the *DM Act* which incorporates the Brisbane City and Redland City Council areas.

This group is established to advise the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) on the availability and specialised nature of resource requirements which may be needed to counter the effects of a disaster. The members of this group are an integral part of the district’s integration and decision-making process.

### Role

The Brisbane DDMG is comprised of representatives from government agencies, government owned corporations and non-government organisations that provide support and resource gap assistance to disaster affected communities. The Brisbane DDMG performs a communication and coordination function within the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) by providing coordinated state government support when requested by LDMGs.

### Functions of the DDMG

Functions (s.23) under *the Act*, the Brisbane DDMG has the following functions for which it is established:

1. *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;*
2. *to develop effective disaster management for the district, including a district disaster management plan, and regularly review and assess that disaster management;*
3. *to provide reports and make recommendations to the State group about matters relating to disaster management and disaster operations in the district;*
4. *to regularly review and assess-*
   1. *the disaster management of local groups in the district; and*
   2. *local disaster management plans prepared by local governments whose areas are in the district;*
5. *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;*
6. *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;*
7. *to coordinate the provision of State resources and services provided to support local groups in the district;*
8. *to identify resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district;*
9. *to make plans for the allocation, and coordination of the use of resources mentioned in paragraph (h);*
10. *to establish and review communications systems in the group, and with and between local groups in the district, for use when a disaster happens;*
11. *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;*
12. *to prepare, under section 53, a district disaster management plan;*
13. *to perform other functions given to the group under this Act;*
14. *to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (m).*

### Membership

**DDMG Chairperson - District Disaster Coordinator**

The Queensland Police Service Assistant Commissioner, Brisbane Region, occupies the role of the Brisbane DDC. The DDC is also the chairperson of the DDMG.

**Deputy Chairperson - Deputy District Disaster Coordinator**

The DDC has an appointed Deputy who may perform the functions of chairperson in the absence of the DDC as appointed by the Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service.

**Executive Officer**

A police officer occupies the role of the Executive Officer (XO) to the Brisbane DDMG (s.27). Section 28 of the *DM Act* provides ‘the function of the XO of a district group is to support the group in the performance of its functions, as directed by the chairperson of the district group.’

**Members**

Section 24 of the *Disaster Management Act* and s.5 of the *Disaster Management Regulation 2014* provides for the membership of district groups. Membership of the Brisbane DDMG comprises a representative from each local government and state government departments. Appointments to the DDMG are made in reference to the positionheld by the representative of their department and not to their name. This allows for the capacity for movement of personnel within their respective organisations without affecting the quorum or membership of the DDMG.

The membership of the Brisbane DDMG comprises of:

* Queensland Police Service (QPS) – Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Executive Officer
* Brisbane City Council (BCC)
* Redland City Council (RCC)
* Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
* Department of Child Safety, Seniors and Disability Services (DCSSDS)
* Department of Education
* Department of Employment, Small Business and Training
* Department of Energy and Climate
* Department of Environment, Science and Innovation
* Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works
* Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG)
* Department of Corrective Services (DCS)
* Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)
* Queensland Health (QH)
* Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
* Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (DRDMW)
* Department of Resources
* Department of State Development and Infrastructure
* Department of Tourism and Sport
* Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)
* Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts
* Department of Youth Justice

Members are required to advise the Brisbane DDMG Chair in writing of any change in title or position within their organisation or change in contact details. The member is to also advise if they are leaving their position.

The DDMG will review its membership every year unless a deficiency is identified in the interim.

**Advisors**

Additional agencies may be invited to attend DDMG meetings and assist in disaster operations in an advisory and cooperative disaster capacity as required. These agencies may include:

* Australian Defence Force (ADF)
* Australian Red Cross (ARC)
* Brisbane Airport Corporation (BAC)
* Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)
* GIVIT
* Powerlink
* Queensland Rail (QR)
* Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)
* Urban Utilities
* Seqwater
* State Emergency Service (SES)
* NBN Co.
* Telstra

Advisors do not impinge upon the quorum requirement for resolutions but hold a vital role within the group providing advice, assistance, expertise, and resources to the DDMG and the DDC. They too may be called upon to deliver material to the DDMG relating to their agencies / business core functions and capacity.

### Roles and Responsibilities

| **Function / Role** | **Responsible Person**  **Agency** | **Key Responsibilities** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chairperson**  **District Disaster Coordinator** | Queensland Police Service  Assistant Commissioner, Brisbane Region. | Under s.26 of the Act, the Chairperson of a district group is to:  (i) Manage and coordinate the business of the group;  (ii) Ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions;  (iii) Report regularly to the State group about the performance by the district group of its functions. |
| **Deputy Chairperson** | Queensland Police Service  Chief Superintendent:   * North Brisbane District; and * South Brisbane District | Deputy Chairperson is responsible for:   * Assisting the chairperson to manage and coordinate the business of the district group; * Chairing meetings associated with the district group in the absence of the chairperson; * Undertaking the role of the DDC when delegated that function pursuant to s.143(7) the *Act*; and |
| **Executive Officer** | Queensland Police Service  Inspector,  Disaster Management Support Office,  Brisbane Region | The Executive Officer of a district group is to support the group in the performance of its functions, as directed by the chairperson of the district group. Executive officers are responsible for:   * The establishment of the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) including relevant standard operating procedures; * The activation and operational management of the DDCC during times of actual or potential disaster; * The provision of administrative and secretarial functions associated with the district group including facilitating and recording district group meetings and records relating to disaster management; * Maintenance and distribution of a contact list of all district group members; * In conjunction with relevant stakeholders, reviewing district disaster plans; * Liaison with partner agencies in the development and conduct of exercises to test operational preparedness of district and local disaster management plans, functional sub-plans and DDCC operations; * Facilitation of post disaster event debriefs; * The provision of timely and accurate advice to the DDC in matters relating to disaster management; * Representing the DDC when required, including providing briefings on behalf of the DDC; |
| **Local Government** | Brisbane LDC  Redland LDC | * Provision of advice and reports to DDMG; * Resource allocations relevant to parent organisational functions; * To ensure it has a disaster response capability; * Undertake training in accordance with the QDMTF; * To ensure information about an event or a disaster in its area is promptly given to the DDMG. |
| **Members and Advisors** | Representatives from  Government Departments and non-government organisations as appointed by relevant organisation. | * Attend DDMG activities with a full knowledge of their agency resources and services and the expectations of their agency; * Are available and appropriately briefed to actively participate in DDMG activities to ensure that planning, projects, and operations use the full potential of their agency or function, while recognising any resource or capacity limitations; * Have the authority within their agency to be able to commit agency resources to support DDMG functions; and * Undertake training in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMTF); |

The functions, roles, responsibilities and networks in disaster management as identified by each agency are detailed in Appendix C of the [State Disaster Management Plan](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/339336/Interim-2023-QSDMP-V1.2.pdf).

### Meetings

The Brisbane DDMG meets quarterly per year not withstanding extraordinary meetings that may be called as required. Unless otherwise advised, the meeting will be held on the Thursday of the first week in March, June, September, and December. A quorum of members is required for meeting resolutions to be officiated. A quorum for meetings is a number equal to one-half of the members plus one; or in the case where one-half of members is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

Personal attendance at meetings is preferred, however if this cannot be achieved a member may be able to participate by using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen (s.17(1)of the *DM Regulation*). For example, if teleconferencing facilities are available the member is taken to be present at the meeting.

A record of attendance shall be kept as part of the governance of the Brisbane DDMG meetings. Minutes will be distributed to members after any meeting held for verification of accuracy. Minutes will be adopted at subsequent meetings and will be held by the DDC on behalf of the Brisbane DDMG.

Action items identified during a meeting must be recorded and must be actioned by the representative identified during the meeting as being the appropriate agency to progress the identified item, issue, or query. Progress or conclusion of action items must be recorded in a subsequent meeting.

The chairperson must call a meeting if asked in writing to do so by the chairperson of the QDMC, of at least one-half of the members of the DDMG.

### Reporting

The Brisbane DDMG is required to provide an Annual Report to the QDMC, including details in respect to the membership of the DDMG.

The DDC shall advise the Executive Officer of the QDMC immediately when the DDMG is activated.

Status reports are requested bi-annually from the core members of the Brisbane DDMG. Status reports provide member organisations an opportunity to assess their operational ability and provide feedback to the group.

# Risk

## Appreciation

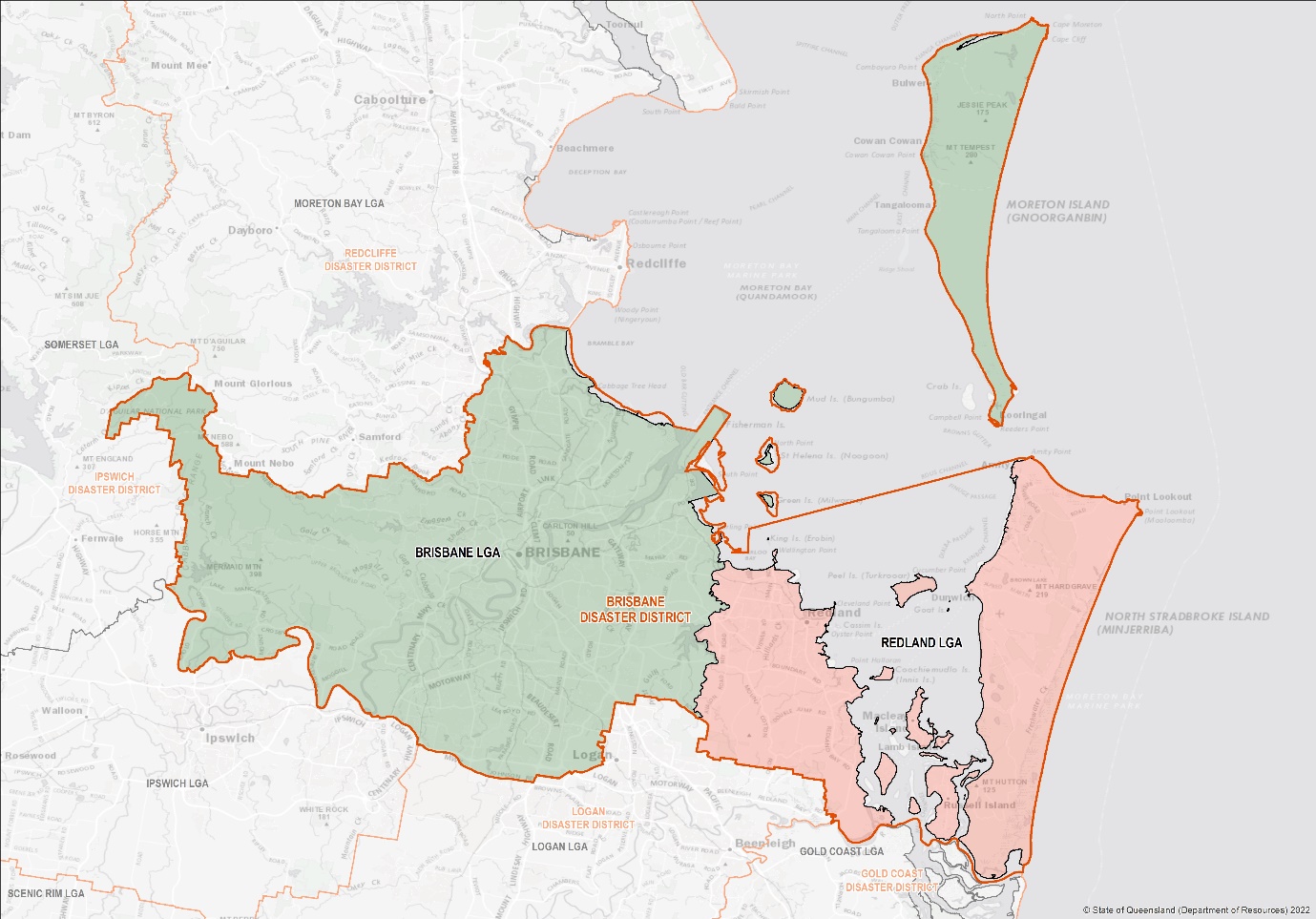
### Environment

The Brisbane Disaster District incorporates the Brisbane and Redland Local Government Areas. The Brisbane District is made up of 189 mainland suburbs and islands in Moreton Bay.

The Brisbane District is a subtropical area with hot, humid summers and dry, mild winters. Maximum temperatures ranging from 41 degrees in summer to 21 degrees in winter, while minimums range from 21 degrees to 2 degrees. Its subtropical climate makes the district prone to severe weather events and a variety of natural disasters and hazards.

The Brisbane River is the major river passing through the Brisbane City. The city includes the floodplains of 38 creeks as well as the southern floodplain of the South Pine River. During the summer months severe storms with hail, damaging winds and heavy rainfall are common and may create flash flooding. Prolonged storms and rainfall from tropical lows or ex tropical cyclones can result in flooding from the Brisbane River, local creeks, storm surges along coastal areas and overland flow flooding.

Significant tracts of bushland, particularly in the D’Aguilar Ranges, Moreton Bay Islands and Burbank/Sheldon/Mt Cotton area provide zones of potential bushfire threat.



### Community

The estimated residential population of the Brisbane Disaster District is approximately 1,445,000 people (Brisbane: 1,283,000 / Redland 162,000) with approximately:

* 440,000 residents not born in Australia;
* 214,000 residents over the age of 65 years;
* 70,000 residents in need of assistance with a profound or severe disability; and
* 43,000 residents who are not proficient in English.

The area’s Island communities are experiencing fast population growth, whilst having greater vulnerability and logistical challenges than mainland communities due to their isolated nature, limited services, reliance on water transport and demographic profile.  Current population of North Stradbroke, Coochiemudlo, Moreton and Southern Moreton Bay Islands is approximately 11,000, which doubles during peak holiday periods.

### Economy / Industry

As a large, urbanised city, Brisbane contains a broad cross-section of all types of industry. There are numerous light and heavy industrial areas presenting a range of workplace and community risks.

There are several large urban shopping centres including Chermside, Garden City, Carindale, and Indooroopilly.

The Brisbane City Centre, situated on the river, contains many high-rise business and residential buildings. There are numerous government buildings including Parliament House and related offices for all levels of government. The major premises for managing a wide range of commercial, government and other services including banking on a state-wide and national basis are situated in the Brisbane Central Business District and surrounds.

There are a wide range of tourist attractions and facilities across the city and two major sporting venues located at Milton (Suncorp Stadium seating 52,500) and Woolloongabba (The Gabba seating 42,000). Additional venues are located at Boondall (Entertainment Centre seating 13,500), South Brisbane (Exhibition Centre capacity 4,000), Tennyson (Qld Tennis Centre seating 5,500) and Chandler (Chandler Arena seating 2,700).

The [Brisbane Airport](https://www.bne.com.au/) accommodates 425 businesses employing 24,000 people. The Domestic Terminal has the most connected network in Australia with routes to 51 destinations and 17.6 million passengers a year. The International Terminal has connections to 34 global destinations with 6.2 million passengers a year.

The [Port of Brisbane](https://www.portbris.com.au/) is not only the largest port in Queensland, but it is one of Australia’s fastest growing container ports and the state’s largest multi-cargo port. The Port of Brisbane is managed and developed by the Port of Brisbane Pty Ltd (PBPL) under a 99-year lease from the Queensland Government. The port also includes the Brisbane International Cruise Terminal that is designed to accommodate the largest cruise ships in the world with a 208m wharf. The Port of Brisbane can be impacted during major flooding events.

The [Brisbane Markets](https://brisbanemarkets.com.au/) occupy 77 hectares at Rocklea. The markets are an economic hub of Queensland and a significant link in the States fruit and vegetable supply chain, facilitating the trade of more than $2 billion worth of fresh produce annually. The markets can be impacted during major flooding events.

The Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games has thrust Brisbane into the international spotlight. The outcomes of disasters are a potential risk to the international reputation of Brisbane and the estimated $8.1 billion benefit to Queensland, including a $4.6 billion economic boost to tourism and trade and a $3.5 billion in social improvements.

There are several sites for bulk storage of dangerous and hazardous goods. These are largely in the vicinity of the Brisbane River in Eagle Farm and Pinkenba. The airport and port also handle bulk movements and storage of hazardous materials.

### Critical Infrastructure

As the State capital, the city of Brisbane carries significant infrastructure for support across the state, nationally and internationally. Brisbane houses the State’s management for all critical infrastructure across Queensland.

Brisbane International Airport and the Port of Brisbane form part of critical infrastructure on an international scale.

### Essential Services

The city houses the State headquarters for all major essential services including power, gas, water, and telecommunications. Critical infrastructure for all these services is embedded across the community.

**There are several large public and private hospitals including:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * [Royal Brisbane and Women’s](https://metronorth.health.qld.gov.au/rbwh/) | * [Queensland Children’s](https://www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/) |
| * [Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee](https://metrosouth.health.qld.gov.au/qeii-jubilee-hospital) | * [Princess Alexandra](https://metrosouth.health.qld.gov.au/princess-alexandra-hospital) |
| * [Mater Health](https://www.mater.org.au/health/hospitals) | * [St Andrew’s War Memorial](https://standrewshospital.com.au/) |
| * [Redland Hospital](https://metrosouth.health.qld.gov.au/redland-hospital) | * [The Prince Charles](https://metronorth.health.qld.gov.au/tpch) |
| * [St Vincent’s Private, Northside](https://www.svph.org.au/hospitals/northside) | * [St Vincent’s Private, Brisbane](https://www.svph.org.au/hospitals/brisbane) |
| * [The Wesley](https://www.wesley.com.au/) | * [North-West Private](https://www.northwestprivatehospital.com.au/) |
| * [Greenslopes Private](https://www.greenslopesprivate.com.au/) |  |

## Hazards

The [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030](https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030) marks a crucial shift from managing disasters to managing disaster risk. The Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) is the methodology for assessing disaster related risk as endorsed by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC). Reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, managing land and the environment effectively, improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events are all examples of disaster risk reduction.

The [Queensland 2021/22 State Disaster Risk Report](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0029/369443/QFES-State-Disaster-Risk-Report-2022.pdf) identifies hazard types that are relevant to Queensland and then applies a risk approach to prioritise the hazard for each Local Government Area.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HAZARD TYPE** | **SPECIFIC HAZARD** |
| Meteorological & Hydrological | * Tropical Cyclone * Severe thunderstorms * Riverine Flooding * Heatwave |
| Environmental | * Bushfire |
| Geohazard | * Earthquake * Tsunami |
| Biological | * Pandemic * Biosecurity Emergency |
| Chemical, Biological & Radiological | * Chemical Agent * Biological Agent * Radiation Agent |
| Technological | * Critical Infrastructure Failure |
| All | * Mass Casualty Incident |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hazard Priority Rank | | |
| Hazard | Local Government Area | |
| Brisbane | Redland |
| Riverine Flooding | 1 | 1 |
| Severe Thunderstorm | 2 | 2 |
| Bushfire | 3 | 3 |
| Heatwave | 4 | 4 |
| Pandemic | 5 | 5 |
| Tropical Cyclone | 6 | 6 |
| Chemical, Biological, Radiological | 7 | 7 |
| Earthquake | 8 | 8 |
| Biosecurity Emergency | 9 | 9 |
| Tsunami | 10 | 10 |

The DDMG maintains situational awareness of possible threats and active events through official warnings and reports. Increasingly multiple events will coincide at the same time. For example, responding to a flood or bushfire during a pandemic. The DDMG undertakes planning activities and exercises to practice and problem solve these polycrisis scenarios with the relevant agencies.

# Prevention Strategies

Prevention and mitigation measures reduce the likelihood of a disaster event occurring or the severity of an event should it eventuate. The implementation of proactive, targeted prevention and mitigation strategies designed to address likely risk factors, the vulnerability of the population and reduce or eliminate the possible impact of disasters ultimately ensures safer, more resilient, and sustainable communities.

All agencies within the district have a responsibility to identify risks and consider treatment options to mitigate against disasters. Agencies with specific responsibility to influence mitigation should actively seek to do so with the full support of other agencies. This may include, but is not limited to:

* Infrastructure design and planning
* Road development/redevelopment
* Land clearing considerations
* Community education and awareness

In accordance with the [Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027](https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-09/queensland_strategy_for_disaster_resilience_high_res.pdf), resilience, in a disaster management context, can be referred to as, *a system or community’s ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances.*

The Strategy for Disaster Resilience outlines four key objectives in working to make Queensland the most disaster resilient state in Australia:

* Queenslanders understand their disaster risk.
* Strengthened disaster risk management.
* Queenslanders are invested in disaster risk reduction.
* Continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

# Preparedness Strategies

Preparedness is crucial in disaster situations to ensure consequences are minimised with the response and recovery optimised. All member agencies have a responsibility to undertake preparedness activities both within their agency and as part of the DDMG.

Considerations for disaster management preparedness include:

* Risk assessment and hazard management
* Education, training, information sharing (including lessons learned)
* Capability development and interoperability
* Effective and practiced plans

## Capacity Building

### Community Awareness

The Brisbane DDC and DDMG have forged a close working relationship with the Brisbane and Redland LDMGs to raise community awareness as a way of mitigating the adverse effects of an event. The provision of disaster management community engagement for both Brisbane and Redland LDMGs is undertaken by dedicated council resources who run year-round programs. Both the Brisbane and Redland LDMG provide platforms with timely information regarding an event. These initiatives have been released with the appreciation of the DDC.

Brisbane City Council: [Brisbane City Council Emergency Dashboard](https://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/community-and-safety/community-safety/disasters-and-emergencies/emergency-dashboard)

Redland City Council: [Redlands Coast Disaster Dashboard](https://disaster.redland.qld.gov.au/)

During events where activation or preparedness to activate occur, the DDC works closely with the chairs of the Brisbane and Redland LDMG to provide a united and uniform message to the public and ensure information is delivered in an accurate and timely manner.

Due to the capability of local government to access and communicate with their constituents, the Brisbane DDMG will provide a supportive role and will actively participate with local governments to ensure that community awareness programs are maintained. Review of programs will be conducted in an ad hoc manner in response to threats and perceived threats, with the DDMG or the relevant agency if the threat is agency specific.

The Brisbane DDMG will actively support and promote state and national community awareness programs.

### Training

It is a requirement under s.16A(c) of the *Act* that all those performing functions in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained. This legislative obligation is achieved through the *Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework* (QDMTF).  All DDMG members must undertake training in accordance with this Framework. While advisors to the DDMG have no identified training obligation under the QDMTF it is desirable that they do participate in training in the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

The Emergency Management Coordinators (EMC) are responsible for ensuring a coordinated approach to disaster management training within the district. The XO will work in partnership with EMCs in developing a suitable training program for the district and ensuring that training is delivered and maintained. This program, where practicable, will maximise opportunities for joint multiagency training with LDMGs, other agencies and stakeholders involved within the QDMA.

Agencies and organisations represented on the DDMG have the responsibility of providing suitable opportunities for DDMG representatives (including proxies) 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.

Face to face multiagency delivery of training is preferred, particularly to those with key roles in disaster management, as it allows for improved understanding and knowledge sharing, better interaction, and networking. It is recognised, however, that this is not always possible, and online training may be utilised. Online training can be accessed online through the [Disaster Management Learning Management System](https://www.dmlms.qfes.qld.gov.au/user/login).

### Lesson Management

Brisbane Disaster District Management Group recognises the importance of lessons management for driving continuous improvement across disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Brisbane DDMG adheres to the Queensland Disaster Management [Lessons Management Framework](https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-07/IGEM%20Lessons%20Management%20Framework.pdf) (LMF). Lessons management refers to collecting, analysing, disseminating, and applying learning experiences from events, exercises, programs and reviews. The framework provides strategies that capture observations, nurtures insight, identifies lessons and allows learnings. This process in known as the Observation, Insight, Lesson Identified, Lesson learned (OILL) Process.

Observation: A record of a noteworthy fact or occurrence that someone has heard, seen, noticed, or experienced as an opportunity for improvement or an example of good practice.

Insight: A deduction drawn from the evidence collected (observations), which needs to be further considered. An insight defines the issue, not the solution.

Lesson Identified: A conclusion with a determined root cause based on the analysis of one or more insights and a viable course of action that can either sustain a positive action or address an area for improvement.

Lesson Learned: A lesson is learned when the approved change is implemented and embedded in the organisation. Depending on the changes required it may take several years for the change to be institutionalised across the organisation.

### Exercises

Exercises are a key component of disaster management preparedness and are conducted to enhance capability and contribute to continuous improvement. Exercising aims to test, practice or evaluate the processes and capabilities of the DDMG & DDCC, and contribute to the DDMG's learning and improvement. The Brisbane DDMG will conduct at least one exercise annually. Exercises will be planned and conducted utilising the principles outlined in the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience [Managing Exercises Handbook](https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/10506/handbook_managing_exercises_web_2023.pdf).

To ensure continuous improvement, each exercise will be evaluated for effectiveness and relevance to disaster management activities. The Executive Officer is responsible for ensuring that observations are collected from participants, observers, and evaluators and that insights and lessons are identified and documented. The Chair is responsible for ensuring that lessons are learned by implementing and embedding change within the Disaster District.

### Post Disaster Assessment

A key outcome of post-disaster assessment is that lessons identified from disaster events and disaster management exercises are embedded into disaster management planning. Such lessons come from an examination of the effectiveness of mitigation measures, an analysis of the state of preparedness in readiness for the impacts of a disaster, the disaster operations themselves and extend into the effectiveness of recovery.

The conduct of post-disaster assessment needs to be managed to ensure it does not impede response and recovery activities but is timed appropriately to ensure maximum benefit from the data captured.

The Brisbane DDMG will develop a post disaster assessment through the following process:

* During any activation of the Brisbane DDMG or DDCC, the XO is to provide an effective and efficient process for the recording of observations regarding the response and recovery activities of the DDMG or DDCC.
* As soon as practicable after the Brisbane DDMG or DDCC has Stood Down, the XO is to ensure that a debrief occurs, with all participating personnel given the opportunity to participate. The debrief will also include appropriate personnel from the Brisbane LDMG, the Redland LDMG and the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC).

The XO is to ensure that a written post disaster assessment, incorporating the OILL process, is submitted to the DDC and DDMG in a timely manner. The DDC is to ensure the assessment recommendations incorporated into the Brisbane DDMP and sub plans.

## Hazard Specific Arrangements

Whilst Queensland has adopted an All-Hazards Approach to the development of Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements, it is important to acknowledge that some hazards have characteristics that may require a hazard specific approach. Hazard specific plans are developed by associated agencies, which form appendices to and should be read as complementing this plan. The following table outlines the primary agency and associated hazard specific plan. Specific hazards with corresponding primary agencies and plans include:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Specific Hazard** | **Plan** | **Primary Agency** |
| Animal and plant disease | * [Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan](https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/ausvetplan/) (AUSVETPLAN) * [Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan](https://www.agriculture.gov.au/agriculture-land/animal/aquatic/aquavetplan) (AQUAVETPLAN)   [Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan](https://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/PLANTPLAN_Full-manual-Issued-13-Dec-2022_updated.pdf) (PLANTPLAN) | Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) |
| Biological (human related) | * [State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological & Radiological Incidents](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/373729/Sate-CBR-Plan.pdf) | Queensland Health |
| Radiological | * [State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological & Radiological Incidents](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/373729/Sate-CBR-Plan.pdf) | Queensland Health |
| Bushfire | * Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans * [Queensland Bushfire Plan](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0021/340086/QLD-Bushfire-Plan.pdf) | Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) |
| Chemical | * [State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological & Radiological Incidents](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/373729/Sate-CBR-Plan.pdf) | QFES |
| Heatwave | * [Heatwave Management Sub-plan](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0032/628268/heatwave-response-plan.PDF?_=20231030) | Queensland Health |
| Pandemic | * [Pandemic Influenza Plan](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0030/444684/influenza-pandemic-plan.pdf) * [Australian Health Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza](https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/australian-health-management-plan-for-pandemic-influenza-ahmppi?utm_source=health.gov.au&utm_medium=callout-auto-custom&utm_campaign=digital_transformation) | Queensland Health |
| Ship Sourced Pollution | * [Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan](https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/faffdafb-f3c6-4a30-962d-e97121d14c70/resource/378e7522-6d73-42e6-843f-d594d1a479d9/download/appendix09_brisbane-2018.pdf) (QCCAP) | Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) |
| Terrorism | * [Queensland Counter Terrorism Plan](https://www.safeguarding.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-05/QLD%20Counter-Terrorism_Strategy_low%20res%20online%20version_0.pdf) | Queensland Police Service (QPS) |

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 prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (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.

### Riverine Flooding: Brisbane River

The Brisbane River catchment covers approximately 13,570 km2 and includes:

* Brisbane River and several major tributaries, including Cooyar, Emu, and Cressbrook Creeks in the Upper Brisbane River catchment
* Stanley River which flows from the Conondale and D’Aguilar Ranges
* Lockyer Creek, which converges with the Brisbane River downstream of Wivenhoe Dam
* Bremer River which flows to the Brisbane River downstream of Ipswich.

The catchment is bounded by the Great Dividing Range to the west, and several smaller coastal ranges including the Brisbane, Jimna, D’Aguilar and Conondale Ranges to the north and east. Most of the Brisbane River catchment lies to the west of the coastal ranges.

The Brisbane River has an extensive history of floods. It is subject to both high intensity storms producing flash flooding and prolonged rainfall resulting in riverine flooding. The [Brisbane City Council provides flood mapping](https://fam.brisbane.qld.gov.au/?page=Map---Advanced) data regarding the Brisbane River for the 1974, 2011 and 2022 floods.

The Brisbane River has two major dams located in its upper reaches, both of which were built to supplement Brisbane’s water supply and to provide flood mitigation. Wivenhoe Dam was completed in 1985 and has a catchment area of approximately 7,000 km2. Somerset Dam is located upstream of Lake Wivenhoe on the Stanley River near Kilcoy and has a catchment area of approximately 1,300 km2. These dams regulate flows from approximately half the overall Brisbane River catchment.

Flows from Lockyer Creek and the Bremer River (and their tributaries) are unregulated, as are other tributaries downstream of Wivenhoe Dam, including numerous creeks in the Brisbane City local government area, such as Oxley Creek, Norman Creek, Breakfast Creek and Bulimba Creek. In the lower reaches, flooding is affected by tidal influences. The Brisbane River is tidal up to Mt Crosby Weir, which is located some 90 km from the mouth of the river. The Bremer River is also tidal in its lower reaches to Hancocks Bridge.

[River Heights for the Brisbane River](http://www.bom.gov.au/cgi-bin/wrap_fwo.pl?IDQ60286.html) and tributaries are located on the Bureau of Meteorology website.

### Referable Dams

Referrable dams are required to have an Emergency Actions Plan (EAP) which provides guidance for actions required as a result of any hazardous situations or emergency events occurring at the dam. There are twelve referrable dams with the potential to impact the Brisbane Disaster District. They are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brisbane City   * [Enoggera Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/1619706/enoggera-eap.pdf) * [Forest Lake Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/1619712/forest-lake-eap.pdf) * [Gold Creek Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/1619716/gold-creek-eap.pdf) * [Gordon Road Bardon Detention Basin](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/1619718/gordon-road-eap.pdf) * [Lake Manchester Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1619737/lake-manchester-eap.pdf)   Redland City   * [Crystal Waters Upper and Lower Dams](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1619704/crystal-waters-eap.pdf) * [Leslie Harrison Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/1619743/leslie-harrison-eap.pdf) | Somerset Regional Council   * [Atkinson Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1619632/atkinson-eap.pdf) * [Somerset Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1619771/somerset-eap.pdf) * [Wivenhoe Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/1619786/wivenhoe-eap.pdf)   City of Moreton Bay   * [North Pine Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1619758/north-pine-eap.pdf) * [Sideling Creek Dam](https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/1619770/sideling-creek-eap.pdf) |

### Bushfire

The risk increases when the fire season is preceded by a La Niña event, that can create large fuel loads which dry out with hotter conditions. Risk to populated areas is considered low due to the type of vegetation in the area.

QFES is the agency responsible for response and mitigation measures for bushfires and prepared the [Queensland Bushfire Plan](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0021/340086/QLD-Bushfire-Plan.pdf). QFES leads the Greater Brisbane Area Fire Management Group (AFMG) who are responsible for planning and coordinating bushfire mitigation activities and report to the Brisbane DDMG on areas of residual risk.

QFES provides notifications of current [bushfire warnings and incidents](https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/Current-Incidents).

The [Australian Fire Danger Rating System](https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/prepare/bushfire/fire-danger-ratings) (AFDRS) is nationally consistent and predicts and describes the potential fire danger, should a bushfire start. The Fire danger ratings are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODERATE** | **Plan and Prepare** |
| **HIGH** | **Be Ready to Act** |
| **EXTREME** | **Take Action Now**to protect your life and property |
| **CATASTROPHIC** | For your survival,**leave bushfire risk areas** |

### Heatwave

The [Heatwave Management Sub-Plan](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0032/628268/heatwave-response-plan.PDF?_=20231030) is a sub plan of the [QHDISPLAN](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/628267/disaster-emergency-incident-plan.pdf). Queensland Health are the primary agency for heatwave in Queensland and are responsible for broadcasting heat health warnings to communities and stakeholders in Queensland.

The BOM defines a heatwave as three or more days in a row when both daytime and night-time temperatures are unusually high - in relation to the local long-term climate and the recent past. There is no single temperature threshold for a heatwave in Australia. BoM [Heatwave Service](http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/heatwave/) operates from the start of October to the end of March and provides forecasts and warnings of heatwaves.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Heatwave Type** | **Colour Code** | **Community Impact (see Risk)** |
| No heatwave | White | - |
| Low intensity heatwave | Yellow | Most people have capacity to cope. Increased health risk in vulnerable groups. |
| Severe heatwave | Orange | Increased deaths and illness in vulnerable groups (>65, pregnancy, babies, and young children, those with chronic illness). |
| Extreme heatwave | Red | May impact infrastructure. Health risk for anyone who does not take precautions to keep cool, even the healthy. |

In the last 200 years severe and extreme heatwaves have taken more lives than any other natural hazard in Australia. Health impacts may include physical, mental and public health effects.

### Pandemic

The [Queensland Health Pandemic Influenza Plan](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0030/444684/influenza-pandemic-plan.pdf) is a sub plan of the [QHDISPLAN](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/628267/disaster-emergency-incident-plan.pdf). Queensland Health is the functional lead agency for pandemic influenza.

Clear and consistent communication is crucial to minimising the risk to public health and safety during the various stages of an influenza pandemic. To ensure consistent messages are delivered to the public, the State Health Emergency Coordination Centre (SHECC) leads all communication and media engagement activities for Queensland Health and provides guidance to Hospital and Health Services (HHSs) and other stakeholders based on advice from the Australian Government. The Health Contact Centre (13 HEALTH) is the single point of contact for the public.

The Brisbane DDMG HHS members will provide a link to the group from local Health Emergency Operations Centres (HEOCs located at each HHS). Within Brisbane Disaster District there are three HHS’s:

* Metro North Health;
* Metro South Health and
* Queensland Children’s Health.

A pandemic would significantly impact on the districts health services capacity. This will be through the increase in patient presentations and the disruption created by safely treating potentially contagious patients. During a pandemic response the DDMG may be required to assist in coordination of additional support measures. This may include additional health assets, compliance activities, accommodation, border control and the distribution of medication / vaccine.

### Cyclones

The risk from cyclones is low due to the southern position of the district. Direct damage from cyclones is infrequent however, following any cyclone or storm activity, widespread flooding may occur in the wider catchment area.

Cyclone strengths are measured according to the wind speed of the strongest gusts and are categorised as 1 to 5. The cyclone categories, including wind speeds and typical effects may be described diagrammatically as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Strongest Wind Gust** (km/h) | **Description** |
| Category 1 | Up to 125 | Damaging winds. Negligible house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Craft may drag moorings. |
| Category 2 | 125 – 164 | Destructive winds. Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small craft may break moorings. |
| Category 3 | 165 – 224 | Very destructive winds. Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Significant damage to crops and trees. Power failures likely. |
| Category 4 | 225 – 279 | Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Extensive damage to vegetation. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures. |
| Category 5 | Greater than 279 | Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction of buildings and vegetation. |

The BOM provides a [cyclone forecast map](http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/index.shtml) in conjunction with Tropical Cyclone advice that includes:

Cyclone Watch - updated every 6 hours when gales are expected to start within 24–48 hours.

Cyclone Warning - updated every 3 hours when gales are expected within 24 hours or already happening.

### Chemical, Biological & Radiological

The [State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response Plan to CBR Incidents](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/373729/Sate-CBR-Plan.pdf) (State CBR Plan) outlines the responsibilities and arrangements for the preparedness and initial management of CBR incidents. The State CBR Plan has three supporting plans:

* [State of Queensland Chemical/HAZMAT Response Plan](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0023/340088/Chemical-HazMat-Plan.pdf)
* [State of Queensland Biological Response Plan](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0024/340089/Biological-Plan.pdf)
* [State of Queensland Radiological Response Plan](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/340082/Radiological-Plan.pdf)

The Brisbane District encompasses the Brisbane Port and contains numerous industrial sites and processing plants. As such there are numerous bulk holding facilities for reagents (liquid, solids, and gas). Many of these substances are harmful to humans and cause significant environmental damage if spilled or released.

The bulk holding facilities are built to a standard that makes the likelihood of an unexpected or accidental release of chemicals unlikely. The greatest risk of chemical or gas hazard is during their transportation.

### Biosecurity Emergency: Infectious Plant or Animal Disease

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) are the Lead Agency in a biosecurity event and developed the [Queensland Biosecurity Strategy](file:///C://Users/4009178/Downloads/biosecurity-queensland-strategy-update.pdf). Biosecurity Queensland builds the capacity of industry and community and plays a major role in prevention and preparedness. Biosecurity Queensland leads the efforts to prevent, respond to and recover from pests and diseases that threaten agriculture; maintain access to markets; protect animal welfare; and reduce the risk of contamination from agricultural chemicals. In addition, Biosecurity Queensland are responsible for hazard specific responses such as animal disease outbreaks, and linking into national plans and arrangements such as [AUSVETPLAN](https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/ausvetplan/) and [PLANTPLAN](https://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/PLANTPLAN_Full-manual-Issued-13-Dec-2022_updated.pdf).

### Tsunami

Events have shown that while tsunamis occur infrequently, their effects can be catastrophic. People living or working in areas potentially affected by a tsunami need to know that they should move to safer areas if a tsunami warning is issued. The BoM advises people to move at least ten metres above sea level or at least one kilometre away from all beaches and the water’s edge of harbours and coastal estuaries, on receipt of a land inundation warning.

The risk of a tsunami to the Brisbane Disaster District area is considered low. Tsunami modelling for Brisbane disaster district can be found at <https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/tsunami-modelling-east-queensland-coast>.

The Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre (JATWC) operated by the BoM and Geoscience Australia, is the issuing authority for tsunami warning products for Australia. The SDCC receives all warnings on behalf of the Queensland Government. Warnings are disseminated to QDMA stakeholders by SMS, telephone, and email. Information regarding tsunami warnings is available at [JATWC](http://www.bom.gov.au/tsunami/) .

If a threat does exist, then a National Tsunami Watch is issued. During the Watch phase, which lasts up to 30 minutes, further information gathering, and evaluation is conducted to update the threat assessment. This will result in state focused Tsunami Warnings if warranted, and a cancellation once the threat is over or if it does not eventuate.

Response Strategy

## Activation Triggers for Response

The authority to activate the Brisbane DDMG or DDCC rests with the Brisbane DDC, or in that person’s absence the Deputy DDC. This may occur in consultation with the State Disaster Coordinator (SDC) and the Local Disaster Coordinators (LDCs). The DDC will determine the level of activation of the DDMG and DDCC required to support the LDMGs and Local Disaster Coordination Centers (LDCCs) during an event. Activation is scalable and flexible and does not necessarily mean the convening of all members of the DDMG or the activation of the DDCC. The four levels of activation are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 hazard. |
| **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 Centre is on standby - 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 Centre is 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 DDCC operationalises the strategic intent of the DDMG and will be activated to coordinate the management of resources as part of the whole-of-government approach in the Brisbane Disaster District in the event of a disaster event threatening or impacting upon the area.

The Brisbane DDCC has Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and an Operations Manual. These documents are held by the Executive Officer. Both documents are to be reviewed annually by the Executive Officer or at the conclusion of any activation where an issue or deficiency is identified.

The **primary** DDCC is located at:

First Floor

Brisbane Regional Office

20 Pickering Street

Alderley Qld 4051

A **secondary** DDCC is located at:

First Floor,

Police HQ

Roma Street

Brisbane Qld 4000

The location of the District Disaster Coordination Centre will be determined by the DDC in consultation with the LDCs 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.

Overall management of the District Disaster response is the responsibility of the DDC, while the management of the DDCC is the responsibility of the XO. The hours of operation and minimum staffing level required to operate the Centre is at the discretion of the DDC. DDCC staff will be drawn from the Brisbane Police Region and personnel from Brisbane DDMG member and advisory organisations.

## Disaster Declaration

In accordance with s.64 of the *Disaster Management Act*, the DDC may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the district, or a part of the district. In declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to be satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen and it will be necessary or reasonably likely to be necessary to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment.

Before declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to take reasonable steps to consult with the DDMG and each local government in, or partly in, the proposed declared area. A failure to consult does not affect the validity of the declaration (s.64(3) of the *DM Act*).

The statutory machinery for declarations relative to disaster management and the management of emergent situations are contained in the following Acts:

**‘Disaster Situation’**

*Disaster Management Act 2003* (the *DM Act*) – s.64 ‘Declaration’ and s.69 ‘Declaration’.

**‘Emergency Situation’**

*Public Safety Preservation Act 1986* (the *PSP Act)* s.5 ‘Declaration of Emergency Situation’.

**‘Chemical, Biological or Radiological (CBR) Emergency’**

*Public Safety Preservation Act 1986* (the *PSP Act) s*12 ‘CBR emergency may be declared’.

**‘Terrorist Emergency’**

*Public Safety Preservation Act 1986* (the *PSP Act) s.*8G ‘Terrorist emergency may be declared’.

**‘State of Emergency’**

*State Transport Act 1938 s.*2 ‘Emergency Powers’.

The dissemination of a declaration will be made at the State level through normal media outlets and through the internet social media. This will be followed at the local level and supported by the district through normal media reporting provisions. Any information regarding authorisation of persons to exercise declared disaster powers will be communicated directly with the relevant authority and the local government by the DDC.

## Concept of Operations for Response

### Operational Reporting

Information management is essential for the operation of the DDCC. Information accuracy and the timely provision of this information assists in decision making and forward planning considerations for the DDMG.

* A LDC shall advise the DDC immediately if there is a change to the level of activation by an LDMG or LDCC.
* The DDC shall advise the SDC immediately if there is a change of activation level by the DDMG or DDCC.
* When activated, LDCs and DDMG members will provide situation reports (SITREP) on the event and disaster management operations in the approved form to the XO within the timeframes as required.
* It is the responsibility of the XO to maintain the SITREP update board in the Disaster Incident Event Management System (DIEMS) so that the SDCC is provided with situational awareness.

### Information and Warnings

Public information during the response phase of a disaster management operation provides the community with awareness of hazards, information about events and recommended actions, such as local evacuation arrangements and specific measures available for vulnerable groups (e.g., the elderly, ill and people with a disability). Information and warnings are disseminated using multiple media channels including radio, television, social media, local warning systems and websites. The primary source for local disaster information is the local dashboard.

Brisbane City Council: [Brisbane City Council Emergency Dashboard](https://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/community-and-safety/community-safety/disasters-and-emergencies/emergency-dashboard)

Redland City Council: [Redlands Coast Disaster Dashboard](https://disaster.redland.qld.gov.au/)

The [Australian Warning System](https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/aws) (AWS) ensures that warnings will be consistent across the country, across hazards, and easier to follow and understand. Every warning will have an icon that tells you what the hazard is, and the warning level and colour tells you what the danger level is.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advice | Advice warnings mean you are not in danger but you need to be alert and listen for warnings in case the hazard gets worse or closer to you. |
| Watch and Act | If there is a Watch and Act warning issued for your area, you could be in danger because conditions are changing. You need to act now to be safe. |
| Emergency Warning | This is the highest level of warning. Emergency Warnings mean you are in danger and you need to act IMMEDIATELY to be safe. The warning will list the actions you need to take to survive. |

**Emergency Alert**

Emergency Alert (EA) is a national telephone warning system used to send voice messages to landlines and text messages to mobile phones within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies. It is a non-opt out capability, which provides wide-spread, point-in-time information and forms part of a larger warning and alert campaign.

EAs can be used to provide time-critical emergency warnings to the community and involves a direct approval process between a requesting officer and authorising officer and is passed to the EA user (who issues the campaign). EAs are requested using an EA request form, or, in time-critical situations an EA can be verbally requested followed by an EA request form submission. EAs are distributed within a defined geographic area (polygon) and can be issued to landlines, registered billing address of a mobile service or be location based (last known location of the mobile).

The management and administration of EA in Queensland is the responsibility of QPS through the Watch Desk at the SDCC. This includes ongoing maintenance, testing and capture of EA costs including measures for accountability and cost recovery, record-keeping, and reporting.

The [Queensland Emergency Alert Manual](https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/339417/M1174-Queensland-Emergency-Alert-Manual.pdf) governs the use of EA in Queensland.

**Standard Emergency Warning Signal**

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is a distinctive audio signal that has been adopted to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to a major emergency/disaster. It is intended for use as an alert signal to be played on public media such as radio, television, public address systems, mobile sirens.

### Evacuations

To safeguard the lives of community members it may be necessary for evacuations to occur. LDMGs will manage evacuations in their area of responsibility. It is the position of the DDMG to support LDMGs in taking the appropriate measures to undertake an evacuation.

Queensland uses the Australian Red Cross national database system [Register.Find.Reunite](https://register.redcross.org.au/). which assists in locating individuals and responding to enquiries regarding people who may be in a disaster affected area. It is the responsibility of the DDMG organisations to ensure that recording of information regarding potentially displaced persons is consistent with the Register.Find.Reunite process.

## Requests for Assistance

The Brisbane DDMG 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.

Where resources or services are not available within their jurisdiction, or if available, have been or are likely to be expended, a LDMG may request assistance from the DDMG to provide such resources. Requests shall be in the approved Request for Assistance (RFA) form. The DDMG shall make all reasonable endeavours to locate the required resource or service from within the disaster district. In the event the required resource or service is not available elsewhere in the disaster district, the DDMG shall forward a request, to the SDCC for consideration.

### Relief

Due to the nature of some disasters, there will be occasions where areas within the disaster district become isolated, which in turn may necessitate the need for relief provisions to that area. LDMGs who require assistance in the form of relief, shall request the assistance from the DDMG in arranging this relief.

Where the DDC receives an RFA for relief 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 Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) is the lead agency responsible for [Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements](https://www.disasterassist.gov.au/Documents/Natural-disaster-Relief-and-Recovery-Arrangements/ndRRA-determination-2017.PDF) and the Queensland funded state disaster relief arrangement coordination.

### Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC)

Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) is divided into two classes, emergency, and non-emergency. The following three being pertinent to disaster management:

Category 1 - local emergency assistance (DACC 1)

Category 2 - significant emergency assistance (DACC 2)

Category 3 - emergency recovery assistance (DACC 3)

Except for DACC 1 all requests for Australian Defence Force (ADF) assistance under the DACC arrangements shall be made by the DDC via the SDCC on behalf of the State. Requests for ADF assistance under DACC 1 arrangements may be made direct to the commanding officer of the unit to whom the request is being made. The DDC is to be made aware of any DACC 1 requests.

## Financial Management

### General

In most instances, activation of the District Disaster Management Plan will involve expenditure of funds to cover costs in providing support to affected Local Government areas. Financial management is crucial during any process of the DDMG as cost recovery is not automatically derived.

Any costs incurred must be approved prior to expenditure. A record of all expenditure must be kept.Extreme care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the disaster operation period to maintain logs, formal records, and file copies of all expenditure (including personnel timesheets), to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justifications for future audit and potential reimbursement purposes.

Each support agency is responsible for providing their own financial services and support to its response operations relevant to their agency. Reimbursement is not an automatic process and requires solid evidence of disaster related expenditure. Some disaster events may not be claimable.

### State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)

[State Disaster Relief Arrangements](https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/funding/state-disaster-relief-arrangements-sdra) (SDRA) is an all-hazards relief program that is completely State funded and covers natural and non-natural disasters. The purpose of SDRA is to address personal hardship and community response needs for disaster events where the Disaster Recovery Funding Program (DRFA) or other funding are unable to be activated.

### Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

Natural disasters or terrorist acts may result in large-scale expenditure by state governments in the form of disaster relief and recovery payments and infrastructure reconstruction. To assist with this burden, the Commonwealth has made arrangements to provide financial assistance to the states in certain circumstances. For [Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements](https://www.disasterassist.gov.au/Pages/related-links/disaster-recovery-funding-arrangements-2018.aspx) (DRFA) to be applicable certain criteria must be met. Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) are responsible for administrating Disaster Funding.

A Declaration is used as an administrative tool to define the area to which the Disaster Funding Recovery Arrangements (DRFA) measures will apply. It should be noted that a ‘Declaration of a Disaster Situation’ is NOT a pre-requisite to the provision of funding assistance.

## Information Management

All information (incoming and outgoing) relating to disaster operations must be communicated through the DDCC*.* The use of DIEMS in the DDCC supports the management of information from all agencies involved. Recording requirements are set out as activity log, tasks and all actions taken within the DDCC are captured within the program for all stages of activation.

Hardcopy or email information received (outside of DIEMS) within the DDCC is scanned or copied into the relevant event to ensure an accurate and chronological activity log is maintained.

## Media Management

The community shall be kept informed of the activities of the DDMG. This includes disaster management operations in support of LDMGs across the district and reflect the role of the State.

Formal comments/interviews with the media in respect to a disaster event and disaster operations on behalf of the disaster district shall only be made by the DDC or Deputy Chairperson in consultation with and assistance from other DDMG members as necessary. Comment from the DDMG will relate to district support operations and not tactical aspects of the operations at the LDMG level. Comment on operations at the LDMG level is not to be made but left to an authorised person in accordance with LDMP.

The DDC will appoint a suitable person to perform media liaison duties and organise media representatives to attend the DDCC briefing area. The DDC shall authorise all media releases and briefing times from the DDCC.

# Recovery Strategy

## Recovery Principles

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) is responsible for disaster recovery, resilience, and mitigation policy. This principle-based strategy is consistent with the [Queensland Recovery Plan](https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-11/queensland-recovery-plan-june-2023.pdf) and has been developed to be flexible and scalable in support of the recovery efforts being driven locally by the Brisbane and Redland Local Recovery Groups.

Recovery is complex and often long process. It goes beyond immediate welfare support and includes physical repair and reconstruction, personal rehabilitation, the restoration of social well-being, community development, economic renewal and growth, and regeneration of the natural environment. Effective recovery requires a range of services and is successful if the services are provided in a coordinated and streamlined way. To achieve this end the structured and effective integration of government agencies, non-government organisations, government-owned corporations, industry groups, the private sector and whole of community is required.

The Brisbane DDMG supports the [Australian Disaster Recovery Framework](https://nema.gov.au/sites/default/files/inline-files/Australian%20Disaster%20Recovery%20Framework%20V3_0.pdf) recovery principles:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Community-led** | Respects the role of all communities in recovery and seeks to engage, enable and include those more at risk in disasters throughout the recovery process. |
| **Dynamic and tailored** | Reflects the specific context of the event and unique history, values and dynamics of affected communities whilst reflecting and anticipating community needs, priorities and aspirations in a complex environment. |
| **Evidence-based** | Recovery programs are designed, managed, monitored and evaluated on the basis of needs and impacts of potentially compounding consequences as well as evidence from diverse sources. |
| **Collaborative, scalable and capability focused** | Recovery programs are implemented in a scalable, collaborative and flexible manner drawing on the compatibility of functions and resources. They recognise, utilise and grow existing recovery capabilities. |
| **Resilient** | Enables the sustainable enhancement of lives, livelihoods and community resilience. |

## Functions of Recovery

Recovery is conceptually grouped into five functions. It is important to acknowledge that the five functions of recovery overlap and recovery arrangements must reflect the inter-relationship between each of these functions.

Each designated Functional Lead Agency has responsibility for the performance of a function of recovery which has a direct correlation to their core business. Functional Lead Agencies will require the assistance of supporting agencies to effectively perform their function.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Lead Agency and Functional Sub-Group Chair** |
| Economic | Department of State Development and Infrastructure |
| Environmental | Department of Environment, Science and Innovation |
| Human-social | Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts |
| Infrastructure | Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works |
| Roads and Transport | Department of Transport and Main Roads |

The DDMG will support LDMGs in the variety of actual resilience building and recovery activities and services across the different phases of a disaster event. A representative from each of the functional recovery lead agencies are members of the DDMG to ensure recovery operations and planning are included in overall disaster management activities.

The district will also promote opportunities for local government collaboration with other councils, and to build resilience and recovery resource capacity.

## Stages of Recovery

### Immediate

Stage 1: Immediate (Post-impact relief and emergency repairs) may include:

* damage assessments and immediate clean up
* identification of priority infrastructure for reconstruction
* identification of priority health, safety, shelter and food needs
* identification of public health risks (for example, water, sanitation, food safety) and introduction of interim measures to prevent disease
* provisions for psycho-social assistance
* pollution containment
* provision of relief to wildlife
* immediate recovery initiatives implemented including the commencement of Personal Hardship Assistance Grants and funded service provision by community organisations

### Short/Medium Term

Stage 2: Short/Medium Term (Re-establishment, rehabilitation and reconstruction) may include:

* small businesses reopen
* community events resume
* event-specific recovery plans at the local, district and state level (where developed) are implemented
* coordination of ongoing impact assessments, community engagement, communication and collaboration occurs between functional recovery groups at all levels
* reconstruction activities commence including residential, infrastructure and community repairs
* public health risks controlled and/or eliminated
* environmental remediation and restoration occurs
* heritage remediation and restoration occurs
* betterment initiatives are implemented

### Long Term

Stage 3: Long Term (Restoration, rebuilding, reshaping and sustainability) may include:

* new social connections that may have been created
* triggering investment
* community behavioural change
* the reduction of inequality
* the enhancement of infrastructure to improve resilience
* continuing to build recovery capacity and capability
* the implementation of longer-term recovery initiatives and funding programs
* the introduction of new services to the community
* increases in innovation and entrepreneurial activities
* identifying lessons and implementing improvements to increase resilience
* potential post recovery operation evaluations.

Stage three ends when the community realises its post-disaster ‘recovered state’.

## District Recovery Group

Where appropriate the medium/long term recovery phase may include the establishment of a District Recovery Group (DRG) with specific membership appointed as appropriate to the type of event and functions required. Where a District Recovery Group is established, recovery coordination is handed over to the District Recovery Coordinator (DRC) who will be the DDC, or a person appointed by the DDC to Chair the District Recovery Group.

The medium/long term District Recovery Group will comprise any or all members of the DDMG, and any additional invited members as required. Organisations that are not members of the DDMG may be invited where required, for example: Chamber of Commerce, insurance companies, major employment (industry) or organisations in the area. Once established the District Recovery Group will be provided with a Terms of Reference specific to the event. The District Recovery Group will develop a Recovery Plan to meet the requirements of the Terms of Reference.

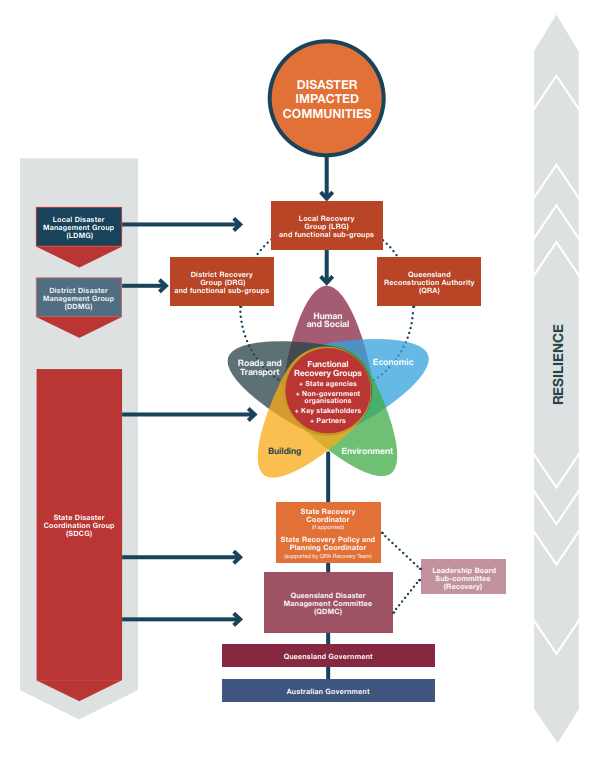
## Recovery Planning

When convened for disaster recovery operations, the District Recovery Group will develop a Recovery Plan to guide its activities. This will be discussed and developed during the group’s first meeting. A broad timeframe should be included in this plan.

Action Plans for each recovery function will be developed. Each Action Plan will list the tasks to be performed by the group, agencies/individuals responsible for the tasks and a timeframe for completion of the tasks.

At each subsequent group meeting, respective Action Plans will be reviewed and updated. Revised plans should consider emerging issues; additional actions that may be required; roles and responsibilities; arrangements for ongoing coordination across the functions; and progress against the original requirements. Recovery and Action plans should also identify proposed transitional arrangements that consider the requirements of affected individuals and communities. This should include service delivery arrangements and emerging issues. Plans should also be informed, where possible, by feedback received through ongoing community engagement strategies.

Copies of completed Action Plans should then be submitted via email to the recovery group at their final meeting, where the Recovery Plan is also to be finalised. Copies of plans should be included in relevant agency and group event after action reports.



# Annexures

## Annexure A - Abbreviations and Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ADF** | Australian Defence Force |
| **ARC** | Australian Red Cross |
| **AUSVETPLAN** | Australian Veterinary Plan |
| **BoM** | Bureau of Meteorology |
| **DACC** | Defence Assistance to the Civilian Community |
| **DAF** | Department of Agriculture and Fisheries |
| **DCSSDS** | Department of Child Safety, Seniors and Disability Services |
| **DDC** | District Disaster Coordinator |
| **DDCC** | District Disaster Coordination Centre |
| **DDMG** | District Disaster Management Group |
| **DDMP** | District Disaster Management Plan |
| **DEC** | Department of Energy and Climate |
| **DESI** | Department of Environment, Science and Innovation |
| **DESBT** | Department of Employment, Small Business and Training |
| **DHLGPPW** | Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works |
| **DIEMS** | Disaster Incident and Event Management System |
| **DJAG** | Department of Justice and Attorney-General |
| **DoE** | Department of Education |
| ***DM Act*** | *Disaster Management Act 2003* |
| ***DM Regulation*** | *Disaster Management Regulation 2014* |
| **DR** | Department of Resources |
| **DRC** | District Recovery Coordinator |
| **DRDMW** | Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water |
| **DRG** | District Recovery Group |
| **DSDI** | Department of State Development and Infrastructure |
| **DTS** | Department of Tourism and Sport |
| **DTMR** | Department of Transport and Main Roads |
| **DTATSIPCA** | Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts |
| **DYJ** | Department of Youth Justice |
| **EAP** | Emergency Action Plan |
| **EMA** | Emergency Management Australia |
| **EMAF** | Emergency Management Assurance Framework |
| **EOC** | Emergency Operations Centre |
| **HHS** | Hospital and Health Service |
| **IGEM** | Inspector General Emergency Management |
| **LDC** | Local Disaster Coordinator |
| **LDCC** | Local Disaster Coordination Centre |
| **LDMG** | Local Disaster Management Group |
| **LDMP** | Local Disaster Management Plan |
| **DRFA** | Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements |
| **PPRR** | Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery |
| **QAS** | Queensland Ambulance Service |
| **QCCAP** | Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan |
| **QDMA** | Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements |
| **QDMC** | Queensland Disaster Management Committee |
| **QDMTF** | Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework |
| **QFES** | Queensland Fire and Emergency Services |
| **QH** | Queensland Health |
| **QPS** | Queensland Police Service |
| **QR** | Queensland Rail |
| **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 |
| **the *Act*** | *Disaster Management Act 2003* |
| **the *Regulation*** | *Disaster Management Regulation 2014* |
| **XO** | Executive Officer |

## Annexure *B* - 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 (*DM Act*). |
| Disaster District | Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district. |
| Disaster Management | 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 (*DM Act*). |
| Disaster Management Group | One of or 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. (*DM Act*). |
| 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. (*DM Act).* |
| Disaster Response Operations | The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster. (*DM Act*). |
| Disaster Recovery Operations | The phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster. (*DM Act*) |
| 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.  (*COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief, and recovery arrangements: 2002*). |
| Disaster District Coordinator | A person appointed under the *DM Act* who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the DDMG. |
| District Disaster Management Group | 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 *DM Act*, that documents planning and resource management to counter the effects of a disaster within the disaster district. |
| Emergency Management Assurance Framework | 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:*   1. *a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening* 2. *an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak* 3. *an infestation, plague, or epidemic (example of an epidemic – a prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease)* 4. *a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure* 5. *an attack against the state* 6. *another event similar to an event mentioned in (a) to (e).*   *(2) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions.*  (*DM Act*) |
| Executive Officer DDMG | The person appointed by the Commissioner, QPS 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 *DM Act* to inform the QDMC, 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. (*EMA 2004*). |
| Local Disaster Coordinator | A person appointed under the *DM Act* who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the LDMG. |
| Local Disaster Management Group | 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 | A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities. |
| Member | A person officially appointed as a member of the DDMG. Members have voting rights to validate the business of the group. |
| Minister | Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services. |
| Ordinary Meeting | A DDMG meeting which is scheduled and convened on a regular basis at an agreed time (set by the Chairperson) to discuss routine business of the group. |
| Post-Disaster Assessment | Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event in order to improve future development of mitigation measures.  Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system.  (Adapted from *COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming Mitigation, Relief and Recovery Arrangements: 2002*). |
| 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 | The group established in accordance with s17 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 s18 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. (*DM Act*) |
| 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’.  (*ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management - Vocabulary)* |
| Risk | The effect of uncertainty on objectives.  (*ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management - Vocabulary*) |
| Risk Management | Coordinated activities to direct and control a community or organisation with regard to risk. (Adapted from *ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary*) |
| 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.  (*National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines*) |
| 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.*  (*DM Act*) |
| State Disaster Coordinator | A person appointed under the *DM Act* who is responsible for the coordination of disaster response operations for the QDMC. |
| State Recovery Coordinator | A person appointed under the *DM Act* who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the Queensland Disaster Management Committee. |
| 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 *DM Act* who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the QDMC. |
| Temporary District Disaster Management Group | A DDMG established under the *DM Act* by the QDMC Chair, in consultation with the Commissioner, QPS as a temporary district group to manage a disaster across two or more affected disaster districts. |