

# Southern Metropolitan Regional Emergency Management Plan

Southern Metropolitan Emergency Management Planning Committee



## Acknowledgement of Country

The Southern Metropolitan Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMP) acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders as First Nations Peoples and the traditional custodians of the land.

The REMPC also acknowledges and pays respect to elders, past and present and is committed to working with First Nations Peoples to achieve a shared vision of safer and more resilient communities.

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

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*Southern Metropolitan Region Emergency Management Plan  
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## 1. Introduction

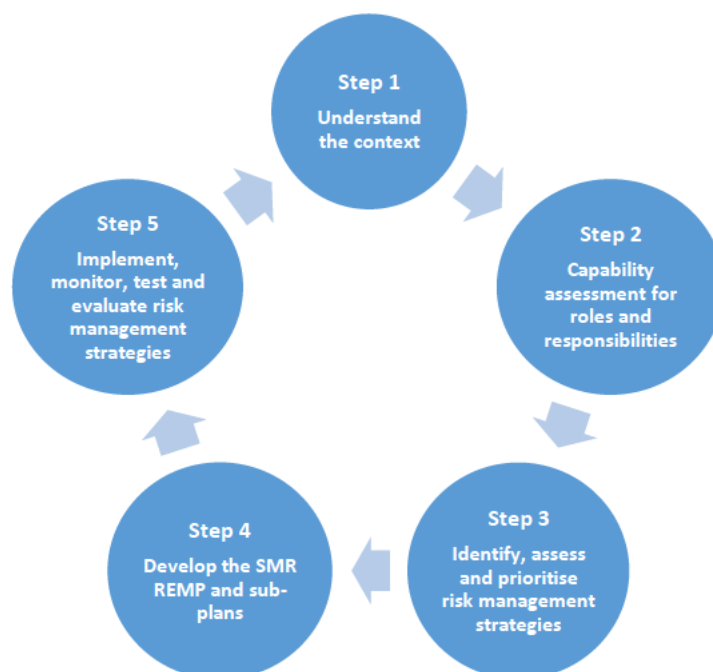
### 1.1 Purpose

The *Emergency Management Act 2013* (EM Act 2013) requires each Regional Emergency Management 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.

### 1.2 Process

This Plan has been developed pursuant to the *Guidelines for preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans* (November 2020): -



### 1.3 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 Southern Metropolitan region. It ensures a coordinated and integrated approach with a focus on community involvement in planning in line with all *communities, all emergencies* approach to emergency management.

## 1.4 Scope

### 1.4.1 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.

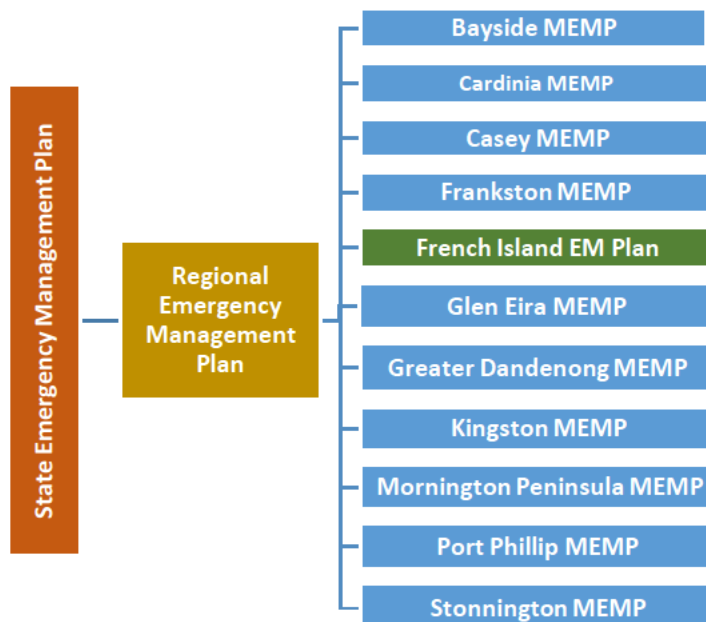
This Plan is not an aggregation of MEMPs within the region but instead addresses and capitalises on opportunities that exist to enhance emergency management planning outcomes and sustain or improve capability and capacity within the region.

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

This Plan should be read in conjunction with the SEMP and any other identified plans listed in Attachment A.

### 1.4.2 Hierarchy of Plans <sup>1</sup>

The diagram below identifies the hierarchy of Plans from the State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP), Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) and the ten Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMPs) as well as the French Island Emergency Management Plan.



<sup>1</sup> Includes all relevant Sub-Plans

## 1.5 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 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.

Southern Metropolitan Region is declared as a region by the Governor in Council for the purposes of emergency management planning, pursuant to *EM Act 2013*, s.77A (see [Attachment B](#) for more detail).

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

## 1.6 Administration

### 1.6.1 Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee

An overview of the SMR REMPC, including details of its membership, meetings, and relationship to State and Municipal planning tiers, is detailed in the REMPC Terms of Reference (ToR), available on the Emergency Management Planning Page of EM-COP.

A list of current REMPC member agencies and organisations is included at [Attachment C](#).

### 1.6.2 Plan approval

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

This Plan comes into effect when it is published and remains in effect for a maximum period of three years, or earlier if superseded by an approved and published update.

### 1.6.3 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 ([Attachment D](#)) has been prepared and submitted to the EMC pursuant to *EM Act 2013*, s.60AG.

### 1.6.4 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.

Pursuant to *EM Act 2013*, s.60AM, 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.

Urgent updates come into effect when published on the EMV website and remain in force for a maximum period of three months.

This Plan will be reviewed not later than November 2026 and then via three yearly reviews.

### **1.6.5 Plan exercising**

During the lifecycle of this Plan and sub-plans, the REMPC will monitor as well as develop and schedule a minimum of one exercise to test its efficacy, review capability and capacity and identify and implement any lessons learned.



## 2. Regional Context and Risk Profile

### 2.1 Risk assessment

SMR communities are exposed to a diverse range of emergency risks which when they do occur can have significant consequences impacting lives, livelihoods, properties, and environments.

The Victorian Emergency Risk Management (VERA) methodology underpins SMR's approach to risk management. At a regional level, Regional Emergency Risk Assessment (RERA) is undertaken by the REMPC to inform both state and municipal level emergency risks assessments.

A Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA) is undertaken by MEMPCs and is used to inform SMR emergency risk assessments. Risk assessments and mitigations are referenced in Section 4.1.

As French Island is an unincorporated area it does not participate in the CERA process however the *French Island Emergency Management Plan* describes the key risks noting they are extreme fire risk, extreme weather, road accidents, structure fire and marine accidents. Risks are further compounded by the challenges surrounding access to French Island for emergency services.

For further information, refer to the Environmental Scan and Regional Profile at [Attachment E](#).

Also refer to each municipality's website and MEMP for further localised community information.

### 2.2 Profile

The Southern Metropolitan Region (SMR) is one of eight emergency management regions in Victoria and the second largest in area amongst the three metropolitan regions with a landmass of approximately 3,060 square kilometres.

It is comprised of ten municipalities and has a population of just under 1.565million,<sup>2</sup>, representing around 24% of Victoria's population. Also located in the region is French Island, a remote site which is an unincorporated area without a municipal council to manage and provide essential services and infrastructure.

#### Southern Metro Region Population by LGA (2021)<sup>3</sup>

Current population statistics	Total Population (2021)	Area (sq/km)	Population Density (persons/km2) (2021)
Bayside	101,306	37	2,738
Cardinia	118,194	1,283	92
Casey	365,239	409	893
Frankston	139,281	130	1,071
French Island	139	170	0.8
Glen Eira	148,908	39	3,818
Greater Dandenong	158,208	130	1,216
Kingston	158,129	91	1,737

<sup>2</sup> Decreased by around 1% since the 2016 Census

<sup>3</sup> ABS Census (2021)

Mornington Peninsula	168,948	724	233
Port Phillip	101,842	21	4,854
Stonnington	104,703	26	4,027
<b>Southern Metro Region</b>	<b>1,564,897</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>511</b>

### 2.2.1 Tourism

Key tourist destinations include the beaches of Port Phillip Bay and Westernport Bay, Cranbourne Botanic Garden, McClelland Sculpture Park and Gallery, Myuna Farm at Doveton, Arthurs Seat, Heronswood Garden, Dromana, and the wineries of the Mornington Peninsula.

The City of Port Phillip currently has 12 hostels or backpackers' accommodation within the municipality which can accommodate over 1,100 people at any one time. Further to that, there are over 50 rooming houses which can accommodate another 700 people, many of them considered to be most at-risk during emergencies.

Notwithstanding travel has not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels, Port Phillip and the Mornington Peninsula remain popular destinations for local, interstate, and international visitors to Victoria (Tourism Research Australia Data, April 2023).

The foreshore that stretches over many kilometres, and vast public open spaces, make Melbourne highly desirable to residents and visitors. SMR also plays an integral part to the welcoming of many national and international tourists by ship to Melbourne each year at Station Pier located in Port Melbourne where over 100 international cruise ships dock annually, especially during the warmer weather months.

#### Key festivals attracting mass crowds

The St Kilda Music Festival which is one of the largest free community music festivals in Australia has been held annually for over 40 years and attracts over 400,000 people each year. There is a dedicated festivals team who work very closely with emergency agencies to ensure sound planning and preparedness to such a large event held annually in early February.

The Formula 1 Grand Prix held at Albert Park annually during March/April, attracts international media attention and large crowds over the four-day event.

### 2.2.2 Physical features

SMR consists of highly urbanised inner metropolitan areas, intensive industrial areas that are hubs for services, employment, and transport, one of Melbourne's largest residential growth corridors, densely populated peri-urban bushland, small hamlets, and rural townships.

There are major interface areas of dense urban populations interspersed in significant bushland environments, including the Mornington Peninsula.

SMR has over 190 km of coastline along Port Philip and Westernport Bay and the Bass Strait. LGA's with significant stretches of, coastline include Mornington Peninsula (192kms), Frankston (10km), Casey (47km) and Kingston (3km).

### 2.2.3 Significant community characteristics <sup>4</sup>

Within SMR, 24% of the population was aged 19 years or younger in 2021, while 16% was aged 65 years or older. However, these groups most at risks during emergencies were not evenly distributed across the region. Casey had the highest number of people aged 0-19 years (105,983), while Port Phillip had the lowest (14,918). Mornington Peninsula had the highest number of people aged 65+ years (45,977) while Cardinia had the lowest (14,841). When it comes to assistance with daily life activities, approximately five per cent of the population within SMR have a need.

The population of SMR is culturally diverse with more than a third (34%) of the population born overseas. However, this varied according to LGA, for example, a greater proportion of the population of the City of Greater Dandenong was born overseas (58%) compared with the Mornington Peninsula Shire (18%).

More than a quarter of the population of SMR speaks a language other than English at home. In Greater Dandenong, it is around 64% compared to the Mornington Peninsula Shire which has the greatest proportion of English only speakers at 89%.

Indo-Aryan languages which include Bengali, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu are the most commonly spoken with around 45,000 speakers across SMR with Casey having the highest number at almost 24,000. Chinese speakers including Cantonese and Mandarin make up the next largest cohort at around 25,000. Greater Dandenong has the highest number of Vietnamese speaks at almost 9,000.

According to Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), which measures the relative level of socio-economic advantage or disadvantage based on a range of census characteristics (where higher scores indicate lower levels of disadvantage), SMR with a score of 1,029 is less disadvantaged than Victoria overall. Greater Dandenong with a score of 887 was the most disadvantaged LGA in Victoria and Bayside was the least disadvantaged (1,090).

Other indicators of socio-economic status include income and housing. In SMR in 2021:

- There were 649,367 private dwellings with an average of 2.5 people and 1.1 motor vehicles per dwelling.
- Excluding French Island, the City of Casey had the most private dwellings (117,991) while the Shire of Cardinia had the least (41,728).
- The City of Port Phillip had fewer average people per dwelling (1.9) compared to all other LGAs. The Cities of Casey and Greater Dandenong had the most at 3.1 and 2.9 respectfully.
- The average weekly family income per household was \$2,482 but varied greatly between LGAs, between \$1,605 in Greater Dandenong up to \$3,361 in Bayside.

#### **First Nations Peoples**

SMR is home to approximately 15% of Victoria's First Nations Peoples (FNP). As a proportion of SMR, however, FNP represent less around 0.6% of the total SMR population, ranging between 0.2% of the population in Glen Eira and Bayside to 1.2% of the population in the Frankston.

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<sup>4</sup> ABS (Census) 2021

Aboriginal Networks or Gathering Places, which provide connections and services for Aboriginal people, within SMR include:<sup>5</sup>

- Casey Aboriginal Gathering Place, Doveton
- Nairn Marr Djambana, Frankston
- Willum Warrain Aboriginal Association, Mornington Peninsula
- Derrimut Weelam Gathering Place, Kingston
- Ngwala Willumbong Co-operative, St. Kilda
- Dandenong and District Aborigines Co-operative, Dandenong

### 2.2.4 Critical infrastructure and major facilities

The Critical Infrastructure Resilience Information System (CIRIS) database has been updated to include regional layers to inform regional planning and decision making.

More than 1,537 km of major roads traverse SMR, including major highways, freeways, arterial roads, bridges, and tunnels, such as:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Other significant infrastructure includes:

Municipality	Significant infrastructure
Bayside	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Cardinia	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Casey	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Frankston	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Glen Eira	[REDACTED]

<sup>5</sup> Aboriginal Victoria (2020): <https://www.aboriginalvictoria.vic.gov.au/melbourne-local-aboriginal-networks-and-gathering-places>

	[REDACTED]
Greater Dandenong	[REDACTED]
Kingston	[REDACTED]
Mornington Peninsula	[REDACTED]
Port Phillip	[REDACTED]
Stonnington	[REDACTED]

### 2.2.5 Environment

The landscape character of the SMR is defined by bayside settlements around Port Phillip Bay and the richly fertile soils of the Casey and Cardinia LGAs. In some locations, the quality of the soil (for example, Koo Wee Rup) is of state significance and despite residential encroachment, this region has substantial rural areas.

Environmentally and culturally significant landscapes abound, from the sought-after beachside towns along the Mornington Peninsula on Port Phillip and Westernport Bays to the Cranbourne Gardens, Bunyip State Park, Emerald hinterland, Cape Schanck, Arthurs Seat, and the rolling agricultural lands of Red Hill.

Located on the periphery of metropolitan Melbourne, the landscape of the SMR is highly fragmented yet retains significant environmental values. The area provides important habitats essential to the life cycles of migratory birds and threatened species. The most significant of these for biodiversity conservation include French Island, North-western Port Nature Conservation Reserve, Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve, and Braeside Park.

Some of the most intact and extensive areas of saltmarsh and mangrove in Victoria occur within Western Port’s Yaringa and French Island National Parks. These are recognized as a site of international significance under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971 Ramsar Convention). Notable parks and reserves include: -

Park/reserve name	Area (hectares)
French Island National Park	10,326
Mornington Peninsula National Park	2,686
Point Nepean National Park	543
North-western Port Nature Conservation Reserve	2,077
Lysterfield Park	1,435
Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve	216
Arthurs Seat State Park	566

Churchill National Park	272
Devil Bend Natural Features Reserve	1,006
Braeside Park	310
French Island Marine National Park	2,980
Yaringa Marine National Park	777
Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary	57

The management of the landscape must balance environmental, visitation and recreational opportunities, and community safety objectives. Appropriate ecological fire management regimes that consider intensity, interval and time of year can improve environmental outcomes. Cross-tenure management is key to protecting important sites with specific fire requirements and for preventing landscape-scale bushfires.

## 2.3 Regional operability

SMR shares borders with Northwest Metro, Eastern and Gippsland regions and does not have any state borders. Some unique arrangements exist to ensure tactical interoperability in these areas and across the region.

### 2.3.1 French Island

Situated in Westernport Bay, French Island is a unique locality in Victoria that is home to just over 100 residents with over 6,000 visitors annually. It remains isolated from the mainland approximately 2km away at its closest point. It has no connecting road, causeway, or bridge. Access to the island is only possible by water or air. There is no mains power, water, or other utilities. The main roads are unsealed and there is no public transport.

French Island also remains an unincorporated area that is not within the jurisdiction of a municipal council to provide local services and infrastructure.

The Country Fire Authority (CFA) and Parks Victoria are the only government agencies with an established presence on the island with other agencies responding as required (e.g.) Victoria Police, Ambulance Victoria, State Emergency Service etc.

These restrictions to access and resources for emergency services and other agencies can affect a timely response for all emergencies.

The French Island Working Group has developed a specific *French Island Emergency Management Plan* to assist with responding to emergencies on French Island. The Plan can be accessed by clicking on the link below: -

<https://files.emv.vic.gov.au/2023-08/French%20Island%20Emergency%20Management%20Plan.pdf>

### 2.3.2 Municipal Emergency Management Enhancement Group

The Southern Metropolitan Region Municipal Emergency Management Enhancement Group (SMR MEMEG) was officially formed in 2019, building upon the informal council collaborations and networks within the region that existed prior.

The SMR MEMEG provides a council-focused forum to build local government emergency management capability and capacity. The purpose of the group is to: -

- Standardise council emergency management policies, plans, and procedures that reflect best-practice approaches, legislative changes, and have a community-resilience focus.
- Collaborate to share learnings, training and exercising opportunities, and strengthen inter-council resource sharing for emergency management.
- Integrate the learnings and outputs of the group into existing and new emergency management forums at the municipal, regional, and state level.

The work of the SMR MEMEG which is shared across the ten SMR councils, is driven and prioritised according to the group's action Plan.

The SMR MEMEG is an independent committee formed by the SMR councils for the benefit of councils and is not a sub-committee governed by the REMPC.

To ensure streamlined synergies with other regional and state level emergency management committees and forums the SMR MEMEG nominates members to be conduits between the REMPC and relevant sub-committees with the SMR MEMEG.

### 2.3.3 Road Crash Rescue Arrangements

Provision of road crash rescue within SMR Region is guided by Road Crash Rescue Arrangements 2023.

## 2.4 Significant historic emergencies in the region

Year	Emergency event
2022	State-wide flood
2020	COVID19 pandemic
2019	South-east Victorian Fires
2017	Metropolitan floods
2016	Thunderstorm asthma
2016	Metropolitan windstorm
2011	1 in 500-year floods Cardinia, Casey, and City of Greater Dandenong
2010	Widespread flooding
2009	H1N1
2009	Heatwave
2009	Black Saturday bushfires
2008	Stevenson's Road Closed Landfill – Methane Gas Leak
2003	Avian flu
2003	Hailstorm
1990	Heatwave
1983	Ash Wednesday fires
1939	Black Friday fires
1939	Heatwave

## 2.5 Sub-Committees and Working Groups

The REMPC may establish sub-committees and/or working groups to manage discrete pieces of work. These sub-committees and working groups may be established for finite or ongoing terms, as required. The sub-committees and working group concept allow 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 but permits sub-committees and working groups self-endorsement of tasking and actions to meet the shared objectives and obligations of the committee/group.

Any sub-committee or working group established will apply the principles of the *EM Act 2013* 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 and working groups may be established with responsibility for delivering or addressing planning for mitigation, response, relief, recovery, community resilience and interoperability utilising subject matter expertise.

Sub-committees and working groups will prepare and report against an annual plan of work if developed, endorsed by the REMPC. Additionally, sub-committees and working groups will advise the REMPC of their progress of tasks and activities through a regular REMPC agenda item.

When deemed necessary, formal Terms of Reference (ToR) developed by the REMPC will support and endorse the functions of sub-committees and working groups.



### 3. This Plan

The SMR 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 complement 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*, s.60AK). In determining which risks require Sub-plans to support this Plan, the REMPC has considered the following reports and supporting materials: -

- State Emergency Management Plan, EMV (2022)
- Victorian Action Plan Pandemic Influenza (State) 2015
- State Emergency Response Plan – Extreme Heat Sub-plan, edn. 2 (2017)
- Extreme heat and heatwaves planning guide, Dept. of Health (2023)
- Victoria’s Critical Infrastructure All Sectors Resilience Report 2020
- Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy, EMV July 2015
- Strategic Bushfire Management Strategy (2020)
- State Emergency Response Plan – Flood Sub-plan, edn.1 (2016)
- Central Region Emergency Response Plan – Storm Sub-plan, SES 2018
- Emergency Risks in Victoria Report, EMV (2022)
- Existing Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMPs), including their Community Emergency Risk Assessments (CERAs).
- Resilient Recovery Strategy, EMV (2019).
- SEMP – Animal, Marine and Environmental Biosecurity Sub-plan (2021)
- State Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan, Agriculture Victoria (2023)

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 A](#).

## 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 priorities outlined in the SEMP underpin and guide all decisions at every phase of emergency management: -

- Protection and preservation of life and relief of suffering is paramount. This includes: -
  - safety of emergency response personnel and
  - safety of community members including those most at risk in emergencies, as well as residents and visitors/tourists
- Issuing of community information and warnings detailing incident information that is timely, relevant, and tailored to assist communities 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. See [Attachment E](#) for details.

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 in that regard.

The REMPC's function is to provide information and guidance to the relevant risk owner, where necessary.

### 3.3 Planning objectives

The REMPC recognises that building safer and more resilient communities is a shared responsibility of all, not just the EM sector.

The objectives of this Plan are to:

1. Promote an integrated and coordinated approach to emergency management across SMR to reduce the effect and consequences of emergencies on communities including those most at risk in emergencies, residents, and visitors/tourists.
2. Ensure mitigation, response and recovery are effectively integrated.
3. Promote a community focused and placed based approach.
4. Support community resilience and create opportunities for community-based roles.
5. Connect our regional emergency management sector and build networks, capabilities, and capacity.
6. Support emergency and recovery worker wellbeing.
7. Provide links to the right information to outline agreed EM arrangements for the region.
8. Acknowledge and identify risks and plan for them in a way that improves outcomes for communities.

### 3.4 Planning horizon

This second version of the SMR REMP continues a journey of continuous improvement in planning. Indicatively, the REMPC foresees the following key milestones towards planning maturity over the next three years: -

- Ensuring the plan is reviewed to best enhance and deliver arrangements that inform control and coordination across the region.
- Ensuring that actions to enhance regional capability is reflected in future versions of the REMP.
- Ensuring the governance structure and membership of the REMPC best supports the assurance of actions and responsibilities in the REMP.

The criteria used to measure the success of this Plan are: -

- Identify and incorporate complementary plans.
- Review and refresh Sub-plans as required.
- Assurance of all MEMPs within a three-year cycle.
- Monitor, evaluate and review the REMP based on learnings from emergency events.
- Encourage and support integrated training and exercising.
- Identify, assess, and mitigate new and emerging risks.

## 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. Activities may include application of policy and regulations, development of infrastructure, and provision of training and education.

SMR TOP RISKS (EXTREME OR HIGH THROUGH CERA)	DESCRIPTORS	MITIGATIONS
Natural Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bush fire</li> <li>- Grass fire</li> <li>- Flood and storm</li> <li>- Riverine Flooding</li> <li>- Flash Flooding</li> <li>- Heatwave</li> </ul>	All hazards public information campaigns
		Planning: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Flood Guides/mapping</li> <li>➤ Dam strategies</li> <li>➤ Bushfire strategies</li> <li>➤ MEMPS</li> <li>➤ Municipal Fire Management Plans</li> <li>➤ CERA Risk Assessments</li> </ul>
		Regional Planning Committees: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ SMR Regional Emergency Planning Committee</li> <li>➤ SMR Regional Emergency Relief and Recovery Sub-Committee</li> <li>➤ Regional Fire Management Planning Committee</li> <li>➤ Southern Eastern Fire Management Working Group</li> <li>➤ Southern Metropolitan MEMEG</li> <li>➤ French Island Community Association</li> </ul>
		Asset Management at local government level: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drainage engineering</li> <li>➤ Road network maintenance</li> <li>➤ Land use planning</li> </ul>
		Planned burns
		Mechanical works for fuel reduction
		Fire hazard inspection programs
		Neighbourhood Safer Places
Infrastructure	Structural Fires	Community education programs
		Smoke alarms
		Fire response testing systems
Biological	Epidemic/Pandemic	Community engagement campaigns
		SEMP – Animal, Plant, Marine and Environment Biosecurity Sub-plan (2021)

		State and Municipal Pandemic Plans
		Border control
		Environmental Health controls
		Immunisation and vaccinations
	Animal and Plant	Quarantine
		Biosecurity – Port and Airport
		National livestock tracing systems
		Vaccination controls
		State Emergency Animal Disease Plan (2023) Animal welfare controls - Enforcement of regulations
		Site inspections e.g., markets, farms
Technical	Hazardous material release (and/or transport)	Dangerous goods storage and handling regulations Traffic management plans
		Service distribution - Utilities
Human Caused	Terrorism	National Guidelines for the Protection of Places of Mass Gathering from Terrorism
Transport Accident	Large Commercial Road/Rail Aircraft	Enhancements/improvements in road design and safety features Community education Insurance Enforcement of rail/air safety regulations/codes Enforcement of high-risk locations Traffic management plans

## 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 fire and storm seasons. 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 2022 [Victorian Preparedness Framework](#). The Framework demonstrates how agencies can estimate their capability requirements, set capability targets, and identify the critical tasks to achieve the targets.

SMR preparedness activities that will be undertaken to support capability and capacity for the term of this Plan include: -

- Attendance and support coordination of pre-season briefings (State-wide).
- Joint EMR & SMR RCT/REMT Preparedness Briefing.
- Bureau of Meteorology Preparedness Briefing.
- Operation Summer Safe – Victoria Police.

A training and exercising schedule for the region is maintained in EM-COP at, <https://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/OpFac/SMR/Training-Exercise-Schedule/Training-Exercise-Schedule.htm?SMR-Training-Exercise-Schedule.dat&v=1601517935172> and regularly updated.

Regionally based community engagement campaigns developed by SMR municipalities in collaboration with emergency services helps to increase community resilience.

The SMR MEMEG has a particular focus on emergency preparedness, for example, provision of shared training opportunities and developing doctrine to provide consistencies in council emergency management operations and resource sharing.

Most SMR municipalities have adopted the *Sourcing Supplementary Emergency Response Resources through Municipal Councils Practice Note*.

### 4.3 Response

The 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 at the municipal level. 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.

Regional response arrangements in the Southern Metropolitan Region include: -

- Coordinated regional level readiness, response, relief, and recovery management for major emergency events through the application of agreed triggers and resource escalation; This includes engagement with/in:
  - Regional Control Team
  - Regional Emergency Management Team
  - Incident Emergency Management Teams
  - Municipal/Regional Recovery Committees
- Coordination of readiness and response in conjunction with other metropolitan regions to be efficient and effective.
- Resourcing of readiness and response across agencies within the region 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 undertaken at a regional level.
- Management and resourcing of key state level assets.

Responsibilities and accountabilities of lead and support agencies as they relate within command, control, and coordination structures, for response, relief and recovery are as per the SEMP.

### 4.3.1 Incident Control Centres and Regional Control Centres

As per the [Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook](#), (VEOH) edn. 4.1 (November 2022), Class 1 and some types of Class 2 emergencies are managed from the State Control Centre (SCC), a Regional Control Centre (RCC) and either an Incident Control Centre (ICC), mobile command vehicle, site office or other location determined by the Emergency Management Commissioner (EMC).

Class 2 and other emergencies, depending on the size, type and nature may be managed from an agency specific location.

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

## 4.4 Relief

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. Responsibilities for relief activation rests with the Incident Controller (IC), Regional Controller (RC) or State Relief Coordinator (SRC) in collaboration with the relevant relief tier of coordination.

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 (RRC) and is a functional role held by the Director, Emergency Management DFFH or delegate.

At the regional tier, the RC should work closely with the DFFH RRC to ensure that relief operations are integrated with response operations and that relief outcomes are considered during response decision making and directions.

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.

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.

## 4.5 Recovery

This Plan 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 pursuant to the SEMP.

As outlined in 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).

**Social** includes the direct and indirect effects an event may have on the health and wellbeing of individuals, families, and communities. This environment is primarily concerned with safety, security and shelter, health, and psychosocial wellbeing.

**Economic** refers to the direct and indirect effects an event may have on business, primary producers, and the broader economy.

**Built** includes the effects an event may have on essential physical infrastructure including essential services, commercial and industrial facilities, public buildings and assets and housing.

**Natural** refers to the effects an event may have on a healthy and functioning environment, which underpins the economy and society. Components of the natural environment include air and water quality; land degradation and contamination; plant and wildlife damage/loss; and national parks, cultural and heritage sites.

Further information on the recovery environments can be found in the SEMP and the *SMR Regional Emergency Relief and Recovery Sub-plan 2023* by clicking on the link below: -

<https://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/OpFac/SMR/Plans/Southern-Metro-Region-Plans/SMR-Regional-Relief-and-Recovery-Plan-DFFH-Nov-2021.pdf?v=20230823151033>

The 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.

Emergency Recovery Victoria (ERV) is a permanent and dedicated recovery agency focused on building stronger and more resilient individuals, communities, and regions through recovery activities.

ERV leads state and regional recovery coordination and state relief coordination on behalf of the Victorian Government and works in partnership with all levels of government, business, and not-for-profit organisations to ensure recovery enables people, places, and the environment to be stronger and more resilient following emergency events.

ERV's approach to recovery is underpinned by the *Australian Emergency Management Agency's National Principles for Disaster Recovery* to support flexible, locally driven and delivered action: -

- Understand the context.
- Recognise complexity.
- Use community-led inclusive approaches.
- Coordinate all activities.
- Communicate effectively.
- Recognise and build capacity.
- Strengthen communities.

ERV's Recovery Framework at <https://www.vic.gov.au/emergency-recovery-framework> identifies five lines of recovery that align to the SEMP recovery arrangements: -

- People and wellbeing
- Aboriginal and cultural heritage
- Biodiversity and environment
- Business and economy
- Buildings and infrastructure

This is further supported by ERV's Strategy for Aboriginal Community-led Recovery which can be accessed at <https://www.vic.gov.au/strategy-aboriginal-community-led-recovery>.

#### **4.5.1 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 municipality in partnership with ERV and recovery support agencies and service providers pursuant to their MEMP.

Recovery coordination commences at a local level and as required, can escalate to regional or state level when requested, because capacity is exceeded or where an emergency has affected multiple municipalities in one region, or multiple regions within the state or finally, where an emergency has a significant community-wide impact.

In the event of an emergency being escalated to regional or state level, the escalation will build on existing local arrangements, not replace them. The *Joint Metropolitan Region Local Mutual Aid Plan* outlines the arrangements and provides detailed information. The Plan can be accessed at the following link, <https://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/OpFac/Metro/Metro-LMAP.pdf?v=20200326163220>.

#### 4.5.2 Recovery escalation

The escalation from local through to national level 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 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 a municipality. ERV's regional recovery staff can provide support and advice to assist municipalities' coordinate the event locally.

Where an emergency is likely to exceed the capacity of a municipality to coordinate emergency recovery, they may request the relevant RCC undertake coordination of emergency relief or recovery at the regional level. Where this occurs, ERV assumes responsibility for the coordination of recovery across the region.

In the event an emergency surpasses local capacity and is expected to create a prolonged recovery phase, the RRC or SRC may decide a regional incident specific recovery plan is required.

The RRC, in consultation with the relevant tiers, can escalate specific recovery activities within recovery functional areas or recovery coordination to meet the objectives of the recovery effort for reasons including:

- Activation of additional resources and specialist skills for recovery.
- To overcome exhaustion or loss of capacity of resources.
- To ensure the recovery effort is sustainable.

Further information on regional recovery arrangements can be found in the *SMR Emergency Relief and Recovery Sub-plan 2023* which can be accessed by clicking on the link on page 24.

## 5. Assurance, evaluation and continuous improvement

### 5.1 Assurance

The Inspector-General for Emergency Management (IGEM) maintains the Emergency Management Assurance Framework which supports continuous improvement and promotes a coordinated sector-wide approach to assurance: -

- Outlines what assurance is and the specific activities.
- Describes the benefits of assurance activities.
- Elaborates on the four guiding principles: -
  - continuous improvement
  - collaboration and coordination
  - reducing burden
  - adding value
- Describes a model of complementary assurance roles.
- Acknowledges sector organisations' different assurance capacities and capabilities.
- Discusses the use of outcome measurement to assess the extent to which the system is achieving intended outcomes.

### 5.2 Evaluation and continuous improvement

Lessons management is underpinned by a continuous learning cycle where capturing, analysing, and implementing lessons, occurs without barriers, and results in measurable behaviour change.

It includes the establishment of a learning culture to support the capturing of observations and insights from monitoring, debriefing and review activities, which are then analysed for trends, risk, and lessons. These lessons are then assessed for action, which is then implemented and monitored for change and improvement.

SMR lessons management is founded on a platform of evaluation and continuous improvement.

#### 5.2.1 Emergency Management Learn Framework

The REMPC supports and promotes Victoria's commitment to a culture of continuous improvement as outlined in EMV's Lessons Management Framework which can be accessed by clicking on the link [EM-LEARN Framework](#).

The Framework is based on the following principles: -

- Encouraging sector agencies and organisations to share lessons learned.
- Supporting learning from assurance activities and contemporary practice.



- Focusing on systems of work rather than the performance of individuals.
- Recognising that identifying and implementing sustainable solutions takes time, resources, and opportunity.

Implementation of SMR’s evaluation and continuous improvement approach is aligned with the Framework’s five areas for action, as shown in the following table: -

Area for Action	Description	SMR contribution to EM-LEARN Framework
<b>1. Governance</b>	<p>Implementing a clear governance structure to support the life cycle and system will be key to the Framework’s success.</p> <p>Governance supports the cultural characteristics of leadership and accountability and will ensure that the process is transparent and functional.</p>	<p>The SMR evaluation and continuous Improvement approach contributes to emergency management practice and learning, and organisational accountability and transparency.</p> <p>Operational learning (e.g., debriefs, After Action Reviews) and non-operational learning (e.g., project evaluations) will be shared via EM-Learn.</p>
<b>2. Communication</b>	<p>Communication is critical to lessons management success, not only to ensure the collection of information but throughout the lesson management process and at all levels of emergency management.</p> <p>Lessons management will include a clear and transparent process for all members ensuring any required information can be easily accessed.</p>	<p>Information will be shared within and across participating organisations and communities, across regions, and to State by cultivating the opportunity for all members to contribute towards continuous learning and improved services.</p> <p>Information and learning are made readily available and accessible in a timely manner and in an appropriate and useable format.</p>
<b>3. Process</b>	<p>The process includes the following stages: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- capturing observations</li> <li>- analysing insights</li> <li>- identification of lessons</li> <li>- assessment of actions implementation/dissemination monitoring and measuring</li> </ul> <p>Implementation of this process will rely on a clear governance structure and communication plan to ensure successful lessons management.</p>	<p>The SMR REMPC will contribute to the process for lessons management and continuous improvement by adhering to the EM-LEARN Framework and the Lessons Management Life Cycle process. This includes the input of information where required and the application of lessons learned.</p> <p>SMR supports the establishment of a standard set of emergency operations indicators and measurement across the Australian emergency management sector.</p>

<p><b>4. Training</b></p>	<p>To support the development of clear expectations, roles and responsibilities, personnel will be adequately trained and educated on the tools, techniques, and concepts.</p>	<p>SMR REMPC members will be aware of and understand the EM-LEARN Framework and processes, data collection and analytical skills, lessons documentation and sharing, and the application of lessons learnt, and nurturing a culture of learning and continuous improvement.</p> <p>Inter-agency training and skills development will be promoted and supported where relevant.</p>
<p><b>5. Technology</b></p>	<p>Development of a lesson sharing platform to support sector wide learning and the lessons management life cycle.</p>	<p>SMR REMPC supports of the use of EM-SHARE as a lesson sharing platform to support sector wide learning and lessons management. Observations and files can be submitted at any time during or after deployment, project, shift, incident, season, project/program, or event.</p> <p>All REMPC members agree to input relevant data and information into the system that relates to the region.</p> <p>All relevant personnel from partner agencies should be equipped and trained to make use of the database.</p>

## 6. Roles and responsibilities

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

The SEMP outlines agreed agency roles and responsibilities, noting that existing duties, functions, powers, 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*, s.60AK).

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.

Attachment G provides further detail relating to each agency's roles and responsibilities where they differ from the SEMP.

## 7. Restricted operational information

The *EM Act 2013*, s.60A(2) allows the REMPC and EMV 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 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.

Restricted information	Reason for restriction	Responsible agency	Contact point/s
Cultural Heritage Values	Sensitive information	DPC	DPC
CIRIS	Critical infrastructure	EMV	EMV
Vulnerable Persons Register	Personal information	DFFH	MERCS, Victoria Police

The information included in the remainder of this section is considered restricted operational information and is to be redacted in the published version of this Plan.

## 8. Document information

### 8.1 Details

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

### 8.2 Version control

Version	Date	Summary of amendments	Author
0.1	29 June 2020	Initial draft provided to key stakeholders for feedback	██████████ EMV
0.2	14 July 2020	Feedback incorporated and further enhancements. Provided to REMP Development Working Groups to guide development of REMPs.	██████████ EMV
0.3	5 August 2020	Provided to WG members for content development	REMP WG
0.4	2 September 2020	Updated by WG members	REMP WG
0.5	17 September 2020	Updated following iREMPC mtg 9.9.2020	REMP WG/iREMPC
0.6	1 October 2020	Final Draft	REMP WG
1.0	8 October 2020	Final	REMP WG
1.1	28 July 2023	Revision draft	██████████
1.2	23 August 2023	Revision draft	██████████
1.3	8 September 2023	Final	██████████

### 8.3 Document assurance

This document requires the following assurance:

Assurer	Title	Date
Superintendent Derek Lamb, Victoria Police	Chair - on behalf of the SMR REMPC	8 September 2023

### 8.4 Document approval

This document requires the following approval:

Approver	Title	Date
Rick Nugent	Emergency Management Commissioner	19 December 2023



## 8.5 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 <a href="https://files.emv.vic.gov.au/2021-05/Guidelines%20for%20Preparing%20State%20Regional%20and%20Municipal%20Emergency%20Management%20Plans_2.pdf">https://files.emv.vic.gov.au/2021-05/Guidelines%20for%20Preparing%20State%20Regional%20and%20Municipal%20Emergency%20Management%20Plans_2.pdf</a>
Resilient Recovery Strategy	Emergency Management Victoria	EMV website <a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/resilient-recovery-strategy">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/resilient-recovery-strategy</a>
Lessons management framework (EM-LEARN)	Emergency Management Victoria	<a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/reviews-and-lessons-management/lessons-management-framework-em-learn">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/reviews-and-lessons-management/lessons-management-framework-em-learn</a>
Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook	Emergency Management Victoria	EMV website <a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/publications/victorian-emergency-operations-handbook">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/publications/victorian-emergency-operations-handbook</a>
Victorian Preparedness Framework	Emergency Management Victoria	EMV website <a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/emergency-management-capability-in-victoria/victorian-preparedness-framework">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/emergency-management-capability-in-victoria/victorian-preparedness-framework</a>
Victorian Emergency Management Strategic Action Plan	Emergency Management Victoria	EMV website <a href="https://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/public/EMV-web/Publications/EMV_Strategic_Action_Plan_2018-2021.pdf">https://files-em.em.vic.gov.au/public/EMV-web/Publications/EMV_Strategic_Action_Plan_2018-2021.pdf</a>
ERV Recovery Framework	ERV	ERV website <a href="https://www.vic.gov.au/emergency-recovery-framework">https://www.vic.gov.au/emergency-recovery-framework</a>
Strategy for Aboriginal Community-led Recovery	ERV	ERV website <a href="https://www.vic.gov.au/strategy-aboriginal-community-led-recovery">https://www.vic.gov.au/strategy-aboriginal-community-led-recovery</a>

## 8.6 Review date

Review Date	Description
September 2026	This Plan will be reviewed every three years or more frequently as required.

## 9. Acronyms

This section contains acronyms that are used throughout this Plan.

Acronym	Description
CERA	Community Emergency Risk Assessment
DFFH	Department of Families, Fairness and Housing
EM Act 2013	Emergency Management Act 2013
EMC	Emergency Management Commissioner
EMMV	Emergency Management Manual Victoria
EMV	Emergency Management Victoria
ERV	Emergency Recovery Victoria
IGEM	Inspector General for Emergency Management
IRCS	Interagency Response Coordination System
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MERC	Municipal Emergency Response Coordinator
REMPC	Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee
REMP	Regional Emergency Management Plan
SEMP	State Emergency Management Plan
VPF	Victorian Preparedness Framework
CEMP	Community Emergency Management Plan
CFA	Country Fire Authority
EMCOP	Emergency Management Commission Operations Portal
ICC	Incident Control Centre
LGA	Local Government Authority
RCC	Regional Control Centre
REMT	Regional Emergency Management Team
SMR	Southern Metropolitan Region
SCC	State Control Centre
VEOH	Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook
VERA	Victorian Emergency Risk Assessment

## Attachment A: Plan Hierarchy

### This Plan's Sub-plans

- Southern Metropolitan Region Emergency Relief and Recovery Sub-plan

### Complementary plans

- French Island Emergency Management Plan
- CFA local response plans
- SMR Regional 7 Day Readiness Plans
- SMR Regional Readiness Response Arrangements and Guidelines
- SMR Dandenong RCC Business Continuity Plan
- SMR Dandenong ICC Business Continuity Plan
- SMR Readiness Matrix REMT and LGA
- Joint Metropolitan Local Mutual Aid Plan (covers Eastern, Northern & Western and Southern Metropolitan Regions)

### Community Emergency Management Plans

Nil.

## Attachment B: The emergency management regions

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

### Declaration of eight emergency management regions

On recommendation of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Governor in Council has declared the following emergency management regions pursuant to the *EM Act 2013, s.77A* as amended by the *Emergency Management Legislation Amendment Act 2018*: -

- Barwon Southwest
- Gippsland
- Grampians
- Hume
- Loddon Mallee
- Eastern Metro
- Northwest 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 established planning framework.

The Area of Operations concept in the SEMP provides flexibility across all emergency management regions.

### Southern Metro as an emergency management region



- Bayside City
- Cardinia Shire
- Casey City
- Frankston City
- French Island (unincorporated)
- Glen Eira City
- City of Greater Dandenong
- Kingston City
- Mornington Peninsula Shire
- Port Phillip City

The SMR REMPC is also responsible for planning to three nautical miles from shore, including any unincorporated areas within this limit. The unincorporated French Island is designated in the SMR for the purposes of emergency management planning.

## Attachment C: SMR REMPC members

The following agencies and organisations are represented on the SMR REMPC: -

- Ambulance Victoria
- Australian Red Cross
- Country Fire Authority
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
- Department of Families, Fairness and Housing
- Department of Health
- Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions
- Department of Justice and Community Safety
- Department of Transport and Planning
- Emergency Management Victoria
- Environment Protection Agency
- Fire Rescue Victoria
- French Island Community Association
- Municipality: Bayside
- Municipality: Cardinia
- Municipality: Casey
- Municipality: Frankston
- Municipality: Gen Eira
- Municipality: Greater Dandenong
- Municipality: Kingston
- Municipality: Mornington Peninsula
- Municipality: Port Phillip
- Municipality: Stonnington
- Victoria State Emergency Service
- Victoria Police
- Victorian Council of Churches Emergencies Ministry

## Attachment D: Emergency Management Plan Statement of Assurance

### Plan Preparer

SMR Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee.

I certify that the attached REMP complies with the requirements of the *EM 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 31 August 2023.

Signature of nominated representative of preparer:

A black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of the nominated representative.

Name: Derek Lamb Chair, SMR REMPC

Date: 8 September 2023

## Attachment E: Regional risk assessment



### Appendix: 7 - Southern Metropolitan Region – Risk Register Summary

Risk	Risk statement	Control effectiveness	Residual risk	Confidence
<b>Disease Outbreak</b>	There is potential that a highly contagious disease will result in severe illness within humans, that, in turn, will result in: deaths, overwhelming of health sector, significant economic disruption, significant relief demands and demand for movement control	Low	Extreme	Moderate
<b>Extreme Heat</b>	There is potential that high temperatures will result in a region wide heatwave that, in turn, will lead to widescale disruption to power supply resulting in disruption to cooling, public transport; and business; impacts on vulnerable people; and fatalities.	Medium	Extreme	High
HAZMAT	There is the potential that an incident will occur at a major hazard facility resulting in impacts to human health, the environment, disruption to supply chains and the economy.	Low	High	Moderate
Telecommunications Disruption	A telecommunications exchange is severely damaged leading to a complete outage for 10 days affecting 30% of the region. This impacts community, emergency services, and the financial sector.	Medium	High	Moderate
Electricity Supply Disruption	There is potential that a region wide electricity supply disruption will result in service disruption to residences and businesses for more than 24hrs that, in turn, will impact on other critical services and disrupt businesses and industry.	Medium	High	High
Flood / Storm	There is the potential that heavy rainfall and strong winds will result in flooding and storm damage across most of the region that, in turn, will result in over 1000 RFAs, inundate homes and businesses; damage infrastructure including roads, bridges and electricity assets; disrupt transportation; loss of communications; disrupt agency continuity; and cause a small number of deaths and injuries.	Medium	High	High
Bushfire	There is a potential that a large bushfire occurring within the region will result in buildings destroyed; disruption to essential services; damage to bridges and agriculture; and cause fatalities and injuries. There is likely to be severe environmental damage. Relief and recovery demands may overwhelm municipal level resources.	Medium	Medium	Moderate
Earthquake	There is potential that a large earthquake occurring within the region will result in fatalities, injuries, building collapses and wide scale disruption to essential services.	Medium	TBD	Moderate
Marine Pollution	There is potential that a marine pollution incident will result in a spill that, in turn, will close ports resulting in significant economic impacts, tourism loss and supply chain disruptions. Environmentally sensitive assets may be impacted.	Medium	TBD	TBD
Plant Disease	There is potential that a plant disease will have a severe impact on crops and horticulture within the region that, in turn, will result in economic losses.	TBD	TBD	TBD

- Risks arranged by 'Residual risk' - (Extreme risks in bold at top)
- Confidence levels range: Highest / High / Moderate / Low / Lowest
- TBD: To Be Determined (Risk is awaiting further SME advice)

CONFIDENTIAL

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## Attachment F: Regional and Incident Control Centres <sup>6</sup>

### Regional Control Centre

Location	Street address	Phone number Fax number	Email address
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

### Incident Control Centre

Location	Street address	Phone number Fax number	Email address
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

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<sup>6</sup> As per the Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook



## **Attachment G: Emergency management agency roles and responsibilities**

No additional Roles and Responsibilities have been identified.

## Attachment H: Municipal emergency management Plan approval schedule

This table details the dates that Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMPs) within the SMR were last reviewed/approved and when they are due for their next review.

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

Municipality	Date of current approval	Date of next approval
Bayside	November 2020	November 2023
Cardinia	February 2023	February 2026
Casey	February 2023	February 2026
Frankston	April 2022	April 2025
Glen Eira	August 2023	August 2026
Greater Dandenong	May 2021	May 2024
Kingston	April 2021	April 2024
Mornington Peninsula	December 2021	December 2024
Stonnington	August 2023	August 2026
Port Phillip	February 2023	February 2026