

South West (Barwon)

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 (EMV) in 2016.

**Authorised by the Victoria State Emergency Service (VICSES)
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>

Version Control

Title	Version Date	Nature of amendment
South West (Barwon) Region Emergency Response Plan Storm Sub-Plan	V1.0 July 2018	Conversion to new template

South West (Barwon) Region Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan Certification

The South West (Barwon) Region Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan deals with response to storm incidents within the South West (Barwon) area.

The following plan is intended to provide the framework for the South West (Barwon) Region to effectively and efficiently respond to future emergencies caused by storms, and will remain current until rescinded by authority of the VICSES Chief Officer Operations.

_____ Date: _____

Tim Wiebusch

Chief Officer Operations

This plan is produced by VICSES and has been adapted from the SERP – Storm Sub-plan. All information contained in this plan was current at time of publication.

VICSES 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.

For further details about this plan, please contact South West (Barwon) Region:

Regional Manager – South West (Barwon) Region

Victoria State Emergency Service
90–94 Furner Avenue,
Bell Park, VIC, 3215.
Email: southwest@ses.vic.gov.au
Website: www.ses.vic.gov.au

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.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	6
1.1. Purpose	6
1.2. Objective	6
1.3. Scope	6
1.4. Authorising environment	6
1.5. Activation of the Plan	6
1.6. Audience	7
1.7. Linkages	7
1.8. Exercising and evaluation	7
1.9. Review	7
2. Storm risk within the South West (Barwon) Region	8
2.1 Region description	8
2.2 The storm hazard	8
2.2.1 Severe weather and severe thunderstorm	9
2.3 Regional resources	9
3. Consequences	10
3.1 Possible storm consequences	10
3.2 Storm history	10
4. Community resilience	12
4.1. Shared and individual responsibility for action	12
4.2. Forecasting and warning services	12
4.2.1. Forecasting services	12
4.3. Municipal storm emergency planning	13
4.4. Community engagement	13
4.5. Household and business plans	13
4.6. Community safety advice	13
5. Managing a storm event	14
5.1. Roles and responsibilities	14
5.2. Concept of operations	14
5.3. Escalation and notification	14
5.4. Strategic response planning	14
5.5. Cross border arrangements	15
5.6. Regional Control Centre	15
5.7. Incident Control Centres	15
5.8. Divisional Command Points	15
5.9. Regional resource requirements	16
Glossary	17
Attachments	18
Attachment 1 – Region Storm Scenario	19
Attachment 2 – VICSES Regional Resource List	21
Attachment 3 – VICSES Regional Control Centre footprint and VICSES unit map	22
Attachment 5 – IMT Readiness Levels – Storm (JSOP 2.03)	24
Attachment 6 – Division command location map	27
Attachment 7 – Agency contact details	28

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 South West (Barwon) Region.

1.2. Objective

The objective of the South West (Barwon) 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 the South West (Barwon) Region, in order to reduce the impact and consequences of these events on the community, infrastructure and services.

1.3. Scope

This South West (Barwon) 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 South West (Barwon) 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 South West (Barwon) Region Emergency Response Plan will detail specific arrangements for the management of emergencies within the South West (Barwon) Region. This plan has been developed as a subordinate plan of the South West (Barwon) Region Emergency Response Plan and the State Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan. This plan 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 SERP – Storm Sub-plan and the South West (Barwon) Region Emergency Response Plan. It reflects legislation, the arrangements in the SERP, 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 SERP – Flood Sub-plan and South West (Barwon) 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 VICSES 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 (USAR) Response Arrangement.
- Flood response – SERP – Flood Sub-plan, and South West (Barwon) 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. A Region Storm Scenario has been created to support this function available in Attachment 1 – Region Storm Scenario. 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 the South West (Barwon) Region requiring the management of a storm event will be regarded as exercising of the plan. The event is to be evaluated and reviewed, as outlined above.

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. Storm risk within the South West (Barwon) Region

2.1 Region description

The South West (Barwon) Region of Victoria stretches from Little River, to the tip of the Queenscliff Heads and to the border of South Australia. It is home to Victoria's largest provincial centre, Geelong, and regional cities including Aireys Inlet, Anglesea, Apollo Bay, Camperdown, Colac, Hamilton, Lorne, Port Campbell, Port Fairy, Portland, Torquay and Warrnambool. The South West (Barwon) Region covers an area of 32,340 square kilometres.

The region has a population of approximately 420,000 people and includes the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Queenscliffe, Greater Geelong, Surf Coast, Colac Otway, Corangamite, Moyne, Warrnambool, Southern Grampians and Glenelg.

The region has 800km of coastline, which represents 40% of Victoria's coast line, and has access to key transit services including a port at Geelong and deep-water port at Portland, an established rail network with interstate connections and several commercial airports with Avalon being the biggest.

The South West (Barwon) Region is highly regarded as a centre for excellence in education. With both government and independent options available at primary and secondary level, the region is home to TAFE and university institutions including RMIT in Hamilton, and the expanding Deakin University in Geelong and Warrnambool.

The region's rich soil provides the basis for thriving horticulture, viticulture, dairy production, timber plantation/harvesting, cattle grazing and wool production. The world famous Great Ocean Road attracts thousands of tourists throughout the year.

The region is home to a variety of nationally and internationally recognised sporting events including the Rip Curl Pro World Surfing Titles and the world's largest organised swim, the Lorne Pier to Pub. The region hosts year-round cultural events including Toast to the Coast, the Geelong region's annual festival devoted to food, wine and music; Port Fairy Folk Festival, a vibrant and exciting cultural celebration featuring more than 100 musical acts and around 500 artists; the Warrnambool Fun4Kids Festival, an eight-day festival that aims to celebrate the imagination and creative spirit of children; and the biennial Australian International Airshow held at Avalon Airport.

Climate change poses significant challenges for the region. Coastal towns, buildings and infrastructure are at risk of higher sea levels, erosion, flooding and storm surges.

The region also includes the following:

- The Greater Geelong business district and Regional area.
- Some of the fastest growing population pockets in Australia including the City of Greater Geelong.
- Some of the state's major events including the Australian International Air Show, AFL Games and Final series, World Surfing Championships, the Falls Festival and other Music events.
- Development of alternative energy sources (such as gas, wind, geothermal and wave energy power plants), which may also help to maintain the region's presence in aluminum production.
- A gas-fired power plant, located near Mortlake.
- Continued growth in construction of wind farms in the region, with wind turbine development centered in Portland and other areas.

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 (BOM) for weather events that may produce severe phenomena.

2.2.1 Severe weather and severe thunderstorm

In Australia, a severe thunderstorm is defined by BOM 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 with 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 SERP – Storm Sub-plan.

2.3 Regional resources

VICSES resource processes are set out in the '*VICSES Operations Management Manual*'.

Regional resources remain under the command of the Regional Agency Commander (RAC) until they arrive at the incident.

Key regional resources that are used for storm response include:

- Attachment 2 – VICSES Regional Resource List.
- Attachment 3 - VICSES Regional Control Centre Footprint and SES Unit Map.
- Attachment 4 – VICSES General Response Boundaries Map.
- Attachment 6 – Divisional Command Location Map.

Additional expert multi-agency resources may be accessed during operations through the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS) structure. These resources are requested via the State Resource Request System.

A map of VICSES unit boundaries and general response boundaries are provided in Attachment 3 – VICSES Regional Control Centre Footprint and VICSES Unit Map and Attachment 4 – VICSES General Response Boundaries Map, and accessible via Emergency Management – Common Operating Picture (EM-COP) for registered users.

3. Consequences

3.1 Possible storm consequences

The South West (Barwon) 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, among 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 SERP – 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 South West (Barwon) Region.

Date	Locality impacted	Comments
13 Mar 1918	Geelong	Hundreds of shops swamped, significant damage.
17 Dec 1978	Geelong	Major flash flooding reported.
12 Mar 1979	Geelong	Strong winds and rain resulted in the roof of sports centre partly off, tiles removed, trees down. Power lines down, houses flooded.
19 Apr 1980	Terang	Shops flooded water damage. 1 lightning death.
24 Mar 1984	Morkalla	Roads flooded. Winds estimated at 100 km/hr. Portable building knocked off foundations. Cars damaged by hail, trees stripped, uprooted. Roofs blown off. Windscreens smashed.
2 Apr 1985	Otway Ranges	Thunderstorms and heavy rain cause several local streams to flood. Wye River caravan park destroyed by flood waters. 50 caravans washed away. River rose 1 m in 30 min. Power Outage.
9 Dec 1988	Lara	128 mm rainfall in Lara (approx. 6 hours). 50 homes flooded, 500 people evacuated. Extensive crop, fence and road damage.
8 Nov 1990	Warrnambool	Mortlake golf club unroofed, other wind damage in town (est. \$150,000). Max gust at Mortlake Automatic Weather Station (AWS). Flash flooding in Warrnambool with much water damage to shops and homes (est. \$1m). 2.5cm hail reported at Graffdale.
20 Dec 1992	Geelong	17mm rain in 18 minutes, flash flooding at Geelong and Ocean Grove.
8 Mar 1995	Lorne	69mm recorded in 2.5 hours.

12 Oct 1995	Winchelsea	Storm from Birregurra to Paraparap to Mt Duneed, wind estimated to 200kph, driving hail, stripped and uprooted hundreds of trees, ruined crops and damaged buildings. Crops washed away by heavy rain.
12 Apr 2002	Dunkeld	At Dunkeld in Western Victoria, a storm produced heavy rain which caused local flooding. Heavy rain also occurred at Hamilton.
9 Feb 2012	Pennyroyal	Pennyroyal Creek rain gauge (Station ID: 090061) received 223mm in the 24 hours to 9am 10 February 2012, the majority of which fell between 0930 and 1300UTC on 9 February 2012. Highest one day and February rainfall totals in 130 years of record!
19 Feb 2014	Geelong	Severe localised thunderstorm on the 19th dropped 54 mm of rain on central Geelong. In less than half an hour, between 5.00 pm and 5.30 pm, a slow-moving thunderstorm cell gave Geelong one of the most intense rainfall events ever recorded here. Around 5.10 pm our recorder at Queens Park measured the equivalent of 433 mm per hour, or 7.3 mm per minute. Breakwater had 54 mm, including large hail, and Moolap 41 mm
23 June 2014	Portarlington	Weather event caused storm surge along coastline, waves crashed over shoreline and up in to properties on Ramblers Road
23 June 2014	Warrnambool and Port Fairy	Weather event caused storm surge along coastline, large waves crashed over breakwaters at Warrnambool and Port Fairy, local roads and properties were affected by the large waves and surge of water from the waves
27 Jan 2016	Avalon Aerodrome	Very heavy rainfall at Avalon. 26.4mm in 10 minutes up to 4:32pm and 53.8mm over 30 minutes which is <1% AEP
24 April 2017	Geelong	Wind Event with speeds reaching 100km/h. Extensive damage to properties including Cunningham's Pier (restaurant)

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 build their resilience to future events.

VICSES 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

BOM has a requirement under the *Meteorology Act 1955* to warn the community and provide the following services to VICSES. These services are outlined in detail in the SERP – 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, VICSES 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.

The following Municipal Flood Emergency Plans (MFEPs) exist within South West (Barwon). Where flooding is associated with storms the associated MFEPs should be referenced (see Flood Hazard Sub Plans for more information).

Municipal Flood Emergency Plans	Local Flood Guides
Corangamite Shire Council	Skipton
Glenelg Shire Council (MFEP not completed)	Portland (Draft) Casterton
Southern Grampians Shire Council	Hamilton
Moyne Shire Council (MFEP not completed)	Port Fairy
Warrnambool City Council	Warrnambool
Colac Otway Shire	Apollo Bay Wye River (Draft)
Surf Coast Shire Council	Aireys Inlet
City of Greater Geelong	Geelong Ocean Grove Barwon Heads Lara
Borough of Queenscliff (MFEP not completed)	

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.

Programs to build resilience in the South West (Barwon) Region include local engagement activities and initiatives such as attending local community events, school fetes, local and regional shows, as well as unit identified activities.

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 South West (Barwon) Region also supports local Caravan Park owners to 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

VICSES 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 SERP – Storm Sub-plan.

5.2. Concept of operations

The concept of operations for responding to storm is detailed in the SERP – Storm Sub-plan.

5.3. Escalation and notification

BOM 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 VICSES 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 RAC to notify the Regional Controller (RC) and/or Regional Emergency Management Team (REMT) members for storm response, and any relevant units.

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

5.4. Strategic response planning

The actions listed below are the responsibility of VICSES at the regional and State tiers. Responsibility for these actions may transition to the RC 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 Joint Standard Operating Procedure (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 BOM of the potential for storm activity, the RAC will undertake strategic level planning in anticipation of an event, in alignment with VICSES 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 REMTs and Incident Emergency Management Teams (IEMTs).

- Providing situation reports to the State Control Team (SCT).

5.5. Cross border arrangements

Part 8 of the EMMV explains the procedure for requesting emergency support from other states.

During significant storm events, it is common for additional units to be deployed to the Mid West (Grampians) Region, with reciprocal arrangements for Mid West Region Units to support South West (Barwon) Region.

Bannockburn Unit (Golden Plains Shire Council) sits in the Mid West (Grampians) Region but is managed by the South West (Barwon) Region due to its proximity to Geelong, and because part of the Golden Plains Shire is located in the Geelong Incident Control Centre (ICC) footprint.

5.6. Regional Control Centre

The following pre-determined facility is suitable for the establishment of a RCC for the management of storm events:

- Barwon South West Regional Control Centre
CFA Regional Office
61-63 Separation Street
North Geelong, VIC, 3215

A map of the RCC footprint can be viewed at Attachment 3 – VICSES Regional Control Centre Footprint and VICSES Unit Map.

5.7. Incident Control Centres

VICSES has two Incident Control Centre (ICC) locations that have been pre-determined for storm readiness (see table below). The requirement to establish, and level of resourcing for, ICCs is outlined in JSOP 2.03 Incident Management Team Readiness Arrangements. A map of ICC footprints can be viewed in Attachment 4.

Location	Local Government Area within footprint
Warrnambool – District 5 CFA Service Centre Cnr Walsh Road & Princes Highway Warrnambool 3280	Corangamite, Glenelg, Moyne, Southern Grampians Shires and Warrnambool City Council
Geelong – VICSES Regional Office 90 Furner Avenue Bell Park 3215	City of Greater Geelong, Borough of Queenscliff, Colac Otway, Surf Coast and part Golden Plains Shires

Additional ICCs, capable of running Level 3 Incidents, are located within the South West (Barwon) Region that may be used by VICSES personnel in the event of localised incidents (see table below). These ICCs may act as redundancies should the Warrnambool or Geelong ICCs become non-functional (ie. if affected by the incident).

Location	Local Government Area within footprint
Colac – DELWP Office 83 – 85 Gellibrand Street Colac 3250	Within Geelong ICC footprint
Heywood - DELWP Office 12 Murray Street Heywood 3304	Within Warrnambool ICC footprint

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 within footprint
----------	-------------------------------	---

Hamilton Regional Office	Dartmoor/ Heywood/ Portland	Glenelg
	Balmoral/ Dunkeld/ Hamilton	Southern Grampians
Warrnambool – SES Unit LHQ	Mortlake/ Port Fairy/ Warrnambool	Moyne Shire and Warrnambool City Council
	Camperdown/ Cobden / Lismore / Port Campbell/ Terang	Corangamite Shire
South Barwon – SES Unit LHQ	Colac / Otway	Colac Otway Shire
	Lorne / Torquay / Winchelsea	Surf Coast Shire
	South Barwon	City of Greater Geelong
Geelong – SES Unit LHQ	Bellarine / Corio / Geelong	City Greater of Geelong
	Bannockburn	Golden Plains Shire (Mid-West Region)

A map of DCPs can be viewed in Attachment 6 – Division Command Location Map.

5.9. Regional resource requirements

Likely resource requirements for significant storm events within each ICC footprint are detailed in:

- Attachment 2 – VICSES Regional Resource List.
- Attachment 7 – Agency Contact Details.

Glossary

AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
CERA	Community Emergency Risk Assessment
CFA	Country Fire Authority
DCP	Divisional Command Point
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
EM-COP	Emergency Management – Common Operating Picture
EMLO	Emergency Management Liaison Officer
EMMV	Emergency Management Manual Victoria
EMV	Emergency Management Victoria
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
IC	Incident Controller
ICC	Incident Control Centre
ICP	Incident Control Point
IEMT	Incident Emergency Management Team
IMT	Incident Management Team
JSOP	Joint Standard Operating Procedure
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MEMPC	Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee
MFEP	Municipal Flood Emergency Plan
RAC	Regional Agency Commander
RC	Regional Controller
RCC	Regional Control Centre
RDO	Regional Duty Officer
REMT	Regional Emergency Management Team
SCT	State Control Team
SERP	State Emergency Response Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VICSES	Victoria State Emergency Service

Attachments

Attachment 1 – Region Storm Scenario

A Region Storm Scenario has been developed to support periodic training requirements (outlined in Section 1.8). The scenario outlines how the arrangements in this plan are applied operationally to manage a widespread storm event, such as a low pressure system first impacting the Portland area of the South West and progressing quickly across the entire South West (Barwon) Region and eventually impacting the Geelong area. Winds associated with such an event are likely to be in the vicinity of 70-90 km/h with gusts to 120 km/h.

Expected damage would include trees down blocking roads, widespread minor building damage, isolated major building damage, power outages and isolated storm surge impact along the South West coast.

Typically such events are forecast in advance and JSOP 2.03 is applied (readiness arrangements).

*Note: the structures and resources set out for managing this event highlight the key personnel/ equipment that should be considered and are a guide only. The actual structure and resources used will depend on the State and Regional Controllers' priorities (e.g. such events may be accompanied by extreme fire danger risk in South West Victoria).

RCC structure

The Geelong RCC will be operational in this instance. Staffing as per rostered arrangements. Full REMT should be notified with key agencies in place at the RCC by request of the Region Controller.

IMT structure

As per JSOP 2.03 RL 1, the IEMT should include representatives from municipalities (or a single representative from a municipality with connections to other municipalities in the ICC footprint), Vic Roads, Victoria Police (Traffic Manager and EMLO) and Ambulance Victoria. EMLOs from other emergency services (in particular Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) and the Country Fire Authority (CFA)).

DIV COM structure

Division command points (set out in attachment 6) should operate as Incident Control Points (ICPs) in the first instance with transition to DCPs when the emergency activity within the division exceeds the capacity of the ICP's management structure, or at the direction of the RC or Incident Controller (IC) (at the nominated readiness ICCs). ICPs should include an IC and cover the Operations Planning (including OIMS operators) and Logistics functions. Representatives from Shires and CFA/DELWP may assist with ensuring appropriate resource use at the division level).

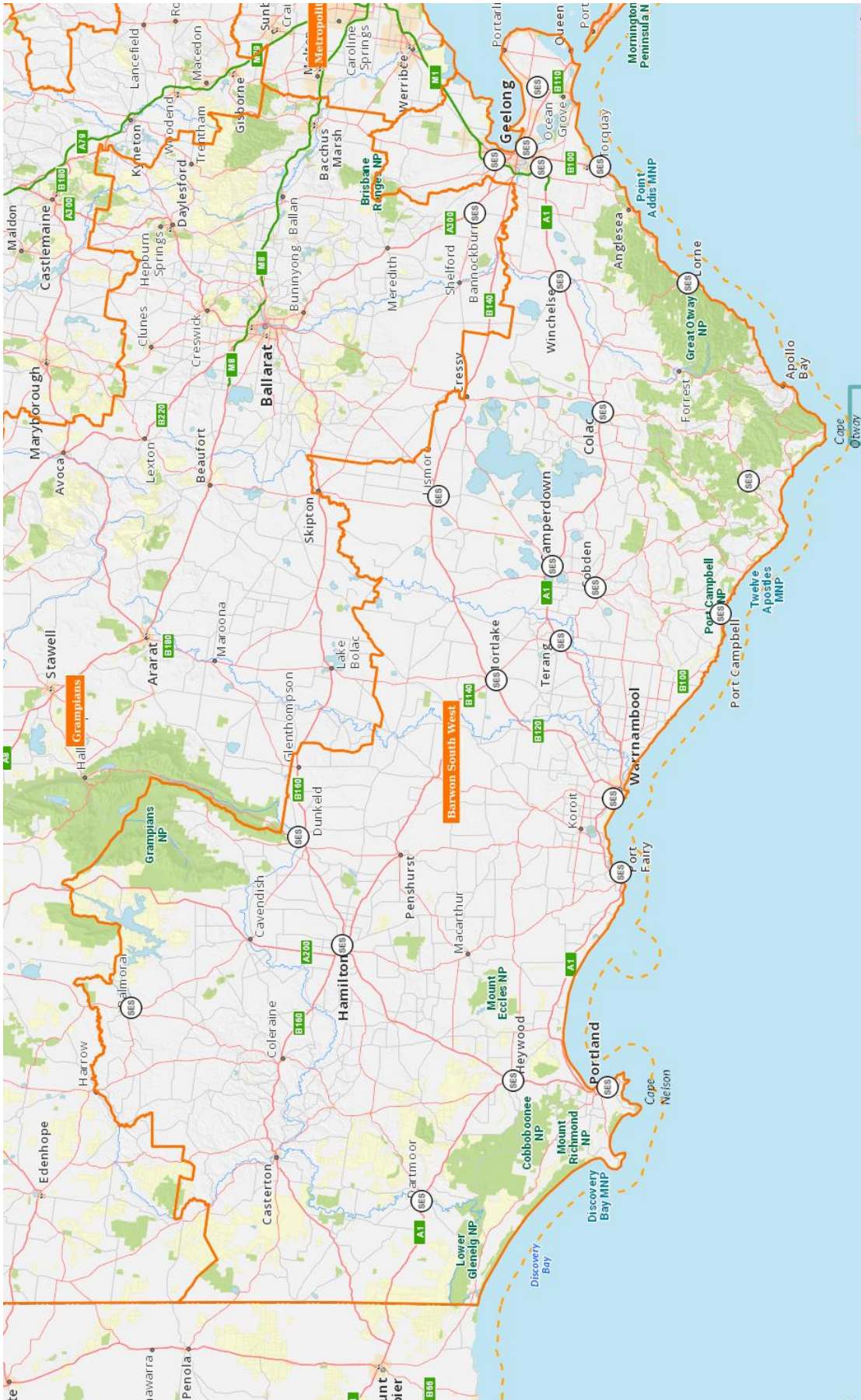
Resource requirements

Resources listed are those that would be required at the peak of an event and would represent the resources of all agencies with responsibilities under the SERP – Storm Sub-plan. VICSES resources required are listed in Attachment 2.

External Agency	Resources
CFA	Chain Saw Operators – Trim and Cross Cut
	Sand Bag Crews
	Ground Observers – (Initial impact Assessment)
	IMT Roles
	Ladder Platform – Specialist Access
DELWP (see BSW Region Readiness and Response Plan – DELWP)	Chain Saw Operators / Tree fallers
	Sand Bag Crews
	IMT Roles
DHHS	Recovery

Local Government	Chain Saw Operators / Arborists
	Plant
	Relief and Recovery
	Traffic Management
VicPol	Traffic Management
	Evacuation Management
VicRoads	Chain Saw Operators / Arborists
	Traffic Management

Attachment 3 – VICSES Regional Control Centre footprint and VICSES unit map





South West SES Response Structure

Warrnambool ICC

Hamilton Division		Warrnambool Division	
Dartmoor	1	Port Fairy	7
Portland	2	Warrnambool	8
Heywood	3	Mortlake	9
Hamilton	4	Terang	10
Balmoral	5	Port Campbell	11
Dunkeld	6	Cobden	12
		Camperdown	13
		Lismore	14

Geelong ICC (Black Boundary)

South Barwon Division		Geelong Division	
Colac	15	Bannockburn	20
Otway	16	Corio	21
Lorne	17	Geelong	22
Torquay	18	Bellarine	24
Winchelsea	19		
South Barwon	23		

Attachment 5 – IMT Readiness Levels – Storm (JSOP 2.03)

JSOP 2.03 – Incident Management Team (IMT) Readiness Arrangements

S
O
P

J02.03

Schedule 5 IMT Readiness Levels – Storm

To determine the readiness level required, more than 50% of an ICC footprint is predicted to experience one or more of the prevailing weather behaviours, generally the primary ICC will be placed in readiness. The location of the ICC will be determined based on the forecast risk. The RC may vary the actual number, distribution and level of an IMT from this schedule in order to manage local risks, as per section 15 of this JSOP.

IMTs should be in place as advised by the Regional Controller (RC) based on the risk, indicatively 2 hours before the predicted impact of the forecast in the ICC footprint.

Where an IMT manages more than one ICC footprint, the RC in consultation with the State Response Controller (SRC) will determine if another location should be used by the IMT based on risk and consistent with the Regional Storm Response Plan and the SES Readiness and Activation considerations. Operational IMTs can be used for readiness, if they have the capacity to manage new emergencies in the initial stages.

In addition to this schedule, the SRC may request a RC to form a Reserve IMT for deployment within a region or to support another region.

In consultation with the SRC, a RC will advise when an IMT can deactivate or stand down the preparedness level.

Region	Primary ICC	ICC Cluster	Storm Behaviour *			
			Wind avg Wind gust ²	> 60 km/hr 101-109 km/h	> 70 km/hr 110-120 km/h	> 80 km/hr > 120 km/h
			Rain	>20mm/30min	>30mm/30min	>40mm/30min
			Hail	3 or 4 cm	5 cm	≥ 5cm
				Very High (high end)	Severe	Extreme
Loddon Mallee	Bendigo	Bendigo	Base (I)	Base (I) Core (C)	Full (I)	Full (I)
	Mildura	Mildura	Base (C)	Base (I) Core (C)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)
		Swan Hill				
Grampians	Ballarat	Ballarat	Base (I)	Base (I) Core (C)	Full (I)	Full (I)
	Horsham	Horsham	Base (C)	Base (I) Core (C)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)
Barwon South West	Geelong	Geelong	Base (I)	Base (I) Core (C)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)
	Warmambool	Warmambool	Base (C)	Base (I) Core (C)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)
North West Metro	Sunshine	Sunshine	Base (I)	Core (I)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)
		Burnley				
Eastern Metro	Dandenong	Ferntree Gully	Base (I)	Core (I)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)
Southern Metro		Dandenong				
Hume	Benalla	Benalla	Base (I)	Base (I) Core (C)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)
		Wodonga				
		Wangaratta				
	Seymour	Shepparton	Base (C)	Base (I) Core (C)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)
		Seymour				
Gippsland	Traralgon	Traralgon	Base (I)	Base (I) Core (C)	Full (I)	Full (I)
	Bairnsdale	Bairnsdale	Base (C)	Base (C)	Core (I) Full (C)	Core (I) Full (C)

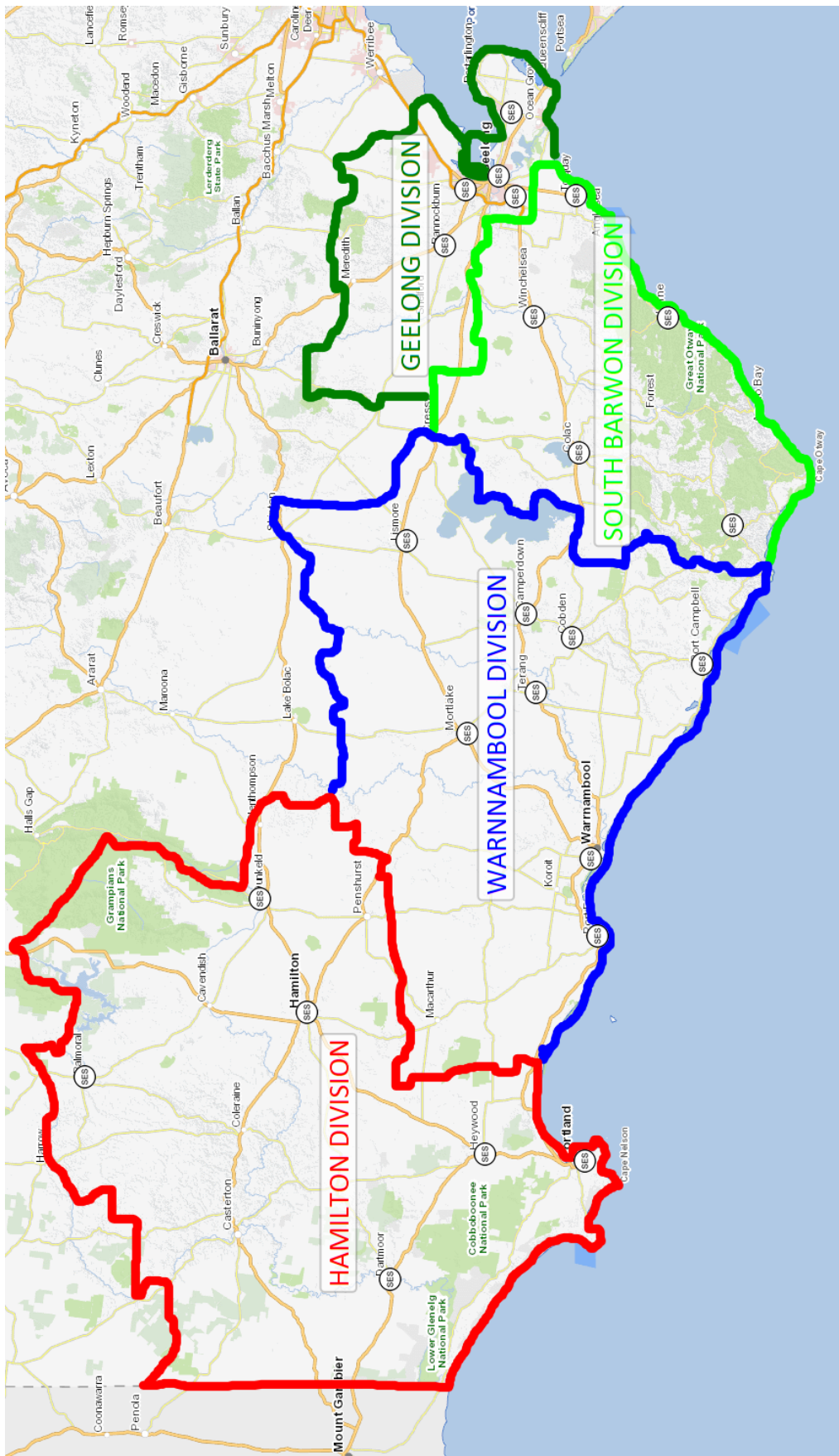
² For Alpine areas of Hume and Gippsland regions, add 10 km/h to the specified average wind and or wind gusts. Readiness is based on 50% of the relevant ICC footprint being affected.

* A variety of products such as Severe Weather Intelligence Brief, Thunderstorm forecast and Severe Weather Warnings will need to be used to identify the storm behaviours.

VICSES Flood Readiness and Activation Trigger Considerations

For the latest version of the VICSES readiness and activation triggers, please check the VICSES Hub:
<https://hub.ses.vic.gov.au/library/operational-doctrine>.

Attachment 6 – Division command location map



Attachment 7 – Agency contact details

Emergency management contacts

Refer to BSW Emergency Management Contact Directory updated by DHHS (Terry Murrhiy: 0419389372).

VICSES contacts

Refer to BSW Unit Profiles.

Other Useful Contacts			
ABC	Emergency Hotline (Radio Master Control)	1300 737 102	
Ambulance	Medical Emergency	000	
Control	Train Control	03 9619 4350	1800 023 668
DEDJTR	Animal Disease Hotline	1800 675 888	
DEDJTR	Plant Pest and Disease Hotline	1800 084 881	
DET	Emergency Duty Officer	1300 333 232	1300 DEECD 2
DELWP	Customer Service Centre	136 186	
Energysafe Victoria	Electrical Emergencies	1800 000 922	
Energysafe Victoria	Gas Emergencies	132 771	
EPA	Litter Hotline	1800 352 555	
EPA	Pollution Hotline	1800 444 004	
ESTA	Ballarat	03 5337 3520	1300 705 911
Fire	CFA or MFB	000	
Help for Wildlife	Wildlife Rescue	0417 308 687	
Livestock	24hr National Assist Hotline Livestock Truck Roll over and Emergency Vet	136 186	
NOCC	Network Operations Control Centre – SMR Radio	03 9632 5595	1800 678 121
Parks Victoria	Call Centre	13 19 63	
Police	Emergency	000	
PowerCor	Power Outages	m.powercor.com.au	
Public Transport Victoria	Crisis and Emergency Response	03 9027 4241	03 9027 4011 (facsimile)
SES	Flood or Storm	132 500	
SES	Life Threatening	000	
SES	Rescue	132 500	
SES	Emergency Information Line	1300 842 737	
Transport Safety Victoria	Incident Reporting	1800 301 151	
VBIL	Victorian Bushfire Information Line	1800 240 667	

VicFish	Fisheries Offences	13 FISH	13 3474
VicRoads	Emergencies and Road Closures	131 170	
VLine / VicRail	24/7 Duty Officer	03 9619 1077	
Worksafe	Incident Notification	13 23 60	

External subject matter expert contacts:

Agency	Address	Name	Position	Phone	Mobile	Email
Corangamite Catchment Management Authority	64 Dennis Street Colac VIC 3250	Geoff Taylor	Floodplain Statutory Manager	5224 9405	0417 605 244	geoff.taylor@ccma.vic.gov.au
	5232 9100 (Switch) www.ccma.vic.gov.au	Tony Jones	Floodplain Statutory Senior Advisor		0490 095 202	tony.jones@ccma.vic.gov.au
		Rachel Hawkins	Temporary Floodplain Administration Officer	5224 9407		rachel.hawkins@ccma.vic.gov.au
Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority	79 French Street Hamilton VIC 3300	Steve Homer	Floodplain & Works Manager	5551 3361	0487 674 196	s.homer@ghcma.vic.gov.au
	5571 2526 (Switch) www.ghcma.vic.gov.au	Graeme Jeffery	Statutory Water Planner	5551 3347	0434 769 813	g.jeffery@ghcma.vic.gov.au
		Amanda Sim	Environmental Engineer	5551 3366		a.sim@ghcma.vic.gov.au
		Tatjana Bunge	Environmental Engineer	5551 3359	0408 817 656	t.bunge@ghcma.vic.gov.au
		Michael Clarke	Environmental Engineer	5551 3346		m.clarke@ghcma.vic.gov.au
DELWP Floodplain Management Unit	Level 12 / 8 Nicholson Street East Melbourne VIC 3002	Steve Muncaster	Manager, Floodplain Management	9637 9446	0407 306 144	steve.muncaster@delwp.vic.gov.au
	PO Box 500 East Melbourne VIC 3002	Mike Edwards	Program Leader, Strategic Policy	9637 9012	0409 963 036	mike.edwards@delwp.vic.gov.au
		Viktor Brenners	Senior Policy Officer	9637 9014	0439 023 931	viktor.brenners@delwp.vic.gov.au
	9637 8000 (Switch) 9637 8600 (Fax) www.delwp.vic.gov.au	Simone Wilkinson	Senior Project Officer	5226 4771	0467 719 375	simone.wilkinson@delwp.vic.gov.au
		Rebecca Lett	Senior Project Officer	9637 8798	0407 767 781	rebecca.lett@delwp.vic.gov.au
		Gil Marshall	Emergency Management	9637 8657	0409 548 851	gil.marshall@delwp.vic.gov.au
		Matt Allen	Floodzoom Program Manager	9637 9817	0427 809 521	matt.allen@delwp.vic.gov.au
		Kedar Kumthekar	Business Analyst	9637 9403		kedar.kumthekar@delwp.vic.gov.au
		Rebecca Dick	Project Officer	5036 4813	0438 674 866	rebecca.dick@delwp.vic.gov.au

