

Central Region

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Storm Sub-Plan





Published by Victoria State Emergency Service

Melbourne June 2018

This publication is intended to be consistent with the State Emergency Response Plan (SERP), published by Emergency Management Victoria in 2016.

Authorised by the Victoria State Emergency Service
168 Sturt Street, Southbank

An electronic version of the plan can be obtained at:

<https://www.ses.vic.gov.au/em-sector/vicses-emergency-plans>



Central Region Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan Certification

The Central Region Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan deals with response to storm incidents within Central Region's area of responsibility.

The following plan is intended to provide the framework for Central Region to effectively and efficiently respond to future emergencies caused by storms, and will remain current until rescinded by authority of the Victoria State Emergency Service Chief Officer Operations.

_____ Date: _____

Tim Wiebusch

Chief Officer Operations

This plan is produced by Victoria State Emergency Service and has been adapted from the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan. All information contained in this plan was current at time of publication.

Victoria State Emergency Service would like to acknowledge the significant contribution of key stakeholders to ensure the content contained within this plan is of a high quality to support response activities.

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State Emergency Management Priorities

The State Emergency Management Priorities are:

- Protection and preservation of life is paramount. This includes:
 - Safety of emergency response personnel
 - Safety of community members including vulnerable community members and visitors/tourists
- Issuing of community information and community warnings detailing incident information that is timely, relevant and tailored to assist community members make informed decisions about their safety
- Protection of critical infrastructure and community assets that support community resilience
- Protection of residential property as a place of primary residence
- Protection of assets supporting individual livelihoods and economic production that supports individual and community financial sustainability
- Protection of environmental and conservation assets that considers the cultural, biodiversity, and social values of the environment.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide strategic guidance for the effective emergency management of storm impacts in the Central Region.

1.2 Objective

The objective of the Central Region Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan is to outline the arrangements to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to the management of storm events across Central Region, in order to reduce the impact and consequences of these events on the community, infrastructure and services.

1.3 Scope

This Central Region Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan includes:

- Description of potential risks and consequences of storms to the social, built, economic and natural environments within the Central Region
- Region specific emergency management arrangements for the management of storms
- Links to sources of information where the reader can obtain further detail.

1.4 Authorising Environment

The Emergency Management Act (1986 and 2013) is the empowering legislation for the management of emergencies in Victoria.

The Emergency Management Manual Victoria (EMMV) contains policy and planning documents for emergency management in Victoria, and provides details about the roles different organisations play in the emergency management arrangements.

The State Emergency Response Plan (Part 3, EMMV) identifies Victoria's organisational arrangements for managing the response to emergencies.

The Central Region Emergency Response Plan details specific arrangements for the management of emergencies within the Central Region. This sub-plan is a subordinate plan of the Central Region Emergency Response Plan and the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan, and has been shared with the Regional Emergency Management Committee for comment, and approved by the VICSES Chief Officer Operations.

Other relevant legislation includes:

- Victoria State Emergency Service Act 2005
- Essential Services Act 1958
- Planning and Environment Act 1989
- Local Government Act 1989

1.5 Activation of the Plan

The arrangements in this plan apply on a continuing basis and do not require activation.

1.6 Audience

The audience for this plan comprises the Victorian Government and agencies within the emergency management sector, including business and community groups with a significant role in the management of the emergency.

Although the wider community is not the primary audience, community members may find the contents of this plan informative.

1.7 Linkages

This plan is a sub-plan of the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan and the Central Region Emergency Response Plan (yet to be developed). It reflects legislation, the arrangements in the State Emergency Response Plan, the strategic direction for emergency management in Victoria and the accepted State practice for managing emergencies.

It is likely that storm events will include severe flooding, flash flooding and storm surge for areas prone to coastal flooding. For arrangements for the management of flooding, refer to the State Emergency Response Plan – Flood Sub-plan and Central Region Flood Sub-Plan at www.ses.vic.gov.au

While uncommon, Thunderstorm Asthma may also be associated with storm events as a result of high pollen counts and higher than normal levels of humidity. Thunderstorm Asthma arrangements are currently under development by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Arrangements in this plan have not been repeated from afore mentioned plans, unless necessary to ensure context and readability. All available Victoria State Emergency Service Plans can be accessed at www.ses.vic.gov.au

Arrangements for the management of secondary consequences are contained in the following:

- For health response – State Health Emergency Response Plan (SHERP)
- For rescue – the Victorian Urban Search and Rescue Response Arrangement (USAR)
- Flood response – State Emergency Response Plan – Flood Sub-plan, and Central Region Emergency Response Plan – Flood Sub-plan.

1.8 Exercising and Evaluation

This plan will be exercised within one year from the date of approval and once every three years thereafter as part of a phased cycle. The exercise will be evaluated and, where improvements to the emergency management arrangements in this plan are required, the plan will be amended and a revised version issued. Exercises will be conducted in accordance with the State Exercising Framework.

Any operational activity in Central Region requiring the management of a storm event will be regarded as exercising of the plan.

1.9 Review

This plan was current at the time of publication and remains in effect until modified, superseded or withdrawn.

This plan will be reviewed and updated every three years. Consideration will be given to an earlier revision if the plan has been applied in a major emergency or exercise, or following a substantial change to the relevant legislation or arrangements.

2. The Storm Risk within the Central Region

2.1 Region Description

The Central Region of the Victoria State Emergency Service (VICSES) covers 13,000 Square kilometres. Geographically this area is diverse and includes

- The Melbourne central business district (CBD),
- Covered by 31 municipalities
- Encompasses 4.14 million people from over 151 nationalities
- Approximately 1,600,000 private dwellings and over 2,000,000 habitable dwellings
- Numerous multinational corporate headquarters
- The Greater Melbourne Metropolitan area and surrounds
- Four of the fastest growing population pockets in Australia including the City of Casey, Shire of Melton, Shire of Cardinia, Shire of Hume and the City of Wyndham.
- The majority of the state's road, rail, air and sea transport hubs, including both domestic and international departures and destinations
- Most of the State's major events including the Australian F1 Grand Prix, Melbourne Cup and the AFL final series.
- Storms within Central Region have the potential to impact the State of Victoria's economic, business continuity and possible future development opportunities
- Includes three government regions, North West Metro, Eastern Metro and Southern Metro

2.2 The Storm Hazard

Storms in the context of this plan include wind storms, dust storms, tornados, snow storms, blizzards, hail storms and severe thunderstorms including hail storms and heavy rain leading to flash flooding.

Severe weather events affecting land-based communities are generally divided into two broad categories:

- Thunderstorm events
- Other severe weather events not directly associated with severe thunderstorms, tropical cyclones or bushfires.

Warnings are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology for weather events that may produce severe phenomena.

2.2.1 Severe Weather and Severe Thunderstorm

In Australia, a severe thunderstorm is defined by the Bureau of Meteorology as one that produces any of the following:

- Hailstones with a diameter of 2cm or more
- Wind gusts of 90km/h or greater
- Flash flooding
- Tornados.

A severe thunderstorm may be exceeded by a very dangerous thunderstorm, defined as one that produces hailstones with a diameter of 5cm or more and/or wind gusts of 125km/h or greater.

The types of hazardous phenomena associated to severe weather include land gales and squalls, heavy rain leading to flash flooding and blizzards.

A table detailing the criteria for issuing severe thunderstorm warnings and severe weather warnings is contained in the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan.

2.3 Regional Resources

Additional expert multi-agency resources may be accessed during operations through the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS) structure. A map of VICSES Unit boundaries is provided in Attachment 1 or accessible via Emergency Management – Common Operating Picture (EM-COP) for registered users.

3. Consequences

3.1 Possible Storm Consequences

The Central Region has many communities prone to storm events. The effects of storm on the community can include:

- loss of life or serious injury
- damage to or loss of:
 - Key infrastructure – road, rail, public buildings
 - Essential services – power, water, sewerage, gas, telecommunications
 - Private property
 - Industry / business
 - Agriculture – crop and livestock
 - Damage to the environment.

Significant community disruption can occur as a result of damage to essential infrastructure, which may lead to cascading secondary consequences. For example, a loss of power may result in a loss of sewerage systems, telecommunications, traffic signals and disruption to supply chains amongst other impacts. Damage and flooding of road infrastructure may result in isolation of properties and/or communities.

Information on building critical infrastructure resilience can be found in the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan. This is supported by the Victorian Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy available at www.emv.vic.gov.au/our-work/critical-infrastructure-resilience

3.2 Storm History

The table below provides information about historical storms within the Central Region when one or more of the consequences listed above occurred.

Year	Locality impacted	Description
August 2003	Mornington Peninsula/ Southern Metro	Severe storm, with heavy rain and strong winds causing numerous trees to fall, damaging structures, cutting major roads across Melbourne with wind gusts of 98km in Frankston. SES responded to 1,500 RFA's Cost \$25m
February 2005	Mornington Peninsula/ Southern Metro	Heavy rain with totals exceeding 150ml, wind gusts of 148km/h along Mornington Peninsula causing extensive damage to buildings with over 7,900 RFA's received. Costs of \$216m
April 2008	Eastern Metro / Southern Metro	Wind gusts of 131km/h recorded across the Dandenong's, 107km/h at Melbourne Airport, and areas of raised dust with reduced visibility. Severe disruption to Melbourne traffic and transport networks. 2 deaths recorded, 9,500 RFA's with a cost of \$65m
March 2010	Wide Spread across the region	Severe thunderstorms bringing isolated severe wind gusts, hail measuring up to 10cm, widespread flash flooding with major infrastructure damaged. 7,500

		RFA's with a cost of \$1.4 Billion
February 2011	Wide Spread across the region	Severe thunderstorms associated with Tropical Cyclone Anthony and due to the extremely high humidity, rain caused flash flooding and prompted 24 flood warnings for rivers and creeks in metropolitan Melbourne. Wind speeds of 131km/h in 6 minutes caused widespread damage. 6,000 RFA's with a cost of \$370m
September 2011	Wide Spread across the region	Melbourne recorded wettest September day since 1916 with more than 48mm falling within 24hrs. Electrical storm disrupted essential services, public transport and left over 30,000 homes without power.
December 2011	North West and Eastern metro	Xmas day thunderstorms, 92mm of rain within 2hrs. Over a 7hr period 5 long lived super cells moved Eastward across the Northern suburbs, two tornadoes were reported. 6,800 RFA's received with costs in the vicinity of \$750million
August 2013	Wide Spread across the region	Melbourne had the most operational RFA's recorded for a series of rolling storms. A total of 8000 RFA's were received and the community suffered extended power outages in this period. Damage was over large areas but not severe in intensity
September – October 2013	Two significant windstorm events	October which saw close to 6300 RFA's attended in SES Central Region. The majority of the tasking's were for trees down and damage to buildings.
June 2014	Significant wind storm event	Over 3250 RFAs. Resources were requested from other VICSES Regions; the Southern Metropolitan area impacted considerably
February 2016	Wind storm event	Just under 900 RFA's generated across the metropolitan area, with a number of trees coming down causing injury to persons, with a significant event occurring in The Patch that saw 5 persons trapped in a house with the unfortunate death of a child as a result
October 2016	Significant wind storm event	Over 3,400 RFAs were received in response to this event. Wind speeds of between 110 and 120km/h were recorded in several locations in Central Region Initial impact assessment teams took three days to look at the worst affected areas which cover over 79 communities At the peak of the storm over 90,000 homes were without power
December 2016	Significant wind storm event	A thunderstorm passed across Melbourne bringing flash flooding, high winds and caused building damage. Multiple rescues were required for people trapped in homes or in vehicles by the floodwaters. Over 2500 RFAs were received

February 2018	Significant wind storm event	A strong front crossed the southern part of the State during the morning. Power outages affected up to around 70,000 customers during the morning with around 7,800 customers still impacted at 1800hrs.
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4. Community Resilience

4.1 Shared and Individual Responsibility for Action

The National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, developed by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), provides high-level guidance on disaster management to agencies with a role in emergency management.

Foremost in the Strategy is the principle of all of society taking responsibility for preparing for disasters. Examples in the context of storms include:

- Individuals being aware of their storm risk, and following advice from emergency services when responding to warnings
- Local governments and communities including storm risk within their Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA) activities, including consideration within emergency management planning and land use planning
- Industry and businesses planning for the risk of disruption, and ensuring arrangements are in place to maintain critical services, and assist communities where possible
- Government agencies undertaking:
 - Risk assessments to gain an appreciation of storm risk
 - Engaging with the community regarding storm risk
 - Working with communities to plan the management of storm risk
 - Providing emergency information and storm warnings
 - Ensuring an effective, well-coordinated response during storms
 - Helping communities to recover and learn following a storm and to build their resilience to future events.

The Victoria State Emergency Service has developed a Community Resilience Strategy and delivers programs to at-risk communities to provide information on what to do before, during and after storms. Information can be found at www.ses.vic.gov.au/get-ready

4.2 Forecasting and Warning Services

4.2.1 Forecasting Services

The Bureau of Meteorology has a requirement under the Meteorology Act 1955 to warn the community and provide the following services to the Victoria State Emergency Service. These services are outlined in detail in the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan:

- **Severe Weather Outlook** – five day outlook
- **Severe Thunderstorm Forecast Chart** – thunderstorm forecast issued at 11:30am each day indicating the chance of thunderstorms (outside storm season). A Day 2 forecast will usually be issued at midday during “thunderstorm season” (October to April)
- **Severe Weather Warnings** – Issued when severe weather is expected to affect land-based communities within 6-24 hours and one or more of the following applies:
 - it is not directly the result of severe thunderstorms
 - it is not covered by tropical cyclone or fire weather warnings
 - Severe Weather is already occurring and a warning is not already current

- **Severe Thunderstorm Warning** – Issued whenever there is sufficient meteorological evidence to suggest that severe thunderstorm development is likely, or when a severe thunderstorm has already developed and a warning is not already current.

4.3 Municipal Storm Emergency Planning

Where storm is identified through the emergency risk management process as a high priority to a community, the Victoria State Emergency Service will provide advice and support to the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC) to ensure the Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) contains at a minimum, arrangements for the response to a storm event based on all-hazards and all-agency response.

4.4 Community Engagement

Community engagement programs to build community resilience for storm are conducted in accordance with the VICSES Community Resilience Strategy, as outlined in section 4.1 Shared and Individual Responsibility for Action.

4.5 Household and Business Plans

The Emergency Management Commissioner advises that every household and businesses should have a written emergency plan. Information on the development of household and business plans can be found at www.ses.vic.gov.au

The Central Region also supports local Caravan Park owners prepare for emergencies by supporting use of the online planning tool which can be found at www.ses.vic.gov.au/get-ready/caravan-park-information

4.6 Community Safety Advice

Victoria State Emergency Service provides advice to community in the form of key safety messages for storm including advice for safe evacuation. A full list of community safety advice messages can be viewed online via EM-COP, located in the IMT Toolbox.

5. Managing a Storm Event

5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in responding to storms are detailed in the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan.

5.2 Concept of Operations

The concept of operations for responding to storm are detailed in the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan.

5.3 Escalation and Notification

The Bureau of Meteorology publishes Severe Weather and Severe Thunderstorm Warnings, as detailed in section 4.2 Storm Forecast and Warning Service, on their public website www.bom.gov.au and provides them to pre-identified agencies, organisations and media outlets, including pager and email warning messages to Victoria State Emergency Service at the State and Regional Level.

Upon receipt of a Severe Weather or Severe Thunderstorm Warning, Regional Duty Officers (RDOs) will acknowledge the pager message and notify the Regional Agency Commander (RAC) to notify the Regional Controller and/or Regional Emergency Management Team members for storm response, and any relevant Units.

The escalation and notification process for storm response is operationalised within the Victoria State Emergency Service Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 008 – Severe Weather Notification and Activation Process.

5.4 Strategic Response Planning

The actions listed below are the responsibility of Victoria State Emergency Service at the regional and State tiers. Responsibility for these actions may transition to the Regional Controller to support multi-agency response when significant impacts caused by a storm event occur. Associated storm readiness levels and ICC footprints can be accessed within *JSOP 2.03 Incident Management Team (IMT) Readiness Arrangements* or the VICSES Storm Readiness and Activation Trigger Considerations (v3.0), also available via Attachment 5 – IMT Readiness Levels – Storm.

On receipt of advice from the Bureau of Meteorology of the potential for storm activity, the RAC will undertake strategic level planning in anticipation of an event, in alignment with Victoria State Emergency Service severe weather triggers. Key considerations will include:

- Establishing the control structure for managing the event
- Supporting consistent emergency warnings and provision of information to the community
- Preparations for possible evacuations including implementation of evacuation and emergency relief plans and identification of evacuation points
- Confirming agencies at all tiers are activated and appropriate arrangements are in place
- Identifying the likely consequences of the storm event and any interdependencies that may affect planning
- Confirming agencies have adequate resources in place to fulfil their responsibilities and are planning for sustainment and surge capacity, including identification of need for inter-state assistance

- Identifying mass gatherings and large public events that may be at risk, and arrangements to ensure the safety of individuals attending
- Confirming agencies with call-taking responsibilities have resources in place and backup arrangements to cope with the expected call load
- Positioning of Emergency Management Liaison Officers (EMLOs) from key support agencies to Regional Control Centres (RCCs), where appropriate
- Arranging for regular meetings of the Regional Emergency Management Teams (REMTs) and Incident Emergency Management Teams (IEMTs)
- Providing situation reports to the State Control Team (SCT).

5.5 Cross Border Arrangements

For the Central Region, cross border arrangements exist with all surrounding Victorian Government regions, including South West, Mid-West, North West, North East and East Regions.

During significant storm events it is common for additional Units to be deployed to neighbouring Regions, with reciprocal arrangements for Units deployed to support Central Region.

5.6 Regional Control Centre

The following pre-determined facilities are suitable for the establishment of a RCC for the management of storm events.

- North West Metropolitan Region - CFA District 14 Headquarters, 251 High St, Melton. Mel Ref 337 C9
- Eastern Metropolitan Region – CFA District 13 Headquarters, 16 – 18 Lakeview Drive, Lilydale. Mel Ref 38 G10
- CFA District 8 – Dandenong South ICC, L3, Building G, Eastgate One Business Park, 45 Assembly Dve, Dandenong South

5.7 Incident Control Centres

Incident Control Centres (ICCs) locations that have been pre-determined for storm response are detailed in the table below.

Location	Local Government Area within footprint
CFA District 8 – Dandenong South ICC, L3, Building G, Eastgate One Business Park, 45 Assembly Dve, Dandenong South	Southern Metro Region Eastern Metro Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dandenong • Westernport • Yarra
SES Central Region Sunshine Office 239 Proximity Drive, Sunshine West	North West Metro Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Werribee • Maribyrnong • Yarra
MFB Burnley 450 Burnley St, Richmond	Not assigned

A map of ICC footprints is available online via EM-COP.

5.8 Divisional Command Points

Facilities suitable for use as Divisional Command Points (DCPs) are listed in the table below.

Location	VICSES Units within footprint	Local Government Areas
Wyndham West / Brimbank	Event Driven	Event Driven
Broadmeadows / Essendon		
Knox		
Glen Eira /VHO		
Pakenham		
Frankston		

A map of DCPs can be viewed in Attachment 3

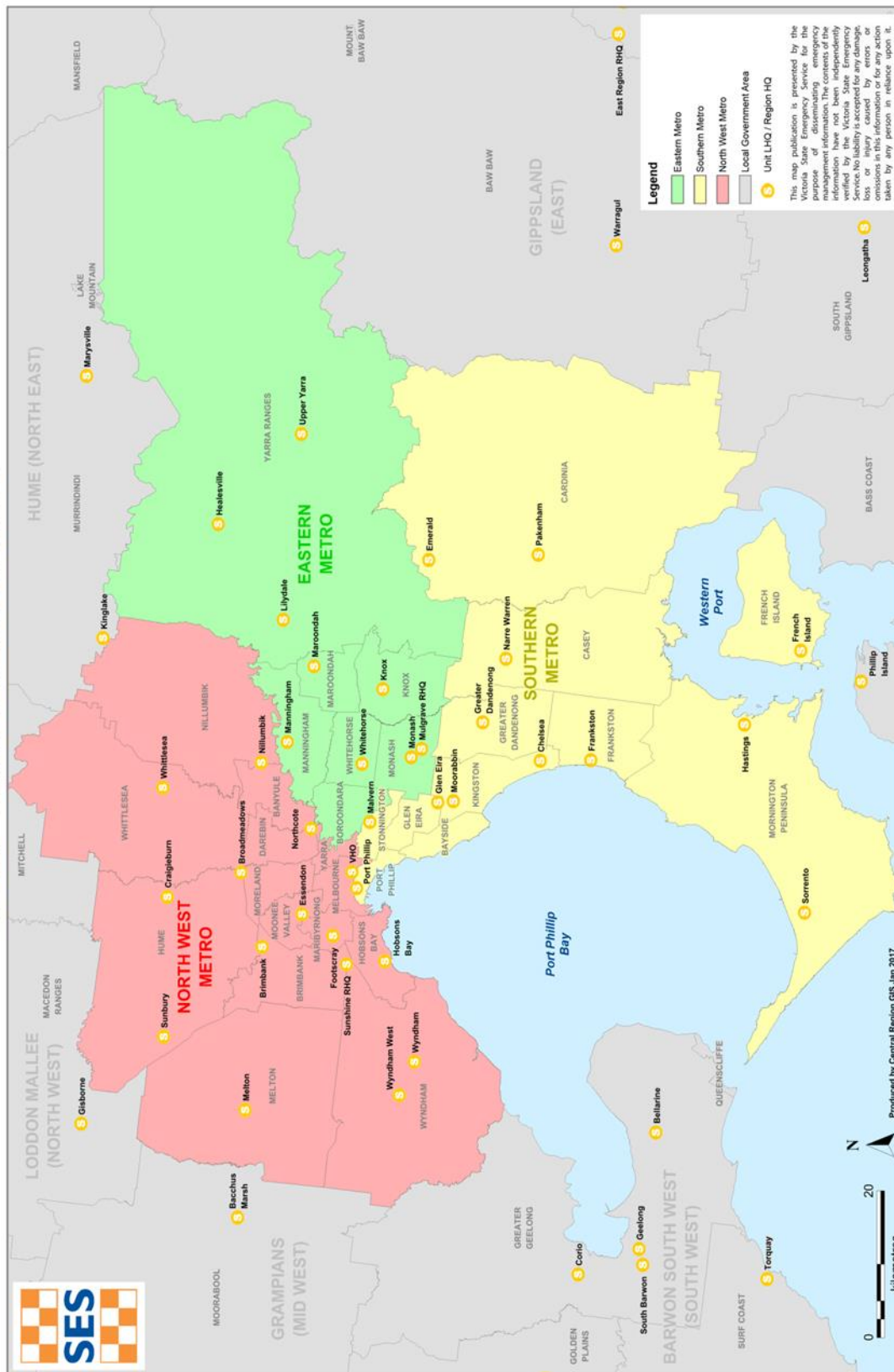
5.9 Regional Resource Requirements

Resource requirements for significant storm activity within each ICC footprint are not predetermined and will be allocated as required.

Refer to the Victoria Emergency Management Operations Handbook via www.emv.vic.gov.au/publications/victorian-emergency-operations-handbook-2017 for agreed resourcing levels (noting Central Region cover the three Metropolitan regions) and Joint Standard Operation Procedure (JSOP) 3.09 – Resource Request Process (<http://files.em.vic.gov.au/JSOP/EMV-JSOP.htm>) for guidance on how to place resources requests.

Attachment 1 – Unit Location Map

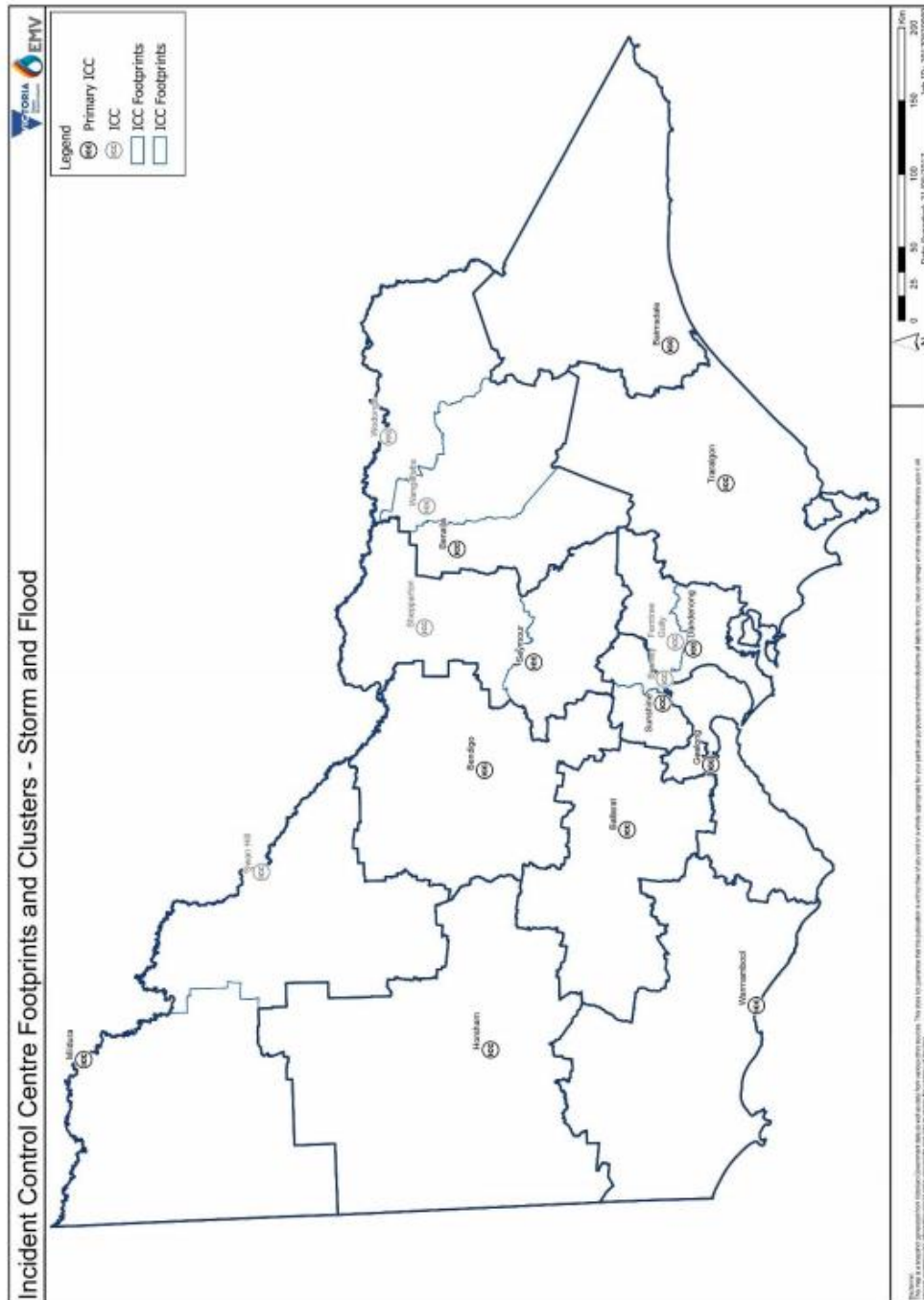
VICSES CENTRAL REGION UNITS



Attachment 2 – ICC Footprint and Clusters

Schedule 4

ICC Footprint and Clusters – Flood and Storm

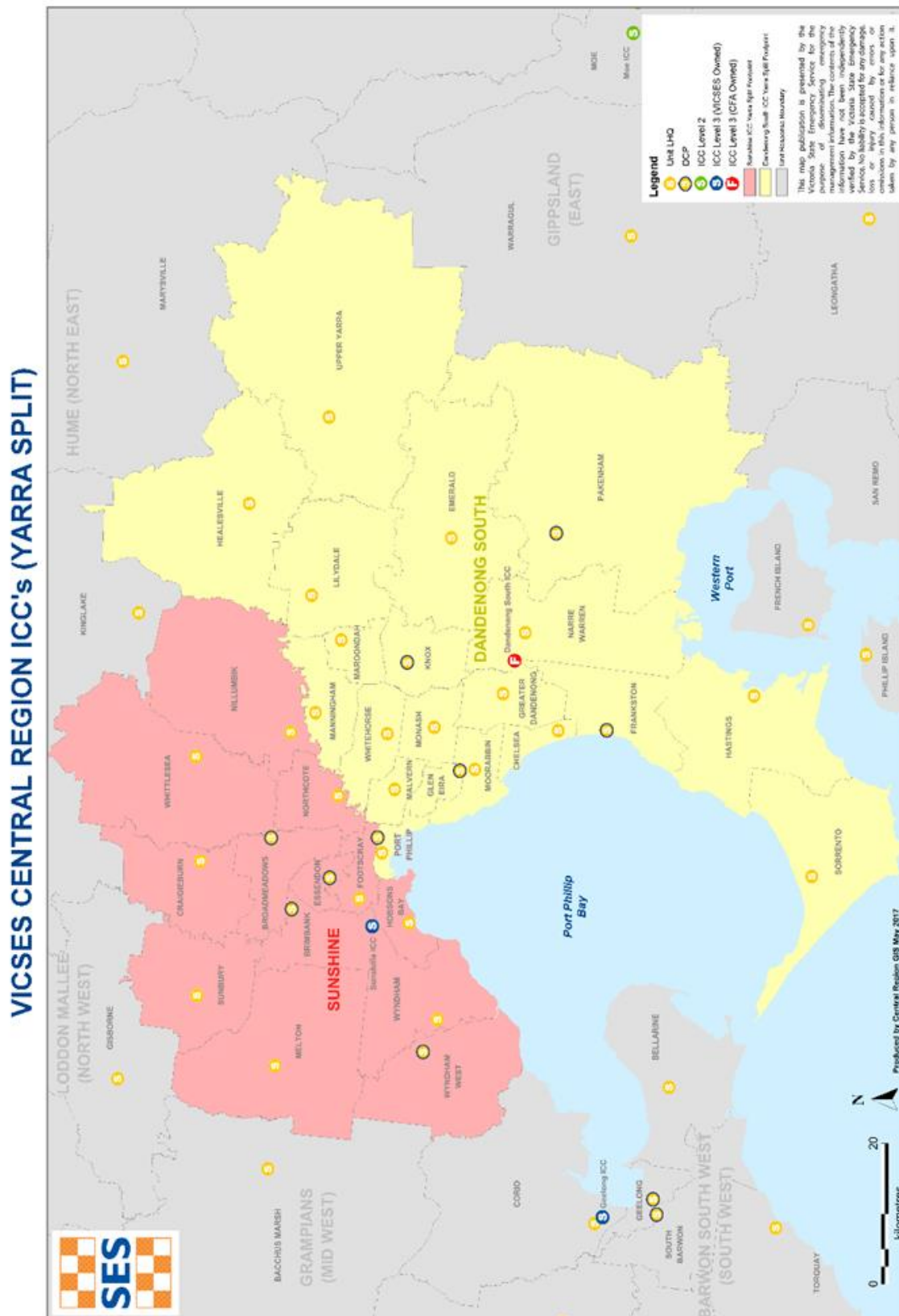


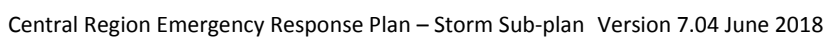
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Attachment 3 – Control Centre Footprint Maps

A map Incident Control Centres (ICCs) located within Central Region response area is provided below.

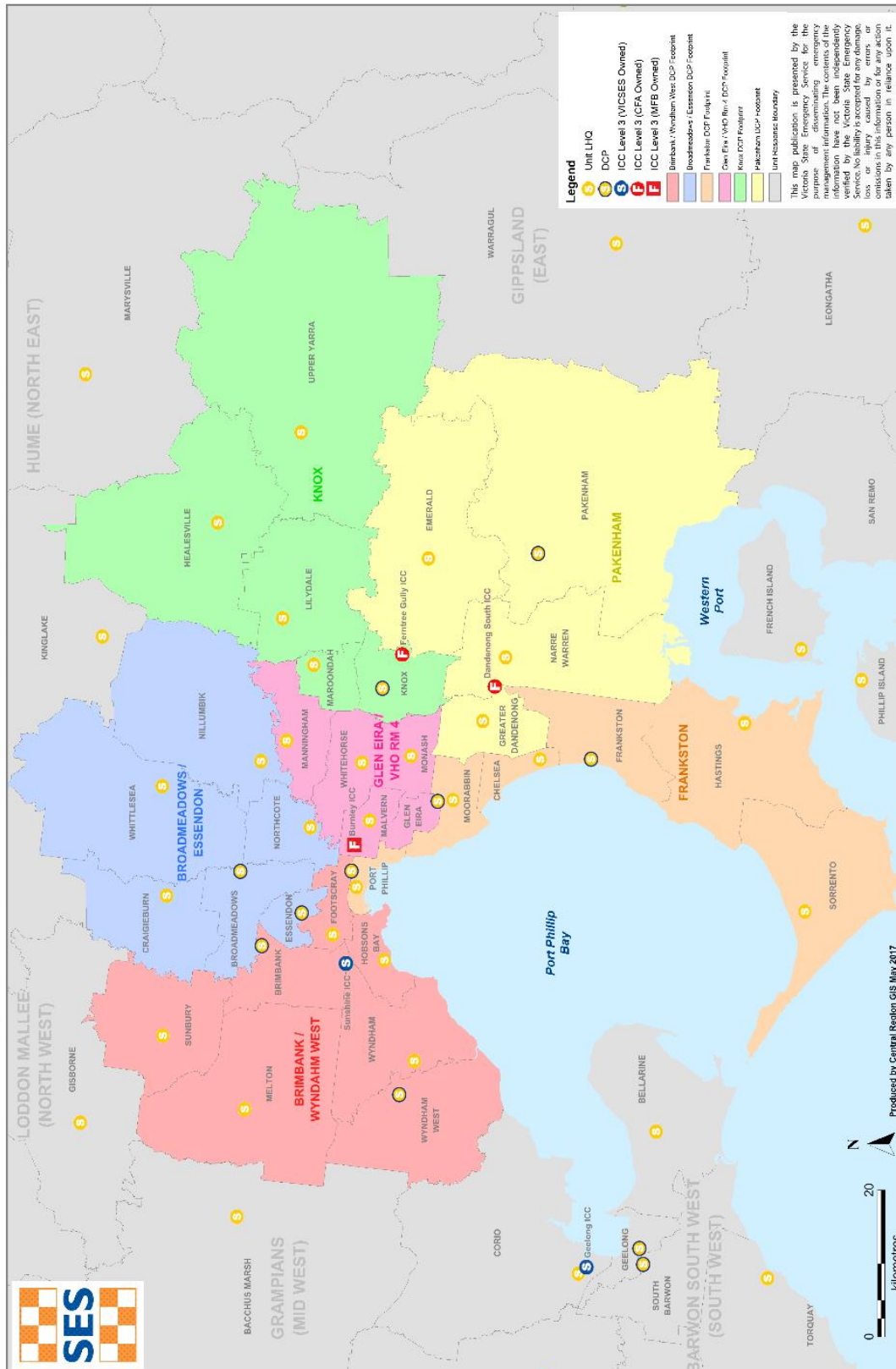




Attachment 4 – Division Command Location Map

A map of Divisional Command Points (DCPs) located within Central Region response area is provided below.

VICSES CENTRAL REGION DIVISIONAL COMMAND POINTS



Attachment 5 – Storm Readiness Triggers

STORM READINESS AND ACTIVATION TRIGGER CONSIDERATIONS - V3.0 - SEPTEMBER 2017						
Readiness Level	RL 1 - LOW TO MODERATE	RL 2 - HIGH	RL 3(A) - VERY HIGH	RL 3 (B) - VERY HIGH	RL 4 - SEVERE	RL 5 - EXTREME
FDI	0 - 11	12 - 24	25 - 34*	35 - 49*	50 - 74	75 - 99
Fire Behaviour	Fires can be easily controlled	Fires can be controlled, expect short distance spotting	Fires can be difficult to control, crown fires may develop in forest.	Fires can be difficult to control, crown fires may develop in forest.	Fires may be uncontrollable and move quickly. Spot fires may occur up to 4km ahead of the fire.	Fires will be uncontrollable, unpredictable and fast moving. Spot fires up to 6km ahead of the fire.
THUNDERSTORM FORECAST CHART (TFC) issued daily				SEVERE WEATHER INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING (SWIB) issued TUE & FRI		
Storm Prediction or Warning READINESS CONSIDERATION	No Thunderstorms No Severe Weather	TFC show THUNDERSTORMS POSSIBLE No SSW	TFC shows SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS POSSIBLE SSW issued for winds and/or possible heavy rainfall STW issued for wind and/or heavy rainfall and/or hail	Severe Weather Intelligence Briefing (SWIB) colored YELLOW TFC shows SEVERE THUNDERSTORM LIKELY SSW issued for wind and/or heavy rainfall STW issued for wind and/or heavy rainfall and/or hail	SWIB colored ORANGE for winds and rainfall, showing TFC shows SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS LIKELY including potential for LARGE Hail, Damaging Winds, Heavy Rainfall leading to flash flooding SSW issued for Damaging Winds and/or Heavy Rainfall STW issued for wind and/or heavy rainfall and/or hail	SWIB colored RED for Damaging to Destructive Winds and Very Heavy Rainfall TFC shows SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS LIKELY including potential for GANT Hail, Damaging Winds, Heavy Rainfall leading to flash flooding SSW for damage or destructive winds or heavy rainfall STW - Super Cells possible, Heavy Rain and/or Very Dangerous Thunderstorm warning issued
Storm Behaviour READINESS CONSIDERATIONS	No Thunderstorms No Severe Weather	Wind gusts < 90km/hr, rain rates not conducive to flash flooding, small hail (<2cm)	SWIB - 50km/hr* average winds, gusts reaching 90-100 km/hr for prolonged periods. TFC - Possibility of Thunderstorms, may or maynot include small hail < 3cm. SSW or STW - Chance of flash flooding and damaging winds considered Possible.	SWIB - 60km/hr* average winds, gusts reaching over 100km/hr (101-109 km/hr) for 6 or more hour period. TFC - Severe Thunderstorms Possible, high possibility of 3 or 4cm hail, wind gusts over 100km/hr. SSW - Heavy Rainfall leading to flash flooding across Districts considered 'Possible' STW - Localised flash flooding rates of >20mm per 30mins likely.	SWIB - 70km/hr* average winds, DAMAGING gusts reaching over 110km/hr (110-120 km/hr) for 3 or more hour period. TFC - Severe Thunderstorms LIKELY SSW - Heavy Rainfall leading to flash and/or riverine flooding across Districts considered 'Likely' STW - Possibility of hail of 4-5cm, wind gusts over 110km/hr, POTENTIAL for Super Cell, Squall or Tornado. Localised flash flooding rates of >30mm per 30mins likely.	SWIB - Very unstable weather conditions including 80km/hr* average winds, DAMAGING (120km/hr to DESTRUCTIVE > 125km/hr for 3 or more hour period CERTAIN. TFC - Severe Thunderstorms more LIKELY. SSW - Heavy Rainfall leading to flash and/or riverine flooding across Districts considered 'Very Likely' STW - Super Cells including Hail > 5cm, wind gusts > 120km/hr. Localised flash flooding rates of >40mm per 30mins. Squalls or likely Tornado.
NOTE: ADD 10km/hr to average winds and/or gusts when considering Alpine District predictions and/or warnings						
Storm Activity ACTIVATION CONSIDERATIONS	Local level unit response with less than 10 RFAs	Local level unit response with less than 10 RFAs	Local Unit level response with local agency support METRO 30+ RFA active at each 8-10 Units RURAL 15+ RFA active at each 4-6 Units	Multi-Unit responses with increasing multi-agency responses METRO 250+ active RFA in the region, where multi Units have more than 30 RFAs, ESTA has activated Critical Incident Response Plan (CIRP) Level 1 RURAL 100+ active RFA across the region, where Units have 15+ RFA at more than 5 Units	Multi-Unit response activity with multi-agency support and high level of multi-agency response activity (eg: Fire Alarms) METRO 400+ RFA active across the region, where Units have more than 30 RFAs or ESTA CIRP Level 2, event creation has increased to 2-4 per minute, <15 calls waiting RURAL 250+ RFA, where multi Units have more than 30+ RFA each	Multi-Unit response and high level of multi-agency response activity with significant impacts across multi municipalities METRO 1000+ RFA across ICC footprint, where Units have more than 60 RFAs or ESTA CIRP Level 2 event creation has increased to more than 4 per minute, 15+ calls waiting consistently RURAL 500+ RFA across ICC footprint, where multi Units have more than 45+ RFA each
VICSES - Business As Usual Operations				JSOP 2.03 LINE OF CONTROL		
Readiness (State)	SCC Level White SAC and SDO (monitor)	SCC Level White SAC and SDO (monitor)	SCC Level White/Blue SAC and SDO (actively monitoring) periodic	SCC Level BLUE or When ICC activated or multi region SDO and SAC in Place RURAL: Regional Cmd in Place, RC notified METRO: RCC OPEN with BASE RCT in place Rural - RAC & RDO in Place at Regional Office Metro - RC, RAC, RDO at RCC	SCC Level ORANGE Multiple ICCs activated or multi region SDO and SAC in Place Consider Day/Night RCC OPEN: RCT in place, some agencies available on immediate recall Rural - RAC and RDO in Place at RCC Metro - BASE MT (in Place), CORE (On Call / Stand-by) METRO - CORE MT (in Place) Observed activity - CORE MT (in Place)	SCC Level RED Multiple ICCs activated or multi region SDO and SAC in Place Day and Night RCC OPEN: Full RCT/ most RENT in Place Rural - RAC and RDO in Place at RCC Rural - CORE MT (in Place), FULL (On Call / Stand-by) METRO - FULL MT (in Place) Observed activity - FULL MT (in Place)
Readiness & Activation (Regional)	RDO (monitor) RAC (aware)	RAC (monitor) RAC (aware)	Regional Command IN PLACE RAC/RDO attends Regional Office			
Readiness and Activation (Incident)	RDO (monitor)	RDO (monitor)	RDO - RAC IN PLACE Resource Officer (Sib) Management Support (Sib)			
Potential Consequences						
Effect	Some minor inconvenience around local roads.		Increased number of roads being impacted traffic management plan should be considered.	Significant number of roads impacted traffic management plan is required some major roads closed with tree blockages or flash flooding impacts.		
Power	Possible power disruptions		Likely short term power disruptions	Power disruptions almost guaranteed likely with potential long term outages.		
Health	Little impact expected some local issues might be encountered but managed locally		Consideration for review and familiarisation with facility Plan - VICPCL and DHS to review Vulnerable persons list	Highly likely vulnerable people impacted by power outage require evacuation. Communities without power for days needing support		
Education	Unlikely impact		Some impact expected traffic management plan for school buses should be considered.	Some school and preschools may be impacted by utilities loss and damage to infrastructure and school bus routes closed for period of time		
Road Network	Unlikely to impact		Some minor roads may be impacted with possible disruption to critical routes supplies such as milk	Highly likely for roads to be cut and access and access required. Major roads potentially cut in some locations traffic diversions in place. Potential rescue of trapped persons in vehicles highly likely. Expected impact on rail routes. Economic impact likely with loss of power and utilities supply for lengthy period.		
Public Transport	Limited impact on public transport routes		Impact to public transport routes may occur but likely to be minimal with diversions possible	Public transport impacts will occur with roads and rail lines out and no alternative route available - significant disruption to people movement likely		
Relief and Recovery	Relief and recovery activity unlikely may be some local issues.		Increased potential for relief and recovery activity but likely to be managed locally by LGA with support of DHS	Formal arrangements put in place for relief and recovery activity Regional Recovery Commander appointed, Health Commander in Place and demands on relief and recovery to be substantial and potentially long term.		
Water utilities	Little impact expected some local issues might be encountered but managed locally		Increased potential but still managed locally. May be minor sewerage overflow issues in isolated areas	Highly likely that some infrastructure will be impacted, water authorities should develop or initiate their plans to address issues. Significant potential for pollutants including sewerage in water and loss of power will exacerbate the impacts		
Telecommunications	NI impact		Minimal impact to individual premises only	Significant impact with loss of landlines and mobile powers which will affect peoples capacity to receive warnings and information. Commercial Business impacts with loss of phone services.		
Public Events	Maybe cancelled due to weather conditions only		Some public events may need to be cancelled or rescheduled due to safety of patrons either whilst at event or travelling to or from.	Public events impacted likely cancellation of major events due to wind impacts and risk, and potential flooding impact on venue or ability to attend or leave event.		
Tourism	Unlikely that event will be impacted but consideration must be given to any event occurring to ensure it is safe to continue.		Potential impact on tourist locations if area not safe to visit or isolated due to road closures.	May impact on high value tourist locations and facilities with long term impacts in the social and economic environment of communities.		
Agriculture/Animal welfare	No impact likely with landowners managing any localised issues.		Potential impact with losses to live stock, fencing and crops including high intensive farming of produce and tree farms	Substantial impact to crops, including high intensive produce farming (vegetables and fruit) and tree farms with short and long term impacts due to loss of crops. Economic impact to area.		
Remote communities	Inconvenience only		Some minor isolation and loss of utilities of individual properties or remote communities is likely	Community isolation and loss of food/supplies potential with resupply requirements dependant on time of power or access outages		
Environmental	Minimal impact		Stream erosion and loss of vegetation around watercourses potential. Minor tree damage	Significant disturbance to vegetation with some areas heavily impacted		
Cultural Heritage	Minimal impact likely		Some disturbance along watercourses may occur but likely to be minimal	Potential for impact on historical structures and features.		
Public Infrastructure/Essential Community Infrastructure	limited impact		Some disruption to access-Parks and vegetated community areas and infrastructure - Some minor damage of community infrastructure	Significant damage to community infrastructure and community facilities. Long term closure of key community facilities likely		
Critical infrastructure	NI impact		May require some preparatory work and discussion with owner of infrastructure	Significant work likely to be required to protect critical infrastructure - Contingency plans put in place if loss of the infrastructure occurs.		

Regional Agency Commander (VICSES) provides advice to the Regional Controller re: forecast and consideration for varying the actual number, distribution and level of IMT required.