

Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee

Hume region



HUME REGION

REGIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Version: 2.0

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Acknowledgement of Country

Hume Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the Traditional Custodians of the land. The committee also acknowledges and pays respect to the Elders, past and present and is committed to working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The Emergency Management Act 2013 requires each Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC) to develop and maintain a comprehensive 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.

Emergency Management Act 1986 (EM Act 1986) and the Emergency Management Act 2013 (EM Act 2013) provide the authority for management of emergencies in Victoria and for the preparation, approval and application of Regional Emergency Management Plans (REMPs).

This plan is subordinate to the [State Emergency Management Plan](#) (SEMP) and must be read in conjunction with the:

- SEMP, which outlines strategic emergency management arrangements

Approved Ministerial Guidelines

1.2 Objective

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

This Plan documents the agreed emergency management (EM) arrangements for mitigation, response, relief 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:

- Contribute to the development of safer and more resilient communities through dynamic engagement and connectedness with the individuals, groups and broader society that makes up Hume Region.
- Promote 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.
- Promote an integrated and coordinated approach to emergency management in Hume Region that seeks to reduce impact on the region's communities, infrastructure and services and to support communities where capability spans are reached at a local level.
- Enable the activities of mitigation, preparation, response, relief and recovery to be effectively integrated.

- Provide an authorising environment for regional EM planning, including supporting sub structures.
- Promote cohesive sector and community processes for identifying, sharing and management of emerging risks and consequences.
- Endorse capability development through shared training, exercising, learnings and continuous improvement initiatives.
- Provide links to information sources that outline the agreed emergency management arrangements for the region.
- Embed a monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework to support the continual improvement of regional emergency management activities.
- Ensure risk and consequence planning is built into the region's emergency management framework.
- 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.

1.3 Scope

1.3.1 Context

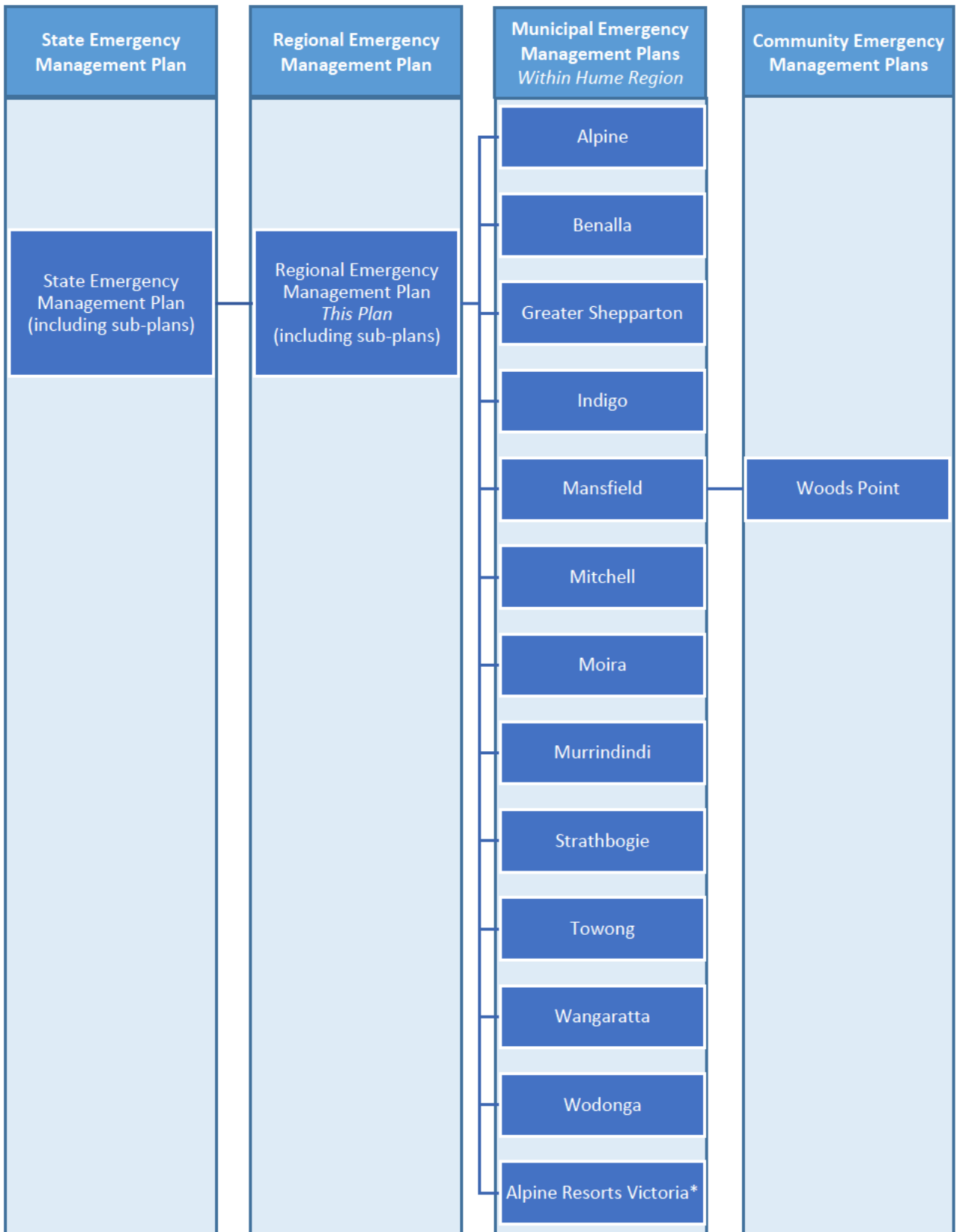
The Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) is a subordinate plan to the SEMP. This plan supports holistic and coordinated emergency management arrangements within the region. It is consistent with and contextualises the SEMP.

In addition to the SEMP, this Plan considers the Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMPs) (Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy) 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.

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

An overview of plan hierarchy is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Plan hierarchy. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the SEMP and any other identified plans listed in Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy



* Existing MEMPs for alpine resorts will remain in place to ensure risk management is mitigated, pending the Alpine Resorts Victoria decision to change MEMP boundaries from municipal districts/municipal council.

1.4 Authority

In 2020, the 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 created 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.

Hume is declared as a region by the Governor in Council for the purposes of emergency management planning, pursuant to section 77A of the EM Act 2013.

The plan complies with the requirements of the EM Act 2013 including having regard to any relevant guidelines issued under section 77. It has been developed in a collaborative manner, recognising the importance of community emergency management planning (EM Act 2013, s60AA).

1.5 Administration

1.5.1 Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee

An overview of the REMPC, including details of its membership, meetings and relationship to State and municipal planning tiers, is detailed in the REMPC's Terms of Reference (TOR), available on request to the REMPC.

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

The assurance process is detailed in the EM Act 2013 (s60AG and s60AH) and the Ministerial Guidelines for preparing emergency management plans.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the EM Act 2013 and Ministerial Guidelines for preparing emergency management plans. A Statement of Assurance has been prepared and submitted in compliance with the EM Act 2013.

1.5.4 Planning principles

The EM Act 2013 provides principles to underpin the preparation and content of emergency management plans. These principles are articulated in the SEMP.

1.5.5 Plan content

Section 60AE EM Act 2013 specifies "an emergency management plan must contain provisions" for:

- (a) providing for the mitigation of emergencies; and
- (b) providing for the response to emergencies; and

- (c) providing for the recovery from emergencies; and
- (d) specifying the roles and responsibilities of agencies in relation to emergency management.

1.5.6 Urgent updates

Section 60AM of the EM Act 2013 permits the REMPC to make updates to the REMP if:

- the update is urgent; and
- there is a significant risk that life or property will be endangered if the REMP is not updated and
- consulting on the update, preparing a statement of assurance, and obtaining the approval of the EMC for the update is not practicable in the circumstances.

Urgent updates come into force when the updated REMP is published and remains in force for 3 months. The EMC may revoke any urgent update made to the REMP under this section.

1.5.7 Compliance

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

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 s.60AK).

1.5.8 Plan review

Section 60AN of the EM Act 2013 addresses review of this REMP.

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

The purpose of review is to ensure the REMP provides for a current, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive approach to emergency management in Hume Region.

Relevant issues, learnings or items for review are to be tabled at REMPC meetings and recorded in a centralised Regional Planning Reform Register.

This REMP will be reviewed as required and at least every 3 years.

This Plan will be reviewed not later than November 2026.

2. Regional Context

Hume Region is in the north east of Victoria and shares boundaries with four Victorian EM regions as well as New South Wales (Figure 2). It incorporates the alpine region, including alpine resorts of Falls Creek, Lake Mountain, Mt Buller, Mt Stirling and Mt Hotham, and extends to the Murray River region (Barmah to Corryong) (see Figure 2). Dinner Plain is also located in the alpine region, consisting of privately owned properties, and will be managed under the Alpine Shire MEMP. The alpine resort of Mt Baw Baw is also included in Hume for emergency management planning purposes; operational response will be tended to by Gippsland Region.

The headwaters and catchments of many of Victoria's major rivers are located within the region including the Broken, Goulburn, Kiewa, King, Mitta Mitta, Murray and Ovens Rivers. The flood plains of the Murray, Goulburn and Ovens rivers provide fertile agricultural land, with the area being of national significance for dairying, horticultural production and secondary processing.

The region includes two sub-regions, being Goulburn and Ovens Murray (see Figure 2), which are serviced by 12 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and the 6 alpine resorts under the auspice of Alpine Resorts Victoria.

Table 1 provides a summary of the region with respect to its natural, sociocultural and economic environments, and a history of significant emergencies is provided in Attachment B: Significant historic emergencies in the region.

Figure 2: Hume Region, with Emergency Management Victoria regional borders, Local Government boundaries and Alpine Resorts

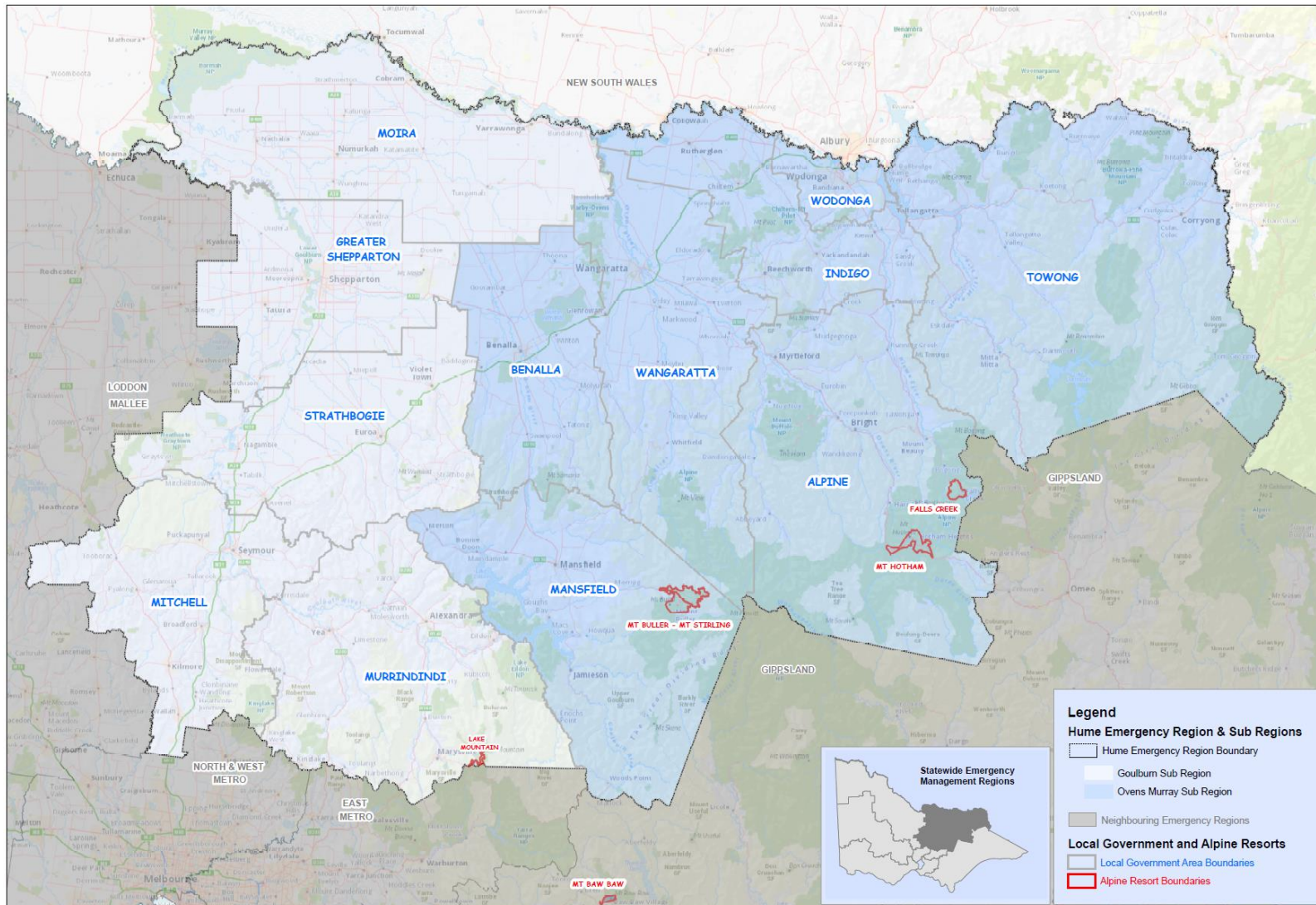


Table 1: Overview of Hume Region’s natural, sociocultural and economic environments

<p>Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average temperatures and weather events across the region vary significantly due to geography and seasons resulting in Hume region being susceptible to natural events including fire; flood; storm and heatwave • Climate change is expected to increase the frequency for natural events to occur and has potential to affect all aspects of the natural, built, social, cultural and economic environments, in particular primary production, infrastructure, tourism, health and community and the natural environment¹ • Mountainous areas covered by eucalypt forest make up much of the eastern part of the region. This landscape is shared with Port Phillip and Gippsland regions, with forest extending to the north east Victorian coast. • Both sub-regions are predisposed to bushfires, with many high bushfire hazard areas intersecting with settlements and some areas experiencing rural residential and tourism expansion. • Both sub-regions are predisposed to flooding both riverine and flash floods, with large communities on flood plains and adjacent to flood prone catchments
<p>Demographics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A majority of Murrindindi and Mitchell LGAs falls within Melbourne’s peri-urban fringe area and as a result are experiencing population and development pressures <p>Over 300,000 (312,900) people live in Hume Region, with significant portions of population located in three LGAs – Greater Shepparton (22%); Mitchell Shire (16%) and City of Wodonga (14%). By 2036, the population is expected to increase by 25%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hume is becoming more culturally diverse, the proportion of individuals born overseas, households speaking languages other than English, and the number of Aboriginal identifiers have all experienced growth since 2016. Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR) analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021 Census data illustrates potential vulnerable groups in Hume: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 24% - 19 years and under – 22% - 65 years and older – 2.4% - Aboriginal population – 12.02% - born overseas – 9.5% - speak a language other than English at home – 4.3% - households without a vehicle – 73.8% – home ownership – 80.2% of all households were connected to the internet (2016 data; no longer included in Census survey) – 48% - of persons did not complete Year 12

¹ [Environmental Scan Report – Hume Region](#) (DJCS, Aug 2020)

Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hume region has experienced strong growth over the past 5 years, with employment up 8.3 per cent, GRP up 9.8 per cent and the total number of businesses increasing by 13.0 per cent • By business (2022) - Agriculture, forestry and fishing (23%); construction (19%) • By job (2022) – Health care and social assistance (17%); Construction (11%); Manufacturing (10%)
Cultural Values and Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal cultural heritage assets include important heritage sites in the lands of the Yorta Yorta, Taungurung, Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and Gunaikurnai people and other non-Registered Aboriginal Parties. • Various art galleries and museums located across the region • Major events & festivals are held across the region, drawing visitors from within Hume as well as across the state and country. World class events are also held in fields including music; art; paragliding; gliding; mountain biking and BMX

2.1.1 Tourism Victoria regional profile

Hume Region’s natural attractions (lakes, rivers & mountains) have resulted in the region developing a thriving tourism industry, with most areas benefiting from the sector as they either host a natural attraction or are an entry point to one.

State and National Parks of significance include Alpine National Park; Mount Buffalo National Park; Kinglake National Park and Barmah State Park.

Official and unofficial campgrounds are dotted across the region, predominately in parks and along waterways.

Visit Victoria divides Victoria into 12 tourism regions. Hume Region falls into two of these – ‘The Murray’ and ‘High Country’ – and highlights the area’s association with gourmet food and wineries. The ‘High Country’ has eight diverse wine regions including the King Valley, Ovens Valley and Upper Goulburn areas and ‘The Murray’ has two wine regions being Goulburn Valley and Rutherglen.

Hume Region hosts major events or festivals across the year, especially on long weekends or public holidays.

Popular recreational activities include road trips; food and wine tours; hiking; biking (road, gravel and mountain); camping; fishing; hunting; swimming; water skiing; and snow sports.

Hume Region has a large proportion of absentee landowners (homeowners who primarily do not live within the region) within municipalities that experience high numbers of tourism (Table 2). This demographic can be less prepared for emergency events due unfamiliarity with the area, similar to visitors, and they can be hard to reach.

Table 2: Percentage of absentee land owners in Municipalities experiencing high tourism rates

Municipality with absentee landowners	% of absentee land owners
Alpine	21.5%
Benalla	19.5%

Municipality with absentee landowners	% of absentee land owners
Greater Shepparton	14.06%
Indigo	27%
Mansfield	42.1%
Mitchell	20% (TBC)
Moira	11.2%
Murrindindi	38%
Strathbogie	TBC
Towong	24%
Wangaratta	13.9% (TBC)
Wodonga	Not recorded (TBC)
Falls Creek Alpine Resort	79%
Mt Hotham Alpine Resort	TBC
Southern Alpine Resorts	Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort (green – off ski season) 90% (white – ski season) 0% Lake Mountain Alpine Resort – no overnight accommodation

From an emergency management perspective, tourism influences what ‘vulnerable communities’ will look like at any given point in time as individuals or groups may be deemed vulnerable due to their locations or the tourism activity they are undertaking simply due to an unplanned weather event occurring (particularly if they are not linked with the Vic Emergency App) or the tourist’s limited local knowledge. Due to tourism locations within Hume Region catering to tourists in all seasons there have been a number of search and rescue events during all seasons, such as ski field rescues and lost bushwalkers.

2.1.2 Infrastructure Victoria regional profile

Hume Region includes infrastructure of regional, state or national importance across several critical infrastructure sectors:

- safe drinking water
- food
- reliable transport
- accessible public health services
- energy for homes and industry
- access to banking, finance and government services
- global communications networks to connect us socially and in business.

Critical infrastructure is identified in each of the Hume MEMPs, which are available on the relevant municipal [council](#) or Alpine Resort websites (see also Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy).

2.1.3 Hume cultural profile

The population within Hume Region includes people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds. From an emergency management perspective, it is noteworthy to consider information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), which indicates that in all Hume municipalities there are community members who speak languages at home other than English. Some municipalities, such as Greater Shepparton, have a higher percentage (17.6%) (ABS 2021) compared to other municipalities, such as Murrindindi (3.2%). Messaging of emergency, warnings, events and directions should reflect the needs of the local community residents and tourists where English is their second language.

Messaging of emergency, warnings, events and directions should reflect the CALD needs of the local community residents and tourists.

Indigenous Culture and Hume Region specific agreements

The Hume region includes the traditional lands of Traditional Owner groups, including four Registered Aboriginal Parties (Yorta Yorta, Taungurung, Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and Gunaikurnai) and several non-Registered Aboriginal Parties. The Hume region contains important cultural heritage assets and the Hume REMPC also acknowledges that people from other indigenous groups also reside within the region.

The Victorian Government and Traditional Owner groups can make agreements that recognise traditional owners' relationship to land and provide them with certain rights on Crown land. In the Hume region, the Victorian Government currently has entered into formal agreements with Yorta Yorta and Taungurung.

A [Co-operative Management Agreement](#) between the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation and the State of Victoria commenced on 29 October 2010. The agreement covers areas of public land around Barmah, Mooroopna, Murchison and Ghow Swamp, as shown [on this map](#).

A [Recognition and Settlement Agreement](#) between the Victorian Government and Taungurung Land and Waters Council commenced on 11 August 2020. This agreement covers public land across a significant portion of the Hume Region, as shown [on this map](#).

Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

As per the SEMP (pg 7) one of the underpinning State Emergency Management Priorities that guide all decisions during a response to any emergency includes '*Protection of environmental and conservation assets that considers the cultural, biodiversity, and social values of the environment*'. As such it is important that cultural assets within Hume Region are considered in an emergency management context.

The [Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register](#) holds the records of all known Aboriginal cultural heritage places and objects within Victoria. Aboriginal heritage places and objects are irreplaceable, non-renewable resources and can also include traditional and spiritual sites of significance.

A map of areas of cultural and heritage significance, that have been recorded as being within Hume Region, can be found on page 110 of the [Hume environmental scan](#). If further information is required contact can be made with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System on 1800 762 003 or VAHR@dpc.vic.gov.au.

Other significant cultural assets

In the Hume region there are other significant cultural assets including sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, art galleries and museums. A table of these assets, by municipality, can be located on page 107 of the [Hume environmental scan](#).

2.2 Regional operability

2.2.1 Road crash rescue arrangements

Provision of road crash rescue within Hume Region is guided by the latest version of the SEMP .

2.2.2 Intrastate

Hume Region shares borders with Gippsland, North West Metropolitan, Eastern Metropolitan and Loddon Mallee regional borders and NSW state border. Some unique arrangements exist to ensure tactical interoperability in these areas and across the region.

Unique arrangements are documented and recorded in Attachment C: Cross-border considerations.

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.

2.2.3 Interstate borders

A number of emergency management mutual aid agreements are in place between Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. Those that are relevant to this plan and are outlined in Attachment C: Cross-border considerations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has 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.

2.3 Alpine Regions

The Alpine Resorts Legislation Amendment Act 2022 amends the Alpine Resorts (Management) Act 1997. On 1 October 2022, the Amendment Act commenced and abolished Victoria's Alpine Resort Management Boards and established Alpine Resorts Victoria as a body corporate to manage all of Victoria's alpine resorts. The Amendment Act also makes changes to reflect that, for the purposes of the EM Act 2013, Alpine Resorts Victoria (ARV) is taken as a municipal council for the alpine resorts, and the alpine resorts are taken to be a municipal district.

ARV intends to bring a sector-wide focus and strategic leadership to the management of Victoria's six alpine resorts:

- [Falls Creek](#)
- [Lake Mountain](#)
- [Mount Buller](#)
- [Mount Baw Baw](#)
- [Mount Hotham](#)
- [Mount Stirling](#)

Detailed performance priorities for ARV are outlined in the [Letter of Expectations](#) provided by the Minister.

The Hume REMPC will engage with the Gippsland REMPC to discuss Mount Baw Baw emergency management planning, as detailed in the Southern Alpine Resorts MEMP.



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

To support the ARV MEMP approval process the Hume REMPC will seek an assurance statement from the Gippsland REMPC that the planning for Mt Baw Baw is consistent with Gippsland Region's capability and operability.

2.4 Regional planning

2.4.1 Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMP)

Membership

Section 54 of the *EM Act 2013* details the membership of the REMPC. Membership includes the following:

- Government Departments (excl. Department Premier and Cabinet and Department Treasury Finance)
- Victoria Police (VicPol)
- Country Fire Authority (CFA) and/or Fire Rescue Victoria (FRV)
- Ambulance Victoria (AV)
- Australian Red Cross (ARC)
- 12 Municipal Councils and Alpine Resorts Victoria.
- Victoria State Emergency Services (VICSES)
- Emergency Management Victoria (EMV)
- Other persons nominated by a member agency and invited by the Chairperson

Conducting REMPC Business

Subject to section 56 of the EM Act 2013 and having regard to Ministerial Guidelines each REMPC can regulate its own procedure.

REMP Functions

Subject to section 57 of the Emergency Management Act 2013 the functions of the REMPC are:

- Preparation and review of the Hume REMP
- Ensure REMP consistency with the SEMP
- Consider any MEMPC submitted by a MEMPC for approval
- Provide guidance to MEMPC ensuring compliance with Parts 6 and 6A EM Act 2013
- Provide reports or recommendations to the EMC on any matter that affects or may affect EM planning in Hume Region.
- Share information with EMC, other REMPC and MEMPC to enhance effective EM planning in accordance with Part 6A.
- Consult other REMPC to assist effective EM planning in accordance with Part 6A
- Perform any other function conferred on REMPC by or under the EM act 2013 or any other Act.

2.4.2 REMPC sub structures (Sub Committees and Working Groups)

The REMPC may convene sub-committees and working groups to manage discrete bodies of work. These sub-groups may be established for finite or ongoing terms, as required, and will apply the principles of the EM Act under formal TOR developed by the REMPC.

3. This Plan

The Hume 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
- 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.

Key regional priorities under the REMP include the following:

- Cross border relationships (Victorian & NSW EM stakeholders)
- Consequence Management
- Vulnerable Communities (incl transient / tourism sector)
- Regional Communication Coordination
- Regional Resource Coordination
- The Alpine Region including alpine resorts
- Ensuring agencies are prepared for the Distinct Summer and Winter EM seasons

- Tourism Sector (Economic impact)
- Volunteerism (increase EM capacity and community resilience)

To ensure Hume Region EM stakeholders have currency and situational awareness, Hume REMPC is responsible for developing, maintaining and governance of the following:

- A regional 'contacts' list
- An annual program of works – prioritised (see Attachment D: REMPC Program of Works)
- A calendar of events - regional significance in an EM environment
- Sub-Committees and working groups established to support the program of works – resources and governance

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 (EM Act 2013 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 below information has helped determine which risks require sub-plans:

- the [Emergency Risks in Victoria Report \(2020\)](#), which was the report of a state-wide emergency risk assessment published by the State Crisis and Resilience Council.
- Victoria's Critical Infrastructure All Sectors Resilience Report 2018, which overviewed risks and resilience improvement initiatives for Victoria's eight critical infrastructure sectors.
- Community Emergency Risks Assessments (CERA) for each municipality (Attachment E: Regional Risk Assessment Process).

Local Regional Reports included the following: [Environmental Scan Report – Hume Region](#). A list of sub-plans is included in Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy.

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 in Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy.

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.

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 E: Regional Risk Assessment Process). 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.

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.

The REMPC has undertaken a review of available emergency risk assessments for the region (Attachment E: Regional Risk Assessment Process). This process has included:

- Identification of existing or emerging risks and hazards relevant to the Region
- Identification of regional treatment plans
- 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).
- Regular regional activities that support collective mitigation efforts
- 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.

Some of the outcomes of this previous committee's process within Hume Region have resulted in the following completed mitigation actions:

- Alpine Resort Access Road Traffic Management Plans embedded in relevant MEMPs
- Identification of potential consequences of a protracted closure of a major rural road network (i.e. Hume Freeway)
- Mapping of official and unofficial camp sites in state & national (Located on Fireweb)
- Mapping of avalanche hazard zones

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. Escalation will be undertaken as per the Joint Standard Operating Procedure (JSOP) [J03.09 'Resource Request Process'](#).

Hume preparedness activities that will be undertaken to support capability and capacity for the term of this plan shall include:

- Appropriate REMPC governance structures and processes to assist with forward planning and risk / consequence management

- Establishment of all-Agency Working Groups on an as-needs basis to undertake priority work in a timely manner
- A calendar of Regional Events
- A program of works
- Coordinated pre-season briefings for Summer & Winter.
- Assessment of existing capability and capacity levels, gap analysis, development and implementation of an improvement strategy
- Integrated training and exercising activities to support seamless transition from standby to response to recovery
- Review of previous season effectiveness of the coordination, control, consequence management and communications functions/outcomes/actions/improvements
- Bi-annual forums with regional stakeholders
- All-Agency Emergency Management Liaison Officer (EMLO) training to ensure role clarity at all levels of EM
- MEMP Assurance

4.2.1 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 (SCC), Regional Control Centres (RCCs) and either an Incident Control Centre (ICC), in field control/command points, site office or other location determined by the Emergency Management Commissioner or incident controller. Class 2 and other emergencies, depending on the size, type and nature may be managed from an agency specific 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 EM-COP under [Hume Contacts](#).

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 level closest to the impact area. Whilst this is the case, regional support may be requested in accordance with 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.

4.3.1 Hume Regional response arrangements

The SEMP does not refer to Zone Controller (ZC) arrangements however Hume Region is subject to these arrangements.

Zone Control is only active during the Non-Peak period, (nominally 1 March to 31 October), or until a trigger that reverts to Regional Controller is activated.

For the purpose of Zone Control Hume region is paired with Gippsland.

The function identified as Zone Controller (ZC) mirrors the role and responsibilities of those for a Regional Controller (RC). The difference in the two roles is that the RC manages a defined EM Region during a defined period or incident or emergency, whereas the ZC manages multiple regions which are formed into a zone during a defined period.

The concept of Regional Control is one of having an identified central point available in the Zones and/or Emergency Management (EM) Regions in Victoria who is responsible for the planning and management of preparedness, readiness, response and recovery across agencies for major emergencies either imminent or actual, as well as to maintain a reasonable span of control for the State Response Controller (SRC).

Hume Regional Response arrangements are outlined in JSOPs.

4.3.2 Coordination²

Coordination is the bringing together of people, resources, governance, systems and processes, to ensure effective responses to relief and recovery from an emergency. Coordination operates:

- vertically within an agency as a function of command
- horizontally across agencies as a function of the authority to control.

Emergency response coordination ensures:

- effective control arrangements are established and maintained
- information is shared effectively
- the resources required to support the response are accessed

4.3.3 Communication³

The community needs information to make informed choices about their safety and to take responsibility for their own recovery.

Responsibility for public, stakeholder and government communications, including all warnings and public information rests with the:

- IC for a non-major emergency,
- EMC for a Class 1 or 2 emergency, and
- Chief Commissioner of Police (CCP) for a Class 3 emergency.

The controller at the relevant tier must authorise the provision by public information officers (if appointed) of public information and warnings on behalf of the IC and agencies. However, if there is an imminent threat to life and property and warnings must be issued urgently, any Control Agency (CA) personnel can issue them to a community under threat, but they must notify the relevant controller as soon as possible after they do so.

Relief and recovery messaging should be integrated with response messaging, and it should inform the community among other things about relief centres, impacts on critical infrastructure and how to get assistance.

² Taken from page 24 of the SEMP and used in whole to provide context.

³ Taken from page 26 of the SEMP and used in whole to provide context.

For some major emergencies:

- municipal councils, working with coordination agencies and DFFH (regional relief) and ERV (regional recovery), may hold community engagement meetings
- the state tier may prepare a communications plan (such as a State relief and early recovery communications plan).

EM-COP is a web-based communication, planning and collaboration tool hosted by EMV which provides real-time situational awareness for EM sector personnel and agencies, so they can quickly share information that helps them make strategic decisions.

4.3.4 Consequence management⁴

The *EM Act 2013* allocates responsibility to the EMC for ensuring the consequences of major emergencies are considered and managed. The EMC fulfils this role through the State Consequence Manager (SCM).

Consequence management means the coordination of agencies including agencies who engage the skills and services of non-government organisations, which are responsible for managing or regulating services or infrastructure which is, or may be, affected by a major emergency.

The objective of consequence management is to minimise the adverse consequences to users of services or infrastructure caused by the interruption to the services or infrastructure as a consequence of the major emergency, while having regard to the need to ensure that safety considerations are paramount.

The EMC is responsible for ensuring the consequences of Class 1, 2 and 3 emergencies are considered and managed. For Class 3 emergencies, the EMC must ensure that the exercise of police powers is not to be interfered with.

The EMC, RCs and ICs coordinate the management of consequences, supported by agencies responsible for impacted infrastructure and services. Infrastructure providers maintain the continuity of services and minimise the adverse consequences to the community of service interruptions.

Agencies including critical infrastructure providers must identify likely consequences and ensure consequences are managed and that they communicate how they are doing this with communities, stakeholders and government. Such management may include activating business continuity arrangements.

Consequence management informs and works in conjunction with relief and recovery activities.

Recent EM events in Hume Region, including the Hume and Loddon Mallee Floods (2022) North East fires (Nov 2019), Upper Murray & Ovens Complex fires, and Bluff fires (Dec 2019/Jan 2020), Hume Highway Flooding (2018), Murray River Flooding (2016) and the COVID-19 pandemic, have shown consequences of EM events can have a far greater impact on the Hume Region community than the actual EM event itself.

These events also highlighted tourism as a sector of significant regional importance resulting in a Hume Region Regional Consequence Strategy being developed (yet to be endorsed by Hume REMPC).

⁴ Taken from page 27 of the SEMP and used in whole to provide context.

4.4 Relief and recovery

Agencies with lead relief and recovery responsibilities at the regional level are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Relief and recovery responsibilities

Regional Relief <i>Coordinating Agency: DFFH</i>		Regional Recovery <i>Coordinating Agency: ERV</i>		
Activities	Lead Delivery Agency	Activities	Lead Delivery Agency	
Animal Welfare	DEECA	Social	Housing and accommodation	DFFH
Community Information	Control Agency Tier Coordinator		Individual and household financial assistance	DFFH
Disbursement of Material Aid (non-food items)	Salvation Army		Psychosocial support	DFFH
Drinking water for households in non-reticulated areas	DEECA		Health and medical assistance	DH
Emergency financial assistance	DFFH	Economic	Local economies	DJSIR (RDV)
Emergency shelter	DFFH		Businesses	DJSIR (RDV)
Food and grocery supply continuity	DJSIR		Agriculture	DEECA (AgVic)
Food and water	Australian Red Cross (ARC)	Built	Energy Services	DEECA
Health and medical assistance and first aid	AV		Public telecommunications	DJSIR
Psychosocial support	DFFH		Transport	DTP
Reconnecting family and friends	ARC and VicPol		Buildings and assets	Activity leads
		Natural	Natural environment, public land and waterways	DEECA
			Threatened ecosystems and species	DEECA

4.4.1 Relief arrangements

As outlined in the SEMP (p 25) relief is the provision of assistance to meet the essential needs of individuals, families and communities during and in the immediate aftermath of an emergency.

The principles for the coordination and delivery of relief are:

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

A coordinated approach to the management of resources across the region is critical to ensure the effective use of limited resources during an emergency. Agencies with lead relief coordination responsibilities at the state and regional level are detailed in the table above.

DFFH is responsible for state and regional relief coordination, and once activated for a regional emergency, DFFH will establish appropriate regional relief governance and will support Local Government to establish a framework to support community relief. DFFH is also responsible for standing up a regional relief coordination committee and ensuring implementation of an incident specific the Regional Relief Plan.

Refer to [Table 11](#) of the SEMP for lead and support relief agency details.

Transition to recovery

The Regional Controller (RC) takes the lead role in facilitating transition to recovery at the regional level, working with the Regional Control Team (RCT) members as it marks the end of the response phase which the RC leads and manages, and a shift to regional recovery coordination lead by ERV. The RC and Regional Recovery Coordinator (RRC) will also work in conjunction with the Municipal Recovery Manager (MRM) and Municipal Emergency Management Officer (MEMO) of affected municipalities during the transition phase to plan transition, including determining the timing of transition.

Impact assessments

The RCT can advocate for initial impact assessments to be undertaken in a timely and coordinated manner. Impact assessments should be conducted in line with the [Impact Assessment Guidelines for Class 1 Emergencies \(2022\)](#) (also found via EM-COP Library > IMT Toolbox > IMTTB-Incident Control > Impact Assessment).

4.4.2 Recovery arrangements

This REMP outlines regional 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 the SEMP (p31), 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 *Resilience Recovery Strategy*).

Victoria's recovery arrangements align with the following National Principles for Disaster Recovery (SEMP p 30):

- Understand the context
- Recognise complexity
- Use community-led approaches.
- Coordinate all activities

Recovery activities seek to:

- reduce the effects and consequences of emergencies
- enable community-led approaches to recovery
- restore essential services, infrastructure and lifelines that communities need to function
- enable communities to adapt to the interruption
- provide tailored services that adapt when community needs it most
- bring together people, resources, skills and capability.

Recovery coordination function and activities

ERV is responsible for state and regional recovery coordination, and once activated for a regional emergency, ERV will establish appropriate regional recovery governance and will support Local Government to establish a framework to support community recovery.

ERV is also responsible for standing up a Regional Recovery Committee and ensuring implementation of the Regional Recovery Plan. At the regional level each recovery function has an allocated a lead agency as outlined in the table below.

At the regional level the lead agency for a recovery functional area is responsible for:

- overseeing the service delivery of recovery elements for that function
- monitoring and reporting risks, consequences, progress and capacity issues to ensure service delivery is being achieved to impacted communities in a timely manner
- determining and implementing appropriate communication and information sharing mechanisms with relevant departments, agencies and key stakeholders to facilitate the above
- reporting progress and issues to the Regional Recovery Coordinator.

Recovery coordination and service provision arrangements at the local level are detailed in municipal emergency management plans.

While the SEMP identifies the four recovery environments listed above, the ERV Recovery Framework has established a fifth recovery environment - Aboriginal Culture and Healing. This seeks to better address the identified needs of Aboriginal communities affected by emergencies and is consistent with the Victorian Government's commitments to Aboriginal people. The Hume REMPC acknowledges that bushfires and other emergencies cause challenges for Aboriginal people and communities and their unique relief and recovery needs. ERV will work with Aboriginal communities, municipalities and State agencies to maximise opportunities to ensure Aboriginal individuals, families, communities, businesses, and Traditional Owner groups are supported to self-determine appropriate recovery responses.

Refer to [Tables 13 and Table 15](#) of the SEMP for more detail on the recovery coordination, lead and support agencies for the four recovery environments.

5. Evaluation and continuous improvement

The Hume REMP supports the State's commitment to a culture of continuous improvement.

The region does this by:

- sharing lessons, including positive actions to sustain and areas for improvement
- encouraging learning from both assurance activities and contemporary good practice
- focusing on systems of work, rather than the performance of individuals
- recognising that identifying and implementing sustainable solutions takes time, resources and opportunity

Lessons management involves the identification and learning of lessons captured through assurance and learning activities (including debriefing, monitoring and reviews) occurring before, during and after emergencies. This process of moving from identifying lessons to learning lessons is guided by the lessons management life cycle within the EM-LEARN Framework, which aims to provide a state-wide shared understanding of what lessons management means for the Victorian Emergency Management sector.

For Hume, lessons management takes the form of the following arrangements:

- After Action Reviews (AAR) – 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 the performance of individuals
- reviews of the effectiveness of the coordination, control, consequence management and communications functions
- independent assurance activities undertaken by Inspector-General for Emergency Management (IGEM) or an independent monitor of systems
- public forums including representatives from relevant community, business and industry groups
- Hume REMPC will actively consider regional events and support after action reviews to strengthen learnings.

6. Roles and responsibilities

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

The SEMP 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).

The roles and responsibilities outlined in this plan are specific to the region and are in addition to, or variations on, what is outlined in the SEMP.

7. Restricted operational information

Section 60AI(2) of the EM Act 2013 allows the REMPC and EMV to exclude information from this 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	Agency/ies that hold this information in full	Contact point/s
Hume Region Emergency Management Team Contact List	Personal Details	CFA	<i>Roc.hume@cfa.vic.gov.au</i>

CFA Hume Region coordinate, maintain and regularly distribute/publish an emergency management team contact list. REMPC agency members are to advise CFA of any additional or changes to agencies that are required on the list and any changes to details of agency members on the list. The list will be published on: EM-COP > Desktop > Operations > Regions > Hum > Contacts. For enquiries regarding maintenance and management of the Hume Region EM Contact list contact ROC.Hume@cfa.vic.gov.au.

8. Document information

Document details

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

Version control

Version	Date	Summary of amendments	Author
0.1	29 Jun 2020	Initial draft provided to key stakeholders for feedback	██████████ EMV
0.2	14 Jul 2020	Feedback incorporated and further enhancements. Provided to REMP Development Working Groups to guide development of REMP.	██████████ EMV
0.3	19 Aug 2020	Working Group meeting feedback	██████████ EMV
0.4	15 Sept 2020	Working group feedback and amendments from Planning Reform Team	██████████ EMV
0.5	17 Sept 2020	Incorporating Working Group amendments	██████████ EMV
0.6	21 Sept 2020	Incorporating Working Group and Regional Controllers feedback	██████████ EMV
0.7	30 Sept 2020	Changes and comments incorporating IREMPC consultation and feedback	██████████ EMV
0.8	2 Oct 2020	Changes incorporated after Working Group Meeting following formal endorsement of the IREMPC	██████████ EMV
0.9	07 Oct 2020	Endorsed draft for approval	██████████ EMV
1.0	18 Nov 2020	Approved by Andrew Crisp, Emergency Management Commissioner	N/A
1.3	24 Aug 2023	REMP Review Working Group updates	██████████ (Working Group Chair)
1.4	04 Sept 2023	Changes incorporated following endorsement at REMPC meeting	██████████ (Working Group Chair)
1.5	04 Sept 2023	Endorsed draft for approval	██████████

Emergency Management Plan Statement of Assurance

This document requires the following assurance:

Assurer	Title	Date
Paul Stacchino	Chair – on behalf of the Hume REMPC	04/09/2023

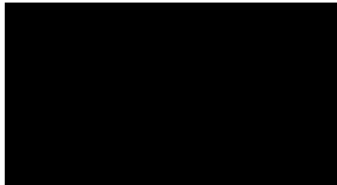
Part 2: Certificate of Assurance for the Hume Region Regional Emergency Management Plan

Plan Preparer: 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 attached checklist.

The last review of the plan was conducted on 18/11/2020.

On behalf of the Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee:



Paul Stacchino
Chair, Hume Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee
4/09/2023

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
Guidelines for Preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans	Issued by the Minister for Police and Emergency	EMV Website
Resilient Recovery Strategy	Emergency Management Victoria	EMV Website https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/resilient-recovery-strategy
Lessons management framework (EM-LEARN)	Emergency Management Victoria	https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/reviews-and-lessons-management/lessons-management-framework-em-learn
Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook	Emergency Management Victoria	EMV Website https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/publications/victorian-emergency-operations-handbook
Victorian Preparedness Framework	Emergency Management Victoria	EMV Website 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	EMV Website https://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/public/EMV-web/Publications/EMV_Strategic_Action_Plan_2018-2021.pdf
An Agreement for Transition of Coordination Arrangements from Response to Recovery	Emergency Management Victoria	SEMP http://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/IMT-Toolbox/RelRec/Template-Transition-from-Response-to-Recovery.docx

Review date

Review Date	Description
30 November 2026	This document will be reviewed every 3 years or more frequently as required.

Acronyms

This section contains acronyms that are used throughout this Plan.

Acronym	Description
AAR	After Action Review
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AgVic	Agriculture Victoria

Acronym	Description
AV	Ambulance Victoria
ARC	Australian Red Cross
ARV	Alpine Resorts Victoria
CA	Control Agency
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CCP	Chief Commissioner of Police
CERA	Community Emergency Risk Assessment
CFA	Country Fire Authority
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DFFH	Department of Families, Fairness and Housing
DH	Department of Health
DJSIR	Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions
EM	Emergency Management
EM Act 2013	Emergency Management Act 2013
EM Act 1986	Emergency Management Act 1986
EMC	Emergency Management Commissioner
EM-COP	Emergency Management Common Operating Picture
EMLO	Emergency Management Liaison Officer
EMV	Emergency Management Victoria
ERV	Emergency Recovery Victoria
FRV	Fire Rescue Victoria
IC	Incident Controller
ICC	Incident Control Centre
IGEM	Inspector-General for Emergency Management
IMT	Incident Management Team
JSOP	Joint Standard Operating Procedure
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MEMO	Municipal Emergency Management Officer
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MEMPC	Municipal Emergency Management Plan Committee
MRM	Municipal Recovery Manager
RDV	Regional Development Victoria

Acronym	Description
REMPC	Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee
REMP	Regional Emergency Management Plan
RC	Regional Controller
RCC	Regional Control Centre
RCT	Regional Control Team
SEMP	State Emergency Management Plan
SCC	State Control Centre
SCM	State Consequence Manager
SRC	State Response Controller
TOR	Terms of Reference
VicPol	Victoria Police
VICSES	Victoria State Emergency Services
VPF	Victorian Preparedness Framework
ZC	Zone Controller

Definitions

This section contains definitions that are additional to the definitions included in the State Emergency Management Plan.

Terms	Description
Agency	Means a government or a non-government agency. (EM Act 1986 section 4) For the purposes of this State Emergency Management Plan and unless otherwise stated, agencies include government and non-government organisations, government departments, local government and volunteer organisations with a role in emergency management as listed in this State Emergency Management Plan
Area of Operations	A geographic area that contains one or more incidents for the purpose of exercising effective control and/or coordination in operational response and/or recovery activities.
BCP	Business Continuity Plan: A documented collection of procedures and information that is developed, compiled and maintained in readiness for use in an incident to enable an organization to continue to deliver its critical products and services at an acceptable predefined level.
Class 1 emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) a major fire; or • (b) any other major emergency for which the Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board, the Country Fire Authority or the Victoria State Emergency Service Authority is the control agency under the state emergency response plan.

Terms	Description
	<i>(Emergency Management Act 2013 section 3)</i>
Class 2 emergency	<p>A major emergency which is not—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) a Class 1 emergency; or • (b) a warlike act or act of terrorism, whether directed at Victoria or a part of Victoria or at any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth; or • (c) a hi-jack, siege or riot. <p><i>(Emergency Management Act 2013 section 3)</i></p>
Class 3 emergency	<p>A Class 3 emergency means a warlike act or act of terrorism, whether directed at Victoria or a part of Victoria or at any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth, or a hi-jack, siege or riot.</p> <p>Class 3 emergencies may also be referred to as security emergencies.</p>
Command	<p>Directing, with authority, the employees and resources of an organisation in performing the required roles and tasks. Command operates vertically within an organisation. A person commands employees of their own agency; they do not command people from another agency unless it is by formal agreement.</p>
Control	<p>The overall direction of incident management activities. Authority for control carries with it the responsibility for tasking and coordinating other organisations depending on the circumstances. Control operates horizontally when compared to command.</p>
Control agency	<p>The control agency is the agency with the primary responsibility for responding to a specific form of emergency as listed in this State Emergency Management Plan.</p> <p><i>(Emergency Management Act 2013 section 54)</i></p>
Emergency	<p>An actual or imminent occurrence of an event which in any way endangers the safety or health of people or which destroys or damages property or endangers or threatens to endanger the environment. An emergency includes an earthquake, flood, wind-storm or other natural and man-made events such as an explosion; epidemic, war, riot, hijack, disruption to essential services.</p>
Incident	<p>An event that has the capacity to lead to loss of or a disruption to an organization's operations, services or functions – which, if not managed, can escalate into an emergency, crisis, or disaster.</p>

Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy

This Plan's MEMPs

Hume Region's Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMPs) are listed below and available via [EM-COP > Operations > Hume > Plans](#) or the individual municipal website.

Plan
Alpine Shire
Benalla Rural City
Greater Shepparton City
Indigo Shire
Mansfield Shire
Mitchell Shire
Moira Shire
Murrindindi Shire
Strathbogie Shire
Towong Shire
Wangaratta Rural City
Wodonga City
Alpine Resorts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Falls Creek Alpine Resort• Mount Buller and Mount Stirling Alpine Resorts• Mount Hotham Alpine Resort• Southern Alpine Resorts (Lake Mountain and Mt Baw Baw)

This Plan's sub plans

Sub-plans are subject to the same preparation, consultation and approval requirements as the SEMP, set out in the *EM Act 2013* pt 6A. See Attachment D: REMPC Program of Works for the sub-plan review schedule.

Plan Name	Plan Owner	Version & Date Published
North East (Hume) Region Emergency Response Plan - Flood	VICSES	V 1.3, May 2018

This Plan's complementary plans

Definition as per SEMP:

Many agencies prepare EM plans in line with their statutory requirements, governance arrangements and authorising environments. For example:

- water corporations prepare plans under the *Water Act 1989*
- an agency's plan for a specific hazard.

Such plans are called 'complementary plans'. They do not form part of the SEMP, and they are not subject to the preparation, approval and consultation requirements in part 6A of the *EM Act 2013*.

Plan Name	Plan Owner	Version & Date Published
North East (Hume) Region Emergency Response Plan - Storm	VICSES	V 1.0, October 2018
North East (Hume) Region Emergency Response Plan - Earthquake	VICSES	V 0.5, September 2018
North East (Hume) Region Emergency Response Plan - Landslide	VICSES	V 1.0, September 2019

Community Emergency Management Plans

Plan Name	Plan Owner	Version & Date Published
Woods Point and Surrounding District Community Safety Plan	Mansfield Shire	February 2022

Attachment B: Significant historic emergencies in the region

Year	Event	Emergency description
2023	Bushfire (private land)	Medium sized bushfire (1,000 ha) on private land started by angle grinder and took 4 days to control
2022	Flood	Significant flood event affecting all catchments between October and December 2022. More than 1,500 flood warnings issued and 382 Flood Rescues undertaken in Hume Region. Shepparton ICC operated for 47 days.
2022	Landslide	Bogong High Plains Road closure for ~7 months, impacting Alpine Shire Council and isolating Falls Creek Alpine Resort
2021	Storm	Low pressure system moved across Southeast Australia bringing destructive winds and heavy rainfall causing significant impacts and damage, including fallen trees, damage to critical infrastructure and major road networks.
2020	Pandemic	COVID-19 Pandemic, outbreaks in two local areas, including Mitchell Shire and Shepparton
2020	Train crash	Passenger train derailed at Wallan causing two deaths and injuring 39 passengers. Cause of crash identified as train speeding through reduced speed limits that had been imposed due to track works
2019/2020	Major bushfire	Significant bushfires impacting north east Victoria in the areas of Towong and Alpine Shires and neighbouring NSW communities
2019	Heat wave	22-hour power outage effecting townships of Nagambie and Avenel, impacting approx. 3,000 people
2019	Rescue	Mt Buffalo large scale search and rescue for two lost bushwalkers
2018	Flash flood	Flash flooding impacted the Hume Freeway (between Benalla and Wodonga) and at the townships of Tarrawingee and Everton. Cars on the Hume highway were inundated resulting in helicopter rescues of about 20 people. Wangaratta council reported damages from the storm at approx. \$4 million. Damage was sustained to road infrastructure (including main roads and bridges), farm land, fences, and damage to crops
2017	Storm	Micro burst storm event in north east Hume that impacted the townships of Wangaratta and King Valley. Sustained power outages to outlying communities, damage sustain to houses, rural property, fences and crops. Minor impacts on roads
2016	Flood	Flooding impacting the north east of Hume, impacting capacity to travel in and out of local townships due to flooding on main roads
2016	Rescue	Missing person searches, including in Alpine area during winter, requiring significant, specialised, responses
March 2016	Marine	A substantial Blue Green Algae outbreak across 700 km of the Murray River from Lake Hume to Kerang. There was a significant financial impact

Year	Event	Emergency description
		on tourism in river towns as the event occurred over the Easter long weekend
December 2015	Landslide	Intense rain event that caused multiple mudslides on gully's in Eurobin. Two houses were inundated and homestead sustained damage
2015	Major bushfire	Bushfire in Barnawartha/Indigo Valley, 7,000 ha impacting 113 properties with 3 primary residences destroyed
2013	Major Bushfire	Major Bush Fire started by lighting near Harrietville and burnt to Gippsland across the Victorian Alps
October 2013	Flood	Flood impacted 90 homes and 32 businesses affected in Alpine Shire. Roads and bridges damaged causing road closures. Caravan parks, motels and businesses inundated. Extensive damage to crops, livestock pumps, fencing, plant & machiner
September 2010 to June 2013	Disease	As per Risk in Victoria 2014 – Chestnut Blight disease was detected in Eurobin, North East Victoria. The disease resulted in 5329 chestnut and 38 oak trees, in 9 groves, being destroyed. Owners of commercial groves received reimbursement Under Emergency Plant Pest Response
21 March 2013	Storm	Two tornadoes impacted Yarrawonga, Mulwala, Bundalong, Rutherglen and Euroa, injury 20 people (two critically). Local SES crews received 150 calls, with reported damage to properties, businesses and infrastructure
February 2010	Marine	A substantial Blue Green Algae outbreak from Lake Hume to Yarrawonga Weir (approx. 110 km), before travelling further to Echuca/Moama
Sep – Dec 2010	Flood	Significant flood event: impacting Ovens and Kiewa Valley
2010/11	Flood	Flood inundated regional township of Numurkah, impacting business and houses.
2009	Major Bushfire	Black Saturday Bushfires impacted four local LGAs, 161 lives lost (across the state) and 1,688 dwellings destroyed
2006/2007	Major Bushfire	Large scale bush fire that burnt through Alpine areas lasting 69 days. 1 million hectares and 51 homes destroyed
2002/2003	Major bushfire	Large scale bushfire that occurred across Hume, Gippsland North West jurisdictions. As per Risks in Victoria Report, 2014 the Eastern Victoria Alpine Fires burnt a total of 1.3 million hectares
October 2002	Train crash	A historic steam train collided with a truck at a road crossing. The crash resulted in 3 deaths and 1 severe injury
September 1998	Major Flooding	Major flooding: Approx. 30 year ARI, Majority of flow from Ovens river East branch catchment. Total 207 mm rainfall at Harrietville. Damage to bridges and road infrastructure
1993	Major Flooding	Major flooding inundated townships in and around Wangaratta and Benalla, considered peak flood event. Small outlying communities were isolated, with business and homes inundated

Year	Event	Emergency description
February 1969	Train crash	A train crashed at Violent Town (near Benalla) resulted in the death of 9 people and 117 injuries. Over 100 emergency personal were needed to response to the incident

Attachment C: Cross-border considerations

Once finalised, this document will sit on EM-COP ([EM-COP > Operations > Hume > Plans](#))

Note, a hard copy of this document will be printed and kept in the RCC

Attachment D: REMPC Program of Works

Available on request from the Hume REMPC.

(Accessed via the MS Teams site 'DJCS-EMV-Hume REMPC-Group')

Attachment E: Regional Risk Assessment Process

Overview

The regional risk assessment process has utilised the primary elements outlined in the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG), supplemented by the Community Emergency Risk Management Assessment process (CERA) and the emergency management core capabilities from the Victorian Preparedness Framework (VPF).

The components of risk assessment process were follows:

Scope and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hume’s regional characteristics, assets and values outlined in Section 2 • Planning objectives outlined in Section 3.3
Hazard identification and residual risk analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CERA process outlined in following sections
Risk evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing hazard based plans: Subplans and complementary outlined in Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy. • Collective plans/arrangement & capabilities: Victorian Preparedness Framework – core capabilities outlined in the following sections
Treatment priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority areas for the REMPC to focus on as part of the continuous improvement of emergency risk management in the region that is guided by the planning objectives. • These priorities are aligned to the core capabilities

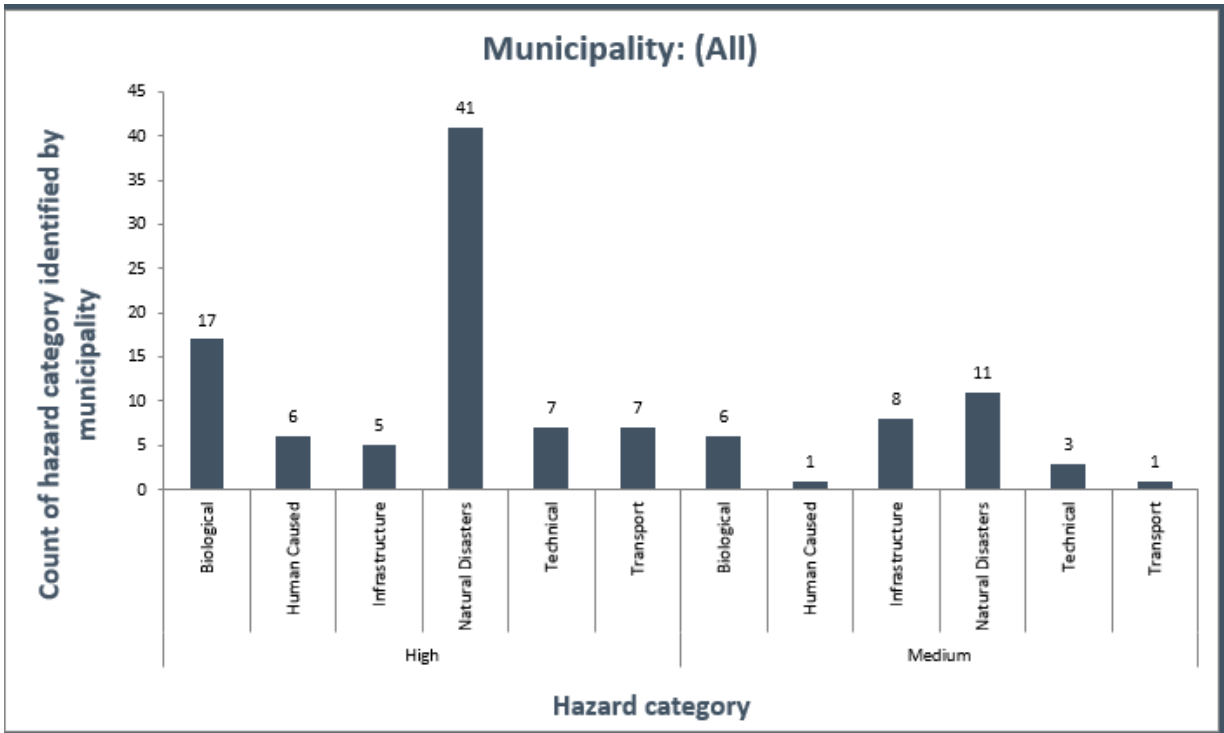
Hazard identification and residual risk analysis - CERA Assessment

Each municipality in Hume Region, as part of their municipal planning process, undertakes the CERA process. This process has identified a number of emergency hazards specific to each Municipality and has analysed their residual risk ratings. These emergency hazards were grouped into 6 hazard categories: Biological, Human caused, Infrastructure, Natural Disasters, Technical and Transport. The residual risk ratings were determined by applying the risk and consequences ratings following consideration of the current mitigation measures.

The figure below shows a count of emergency hazards for Hume Region municipalities in each of the 6 categories according to their residual risk rating.

CERA Consolidated summary graph for Hume Region⁵

⁵ The data contained in this spreadsheet is accurate as at:30 June 2020. VICSES recognises that the data is only as accurate as what is supplied by the MEMPC in the CERA process on the day



The results of the risk assessment process are recorded in a controlled REMPC document (available on request from Hume REMPC (accessed via the MS Teams site 'DJCS-EMV-Hume REMPC-Group')).