

Gippsland

Regional Emergency Management Plan

Gippsland Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee



Acknowledgement of Country

The Gippsland Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC) acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we meet and pays respect to the Elders, past, present, and emerging and is committed to working with Aboriginal People to achieve a shared vision for a safer and more resilient community.

This plan has been prepared by the Gippsland Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee and is approved by the Emergency Management Commissioner.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The EM Act 2013 requires each Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC) to develop and maintain a comprehensive regional emergency management plan (Plan) for the region that seeks to reduce:

- the likelihood of emergencies;
- the effect of emergencies on communities; and
- the consequences of emergencies for communities.

1.2 Objective

This Plan documents the agreed emergency management arrangements for mitigation, response and recovery; and defines the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders at the regional level. It supports efficiency and effectiveness on a platform of shared responsibility and interoperability to deliver community centred outcomes.

The Plan seeks to build safer and more resilient communities through dynamic engagement and connectedness with the individuals, groups and broader society that makes up the Gippsland region. It ensures a coordinated and integrated approach with a focus on community involvement in planning in line with the 'all communities – all emergencies' approach to emergency management.

1.2.1 Intended Audience

The Plan is designed as a reference document for Emergency Services and other agencies who are routinely involved in coordinating regional level emergency management activities. Whilst the REMPC acknowledges that communities are at the centre of planning for emergencies, the most appropriate connection for communities is through Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committees and associated plans.

The Plan is available for all agencies with access to the EM Library function, hosted by Emergency Management Victoria

1.3 Scope

1.3.1 Context

This plan supports holistic and coordinated emergency management arrangements within the region. It is consistent with and contextualises the State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP). The Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) is a subordinate plan to the SEMP.

In addition to the SEMP, this Plan considers the Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMPs) within the region and region-specific issues and opportunities (including cross-border emergencies and consequences) that exist. This Plan is not an aggregation of MEMPs within the region but instead addresses and capitalises on opportunities that exist to enhance emergency management planning outcomes and sustain or improve capability and capacity within the region.

It is important to note that Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort sits within the geographical region of Gippsland. Alpine resorts are managed under the single entity Alpine Resorts Victoria. As such, operational responsibilities continue to be supported through the Gippsland region.

To the extent possible this plan does not conflict with or duplicate other in-force emergency management plans that exist.

Figure 1 outlines this Plan’s hierarchy. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the SEMP and any other identified plans listed in Attachment A.

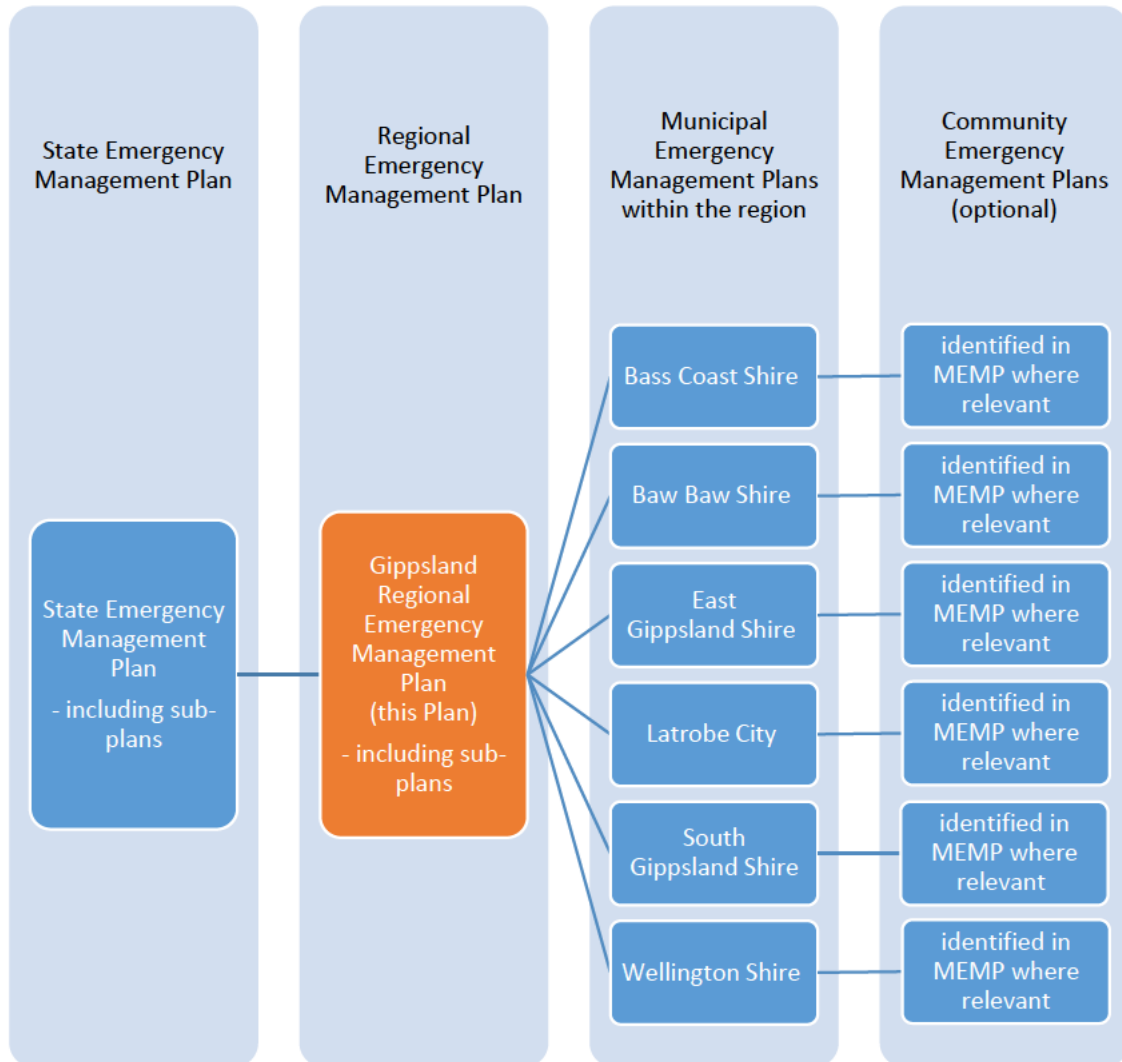


Figure 1: Plan hierarchy

1.4 Authority

In 2020, the *Emergency Management Act 2013 (EM Act 2013)* was amended to provide for new integrated arrangements for emergency management planning in Victoria at the State, regional and municipal levels; and create an obligation for a REMPC to be established in each of the eight emergency management regions of Victoria. Each REMPC is a multi-agency collaboration group whose members bring organisation, industry or personal expertise to the task of emergency management planning for the region.

Gippsland is declared as a region by the Governor in Council for the purposes of emergency management planning, pursuant to section 77A of the *Emergency Management (EM) Act 2013* (see Attachment B for more detail).

The plan complies with the requirements of the *EM Act 2013* including having regard to any relevant guidelines issued under section 77.

1.5 Administration

1.5.1 Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee

An overview of the REMPC's appointment, function and composition is detailed in the SEMP. The REMPC maintains a contact list and Terms of Reference which are available on request to the REMPC via the REMPC chair.

1.5.2 Plan approval

This Regional Emergency Management Plan is approved by the Emergency Management Commissioner (EMC).

This Plan comes into effect when it is published and remains in effect until superseded by an approved and published update.

This plan is published on the Emergency Management Victoria website, as required by s60AI of the *EM Act 2013*.

1.5.3 Plan assurance

This Plan has been prepared in accordance with the EM Act 2013 and Ministerial Guidelines for preparing emergency management plans. A Statement of Assurance (Annexure A) has been prepared and submitted to the EMC pursuant to EM Act 2013 (s60AG).

1.5.4 Plan review

To ensure the Plan provides for a current integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive approach to emergency management and is effective, it is to be reviewed at least every three years or as required.

An urgent update of this Plan is permitted if there is significant risk that life or property will be endangered if the Plan is not updated (EM Act 2013 s60AM). Urgent updates come into effect when published on the Emergency Management Victoria (EMV) website and remain in force for a maximum period of three months.

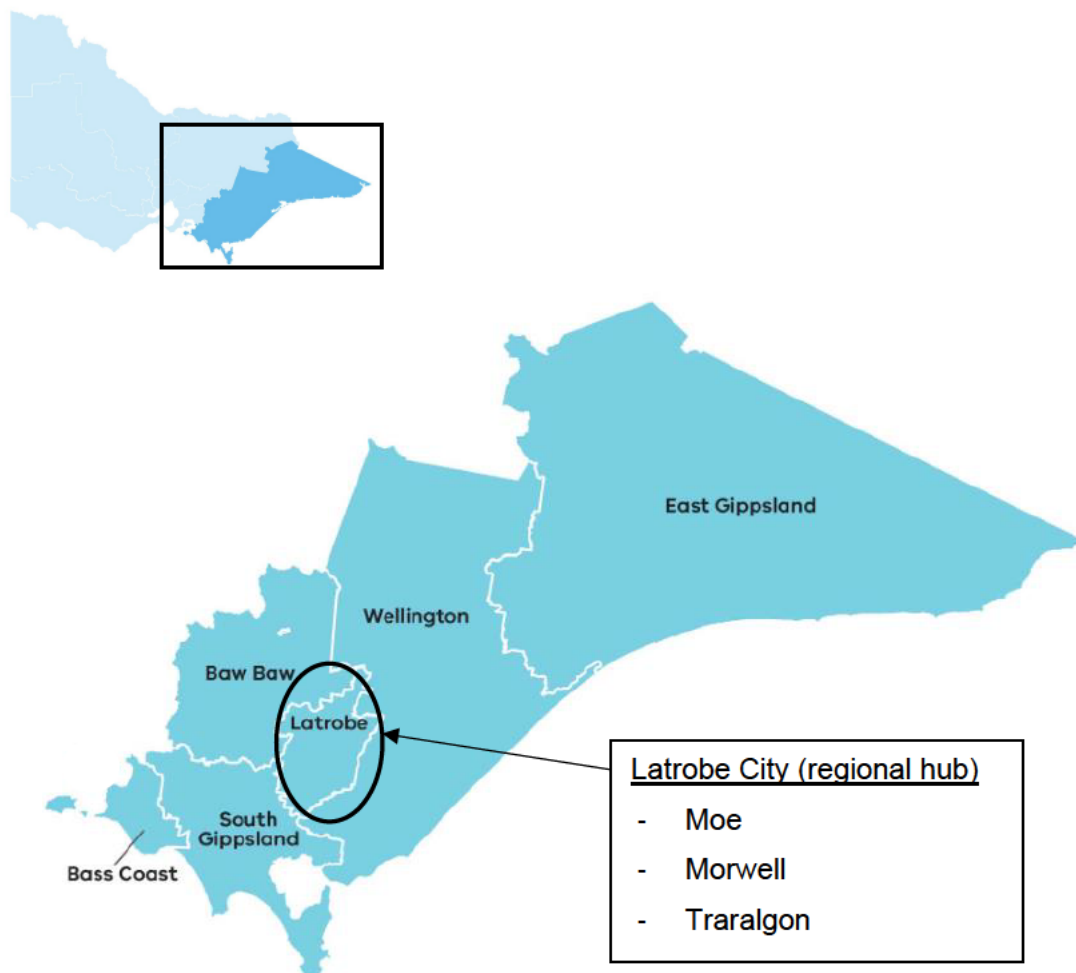
This Plan is to be reviewed not later than September 2026.

2. Regional Context and Risk Profile

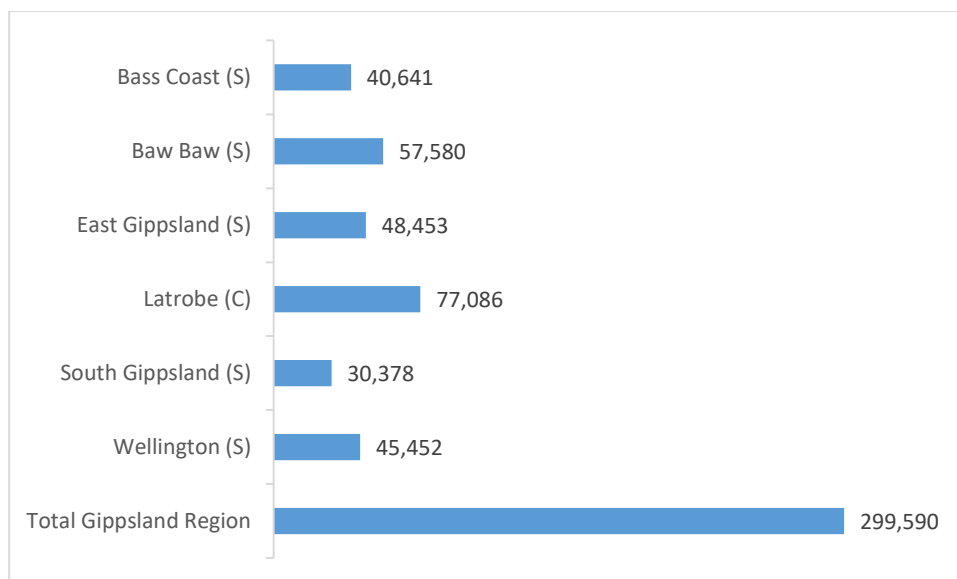
2.1 Regional Context

The *2020 Environmental Scan Report - Gippsland Region* provides a thorough overview of the Gippsland regional context across the natural, built, social and economic environments. This report should be read in conjunction with this Plan. Key points are provided below:

The Gippsland Region extends from the East Gippsland LGA to the fringe of Melbourne, while the eastern part forms the southern extent of the Australian seaboard. Latrobe City functions as the regional hub, with the large population centres of Moe, Morwell, and Traralgon. Gippsland is one of the five regions which borders metropolitan Melbourne, with some areas in the west falling within Melbourne's peri-urban fringe. As a result, these areas experience elevated population and development pressures on landscapes, agricultural, waterway and environmental assets.



The LGAs located within the Gippsland Region, and their corresponding populations (2021), are:^[1]



The Gippsland Region combines a broad variety of natural and environmental assets, including alpine and mountainous regions, forested land, woodlands and coastal towns. Nearly 60% of the land in the Gippsland Region is parkland and thus protected as either state or national parks. Many of these natural assets are important tourist attractions, including the Gippsland Lakes Area, Wilsons Promontory National Park, Phillip Island and Croajingolong National Park.

^[1] DJPR (2020): <https://www.rdv.vic.gov.au/information-portal/table-and-chart>

2.2 Risk profile

In December 2021, an updated regional risk assessment was completed by Risk Frontiers, with input from subject matter experts across the region. (see Attachment F). The process identified ten (10) regionally based risks, with three (3) rated as 'Extreme'; Flood, Bushfire, and Heatwave (extreme heat). To address these risks from a regional level, VicSES have a Regional Flood sub-plan, due for review/update in 2023/24, and a working group has been formed, led by Baw Baw Shire, to develop a regional Heatwave sub-plan, which is due to be assured at the November 2023 REMPC.

In August 2023, the Regional Fire Management Advisory Group was established. This group comprises fire agencies, council based Municipal Fire Prevention Officers (MFPO) and selected participants and will provide advice and guidance to M and rEMPCs on matters relating to fire management across the region. In particular it will provide the conduit between the state-based planning committee, Joint Fuel Management Plans (JFMP), and local level fire management. Terms of Reference are being compiled and will be attached to this plan upon completion.

Gippsland's six municipalities have each completed a Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA). A review of this CERA data (see Attachment F) shows the following of note:

- Five municipalities rated human epidemic/pandemic with a high (2) or medium (3) residual risk rating. These assessments were made prior to the onset of COVID-19.
- Four municipalities rated large, regional bushfire with a high (3) or medium (1) residual risk rating. The bushfire prone area in these municipalities' accounts for 70% of

Gippsland's total area. Additionally, two municipalities noted small, isolated bushfires with a high residual risk rating.

- Latrobe and Wellington rated earthquake with a medium residual risk rating. The two municipalities combined account for 40% of Gippsland's population.
- Four municipalities rated flooding (major and riverine) with high (3) or medium (1) residual risk rating.
- All six municipalities identified heat health with a high (3) or medium (3) residual risk rating.

An updated state-wide CERA document is expected prior to the end of 2023.

2.2.1 – Critical Infrastructure within Gippsland

Gippsland is home to industries that are designated as Critical Infrastructure, with several entities being declared Systems of National Significance (SoNS) by the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs. Gippsland's Critical Infrastructure industries fall within the broad sectors of Energy (Electrical, Gas, Liquid Fuel, Solar, and Wind) and Water (Water, wastewater and sewage). To comply with Part 7A Emergency Management (Critical Infrastructure Resilience) Act and specific Ministerial Statements of Obligations, each Critical Infrastructure industry provides the relevant Minister with a Statement of Assurance, including an Emergency Risk Management Plan, annually. Each of these plans are considered to be complementary to this REMP. To comply with the Security of Critical Infrastructure Act (Cwlth), these plans are not made available for public viewing, however they can be accessed by incident, regional and state level controllers in the event of an emergency response. Further commentary on the interoperability between the REMP and complementary plans is located in section 3.1.2

Complementing the REMPC is the [REDACTED]. This group, currently chaired by [REDACTED] is a cohort of essential industries within Gippsland who have either vital [REDACTED]. Alongside the essential industries sit regional representatives from emergency services and several key state and federal government departments. It is both an information sharing network, on contemporary security and emergency management issues, and an avenue for essential industries to collaboratively exercise responses to incidents that threaten the interoperability between these services which could ultimately have significant consequences for the entire Victorian community. Whilst [REDACTED], it is a key component to emergency planning in Gippsland, effectively acting as a parallel working group providing input to the REMPC. [REDACTED] is represented on the REMT alongside all essential industries.

2.3 Regional Operability

Regional borders

The Gippsland region shares regional borders with Hume, and Eastern Metro and Southern Metro regions.

The Gippsland region also shares a state border with New South Wales.

As mentioned in section 1.3, Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort, is geographically within the borders of Gippsland, however for planning purposes is a part of the Alpine Resorts Victoria with regional planning responsibilities assigned to the Hume region. Further detail on this arrangement is at Attachment D.

All phases of emergency management are considered in the context of cross border delivery and interoperability when planning for the region.

Regional planning provides the opportunity to consider and capture unique and shared challenges of geographical areas that share risk and hazard landscapes despite regional or state border footprints seemingly separating them.

Emergency management planning in regions which share an interstate border need to consider existing collaborations at State, regional and municipal levels.

All levels of planning currently collaborate across regional and state borders for the benefit of border communities and to ensure maintenance of critical supply chains and essential services that benefit the state of Victoria.

Interstate borders

A number of emergency management mutual aid agreements are in place between Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia.

The COVID-19 pandemic provided a unique insight into challenges experienced by border communities where legislative and regulatory frameworks are not consistent on either side of a state border. It highlights the imperative to liaise and plan collaboratively to capture the uniqueness of cross border communities and to be innovative in our thinking to ensure the safety of the community and minimise the impacts of emergency management consequences.

Further information on regional and interstate borders is recorded at Attachment D.

2.4 Significant historic emergencies in the region

An overview of significant historic emergencies in Gippsland, including a description of each event, is included at Attachment E.

3. This Plan

The Gippsland REMPC has prepared this Plan as required by the *EM Act 2013* and having regard to the Ministerial guidelines for preparing emergency management plans.

In developing this Plan, the REMPC has committed to:

- Maintaining an awareness of existing emergency plans and arrangements within the Region.
- A robust risk evaluation process, including
 - undertaking regular risk and hazard assessments
 - maintaining a regional risk register
 - supporting accountable agencies to identify and prioritise possible treatments for emergency risks and consequences within the region
 - developing plans to manage or mitigate identified and prioritised residual risks.
- Identifying capability and capacity limitations and within the region and supporting capability uplift, including through multi-agency exercising and training.

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

3.1 Sub-plans and complementary plans

3.1.1 Sub-plans

The REMPC will determine if a sub-plan is required to detail more specific or complex arrangements that either enhance or contextualise this Plan. All sub-plans are multi-agency plans and may be hazard specific where the consequences are likely to be significant, for example a regional flood response sub-plan.

All sub-plans to this Plan are subject to the same preparation, consultation, approval and publication requirements as this Plan, as outlined in Part 6A of the EM Act 2013

Agencies with roles or responsibilities in the sub-plan must act in accordance with the plan (s60AK).

In determining which risks require sub-plans to support this Plan, the REMPC has had consideration of the following reports and supporting materials:

- The Regional Emergency Risk Assessment (RERA) facilitated and delivered by Risk Frontier Consultants in December 2021 (*Appendix E*)
- Community Emergency Risks Assessments (CERA) for each municipality.
- *Victoria's Critical Infrastructure All Sectors Resilience Report 2019*, which overviewed risks and resilience improvement initiatives for Victoria's eight critical infrastructure sectors.

A list of sub-plans is included at Attachment A.

3.1.2 Complementary Plans

Complementary plans are prepared by industry/sectors or agencies for emergencies that do not fall within Part 6A of the EM Act 2013. They are often prepared under other legislation, governance or statutory requirements for a specific purpose.

Complementary plans do not form part of this Plan and are not subject to approval, consultation and other requirements under the EM Act 2013.

A list of complementary plans that have significance to the comprehensive, coordinated and integrated emergency management arrangements in the region are included at Attachment B.

3.2 Planning Process

The planning process seeks to understand the context, assess strategies, develop, monitor and review plans to manage identified risks or hazards.

The State Emergency Management Priorities outlined in the SEMP underpin and guide all decisions at every phase of emergency management. These priorities are:

- Protection and preservation of life and relief of suffering is paramount. This includes:
 - safety of emergency response personnel and
 - 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.

In addition to the sub-plans and complementary plans that are in existence to manage known risks, the REMPC has identified and prioritised some risks for which further planning is recommended (Attachment F). These risks have been assessed through a consequence lens to establish regional coordination and response arrangements that will support an effective, coordinated and integrated response. It is noted that mitigation for these risks may fall to an individual or agency and that the REMPC does not have authority to direct any person. The REMPCs function is to provide information and guidance to the relevant risk owner, where necessary.

The REMPC is committed to undertaking a comprehensive process to determine if plans can collectively achieve a specified response including;

- support risk identification
- define specific events and the triggers that action a response
- identify lead and supporting agencies
- confirm plans are authorised and executable through established communication lines and controls
- monitor progress of the planning process for a given event and
- Identifies gaps and duplication in developing planning tasks

This process will not directly develop Agency or Departmental plans; however, it may support the development of multi-agency plans such as a regional recovery plan.

3.3 Planning Objectives

This plan aligns with the planning objectives outlined in the *Guidelines for Preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans* and will provide a clear set of arrangements to contextualise the SEMP and the other plans within the region.

This plan will seek to:

1. Promote an integrated and coordinated approach to emergency management in Gippsland to reduce the effect and consequences of emergencies on the community.
2. Ensure mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are effectively integrated.
3. Promote a community focused and place-based approach.
4. Support community resilience and create opportunities for community-based roles.
5. Connect our regional emergency management sector and build networks, capabilities, capacity, and wellbeing.
6. Provide links to the right information to outline agreed EM arrangements for the Region.
7. Provide an authorising environment for regional emergency management planning.
8. Promote a connected regional sector for identifying, sharing and management of emerging risks and consequences.
9. Identify opportunities to support and enhance the operation of MEMPs, where needed.
10. Support the integration of Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 emergencies within the Region by ensuring strong and resilient multi agency relationships are fostered as part of the emergency management planning processes.
11. Embed a monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework to support the continual improvement of regional emergency management activities.

3.4 Indicative three-year planning horizon

Success for this plan will be measured through the following improvements to both the emergency management planning process and its documentation in this plan in the next version:

- Development of an annual plan and delivery of the work detailing within it, using this three-year planning horizon as a basis.
- The identification and incorporation of **complementary plans**.
- The review, exercising and refresh of sub-plans as required.
- The approval of all MEMPs within a 3-year cycle.
- Monitoring, evaluating and review of the REMP based on learning and reviews from emergency events.
- The encouragement and support of integrated training and exercising.
- Identification, assessment, and mitigation of new and emerging risks.

The plan will conduct this work on an ongoing basis, and additionally advises the intention to complete the following work:

Planning Year 1 (2024)

Review the regional risk assessment in conjunction with Municipal level CERA to ensure alignment between the risk priorities at regional and municipal levels.

Review the Victorian Preparedness Framework and align activities with regional priorities. To achieve this, the REMPC will,

- Identify required sub-plan/s to address significant risk.
- **Align Gippsland region's preparedness activities with relevant REMPC working groups**
- Review and update this plan, in pursuit of a higher planning maturity.

Planning Year 2 (2025):

- Revise this plan to progress it from an overview of current arrangements to a plan that outlines future actions.
- Review this plan and provide for approval in recognition of its need to improve in maturity and
- develop previously identified sub-plan/s.

Planning Year 3 (2026):

- Conduct a complete review of the REMP and submit to the Emergency Management Commissioner in line with the timeframes set out in the Act.

3.5 REMPC Governance Structure

To support the work of the REMPC in undertaking the planning process, realising the plan's objectives, and undertaking the activities outlined in the three-year planning horizon, the REMPC governance structure at Figure 2 will be established and modified throughout the planning cycle as required.

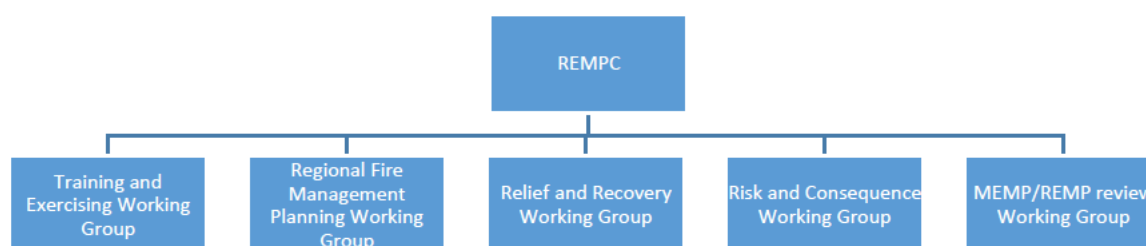


Figure 2: REMPC governance sub-structure

The REMPC may convene subordinate groups to manage discrete bodies of work. These sub-groups may be established for finite or ongoing terms, as required. The sub-group concept permits greater equity in tasking and workload and facilitates ongoing committee functionality at peak emergency management times.

The broad REMPC provides governance as the ultimate endorsing environment through development of an annual action plan but permits subgroup self-endorsement of tasking and actions to meet the shared objectives and obligations of the committee.

Any sub-group established will apply the principles of the EM Act working in consultation to ensure connectedness across the phases of emergency management in the region while maintaining a focus on key programs of work to support REMPC objectives.

In recognition of the ongoing complexity of some areas of regional planning around known risks and hazards, sub committees may be established with responsibility for delivering / addressing planning for mitigation, response, relief, recovery, community resilience and interoperability relying on subject matter expertise.

Sub-committees will prepare and report against an annual plan of work endorsed by the REMPC. Sub-committees will update the REMPC through updates to the REMPC at its meetings.

The REMPC has developed formal terms of reference to support and endorse the functions of working groups and subordinate groups.

During the response phase of an emergency a Regional Coordination Team (RCoT) may be established to support the oversight and sharing of information about that emergency. Decisions for establishment may be made at State or Regional level. The RCoT will include the leaders of key agencies. This committee has oversight of a Regional Emergency Management Team (REMT) and share intelligence with the Regional Relief Coordination Team (RRCoT) relief and recovery working group. Regular participants in these teams are well versed in their roles and responsibilities, with incoming staff invited to participate in live events. Since 2018 the Gippsland Regional Control Centre has been activated at regular intervals, which has provided limited opportunity to run scenario-based exercises. All regional teams were activated over the life of the previous REMP, with teams being established as part of the Class 2 Covid-19 response, and Class 1 June 2021 Storm and Flood Event, September 2021 Magnitude 5.9 Earthquake, and April 2022 (East Gippsland) Flood event and support to colleagues across the impact zones in the October floods 2022.

4. Emergency Management Phases

4.1 Mitigation

This Plan recognises that mitigation activities occur across a broad range of business, industry and agencies, as part of normal working arrangements. Mitigation strategies may include application of policy and regulations, development of infrastructure, and provision of training and education activities.

Risk assessment

Further work is required in this space to both provide a more substantial basis and a more clearly defined direction for this plan and all its emergency management phases. As a mitigation activity, the REMPC undertakes to perform a comprehensive emergency risk assessment for the region within the next review cycle to replace the current risk assessment information. The current information that is available is considered by the REMPC as being overdue for an update (Attachment F). As such, this Plan is informed by the CERA data of municipal levels that has been considered with a view of anecdotally identifying risk that extends beyond municipal borders (i.e. potential consequences of a protracted closure and re-opening process for the Princes Highway, as was experienced through the 2019-20 fires with noted room for improvement).

Exercise Deep Water- Regional Emergency Management Training & Exercising Committee, (REMTEC)

In July 2023, The Region was involved in a REMTEC led exercise which was funded by Victoria Police & supported by the Combined Gippsland Essential Industries Group. The exercise was designed as a learning environment for exercise participants to explore the activation and delivery of the Regions Incident Management arrangements, and focused on a significant storm & flood event, including significant disruption to power and communications.

A multi-agency sector exercise that included an Incident & Regional Controller, that supported participants knowledge of how major events can impact on critical services and how collectively we respond.

This process will include:

- identification of existing or emerging risks and hazards relevant to the Region
- identification and collaboration with the risk owner to understand the existing plans, arrangements or strategies being carried out to manage or mitigate the risk
- collaboration with MEMPCs in support of mitigation activities at municipal level
- identification of opportunities for support to, or coordination of, engagement and educational programs to facilitate greater reach and build community resilience with a focus on vulnerable persons/sectors within the region (single/multi-agency).
- regional activities that support collective mitigation efforts identified, as agreed by the REMPC
- identification of regional treatment plans
- identification of integrated activities for training and exercising across relevant agencies and groups with a role in emergency management both within and across regional and state boundaries.

Planning

This Plan itself is part of the Gippsland region’s mitigation activities. The EM Act 2013 (s60AE) outlines the contents that are required within this Plan.

In line with the State Emergency Management Plan, this Plan identifies that both within and outside the EM sector, agencies directly or indirectly mitigate emergencies as part of their business-as-usual functions. This Plan may be used by agencies as evidence to support a budget bid for a mitigation-related investment, such as building, operating and maintaining infrastructure. It may also be used to assist the formulating and implementing of policy and regulation.

4.2 Preparedness

In the emergency management context preparedness includes activities undertaken by individual agencies or stakeholders to prepare for identified hazards or risks such as storm season. Activities may include but are not limited to doctrine review, training or exercising, asset and equipment maintenance or personnel recruitment.

In undertaking preparedness activities, consideration is given to the five core capability elements and the 21 core capabilities detailed in the 2018 [Victorian Preparedness Framework](#) (VPF). The framework shows agencies how to estimate their capability requirements, set capability targets and identify the critical tasks to achieve the targets.

Gippsland preparedness activities that will be undertaken to support capability and capacity of both seasonal and non-seasonal emergencies for the term of this plan include the following:

VPF core capability element	Gippsland region’s preparedness activity
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-annual forums with regional stakeholders. • All-Agency Emergency Management Liaison Officer training. • Integrated training and exercising activities for all relevant agencies to support seamless transition from standby to response to recovery. REMPC members agree to participate in these activities.

Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual request of agencies to provide an update of their current physical equipment and assets they are responsible for to undertake response/relief and recovery for an emergency, this information may be used to feed into emergency preparedness requirements. Agencies will provide information about that equipment that is required to fulfill their roles and responsibilities as outlined in the SEMP.
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate REMPC governance structures to assist with forward planning and risk / consequence management. Regularly review REMPC membership to ensure each representative has appropriate level of authority and engagement. MEMP approval, including providing feedback to support and enhance the operation of MEMPs, where needed. Multi-agency working groups established on an as-needs basis to undertake priority work in a timely manner. Preparation and renewal of interagency partnership agreements and memorandums of understanding Preparation and review of joint agency procedures.
Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a calendar of regional events. Training Calendar on EM-COP.
Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assurance that agencies have completed a review of existing capability and capacity levels, gap analysis, development and implementation of an improvement strategy. Coordinated pre-season briefings for seasonal emergencies. For seasonal emergencies, review previous season effectiveness of the coordination, control, consequence management and communications functions/outcomes/actions/improvements. Assessment of existing capability and capacity levels, gap analysis, development and implementation of an improvement strategy. Each agency encouraged to assess their existing capability and capacity levels, gap analysis, development and implementation of an improvement strategy. Review previous season effectiveness, including the recommendations of any reviews of the coordination, control, consequence management and communications functions/outcomes/actions/improvements.

4.3 Response

This phase includes agency command, control and coordination arrangements that are in place and tested before an event (known as readiness), the conduct of the response operation, and the provision of immediate relief to support communities during and in the immediate aftermath of an emergency.

Where possible, response activities should be managed at the lowest possible level which is often the municipal district level. Whilst this is the case, regional support may be requested in accordance the arrangements outlined in this Plan.

This Plan applies a regional lens to response arrangements that will be applied when a multi-agency effort is required to manage an emergency event. It is not intended to be a tactical level plan although it may support the development of such plans and outline the arrangements where the scale and nature of the emergency require escalation.

Regional response arrangements in the Gippsland region include:

- Coordinated regional level readiness, response, relief and recovery management for major emergency events through the application of agreed triggers and resource escalation. The next version of this plan will outline these agreed triggers.
- Resourcing of readiness and response across agencies prior to escalation.
- Utilisation of community and business networks to enhance engagement.
- Ensuring intelligence and insights gained from community meetings are used to ensure community concerns are considered in the operational management of an emergency.
- Monitoring and communication during state-controlled operations
- Oversight of control and coordination activities to ensure timely and effective activation, response, communication, relief, transfer of control, de-escalation, and transition to recovery.
- Active assessment and management of region wide consequences during incidents.
- Capture opportunities for collaboration and coordination and minimise duplication of effort (e.g. relating to community engagement and exercising).
- Ensuring timely and wholistic after-action reviews and development of strategies to address identified areas for improvement.
- Resource Coordination, where there is a need for it to be done at a regional level
- Management and resourcing of key state level assets (such as warning systems).

4.3.1 Regional Control

The following roles are important in assessing, establishing and sustaining effective control at a regional tier. Their appointment, function and role are outlined in the SEMP.

- Control Agency
- Regional Controller
- Regional Emergency Response Coordinator (RERC)
- Municipal Emergency Response Coordinator (MERC)

The REMP supports the current escalation/de-escalation of state, regional and local control, transfer of control to the state arrangements and trigger points that are outlined in the SEMP.

4.3.2 Incident Control Centres and Regional Control Centre/s

As per the Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook, Class 1 and some types of Class 2 emergencies are managed from the State Control Centre, Regional Control Centres (RCCs) and either an Incident Control Centre (ICC), mobile command vehicle, site office or other location determined by the Emergency Management Commissioner. Class 2 and other emergencies, depending on the size, type and nature may be managed from an agency specific location.

The Regional Controller (Class 1 emergencies), the Control Agency Officer in Charge (Class 2 emergencies) or the Police Commander (Class 3 emergencies) determine where the emergency will be controlled from, which might be:

- a Regional Control Centre (RCC)
- an Incident Control Centre (ICC)

- a Police Operations Centre (POC)
- another location.

The Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook details the locations and contact details for each RCC and ICC across the state, which are expanded further in [Attachment G](#) of this Plan.

Relief

Relief is the provision of essential needs to individuals, families, and communities during and in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. Relief is the first stage of recovery and must be seamlessly integrated with response activities and all other early recovery activities.

The principles for the coordination and delivery of relief in Victoria are:

1. Emergency-affected communities receive essential support to meet their essential and immediate needs.
2. Relief assistance is delivered in a timely manner, in response to emergencies.
3. Relief promotes community safety and minimises further physical and psychological harm.
4. Relief and response agencies communicate clear, relevant, timely and tailored information and advice to communities about relief services, through multiple appropriate channels.
5. Relief services recognise community diversity.
6. Relief is adaptive, based on continuing assessment of needs.
7. Relief supports community responsibility and resilience.
8. Relief is well coordinated, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
9. Relief services are integrated into emergency management arrangements.

Under the SEMP the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (DFFH) is responsible for Regional Relief Coordination. This is led by the Regional Relief Coordinator and is a functional role which is held by the Director Emergency Management or delegate.

At the Regional tier, the RC should work closely with the DFFH Regional Relief Coordinator to ensure that relief operations are integrated with response operations and that relief outcomes are considered in response decision making and directions.

Relief coordination is escalated from local to regional or state level:

- when requested, because capacity is or will be exceeded, or
- where an emergency has affected multiple municipalities within the region, or multiple regions within the state.

Escalation builds on existing local arrangements, rather than replacing them.

4.3.3 Transition to Recovery

This REMP will defer to the guidelines for the transfer to recovery arrangements as outlined in the SEMP.

4.4 Recovery arrangements

This REMP outlines recovery arrangements that will be applied where an emergency has impacted multiple municipalities or communities or where the impacts of an emergency have wide ranging or long-term impacts or to provide a regional lens for what is outlined in the SEMP.

As outlined in Table 7 of the SEMP, there are four key recovery environments that require a coordinated approach as part of the recovery process; social, economic, natural and built (as per the [Resilient Recovery Strategy](#)). This REMP also agrees with Emergency Recovery Victoria's (ERV) expansion of previous recovery models to better support Aboriginal communities affected by disaster through a dedicated line of recovery. ERV acknowledges that bushfires cause particular challenges for Aboriginal people.

ERV will work with the Aboriginal communities to maximise opportunities for operating under the Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework 2018-2023 and the Self-Determination Reform Framework to ensure Aboriginal individuals, families, communities, businesses and Traditional Owner groups are supported to self-determine appropriate recovery responses.

For Aboriginal people, relationships to country, culture and community are not only interconnected, but they are also intrinsically linked and enmeshed with one's identity. This means that when one of these foundations is impacted by a disaster, Aboriginal people experience unique pain and loss. ERV and all recovery agencies recognise that this harm is compounded by – and cannot be detached from – trauma incurred due to longstanding social dislocation and upheaval as a direct result of past policies of governments at all levels.

Desired outcomes include

- Aboriginal culture is valued and respected
- Aboriginal trauma is addressed, and healing is supported
- Aboriginal cultural safety is promoted
- Aboriginal participation and ownership are promoted

The State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) outlines responsibilities for tiered levels of recovery responsibility and coordination at the local, regional and state level to address the extent of needs and capacity at each level.

Escalation of recovery (from local to regional to state) operates on the following principles:

- Recovery decision-making and coordination, where possible, is undertaken at the local level, supported by regional and state-based activities.
- Specific relief and recovery activities within recovery functional areas may be escalated to region or state level if needed. This will not necessarily cause a change in the point of coordination and builds on existing local arrangements, rather than replacing them.

The REMP recognises and reflects the National Principles for Disaster Recovery:

- understanding the context
- recognising complexity
- using community-led approaches
- coordinating all activities
- communicating effectively
- recognising and building capacity.

The Victorian Government's recovery outcomes, which guide recovery planning, programs and continued improvements to the recovery system, are:

- Victorians are safe, resilient and healthy
- Victorians are connected to people, places and culture
- government responses and services are people-centred, adaptable and sustainable
- Victoria has thriving regions and a healthy environment

4.4.1 Local Recovery Coordination

Recovery is best managed at the level closest to the affected community. Recovery at the local level is coordinated by the local council in partnership with recovery support agencies and service providers. Each of the 6 Gippsland local councils outline their local level recovery arrangements within their Municipal Emergency Management Plans. The Gippsland Regional Emergency Relief support these plans by assisting regional and local planning and preparation for all types of emergencies.

Relief and recovery coordination commence at a local level and as required, can escalate to regional or state level:

- when requested, because capacity is exceeded;
- where an emergency has affected multiple municipalities in one region, or multiple regions within the state; or
- where an emergency has a significant community-wide impact, in which case the Victorian government may establish an event specific relief or recovery coordination structure to oversee a whole-of-sector response.

4.4.2 Recovery Escalation

The escalation from local through to national level relief and recovery services is designed so that additional coordination layers are enlisted to provide more support, not to replace or relieve lower levels of responsibility. Local and regional emergency relief and recovery planning and coordination remain vital in large-scale emergencies where state and federal assistance is provided.

Most emergencies are small and managed locally by the council. Regional recovery staff can provide support and advice to assist councils coordinate the event locally.

Where an emergency is likely to exceed the capacity of a municipal council to coordinate emergency relief or recovery, the council may request the relevant Regional Recovery Coordinator undertake coordination of emergency relief or recovery at the regional level. (ERV) The responsibility for the coordination of recovery across the region. To note: Emergency Recovery Victoria take responsibility for the leading and coordinating recovery based on the emergency as per their responsibilities in the SEMP.

In the event of an emergency that surpasses local capacity and expected to create a prolonged relief or recovery phase, the Regional Recovery Coordinator or State Recovery Coordinator may decide a regional incident specific relief or recovery plan, or both is required.

The Regional Recovery Manager (RRM), in consultation with the relevant tiers, can escalate specific relief and recovery activities within recovery functional areas or relief and recovery coordination to meet the objectives of the recovery effort for reasons including;

- to activate more resources and specialist skills for recovery
- to overcome exhaustion or loss of capacity of resources • to ensure the recovery effort is sustainable.

In the event of an emergency being escalated (to regional or state level), the escalation will build on existing local arrangements, not replace them.

Recovery will occur in accordance with the Gippsland Region Emergency Relief and Recovery Plan (2022), which is a sub-plan to this plan.

5. Evaluation and continuous improvement

The Gippsland region supports the State's culture of continuous improvement by:

- Exercising this REMP and its sub-plans.
- Following a major emergency, the REMPC will arrange an appropriate forum for key personnel to complete an after-action review and share lessons (identifying positive actions to sustain and things to improve). These forums may focus on one or any combination of mitigation, preparedness, response, or recovery. Lessons are communicated to the State Review Team. For clarity, in line with the SEMP, it is the Regional Emergency Response Coordinator (RERC) who will ensure the RCT and REMT conduct an operational debrief, where necessary, after a period of activation.

For the Gippsland Region, lessons management takes the form of the following arrangements:

- Conducting After Action Reviews (AARs) – both formal and informal, with community and operational personnel before, during and after emergencies (consider the Guidelines for AAR and Real Time Monitoring and Evaluation).
- Sharing learnings of actions to sustain and areas to improve within the region and across agencies to ensure ongoing continuous improvement (consider the EM-LEARN/EM-Share arrangements). The REMPC will share learnings with other regions through the Regional Collaboration Group, which is chaired by EMV and includes the chairs of all REMPCs.
- Reviews of the effectiveness of the coordination, control, consequence management and communications functions (consider the Guidelines for Reviewing).
- Reviewing the outcome of independent assurance activities undertaken by IGEM or an independent monitor of systems.

The Gippsland REMPC will review:

- Regional risks annually and provide any amendments to relevant MEMPC's for consideration.
- The REMP for currency annually, after a major incident or after significant changes to the environment, agency composition, responsibilities, regional infrastructure or as requested by the state.
- The REMPC will evaluate and monitor planning arrangements across municipal boundaries and will provide expert advice and assistance to ensure a seamless approach to emergency management planning across the region.

Arrangements for Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities:

- After Action Reviews – when will you do an AAR / Hot debrief etc (consider the EM Learn/EM Share arrangements).
- Arrangements for Sharing lessons: positive actions to sustain and things to improve.
- Debriefs of officers, teams, and agencies.
- Review systems of work rather than on the performance of individuals.
- Reviews of the effectiveness of the coordination, control, consequence management and communications functions.
- Independent assurance activities undertaken by IGEM or an independent monitor of systems.

- Public forums including representatives from relevant community, business, and industry groups.

6. Roles and responsibilities

An agency that has a role or responsibility under this plan must act in accordance with the plan.

The SEMP (Roles and Responsibilities, Table 9) outlines agreed agency roles and responsibilities, noting that existing duties, functions, power, responsibility, or obligation conferred on an agency by law, licence, agreement or arrangement prevail to the extent of its inconsistency with this plan (EM Act 2013 s60AK).

While this Plan is enabled to provide roles and responsibilities that are specific to the region and are in addition to, or variations on, what is outlined in the SEMP, this Plan does neither.

Attachment H is a placeholder for any additional emergency management agency roles and responsibilities for mitigation, response, relief, and recovery. It would also map agency roles for core capabilities and critical tasks under the Victorian Preparedness Framework (VPF) for the management of major emergencies.

7. Restricted operational information

Section 60AI (2) of the EM Act 2013 allows the REMPC and Emergency Management Victoria to exclude information from the published plan that is related to critical infrastructure, personal information or information that is of a commercially sensitive nature.

A short summary of the restricted information is included here, including who the contact point is should the user of this plan seek access to this information.

Summary of the restricted information	Reason for restriction	Agencies that hold this information in full	Contact point/s
Location and contact details for regional and incident control centres	For operational use only	All agencies with access to EM-COP and/or JSOP 2.03	EM-COP library
Part 7A EM (CIR) Act Emergency Risk Management Plans for Critical Infrastructure entities	Sensitive nature of plans and compliance with SOCI Act (Cwth) where applicable	DEECA led Critical Infrastructure Sector Resilience Groups	Nominated Sector Resilience Directors (DEECA); Respective EMLO for specific Critical Infrastructure entity

Document information

Document details

Criteria	Details
Document title:	Gippsland Regional Emergency Management Plan
Document owner:	Gippsland Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee

Version control

Version	Date	Summary of amendments	Author
0.1	29 June 2020	Initial draft template combined with 2015 REMP	[REDACTED] EMV
0.2	August - September 2020	Further edits applied-Agency input commenced.	REMP WG
0.3	9 September 2020	DRAFT REMP submitted to IREMPC for feedback.	[REDACTED]
0.4	2 October 2020	Final DRAFT REMP & Assurance checklist submitted to IREMPC for endorsement.	[REDACTED]
1.0	18 Nov 2020	Approved by Andrew Crisp, Emergency Management Commissioner	N/A
2.0	8 September 2023	Review of entire document	REMP WG

Document assurance

This document requires the following assurance:

Assurer	Title	Date
Andrew Brick [REDACTED]	Chair [REDACTED]	On behalf of the Gippsland REMPC 15 September 2023

Document approval

This document requires the following approval:

Approver	Title	Date
Rick Nugent	Emergency Management Commissioner	19 December 2023

References

Support material	Author	Location/link
CERA Consolidated data – June 2020	Hosted by Victoria State Emergency Service	https://www.ses.vic.gov.au/em-sector/community-emergency-risk-assessment-cera

Support material	Author	Location/link
Guidelines for Preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans	Issued by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services	EMV Website
2020 Environmental Scan Report - Gippsland Region	Information Management and Intelligence Team, Emergency Management Victoria	EMV
Resilient Recovery Strategy	Emergency Management Victoria	https://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/public/EMV-web/Resilient_Recovery_Strategy.pdf
French Island Emergency Management Plan	French Island Working Group	https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/publications/french-island-emergency-management-plan
Gippsland Region Emergency Relief and Recovery Plan (2022)	Department of Families, Fairness, and Housing/Emergency Recovery Victoria joint authors)	
Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook		
Victorian Preparedness Framework	Emergency Management Victoria	https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/emergency-management-capability-in-victoria/victorian-preparedness-framework
Victorian Emergency Management Strategic Action Plan	Emergency Management Victoria	https://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/public/EMV-web/Publications/EMV_Strategic_Action_Plan_2018-2021.pdf
Regional Emergency Risk Assessment Summary Report – December 2021	Emergency Management Victoria (Risk Frontiers)	RERA Summary Report - December 2021.pdf

Acronyms

This section contains acronyms that are used throughout this Plan.

Acronym	Description
EM Act 2013	Emergency Management Act 2013
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
REMP	Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee
REMP	Regional Emergency Management Plan
SEMP	State Emergency Management Plan
VPF	Victorian Preparedness Framework

Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy

This Plan's sub plans

Note: Gippsland REMP Sub Plans can be found in [EM-COP](#) (EM-COP > Desktop > Regions subheading > GIP > Plans).

All REMP sub-plans will be made available on the REMP page of the EMV website following their first approval by the reformed REMPC.

At the time of this Plan's approval, its sub-plans were as follows:

Sub-plan	Author on behalf of the REMPC	Detail	Location	Last approval	Next approval
East (Gippsland) Region – Flood Emergency Sub Plan	VICSES	<p>The purpose of this plan is to provide strategic guidance for the effective emergency management of floods in the Gippsland Region.</p> <p>The Gippsland Region Emergency Response Plan – Flood Sub-plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description of potential risks and consequences of floods to the social, built, agricultural and natural environments within the Gippsland Region. - Regional specific emergency management arrangements for the management of floods. - Links to sources of information where the reader can obtain further detail. 	https://www.ses.vic.gov.au/about-us/state-and-regional-emergency-plans	2018	2023 / 2024
East (Gippsland) Region – Storm Complementary Plan	VICSES	The Gippsland Region Emergency Response Plan – Storm Complementary Plan, outlines the arrangements to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to the	https://www.ses.vic.gov.au/about-us/state-and-	2022	2025

Sub-plan	Author on behalf of the REMPC	Detail	Location	Last approval	Next approval
		<p>management of storm events across the Gippsland Region, in order to reduce the impact and consequences of these events on the community, infrastructure and services.</p> <p>This plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description of potential risks and consequences of storms to the social, built, economic and natural environments within the Gippsland Region. - Region specific emergency management arrangements for the management of storms. - Links to sources of information where the reader can obtain further detail. 	regional-emergency-plans		
East (Gippsland) Region – Earthquake Complementary Plan	VICSES	<p>The Gippsland Region Emergency Response Plan – Earthquake Complementary Plan outlines the arrangements for ensuring an integrated and coordinated approach to the management of earthquake events in the Gippsland Region, in order to reduce the impact and consequences of these events on the community, infrastructure and services.</p> <p>The Gippsland Region Emergency Response Plan – Earthquake Complementary Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description of potential risks and consequences of earthquakes to the social, built, economic and natural environments within the East (Gippsland) Region. 	https://www.ses.vic.gov.au/about-us/state-and-regional-emergency-plans	2022	2025

Sub-plan	Author on behalf of the REMPC	Detail	Location	Last approval	Next approval
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Region specific emergency management arrangements for the management of earthquakes - Links to sources of information where the reader can obtain further detail. 			
East (Gippsland) Region – Tsunami Complementary Plan	VICSES	<p>The Gippsland Region Emergency Region Response Plan – Tsunami Complementary Plan outlines the regional arrangements to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to the management of tsunami events in the Gippsland Region, in order to reduce the impact and consequences of these events on the community, infrastructure and services.</p> <p>This Gippsland Region Emergency Region Response Plan – Tsunami Complementary Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description of potential risks and consequences of tsunami to the social, built, economic and natural environments - Region specific emergency management arrangements for the management of tsunami - Links to sources of information where the reader can obtain further detail. 	https://www.ses.vic.gov.au/about-us/state-and-regional-emergency-plans	2022	2025
Zone Controller - Gippsland EM Region detail for Gippsland RC-ZC				1 July 2020	

Sub-plan	Author on behalf of the REMPC	Detail	Location	Last approval	Next approval
Gippsland Blue Green Algae Regional Coordination Plan 2019 – 2020	DEECA		EM-COP > Desktop > Regions subheading > GIP > Plans		
Regional Fire Management Plans	<u>State Government of Victoria</u>		https://www.safertogether.vic.gov.au/strategic-bushfire-management-planning https://www.safertogether.vic.gov.au/regions/gippsland-region		
Gippsland Regional Emergency Relief and Recovery Plan	DFFH/ERV		EM-COP > Desktop > Regions subheading > GIP > Plans	2022 needs update on emcop	September 2023

Complementary plans

At the time of this Plans approval, recognised complementary plans were as follows:

Complementary Plans	Author	Detail	Location	Last approval and next approval REMPA approval not required for complementary plans	
Dam Safety Emergency Plan	DEECA			N/A	N/A
Gippsland Risk and Consequence Plan Bush Fire and Heat	RSFMP			N/A	N/A
Gippsland Emergency Relief Centre Standard Operating Procedures			EM-COP > Desktop > Regions subheading > GIP > Plans >	N/A	N/A
Gippsland Response and Recovery Standard Operating Procedures			EM-COP > Desktop > Regions subheading > GIP > Plans >	N/A	N/A
Victorian Emergency Animal Welfare Plan	DEECA	Victoria specific plan addressing animal welfare during emergencies (covers agricultural livestock and companion animals)		N/A	N/A
HVP Plantations Fire Management Plan (including HVP Plantations – Fire Suppression Maps)	HVP Plantations	2020	EM-COP > Desktop > Regions subheading > GIP > Plans > HVP Plantations	N/A	N/A
Latrobe Valley Critical Infrastructure Major Emergency Guideline		2016	EM-COP > Desktop > Regions	N/A	N/A

Complementary Plans	Author	Detail	Location	Last approval and next approval REMPC approval not required for complementary plans	
Concept of Operations Including Industry Integration for Incident Controllers			subheading > GIP > Plans > GIP-Latrobe Valley Coal Mine Emergency Plan		

Attachment B: Emergency Management Regions

Declaration of eight emergency management regions

This Plan recognises that the regions for emergency management do not align with the regions used in the business-as-usual activity of each REMPC member agency.

On recommendation of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Governor in Council has declared emergency management regions under s77A of the *Emergency Management Act 2013*, as amended by the *Emergency Management Legislation Amendment Act 2018*. This declaration was made on 29 September 2020.

The eight emergency management regions are:

- Barwon South West
- Gippsland
- Grampians
- Hume
- Loddon Mallee
- Eastern Metro
- North West Metro
- Southern Metro

The eight regions are based on the Victoria government regions with minor variations for the purposes of emergency management.

All emergency management regions are encouraged to collaborate with other regions as part of the new planning framework.

The Area of Operations concept in the State Emergency Management Plan provides flexibility across all emergency management regions.

Gippsland as an emergency management region



The municipalities within the Gippsland region are:

- Bass Coast Shire
- Baw Baw Shire
- East Gippsland Shire
- Latrobe City
- South Gippsland Shire
- Wellington Shire

The Gippsland REMPC is also responsible for planning to a distance of 3 nautical miles from shore, including any unincorporated areas within this 3 nautical mile limit. The unincorporated French Island is designated in the Southern Metro region for the purposes of emergency management planning.

All areas controlled by Alpine Resorts Victoria (ARV) are designated in the Hume region for the purposes of emergency management planning. This includes Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort which is geographically located within the Gippsland region and will remain in Gippsland for emergency management operations.

Attachment C: Emergency Management Plan Statement of Assurance for this Plan

Plan Preparer: Gippsland Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee

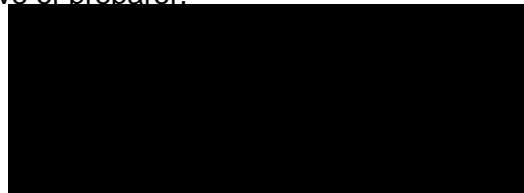
I certify that the attached Regional Emergency Management Plan complies with the requirements of the Emergency Management Act 2013, including having regard to any relevant guidelines issued under section 77 of that Act, to the extent outlined in the planning assurance checklist.

The last review of the plan was conducted on 08 September 2023.

Signature of nominated representative of preparer:



Chair



Gippsland Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee

Date: **13 September 2023**

Attachment D: Cross-border considerations

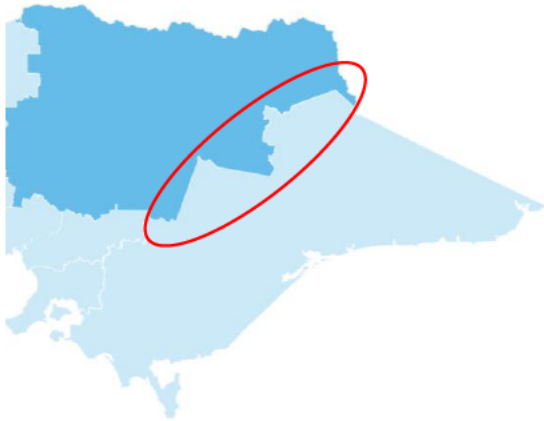
The State Emergency Management Plan outlines the process for requesting additional resources, which is generally drawn in the following order:

- agency and local resources
- support resources: within municipalities and the local area, then
- within regions, then within the state
- interstate or Commonwealth resources
- international resources

Requests for resources across regions are made by the Regional Controller to the State Response Controller or State Controller.

Regional borders

Hume



Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort, part of Alpine Resorts Victoria, is geographically located within the Gippsland region and Gippsland is responsible for emergency management operations.

The Alpine Resorts have been amalgamated into a single entity (municipality) for the purposes of emergency planning, with the responsibility for overseeing that municipal plan lying with the Hume Region. Strong connections between the Hume and Gippsland regions are important to ensure effective planning and emergency response for Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort.

The REMPC engages with the Hume REMPC annually to discuss cross border assets, risks, and treatments to ensure alignment and interoperability, including with Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort.

Eastern Metro



The REMPC will engage with the Eastern Metro REMPC annually to discuss cross border assets, risks and treatments to ensure alignment and interoperability.

Southern Metro



The unincorporated French Island is included in the Southern Metro region however it is geographically close to Gippsland.

Access to French Island is by air and water. The two water options are:

1. between Southern Metro and French Island (the Tankerton Jetty – Stony Point passenger ferry)
2. between Gippsland and French Island (the Corinella – French Island barge, which is docked at French Island).

The *French Island Emergency Management Plan* outlines that the Corinella – French Island barge is the only current option for vehicles and heavy equipment on and off the Island and operates under constraints that are detailed in that plan.

In 2023, the State Emergency Management Planning Committee (SEMPC) approved the realignment of the border between Southern Metro and Gippsland Regions, being an equal distance between the shorelines of the mainland and French and Philip Islands (as applicable) or to a distance of 3nm offshore. The below map was approved by SEMPC and is indicative of the updated border.



Southern Metro Region Boundary in Western Port

Datum: GDA 1984
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Coordinate System: GDA 1984 VICGRID94
 Scale: 1:125,000

Disclaimer:
 This map is a snapshot generated from Victorian Government data. The State of Victoria does not guarantee that the publication is without fault of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for error, omission or damage which may arise from reliance upon it. All persons consulting this information should make appropriate enquiries to assess the currency of the data.

The REMPC will engage with the Southern Metro REMPC annually to discuss cross border assets, risks, and treatments to ensure alignment and interoperability.

All metropolitan regions

Victoria's Critical Infrastructure All Sectors Resilience Report 2019 outlines a high dependency on energy, water, communications and transport critical infrastructure across Victoria, of which energy and water are of particular note when considering Southern Metro and other metropolitan regions of Victoria.

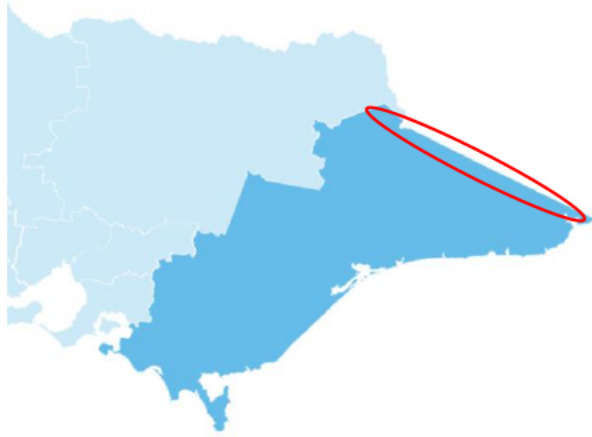
As outlined in the *2020 Environmental Scan Report - Gippsland Region*,

- the Gippsland Region is strongly associated with coal mining and electricity generation, with Victoria’s primary energy source being electricity generated from brown coal in the La Trobe Valley, and natural gas sourced from the Gippsland Basin.
- The Thomson Dam also supplies 60% of Melbourne’s drinking water.

Disruptions in either critical infrastructure will have implications across all metropolitan regions.

State borders

New South Wales



Cross border arrangements exist with NSW for response to emergency events.

Regular multi-agency forums are held to plan and test existing arrangements.

The REMPC will build on these existing arrangements to ensure the sharing of information, alignment of spatial data sets, coordination of resources and communications and any other broader spectrum hazard management issues likely to impact on both sides of the border.









Victoria cross border arrangements for all fire operations on the border are activated





locally to support local fire operations and operate effectively for NSW / Victoria fire services and the community.







Deployment of resources over and above first response is informed by the National Resource Sharing Centre at AFAC, and interstate deployments must have the approval of the Emergency Management Commissioner.






Fire Fighting Aircraft arrangements are governed by the National Aviation Firefighting Centre NAFC. On a day to day basis this is done operationally between the state air-desks in the State Control Centre equivalents in each State and approved by the Class 1 State Response Controller in consultation with the EMC.

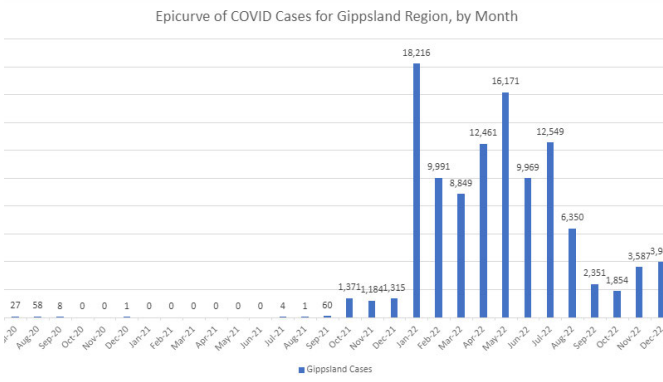


Attachment E: Significant historic emergencies in Gippsland



Year	Emergency description	
January 1983	Fires in the Cann River forest district burnt more than 250 000 hectares including large areas of State forest and 6 000 hectares of private land.	
January 1985	111 fires started from lightning strikes. The campaign lasted two weeks and cost approximately \$7 million.	
1990	<p>Severe flooding occurred on the Lindenow flats and a rapid rise was experienced at Bairnsdale.</p> <p>The whole floodplain between Glenaladale and Bairnsdale was inundated and extensive damage to vegetable crops and property occurred along the Mitchell River flats.</p> <p>A fatality occurred on the Mitchell River below Bairnsdale when a boat owner was trapped in his capsized boat at the old road bridge near Lake King.</p> <p>In the Bairnsdale area 46 houses were flooded and seven at Lindenow.</p> <p>Agricultural damages for the Mitchell River floodplain were \$4.8 million, and road damages in City and Shire of Bairnsdale were \$450,000.</p>	
1996	<p>Magnitude 5.2 earthquake near Mount Baw Baw.</p> <p>Shock felt up to 100km away with minor damage reported in Melbourne.</p>	
December 1997 - January 1998	Caledonia fires: Fire started from a campfire and burnt 32,000 hectares. Several CFA fire fighters injured, one seriously.	
1998	Longford gas plant explosion and fire killed two people, injured eight and interrupted gas production for two weeks.	
1998	<p>There had been 2.5 years of drought in the lead up to the 1998 flood event.</p> <p>Princes Highway at the Mitchell River Bridge was closed to all traffic.</p> <p>Mitchell Gardens and Wuk Wuk Caravan parks evacuated.</p> <p>State Government financial response to the event reached \$62.5 million.</p> <p>Estimated total damage across east Gippsland was \$77.5 million.</p> <p>One life was lost, \$10.5 million of roads and bridges were destroyed, almost 40,000 sheep and cattle perished, and more than 300 houses were damaged by flood water across east Gippsland.</p>	
August 2000	<p>Magnitude 4.6 earthquake.</p> <p>The earthquake occurred just west of Boolarra in Gippsland, about 22 km Southwest of Morwell and 130 km Southeast of Melbourne.</p> <p>It was felt strongly in Gippsland, and there have been unconfirmed reports of minor damage.</p> <p>It was felt over all Melbourne suburbs, particularly in the east, but as far west as Sunshine.</p>	

	<p>A foreshock of magnitude ML 2.6 was recorded at 09:20 pm AEDT, about two hours before the main shock, and there was an ML 1.5 foreshock at 10:40 am AEDT. There were no significant aftershocks in the three weeks after the main shock.</p>	
January – March 2003	<p>Fires caused by lightning strikes and deliberate lightings, with a lesser number the result of campfires or barbeques or unknown sources.</p> <p>Most fires in January started on the evening of 7 January when dry lightning storms swept through the Victorian Alps, starting around 87 fires. Severe conditions enabled the fires to take hold and spread rapidly.</p> <p>In the Gippsland Region the fire causing concern was the Razorback (40 km north of Omeo) - 5,500 hectares burnt. With the combination of steep terrain and erratic fire behaviour, caused by warm, dry weather and subsequent low fuel moisture contents, fire suppression proved very difficult for firefighters.</p> <p>Over 7 weeks, the fires in the north and Gippsland joined with those burning in NSW and the ACT to form a front more than 800 kilometres long and spanning three states, from Mt Buffalo in the west to the NSW border to the Tubbut area in East Gippsland.</p>	
December 2006 – March 2007	<p>Fire agencies responded to more than 1,000 fires on public and private land exceeding 1,200,000 hectares.</p> <p>The two most serious fires occurred in the north east (the 'Great Divide North' fire) and Gippsland (the 'Great Divide South' fire). These fires were eventually contained in mid-February 2007 after burning for 59 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Great Divide North and South fires, 1,048,238 hectares, almost entirely on public land. • Coopers Creek, 40,000 hectares. • Moondarra/Erica, 15,113 hectares • Boulder Creek/Club Terrace, 2040 hectares 	
November 2007	<p>Yallourn Mine Northern Batters Failure</p> <p>The North East batters of the Yallourn open cut coal mine failed on a slope approximately 500m long and 80m high, encompassing about six million cubic metres of material.</p> <p>The failure damaged mining infrastructure, cessation of coal production from the East Field and inflow of the entire Latrobe River into the mine.</p> <p>Remedial works were undertaken for several months following the failure, including the construction of a channel to divert the flow of the Latrobe River away from the Mine.</p>	
June 2007	<p>Flood peaks were significant and, in some locations, exceeded the April 1990 and June 1998 flood levels with the event being assessed as a 77-year ARI event at Glenaladale.</p> <p>The floodplain downstream from Glenaladale flooded extensively, flooding was also experienced at Bairnsdale, where the river peaked at the Pump house gauging station above 7.66m, the third highest on record.</p> <p>The main water supply pipe to Lindenow and Lindenow South was fractured under the river. Forge Creek Road was washed out, Eastwood Bridge was under more than a metre of water and the Wy Yung football clubhouse all but disappeared. Crops lost totalled \$3.4 million.</p> <p>Infrastructure loss equalled \$1.1 million. Estimated direct damage was of the order of \$110 million and total damage upwards of \$116 million. Water levels in the Gippsland Lakes rose over 1.3m above normal lake level as floodwaters from the</p>	

	<p>surrounding rivers entered, this event was estimated to be around a 20-year ARI event.</p> <p>All lakeside communities were impacted to different degrees including Hollands Landing, Seacombe, Loch Sport, Paynesville, Eagle Point, Raymond Island, Metung, Mosquito Point, Tambo Bay and Lakes Entrance. There were many isolations in most of these communities for an extended period.</p> <p>The Raymond Island Ferry ceased operating and isolated residents for 7 days causing over 70 residents and visitors to leave the island. In all, 13 houses and 30 sheds were inundated in the town and along the north western shoreline of the Island.</p>	
January-February 2009	<p>The 2009 Victorian bushfires in the Gippsland Region were the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delburn fire - started on 28 January and burnt 6,440 Hectares • Wilsons Promontory fire - started by lightning on 9 February and burnt 21,028 Hectares. • Won Wron fire - started on 23 February and burnt 1,365 Hectares • north of Churchill - plantation. 	
2011	<p>1 – 11 February: Fire at Tostaree burnt approximately 11,365 Hectares with a perimeter of 111 km. Two houses, a shed was lost, and the historic Trestle Bridge over Hospital creek at Tostaree.</p>	
Starting 5 February 2011	<p>Hazelwood Mine Northern Batters Movement:</p> <p>Heavy rain led to movement of the northern wall of the Hazelwood open cut coal mine. As a result of the movement, cracks appeared on the surface of the Princes Freeway and the adjoining area. A section of the Princes Freeway between the mine and the township of Morwell was temporarily closed. The area was stabilised after the completion of an extensive remedial works program and the Princes Freeway re-opened in September 2011, having been closed for over 7 months.</p>	
June 2012	<p>Magnitude 5.5 earthquake.</p> <p>A large earthquake occurred approximately 120 kilometres southeast of Melbourne, about 10km south of Moe.</p> <p>This earthquake was felt across Melbourne, with reports of it being felt from as far away as Deniliquin in NSW – around 330km from the epicentre. There were dozens of aftershocks in the hours following this earthquake, reducing in frequency after about 36 hours.</p> <p>Moe and Morwell SES Units received approximately 50 requests for assistance (RFAs) which included Building Damage– minor internal cracking partial, ceiling collapse, Trees down on roads and Rescue persons from Structural collapse.</p>	
Starting 6 June 2012	<p>Yallourn Mine Morwell River Diversion Failure</p> <p>An embankment constructed to divert the Morwell River across the Yallourn open cut coal mine failed during a flood. The failure of the embankment resulted in flooding of the mine on both sides of the diversion, which severely disrupted mining operations for several months.</p>	
June 2012	<p>Substantial rainfall, resulting in major flooding in ten catchments across Gippsland.</p> <p>Rainfall levels included 173mm on the Tambo River at Mt. Elizabeth.</p> <p>Infrastructure, such as bridges, roads and recreational areas (including caravan parks) was damaged. Some locations east of Bairnsdale temporarily lost power and landline phones.</p> <p>There was significant rural inundation, including crop losses and more than 1,500 Gippsland farmers were impacted.</p>	

	New rainfall records were set at towns such as Orbost (which received 91.8mm in 24 hours), Ensay (125.6mm) and Omeo (131.4mm). Omeo recorded its single wettest day since records began 133 years ago.	
January – February 2013	The Aberfeldy - Donnelly's fire started from an illegal burn and burnt 86,840 hectares in Aberfeldy, Heyfield and Seaton. Losses included one fatality, 21 homes, 54 sheds/outbuildings, 17 vehicles and 170 livestock.	
2014	An explosion at an electricity substation south of Morwell caused a wide-spread blackout across the east of the region affecting over 80,000 people, with some areas without power for up to 24 hours.	
February – March 2014	Following extreme fire conditions on 8-9 February, several bushfires were started by lightning. A further significant lightning storm on 16 February saw additional fires start in far east Gippsland. The fires burnt in excess of 190,000 hectares and included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goongerah – Deddick Trail (in excess of 160,000 Hectares of private and public land over 70 days) • Club Terrace – Goolengook River • Mt Ray – Boundary Track • Timbarra – Gil Groggin • Jack River – Egans Road • Hernes Oak • Dargo – Danes Track 	
9 February - 10 March 2014	Hazelwood mine fire: Fires burning in adjacent areas spread towards Morwell and ignited a fire in the Hazelwood open cut mine. The fires outside of the mine were swiftly brought under control. The fire released smoke and ash causing a significant health emergency and led to the conduct of a public enquiry into the management of the mine and the response to the fire and health emergencies.	
November 2019-2020	Fire restrictions first began across East Gippsland on 23 September 2019, which is the second earliest start ever, and progressed across the state in line with risk. The fire season had several milestones, including Victoria's first Code Red day in almost 10 years, the first declaration of a State of Disaster and Australia's largest evacuation by sea from Mallacoota. Lightning strikes on 21 November 2019 resulted in multiple active fires across East Gippsland. Extreme weather and heat wave conditions for consecutive days were forecast for mid-December 2019, increasing the fire risk for Victoria. A state-wide Total Fire Ban was in place on 20 December 2019. A Safety Advice was issued for residents, holiday makers and visitors in East Gippsland on 27 December 2019. They were urged to closely monitor the situation as dangerous fire conditions were forecast for the ensuing three days, and particularly on 30 December 2019. With very hot, dry and strong gusty winds forecast for 30 December 2019, it was likely the fires burning in East Gippsland would impact on communities. Given the weather conditions, the fires would grow significantly in size and possibly burn from the forest to the coast. There was also the possibility of new fires starting by dry lightning	

	<p>strikes.</p> <p>The Premier declared a State of Disaster on 3 January 2020 for several local government areas in east and north-east Victoria including East Gippsland and Wellington Shires'. The projected impact area covers 35,000 square kilometres with a population over 100,000 people.</p> <p>On 28 February 2020 - no active advice warnings and all fires were listed as either Contained or Under Control. Approximately 1.4 million hectares had burnt, 405 residential and 653 non-residential structures have been damaged or destroyed.</p>	
<p>February 2020</p>	<p>Pandemic- COVID-19</p> <p>Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause respiratory infections. The coronavirus that originated in Wuhan, China, was a new strain of coronavirus that hadn't been detected in people before</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epi curve showing COVID-19 cases/month in Gippsland from Jan 2020 to July 2023 • Peaks represent COVID-19 waves • Highest number of cases in January 2022 • With significant changes in PCR/RAT testing and reporting in 2022/2023 - it is expected that actual case numbers 7-10x higher • Important to note that RAT reporting ceased in July 2023 • Total numbers of COVID-19 cases in Gippsland in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020: 132 • 2021: 3935 • 2022: 106,292 • 2023: 6113 (until 1/7/2023) <p>Epicurve of COVID Cases for Gippsland Region, by Month</p> 	
<p>July 2020</p>	<p>In the early hours of Saturday morning July 2020, Tambo Valley SES unit received a request for assistance for a Landslide blocking both lanes, along the Great Alpine Road near Ensay.</p>	<p>Landslide</p>
<p>June 2021</p>	<p>On the 9th of June 2021 and into the following day, Gippsland experienced a severe weather event with strong winds and heavy rain which caused widespread damage, flooding and power outages. Already saturated catchment in both West and South Gippsland had 24-hour rainfall totals of 150 – 250mm about the higher terrain. Significant storm damage (fallen trees, damaged road infrastructure and landslides) saw 196 road closures occur across Gippsland, 552 stock losses and 200,000 people effected by widespread power and telecommunication outages. Traralgon was heavily impacted by rapid rises in water levels in Traralgon Creek with many houses, businesses and community recreation reserves experiencing over floor and yard flooding. 1,185 Requests For Assistance (RFA's) from the community</p>	

	were received from the 9th of June to 13 th of June 2021 triggering a multi-agency response from VICSES, CFA, FRV, DELWP, VicPol, ADF, LSV, VicRoads, Ambulance Victoria and Local Government Authorities.	
September 2021	On the 22 nd of September 2021, an Earthquake measuring 5.9 with an epicentre in Mansfield, occurred in Victoria, this was the largest Earthquake recorded in Victoria since European settlement. Despite the epicentre laying outside of the Gippsland Emergency Management boundary, fault plains do run through Gippsland and thousands of “Felt Reports” were recorded with no reported damage. As a precautionary measure the Buchan Caves in East Gippsland were closed for a short period of time.	
April 2022	On the 4 th of April 2022, widespread rainfall totals of approximately 250-300mm has fell across the East Gippsland Catchments over a 72-hour period, causing storm damage and flooding. Residual localised flooding, road closures, landslides and trees down created access and egress issues on local roads including restricting safe access and egress into the Bemm River township. Other townships that were isolated include Buldah, Combienbar, Wangarabell and Peachtree. VicSES crews responded to over 80 Requests For Assistance (RFA's) for this event, a majority of RFAs were for trees down and flash flooding.	

Attachment F: Regional Risk Assessment

This plan is informed by the Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA) data of the municipalities within the region, as well as the Regional Emergency Risk Assessment Summary Report (December 2021).

Risk Statements assessed in the Regional Emergency Risk Assessment Summary Report (December 2021) - Pg 13.

Risk Area	Risk Statement	Confidence	Risk
Flood	There is the potential for heavy rainfall over a prolonged period to result in riverine flooding across the region which will in turn result in, injuries and loss of life; loss of livestock and infrastructure; road closures and economic losses.	HIGH	EXTREME
Bushfire	There is potential that a large bushfire occurring within the region will result in, loss of life, injuries, poor air quality; the destruction of buildings and damage to bridges; disruption to essential services and severe environmental damage. The bushfire may be campaign in nature and be associated with longer term health impacts.	HIGHEST	EXTREME
Heatwave	There is the potential that a prolonged period of high temperatures will result in a region wide heatwave that, in turn, will lead to loss of life and increased morbidity, and wide scale disruption to essential services (power disruptions, communications, and transport)	HIGHEST	EXTREME
Earthquake	There is the potential for an earthquake to occur within the region resulting in, injury and loss of life; damage to buildings and key infrastructure, road closures and disruption to essential services which will contribute to an overwhelming of local support services such as hospitals and emergency services.	HIGH	HIGH
Infectious (human) disease outbreak	There is potential that a highly contagious disease will result in severe illness within humans that, in turn, will result in deaths, hospitalisations; significant workforces' disruption; economic loss; and an overwhelming of health services capability	MODERATE	HIGH
Essential Service Disruption – Electricity	There is the potential that a region wide electricity disruption for >24hrs will result in disruption to residences, businesses, industry and critical services.	MODERATE	HIGH
Storm	There is the potential for damaging winds and heavy rainfall to cause flash flooding across the region resulting in; injuries, loss of life and illness (including thunderstorm asthma outbreaks); road closures, building damage, loss of infrastructure and livestock which will in turn result in economic losses.	HIGH	HIGH
Marine Pollution/Maritime Emergency	There is the potential that a maritime emergency in the region will result in marine and coastal pollution from oil spills and/or hazardous and noxious substance spills that ,	HIGH	High

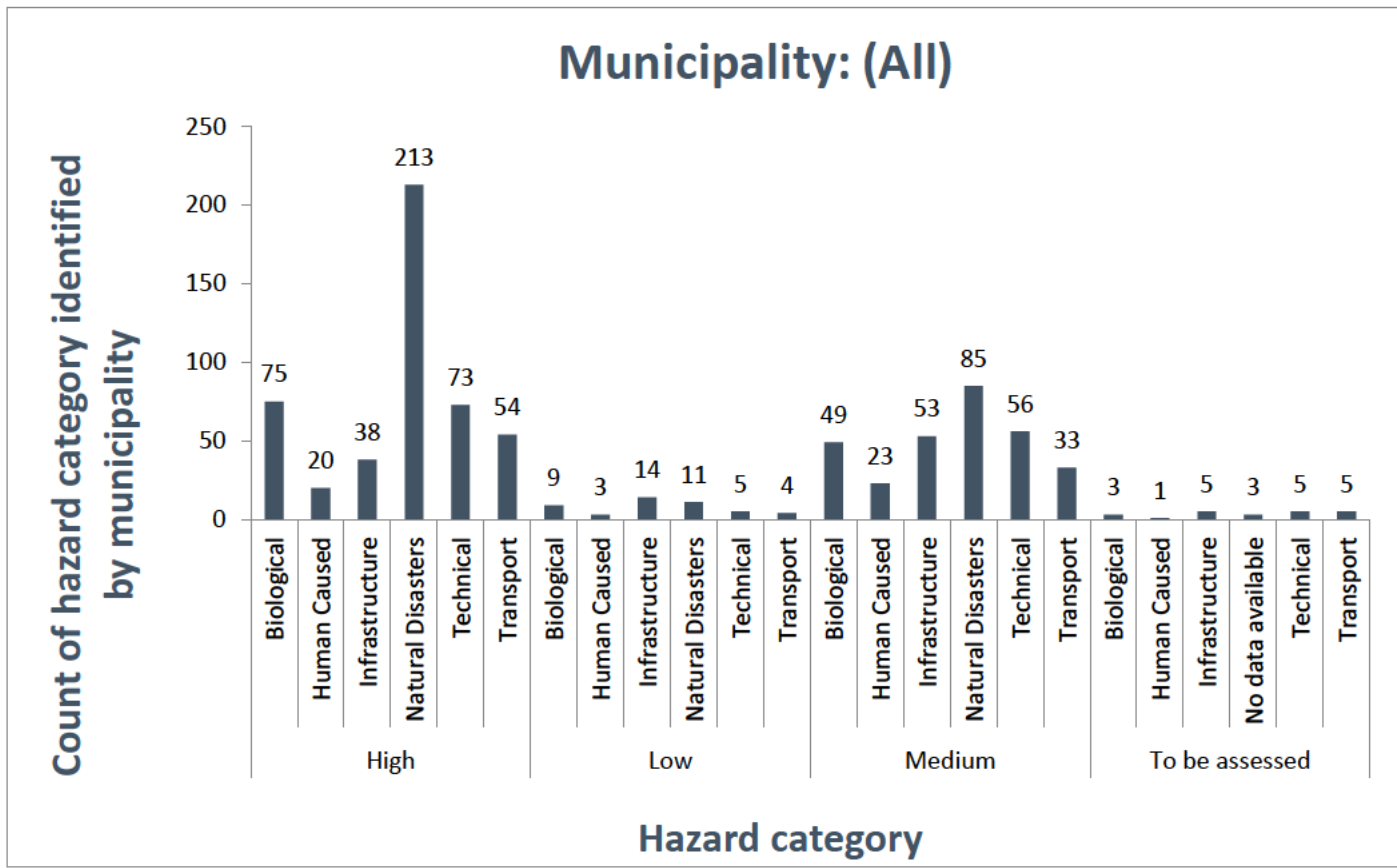
	in turn, will lead to loss of marine habitats and wildlife; economic losses due to impacts on shipping, tourism and fisheries; social and cultural impacts from the loss of significant sites, amenity and access to coastal areas.		
Animal Biosecurity	There is the potential that an animal disease will result in severe illness to farm animals throughout the region that, in turn, will result in the need for movement restrictions, mass euthanasia of affected animals and significant economic impact.	TBD	TBD
Pest outbreak	There is the potential that a pest outbreak (e.g. locust) will result in damage to agriculture and workforce disruption which in turn leads to economic loss and broader social impacts including those to community mental health.	TBD	TBD

Extract of data relating to Gippsland’s municipalities from the state-wide CERA Consolidated Data – June 2020

Municipality	Hazard Category	Emergency Hazard	Ratings Confidence	Residual Risk Rating
Bass Coast	Biological	Emergency Animal Disease	High	Medium
Baw Baw South	Biological	Exotic Animal Disease	High	Medium
Gippsland	Biological	Exotic Animal Disease	High	Medium
Wellington	Biological	Exotic Animal Disease	Low	Medium
Baw Baw South	Biological	Food / Water Supply Contamination	High	Low
Gippsland	Biological	Food / Water Supply Contamination	High	Low
Wellington	Biological	Food / Water Supply Contamination	Low	Low
Latrobe	Biological	Human Epidemic / Pandemic	High	High
Wellington	Biological	Human Epidemic / Pandemic	High	High
Bass Coast	Biological	Human Epidemic / Pandemic	High	Medium
Baw Baw South	Biological	Human Epidemic / Pandemic	High	Medium
Gippsland	Biological	Human Epidemic / Pandemic	High	Medium
Wellington	Biological	Other - Pest Incursion	Low	Medium
Wellington	Infrastructure	Other - Essential Service Disruption	Medium	Medium
Bass Coast	Infrastructure	Other - Fire Structure	High	High
Wellington	Infrastructure	Other - Loss of Road Network	High	Medium
East Gippsland South	Infrastructure	Service Disruption - Electricity	Medium	Medium
Gippsland	Infrastructure	Service Disruption - Electricity	Medium	Medium
Wellington	Infrastructure	Structural Failure - Dam	High	Medium
Baw Baw	Natural Disasters	Bushfire - large, regional	High	High
East Gippsland	Natural Disasters	Bushfire - large, regional	High	High

Latrobe	Natural Disasters	Bushfire - large, regional	High	High
South Gippsland	Natural Disasters	Bushfire - large, regional	High	Medium
East Gippsland	Natural Disasters	Bushfire - small, isolated	High	High
Latrobe	Natural Disasters	Bushfire - small, isolated	High	High
Latrobe	Natural Disasters	Earthquake	Medium	Medium
Wellington	Natural Disasters	Earthquake	Medium	Medium
Wellington	Natural Disasters	Flood - Major	High	High
South Gippsland	Natural Disasters	Flood - Major	Medium	Medium
Baw Baw	Natural Disasters	Flood - Riverine	High	High
East Gippsland	Natural Disasters	Flood - Riverine	High	High
Bass Coast	Natural Disasters	Heat Health	High	High
Baw Baw	Natural Disasters	Heat Health	High	High
Latrobe	Natural Disasters	Heat Health	High	High
East Gippsland	Natural Disasters	Heat Health	Medium	Medium
South Gippsland	Natural Disasters	Heat Health	High	Medium
Wellington	Natural Disasters	Heat Health	High	Medium
Bass Coast	Natural Disasters	Landslide	High	Medium
Baw Baw	Natural Disasters	Landslide	Medium	Medium
Latrobe	Natural Disasters	Landslide	Medium	Medium
Wellington	Natural Disasters	Landslide	Low	Low
Bass Coast	Natural Disasters	Other - Bushfire	High	High
Wellington	Natural Disasters	Other - Bushfire	High	High
Latrobe	Natural Disasters	Other - Flood	High	Medium
Wellington	Natural Disasters	Other - Storm / Storm Surge	High	Medium
Bass Coast	Natural Disasters	Other - Subsidence due to mining	Medium	Medium

Bass Coast	Natural Disasters	Storm	High	High
Baw Baw	Natural Disasters	Storm	High	High
Latrobe South Gippsland	Natural Disasters	Storm	High	Medium
South Gippsland	Technical	Bombing / Explosion	High	Medium
Latrobe	Technical	Fire - Commercial / Industrial	Medium	Low
Latrobe	Technical	Fire - Residential	High	High
Wellington	Technical	Fire - Structural	High	Medium
Baw Baw	Technical	Fire - Structural	High	High
South Gippsland	Technical	Fire - Structural	High	Medium
Latrobe	Technical	Hazardous Materials Release - from facility	High	Medium
Wellington	Technical	Hazardous Materials Release - from facility	High	Low
Latrobe	Technical	Hazardous Materials Release - in transport	High	High
Wellington	Technical	Industrial Accident	High	High
Bass Coast	Technical	Marine Pollution	Medium	Medium
Wellington	Technical	Marine Pollution	Medium	Medium
Baw Baw	Technical	Other - Hazardous Material Incident	High	Medium
Wellington	Transport	Other - Major Transport Incident (RAIR)	High	Medium
Bass Coast	Transport	Other - Marine Safety	High	Medium
Bass Coast	Transport	Other - Transport Accident Road - Car / Bike	High	High
Bass Coast	Transport	Road Transport Incident - large commercial vehicle	High	High
East Gippsland	Transport	Road Transport Incident - large commercial vehicle	High	High
Wellington	Transport	Transport Accident - Road	Medium	Medium
Wellington	Transport	Transport Incident - Aircraft	High	Medium
Baw Baw	Transport	Transport Incident - Aircraft	High	Medium
Baw Baw	Transport	Transport Incident - Car / Truck / Rail	Medium	Low
Baw Baw	Transport	Transport Incident - Car / Truck / Rail	High	Medium



Attachment G: Regional and Incident Control Centres

Regional Control Centre

[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Continuity Plan, Gippsland Regional Command Centre, Traralgon (EM-COP > Desktop > Regions subheading > GIP > Plans > Plans sub-heading > Gippsland RCC Business Continuity Plan 2018-19) 			

Incident Control Centres

In line with JSOP 2.03 Incident Management Team (IMT) Readiness Arrangements, the following ICCs have been identified for Gippsland:

[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

Attachment H: Emergency Management Agency Roles and Responsibilities

This Plan does not identify any additional agencies that have a role or responsibility beyond that which is identified in the State Emergency Management Plan.

Should a later edition of this plan do so, this attachment would detail emergency management agency roles and responsibilities for: Mitigation, Response, Relief and Recovery. It would also map agency roles for core capabilities and critical tasks under the Victorian Preparedness Framework (VPF) for the management of major emergencies.

The roles and responsibilities outlined in this Plan would be additional to or modifications from what is outlined in the State Emergency Management Plan (Roles and Responsibilities – Table 9). In the case of region-specific modifications, these are clearly identified as modifications in this Plan.

Attachment I: Municipal Emergency Management Plan approval schedule

This table provides an overview of the dates that Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMPs) within the Gippsland region were last reviewed and when they are due for their next review.

All MEMPs will be approved by the REMPC during this plan's own review horizon.

Municipality	Date of most recent approval <i>(from earliest to most recent)</i>	Date of next approval
South Gippsland	August 2021	August 2024
East Gippsland	11 March 2021	March 2024
Latrobe	February 2022	February 2025
Baw Baw	15 August 2023	15 August 2026
Wellington	November 2023	November 2026
Bass Coast	November 2023	November 2026