

Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)

Version 1.0 - April 23



Collaborative and Multi-Agency Emergency Management Planning

Table of Contents

MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (MEMP)	0
<i>Version 1.0 - November 22</i>	0
<i>Collaborative and Multi-Agency Emergency Management Planning</i>	0
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 AUTHORITY	4
1.2 ASSURANCE AND APPROVAL	4
1.3 REVIEW	4
1.4 GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS	4
1.5 PLANNING CONTEXT	4
1.6 AIM AND OBJECTIVES	5
1.7 TRAINING AND EXERCISING	5
2. MUNICIPAL CHARACTERISTICS	6
2.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE	6
2.2 TOPOGRAPHY	6
2.3 SIGNIFICANT NATURAL FEATURES	7
2.4 HIGH CONSEQUENCE INFRASTRUCTURE	8
2.5 HISTORY OF EMERGENCIES	9
3. PLANNING ARRANGEMENT	12
3.1 VICTORIAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK	12
3.2 MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE (MEMPC)	12
3.3 MEMPC STRUCTURE	13
3.4 SUBPLANS AND COMPLEMENTARY PLANS	13
3.5 RESTRICTED OPERATIONAL INFORMATION	14
4. MITIGATION ARRANGEMENTS	15
4.1 INTRODUCTION	15
4.2 HAZARD, EXPOSURE, VULNERABILITY	15
4.3 RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS	15
4.4 MONITORING AND REVIEW	17
4.5 RESILIENCE	18
5. RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS	20
5.1 INTRODUCTION	20
RESPONSE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	20
5.2 COMMAND, CONTROL, COORDINATION	20
CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCIES	21
5.3 CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT	22
5.4 LOCAL RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS	22
IMPACT ASSESSMENT	23
5.5 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS	23
5.6 NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFER PLACES AND COMMUNITY FIRE REFUGES	23
5.7 COUNCIL RESOURCE SHARING	23
5.8 DEBRIEFING ARRANGEMENTS	24
5.9 TRANSITION TO RECOVERY	24
EVACUATION	24
5.10 COMMUNITY INFORMATION AND WARNINGS	25
6. RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS	27
6.1 RELIEF MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	27

6.2	ACTIVATION OF RELIEF SERVICES	27
6.3	ESCALATION	27
6.4	RELIEF COMMUNICATION	28
6.5	RELIEF PLANNING	28
6.6	REGISTER.FIND.REUNITE	28
6.7	ANIMAL MANAGEMENT IN EMERGENCIES	28
6.8	VULNERABLE PEOPLE AND FACILITIES	28
7.	RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS	30
7.1	INTRODUCTION	30
7.2	OBJECTIVES OF RECOVERY	30
7.3	RECOVERY DEFINITION	30
7.4	ESCALATION	31
7.5	MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	31
7.6	SECONDARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	32
7.7	GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE MEASURES	32
8.	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	33
8.1	INTRODUCTION	33
8.2	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	33
9.	APPENDICIES	35
	APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATION	35
	APPENDIX 2: LIST OF OTHER EMERGENCIES TO IMPACT THE GREATER GEELONG REGION	36
	APPENDIX 3: MEMPC CONTACT LIST	38
	APPENDIX 4: BSW NON-MAJOR EMERGENCY PROTOCOL	39
	APPENDIX 5: MAPS	41

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Wadawurrung People as the Traditional Owners of the Land, Waterways and Skies. We pay our respects to their Elders, past and present.

We acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are part of our Greater Geelong community today.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authority

In 2020, the Emergency Management Legislation Amendment Act 2018 amended the Emergency Management Act 2013 (EM Act 2013) 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 Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC) to be established in each of the municipal districts of Victoria, including the alpine resorts which, for the purposes of the act, are taken to be a municipal district. Each MEMPC is a multi-agency collaboration group whose members bring organisation, industry or personal expertise to the task of emergency management planning for the municipal district.

The plan has been prepared in accordance with and complies with the requirements of the EM Act 2013 including having regard to the guidelines issued under section 77, [Guidelines for Preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans](#).

1.2 Assurance and Approval

A Statement of Assurance (including a checklist and certificate) has been prepared and submitted to the REMPC pursuant to EM Act 2013 (s60AG).

This Plan is approved by the Barwon South-West Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee.

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

1.3 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.

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

This Plan will be reviewed not later than December 2025. This Plan is current at the time of publication and remains in effect until modified, superseded or withdrawn.

Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for document administration.

1.4 Glossary and Acronyms

Definitions of words and phrases used in the MEMP have the same meaning as those prescribed in the relevant legislation and should be referred to, they include:

- Emergency Management Act 1986 and 2013
- State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP)
- Local Government Act 2020
- Risk Management Standard ISO: 31000 2018

The MEMP follows the practice of writing a name in full followed by the acronym in brackets after it and is used thereafter in the plan.

1.5 Planning Context

The MEMP provides for an integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive approach to emergency management at the municipal level. the Act 2013 requires the MEMP to contain provisions providing for the mitigation of, response to relief and recovery from emergencies (before, during and after), and to specify the roles and responsibilities of agencies in relation to emergency management.

It is recommended that the MEMP be read in conjunction with the Victorian State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP), Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) and subplans.

1.6 Aim and Objectives

The aim of the Greater Geelong MEMP is to document agreed emergency management arrangements for the prevention of, preparedness for, response, relief and recovery from emergencies that could impact on the municipality and its communities.

The MEMP is consistent with the following that have been consulted and engaged:

- community, through the appointed Community Representative
- sectors of the community, as the MEMPC considers appropriate
- departments or other agencies, the MEMPC considers appropriate.

The MEMP is consistent with the principles underlying the preparation of emergency management plans. Principles require that the plan is:

- prepared efficiently and effectively in a collaborative manner
- to enhance the coordination of public messaging, warnings and advice and communication of messaging within individual agencies
- prepared in a manner that acknowledges and reflects the importance of community emergency management planning.

The broad objectives of the MEMP are to:

- identify hazards and evaluate potential risks that may impact upon the municipality
- implement measures to prevent or reduce the likelihood or consequences of emergencies
- in collaboration, emergency services organisations, agencies and stakeholders will manage arrangements for the utilisation and implementation of resources available for use in prevention, preparedness, response, relief and recovery to emergencies
- manage support that may be provided to or from adjoining municipalities
- provide assistance to meet the essential needs of individuals, families and communities during and in the immediate aftermath of an emergency
- assist communities affected by emergencies to recover following an emergency; and complement other local, regional and state planning emergency arrangements.

1.7 Training and Exercising

The arrangements in the SEMP require the MEMP to be exercised at least once a year. Exercises are a valuable tool to test the arrangements set out in the MEMP.

The MEMP Committee will plan and undertake an annual exercise in either a desktop format or a practical exercise based on a hypothetical emergency event. Any improvements identified during these exercises will form part of the MEMP review or it may be decided by the MEMP Committee that the MEMP be updated immediately.

Exercises are structured to provide the following benefits:

- provide the opportunity for members and stakeholders to test their procedures and skills in simulated emergency situations
- provide an opportunity for the local emergency management community to work together, build capacity and capability
- test the plan and identify areas for continuous improvement; and
- use learnings and outcomes to update and improve the MEMP and sup-plans.

2. MUNICIPAL CHARACTERISTICS

Greater Geelong is one of the largest Local Government bodies in regional Victoria. The municipality has a population of 274,647 which is forecast to increase by 43% by 2041 to a population of 393,216.

source: <http://forecast.id.com.au/geelong>

Located 75 kms south-west of the State Capital, Melbourne, Geelong is the largest regional centre in the State of Victoria. The City, founded in 1838, is situated on the shores of both Corio Bay and Bass Strait and encompasses the lower reaches of the Barwon River, ensuring that the residents of Geelong are offered one of the best lifestyles in Australia. The country now known as the City of Greater Geelong is the land of the Wadawurrung Aboriginal people. The name of this language group traditionally meant 'The people who belong to the 'water', in reference to the rivers, creeks, lagoons and other water sources within the Wadawurrung boundary. For more information on the Wadawurrung & the Kulin Nation, Lands and Way of Life go to:



Figure 1: Map of City of Greater Geelong Map

<https://www.geelongaustralia.com.au/geelong/documents/item/8d97c1c5405a0b1.aspx>

The City of Greater Geelong's Gross Regional Product is estimated at \$15.42 billion, which represents 3.27% of the state's GSP (Gross State Product).

2.1 Community profile

Demographic profile and forecast data highlights some of the more complex risks and issues faced by the Municipality and that has been taken into consideration in Emergency Management Planning.

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' 2016 Census of Population and Housing, our largest age group, at 19 per cent, is parents and homebuilders (35 to 49 years of age), with older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59 years of age) the next largest group at 12.8 per cent.

The tertiary education and independence group (18 to 24 years of age) follow closely at 12.7 per cent, with the next largest group being empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69 years old) making up 11.8 per cent of the population.

Approximately 77 per cent of the community are Australian born, with the United Kingdom, India, New Zealand, Italy and China the main birthplaces outside Australia. Other than English, the most common languages spoken at home continue to include Italian, Croatian, Mandarin, Persian/Dari and Macedonian.

Couples with children made up 27.7 per cent of households, with a further 25.3 per cent being made up of couples without children. Lone person households made up 26.3 per cent and one parent families making up 11.1 per cent.

For more information, and suburb specific breakdown, visit: <https://profile.id.com.au/geelong>

2.2 Topography

The Municipality is bounded by Corio Bay and Port Phillip, a frontage to Bass Strait, a rural area to the west, the Brisbane Ranges to the north and Little River to the east. The landform is essentially flat for a large portion of the 1240 square

kilometres. The You Yangs, a 300m high granite outcrop, forms a significant landmark to the north and the Brisbane Ranges rise to the north- west.

The principal river system is the Barwon, which is fed by the Moorabool River entering at Fyansford and the Leigh that enters further upstream. The Barwon passes through Lake Connewarre before it enters the sea at Barwon Heads. There is limited forestation within the Municipality as most of the rural areas have either been cleared for farming activities or existed as plains in their original form. The Brisbane Ranges is heavily forested as is an area surrounding the You Yangs. Corio Bay and its coastline is relatively well protected in contrast to the coastline and beaches fronting Bass Strait.

The predominant geological formation is newer volcanic basalts which gives rise to highly expansive clays. Barrabool sandstone dominates to the west of the city with alluvium deposits on the Peninsula. There are scattered deposits of Moorabool viaduct sands as well as limestone. Fyansford clays are predominant in the Belmont area. A geological fault line, known as the Newtown Fault, runs east west from Newtown through Queens Park. A probable ancient fault line also exists east of Leopold running north south (see below).

2.3 Significant Natural Features

The Greater Geelong area has a number of environmentally significant natural features, including but limited to:

NATURAL FEATURE	LOCATION
Brisbane Ranges	Anakie
You Yangs Regional Park	Lara
Serendip Sanctuary	Lara
Lara Lakelands	Lara
Limeburners Bay & North Coast of Corio Bay to Point Wilson – RAMSAR Site	Avalon
Reedy Lake – RAMSAR Site	Moolap
Gateway Sanctuary	Leopold
Lake Connewarre State Game Reserve – RAMSAR Site	Connewarre
Murtnaghurt Lagoon	Connewarre
Ocean Grove Nature Reserve	Ocean Grove
Lake Victoria	Point Lonsdale
Swan Bay Marine Park – RAMSAR site	Swan Bay
Edwards Point Wildlife Reserve	Saint Leonards

2.4 High Consequence Infrastructure

Examples of high consequence infrastructure includes, but not limited to:

TYPE	NAME	SUBURB
Major Hazard Facility	Viva Energy	Corio/Lara
Major Hazard Facility	Chemring	Lara
Major Hazard Facility	Viva Energy Polymers	Corio
Federal Major Hazard Facility	ADI Point Wilson **	Point Wilson
Federal High-Risk Facility	CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness	Newcomb
Road	Geelong By-Pass (Ring Road)	From Corio – Waurn Ponds
Road	Princes FWY	From Little River – Waurn Ponds
Road	Hamilton HWY	Fyansford
Road	Midland HWY	Bell Post Hill
Rail	National Railway Line	North Geelong
Rail	Regional Rail Line	North Geelong
Airport	Avalon Airport	Avalon
Airport	Barwon Heads Airport	Barwon Heads
Water Infrastructure	Lara Flood Level System	Lara
Water Infrastructure	Plummer Flood Levee	Connewarre
Water Infrastructure	Hovells Creek Flood Warning System	Lara
Water Infrastructure	Dams	Various
Water Infrastructure	Black Rock Sewer Treatment Plant	Connewarre
Communication	Mt Anakie Communication and Fire Tower	Anakie
Communication	Ceres Communication Tower	Ceres
Bridge	Barwon Heads Rd Bridge	Barwon Heads
Bridge	James Harrison Bridge	South Geelong
Bridge	Moorabool Railway Viaduct	Batesford
Ports/Terminals	Tasmania Quay	North Geelong
Ports/Terminals	Geelong Port	North Geelong
Ports/Terminals	Port Philip Ferries	Portarlington/ Geelong CBD
River	Barwon River	From Ceres – Barwon Heads

River	Moorabool River	From Batesford - Fyansford
Hospital	Barwon Health	Geelong CBD
Hospital	St John of God Hospital	Geelong CBD
Hospital	Epworth Hospital	Waurnd Ponds
Major Entertainment/Sport Precincts	Geelong Showground	Breakwater
Major Entertainment/Sport Precincts	Geelong Racecourse	Breakwater
Major Entertainment/Sport Precincts	Geelong Arena	North Geelong
Major Entertainment/Sport Precincts	Kardinia Park	South Geelong
Major Entertainment/Sport Precincts	Geelong Botanical Gardens	East Geelong
Major Entertainment/Sport Precincts	Geelong Waterfront	Geelong
Major Entertainment/Sport Precincts	Beckley Park	Corio
Major Entertainment/Sport Precincts	Elcho Park Equestrian Centre	Lara
Other	Ford Proving Ground	Little River
Other	Deakin University	Waurnd Ponds/ Geelong
Other	Avalon College	Avalon
Other	Geelong Grammar	Corio
Other	Kardinia International College	Bell Post Hill
Other	Prisons	Anakie

**Federal site, so not listed by Victoria's WorkSafe Authority as a Major Hazard Facility.

2.5 History of Emergencies

Floods are a frequent occurrence along the Barwon River Valley, which is fed by the Leigh and Moorabool Rivers. The table below provides a brief example of the types of emergencies that have occurred in the Greater Geelong Region. For a list of other emergencies impacting the Greater Geelong region, see [Appendix 2](#).

INCIDENT	DATE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Bushfire	January 8 th 1969	Lara, Little River & Princes Highway	18 people lost their lives, 10 people at Lara and 44 homes destroyed. Eight died on the Princes Highway near the 34-mile post.
Bushfire	January 14 th 1985	Lara & Little River	90% of the You Yangs was burnt. The fire killed 4,500 stock, 275km of fencing and five houses. Two people lost their lives.
Bushfire	January 20 th 2006	Anakie	Fire in the Brisbane Ranges burnt 6708 hectares with 35 buildings destroyed.
Riverine Flooding	September 1880	Barwon River	Highest ever recorded flood of 5.59m
Riverine Flooding	June 1952	Barwon River	Significant property inundation and disruption with a height of 5.47m

Flash Flooding	January 27 th 2016	Geelong	Significant flash flooding event impacting many suburbs in Geelong. 213 private residents and over 140 community and council venues were impacted when 84mm fell in 45min.
Longford Gas Explosion	September 25 th 1998	State-wide	Major disruption to industrial users costing over \$1.3 billion and domestic gas users including those in public housing were without gas, hot water or heating for 20 days.
Epidemic Thunderstorm Asthma	November 21 st 2016	Geelong	Public hospitals and Emergency Services experienced a 672% increase in respiratory presentations. 10 people across Geelong and Melbourne died.
COVID 19 Pandemic	March 2020	Global	Extended lockdown in municipality with high cases and significant impacts on economy. The region experienced a population increase with more Melburnians choosing to isolate in their holiday homes.
Storm	April 8 th and 9 th 2017	Bellarine	Strong south-westerly winds with high rainfall totals of 100mm recorded across Ocean Grove and Drysdale.
Tornado	May 20 th 2020	Waur Ponds/Grovedale	Wind speeds in excess of 160km per hours with a corridor of 60 metres wide and 3km long caused significant damage to houses with some uninhabitable.
Storm	October 29 th 2021	Geelong and Bellarine	Wind gusts of more than 100km caused significant damage to trees and public land with loss of power to large sections of the Bellarine.

2.6 Events

Greater Geelong experiences a number of major international, national and local sporting and entertainment events annually, including but not limited to:

- The Avalon Airshow
- Cadel Evans Road Race.
- AFL games
- Big Bash Cricket Games
- Basketball Games
- Day on the Green Music Festival
- Geelong Cup
- Royal Geelong Show
- Festival of Sails

The region has seen an increase in the number of major events being hosted recently with the 2022 T20 World Cup and 2026 Commonwealth Games coming to the region.

The Avalon International Airshow is the region's biggest paid event, with the Pako Festa held each February, the region's biggest free local event attracting around 100,000 visitors.

For more information visit www.geelongaustralia.com.au/events/default.aspx

3. PLANNING ARRANGEMENT

3.1 Victorian Emergency Management Planning Framework

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

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

Figure 1 outlines this Plan’s hierarchy. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the SEMP and the BSW REMP.

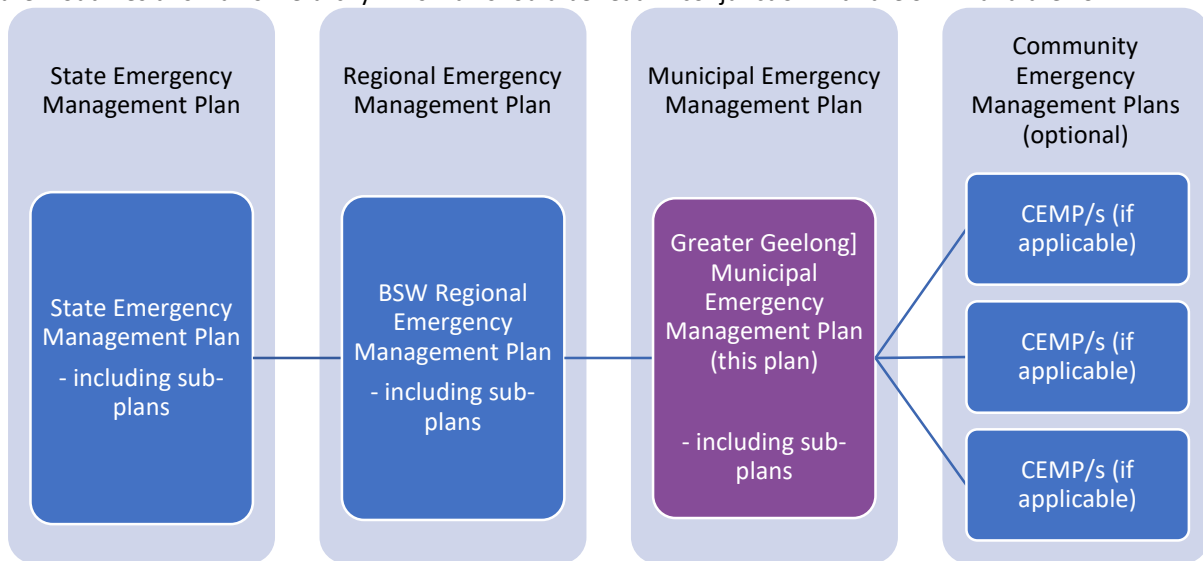


Figure 2: Plan hierarchy

3.2 Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC)

The Greater Geelong Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee has been established under the Emergency Management Legislation Reform 2018 (EMLR Act 2018) and the Emergency Management Act 2013 (the Act 2013) section 59D(b).

The MEMPC is one component of a broader structure that enables appropriate planning, response and recovery activities and arrangements at local and regional levels. Sub-committees and Working Groups are appointed to take on the responsibility of planning for emergencies including the provision of relief and recovery.

The MEMPC membership consists of core/voting members and non-voting members. Core/voting members are those specified in section 59A of the EM Act 2013 and subject matter experts the committee has invited. Non-voting members are previous MEMPC members not reflected in the legislative core membership and agency representatives in a support role. For a full membership list refer to [Appendix 3](#).

The role of the Committee is to:

- develop a MEMP and the MEMPC Terms of Reference and review annually;
- assist in analysing and evaluating emergency related risks and help produce risk treatment strategies through the municipal sub committees and working groups and sub-plans;

- determine if a sub-committee and or working groups are required for more specific or complex arrangements that either enhance or contextualise this Plan; and
- help create more resilient communities.

It is not the MEMPC’s role to manage emergencies. This is the responsibility of the agencies and personnel identified under the response and recovery arrangements in the SEMP.

3.3 MEMPC Structure

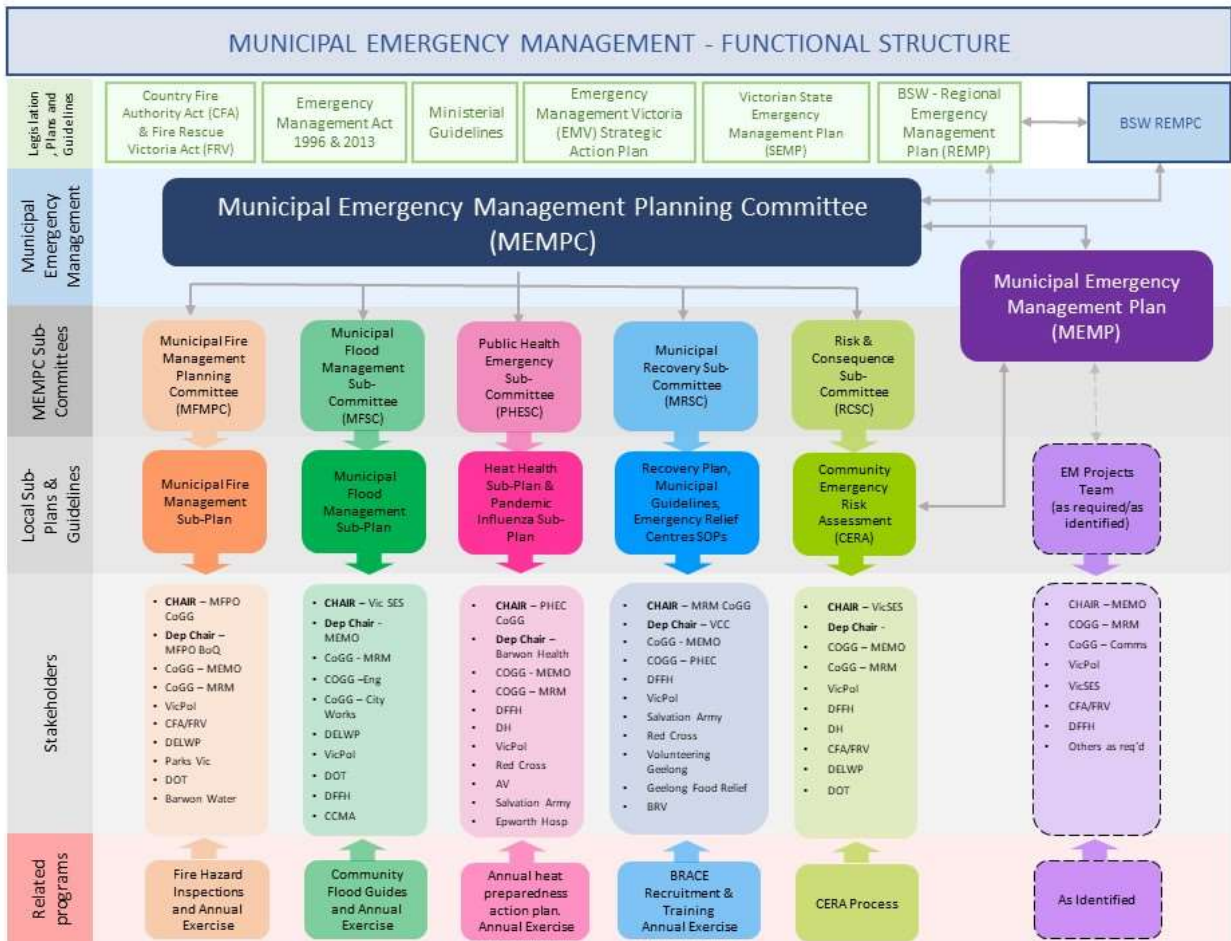


Figure 3: MEMPC Structure

3.4 Subplans and Complementary Plans

All sub-plans are multi-agency plans and may be hazard specific where the consequences are likely to be significant. The MEMPC have determined the following sub-plans are required:

- Flood/Storm Management
- Fire Management,
- Heat Response
- Pandemic
- Recovery

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

Agencies with roles or responsibilities in a sub-plan must act in accordance with the plan (EM Act 2013 s60AK). Complementary plans are prepared by agencies, council or industry for emergencies that do not fall within Part 6A of the EM Act 2013 or are not multi-agency shared plans. They may also be 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.

3.5 Restricted operational information

Section 60AI (2) of the EM Act 2013 allows the MEMPC and Emergency Management Victoria to exclude information from this published 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 (including location within the MEMP, e.g. page or section number)	Reason for restriction	Agency/ies that hold this information in full	Contact point/s
Vulnerable Persons Register	Personal Information	Municipal Council	Victoria Police
MEMPC Terms of Reference Appendix A – MEMPC Membership	Agency representative contact details	Municipal Council	City of Greater Geelong

4. MITIGATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Introduction

The prevention of emergencies includes a range of activities that require the allocation of resources (human and financial) and multi-agency support to ensure a coordinated and well-planned approach and outcomes.

Risk management is a shared responsibility. Every effort will be given to consider risks identified at a regional and state level and ensure there are linkages in planning arrangements and risk treatments will be carried out in the context of local, regional and state-wide programs and policies.

The Greater Geelong Municipal Risk and Consequence sub-committee has responsibility to review current risks, identify new and emerging risks, undertake initial risk assessments and make recommendations on treatment options to the MEMPC for endorsement.

4.2 Hazard, Exposure, Vulnerability

Risk management is a shared responsibility. Individuals and Households, business and community should mitigate risk by

- Understanding their risk.
- Formulating and implementing policy and regulation (such as land use planning and building regulations and floodplain management).
- Building, operating and maintaining infrastructure.
- Promoting financial resilience to emergencies through home and contents insurance.
- Community engagement to build resilience to and awareness of risks and promote protective actions.



Figure 4: Mitigation is a shared responsibility

4.3 Risk Assessment Process

Emergency Management includes a range of activities that require allocated resources – including human, financial, equipment and a multi-agency support to ensure a co-ordinated and well-planned approach and outcomes. These resources are often limited and must be used effectively.

The Greater Geelong MEMPC has endorsed the Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA) as its method of risk assessment. The CERA is an ‘all hazards’, ‘all agencies’ integrated risk assessment approach. The CERA Online tool developed by VICSES, assists to identify, and prioritise emergency risks, combines hazard information and intelligence from a number of sources in order to gain a clear understanding of the elements defined “risk” within a specific area that are likely to create most disruption to communities.

These sources include:

- existing ‘single hazard’ risk assessments, (e.g., the Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR), Integrated Fire Management Planning (IFMP) and Flood studies)
- new or existing community profile information, (e.g., Part 2 of Municipal Emergency Management Plans)
- subject matter experts and local community representatives.

Through the [CERA Tool kit](#) the Greater Geelong MEMPC has identified the below risks.

Count of hazard category



Figure 5: Current hazard categories in Greater Geelong

Greater Geelong City Current Risks

Hazard	Date last updated	Risk rating
Flood	2022-05-03 11:38:03	High
Fire- Commercial/ Industrial/ High-rise (commercial)	2022-05-02 13:00:32	High
Human disease (pandemic)	2022-05-02 12:10:31	High
Bushfire/ Grassfire	2022-03-10 10:17:08	High
Landslide	2022-03-10 10:14:42	High
Flood	2022-03-10 10:11:52	High
Civil disturbances	2021-08-02 15:38:09	High
Storm	2021-06-15 13:28:26	High
Essential Services Disruption	2021-02-11 12:41:51	High
Extreme Temperatures (heat and cold)	2021-02-11 12:36:23	High
Structural failure	2022-05-02 12:01:27	Low
Fire- Structural/ Residential fire	2022-05-05 11:56:08	Medium
Structural failure	2022-05-03 11:23:40	Medium
Earthquake	2022-05-02 13:28:33	Medium
Hazardous Materials Release - land	2022-05-02 13:14:22	Medium
Hazardous Materials Release - marine	2022-05-02 13:05:09	Medium
Transport accident- Aircraft	2021-06-15 13:25:13	Medium
Storm	2020-11-30 13:28:26	Medium
Essential Services Disruption	2020-11-30 13:28:26	Medium

Figure 6: List of current risks

The CERA process is consistent with the Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management principals and guidelines

Informing Emergency Management Planning

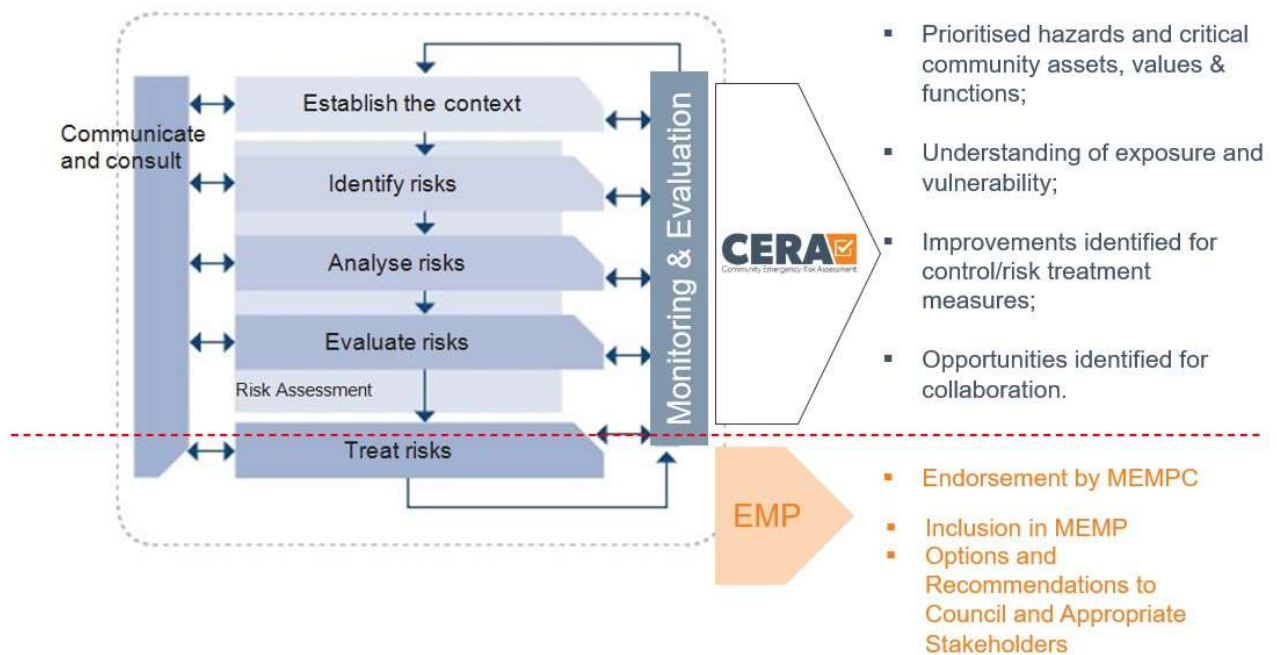


Figure 7: CERA flowchart

The Greater Geelong MEMPC will work towards creating a safer community by identifying, analysing and assessing risks, and where appropriate, identifying treatment options and implementing relevant plans.

The committee recognises that this process may lead to suggested risk treatments that may affect social, political, economic, and/or environmental aspects of the community. All risk treatment recommendations may be affected by the reality of financial constraints.

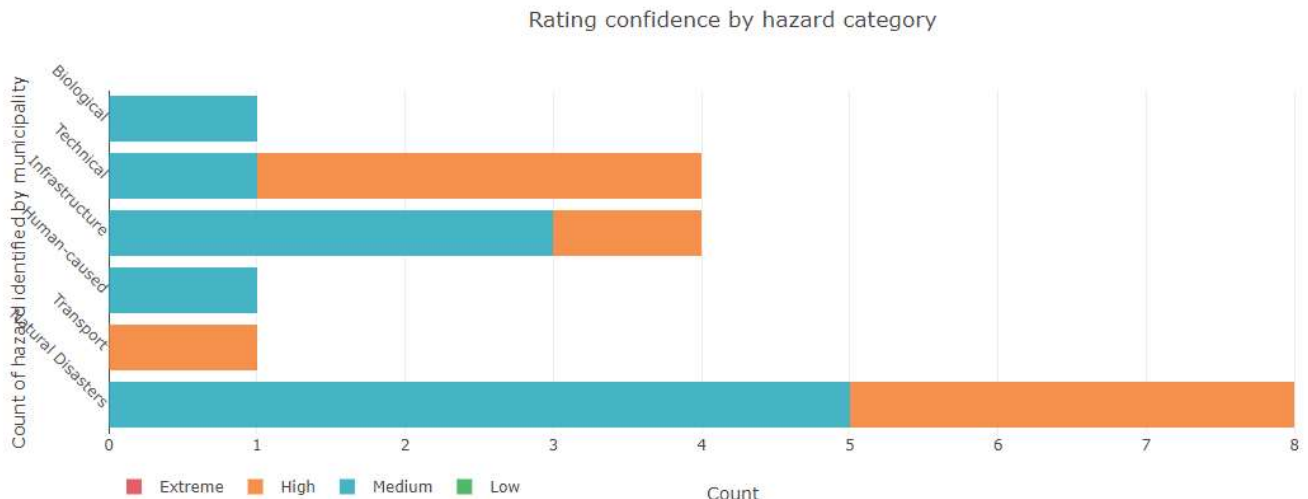


Figure 8: Hazard category risk rating for Greater Geelong

The Committee will invite representatives from various organisations as subject matter experts to support the risk assessment process.

4.4 Monitoring and Review

The MEMPC and key stakeholders from the major emergency service/support organisations identified the top risks in the municipal area. These risks are regularly reviewed at the risk and consequence sub-committee. Any changes to hazards

and controls are reflected and actioned as soon as identified and assessed. A full risk assessment is undertaken every three years, led by the Greater Geelong Municipal Risk and Consequence sub-committee or major event.

The outputs of the assessment process are used to inform the MEMP, introduce risk action plans and ensure that communities are aware of and better informed about hazards and the associated emergency risks that may affect them.

4.5 Resilience

A resilient community is socially connected and has infrastructure that can withstand disaster or shocks and foster community recovery. Resilient communities promote individual and community wellbeing, use of available resources and cohesiveness to strengthen their communities for everyday, as well as extreme, challenges.

The ability of a community to respond to an emergency situation and in turn recover from the effects of an emergency will depend on the resilience of the affected community. A key role of the MEMPC is to help create more resilient communities.

Emergency service organisations, agencies and stakeholders have specific programs to build community resilience through awareness and education.

Other prevention and awareness activities to assist with building resilience may include:

- [Australian Warning System](#)
- [Vic Emergency](#)
- Community development activities
- Provision of information and promotion of practices that support resilience
- Supporting and strengthening the communities psychological and emotional response to an emergency through individual planning

Legislation such as the Planning Scheme and Health

For more information on specific emergencies, refer to the relevant sub-plan in section [5.4](#) of this plan.

Community Education

Community education is a vital component in the community understanding risks and preparing for emergencies. The development of relevant and appropriate community education resources and activities empower the community and enhance their resilience through being well informed and therefore being equipped (emotionally and physically) for an emergency.

The MEMPC members and other emergency management services/agencies collaborate to engage the community through:

- including community programs and projects
- emergency expo
- media (e.g. social media, print and publications)
- website
- relevant agency information guides.

For more information visit

<https://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/home/local-information>

<https://www.ses.vic.gov.au/plan-and-stay-safe/flood-guides>

<https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/>

Emergency Markers

Emergency markers are installed at complex addresses across the municipality.

Emergency markers look like street signs with white text on a green background. Each has a unique alphanumeric code of three letters and three numbers. This code is linked to the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority (ESTA). ESTA receives all the triple zero calls in Victoria and dispatches emergency services as appropriate.

For additional mapping on emergency markers and other location specific resources visit:

<https://www.iconyx.com/emergency-markers-map/>

<https://www.emergencyplus.com.au>

5. RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Introduction

The [SEMP](#) defines Emergency Response as the action taken immediately before, during and in the first period after an emergency to reduce the effects and consequences of the emergency on people, their livelihoods, wellbeing and property; on the environment; and to meet basic human needs.

This section outlines the Greater Geelong arrangements for response to an emergency which is consistent with the SEMP.

Response Management Arrangements

Emergency response arrangements provide the structure for establishment of appropriate resources to manage emergencies throughout the State including additional resource requirements and escalation strategies for example requesting assistance from State and Commonwealth.

Emergency events are categorised using three parameters:

- Operational Tier
- Class of Emergency
- Classification

Victorian emergency response management operates at three tiers:

- incident
- regional
- state.

Emergencies are managed at the appropriate operational tier until the event may require escalation to a higher level.

Response arrangements are largely hazard-based, and Control Agencies are responsible for developing and maintaining hazard-specific response plans, as sub-plans to the [SEMP](#). Sub-plans include arrangements for readiness, the establishment of control, incident management systems, relief, escalation and de-escalation.

They also include arrangements for communications, coordination, consequence management and community connections.

Classes of emergency as defined in the Emergency Management Act 2013 relate to the 'type' of emergency. These are:
Class 1 - a major fire or any other major emergency for which the Fire Rescue Victoria, the Country Fire Authority or the Victoria State Emergency Service Authority is the control agency under the State Emergency Management Plan
Class 2 - a major emergency which is not a Class 1 emergency or a warlike act or act of terrorism or a hi-jack, siege or riot.
Class 3 - a warlike act or terrorist act, a hijack, siege or may also be referred to as security emergencies.

5.2 Command, Control, Coordination

Emergency response management is based on the functions of coordination, control, command, consequence management and communications. Broadly:

- Control is the overall direction of response activities in an emergency, operating horizontally across agencies
- Command is the internal direction of personnel and resources, operating vertically within an agency
- Coordination is the bringing together of agencies and resources to ensure effective response to and recovery from emergencies

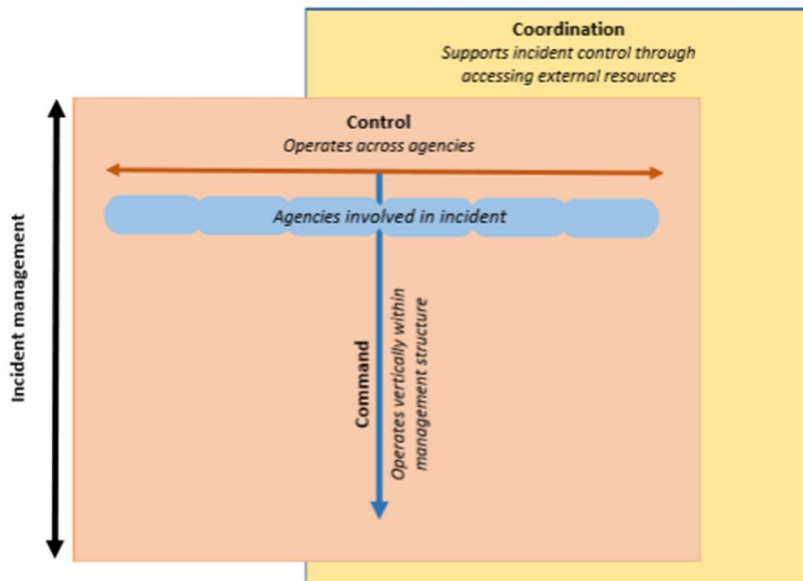


Figure 9: Functions of Command, Control and Coordination in Emergency Management

Additionally, in order to meet the objectives of emergency management in Victoria, those performing the control, command and coordination functions need to ensure:

- the consequences of the emergency are managed; and
- there is communication that meets the information needs of communities, stakeholders and government.

Classification of emergencies

Incident management commonly uses a three-level classification system. Typical features of each level is outlined below.

Level One Emergency

- A small-scale emergency that can be resolved through local or initial response resources.
- Response is less than 24 hours in duration
- The response is in the incident area only
- There is little to no potential for escalation

Level Two Emergency

- Medium scale emergency requiring resources beyond the initial response
- Response duration is over 24 hours
- There are one or more incident areas
- There are multiple hazards involved
- There is potential for escalation to an emergency

Level Three Emergency

- Large scale emergency with high complexity
- Response duration is multiple days
- There are multiple incident areas
- Incident is likely to become state or emergency or lead to the declaration of a state of disaster.

Non-Major Emergency

A non-major emergency can be classified as a single incident or small-scale impact emergencies where individuals or families may have had their home or possessions severely damaged or destroyed, through an incident such as a house fire, localised flood, storm, burst pipes or vandalism.

These are emergencies that can be resolved using local resources and significant consequences to the wider community are not anticipated.

The Barwon South-West Non-Major Emergency Protocol outlines the process for activation and roles and responsibilities for these types of emergencies.

See [Appendix 4 BSW Non-Major Emergency Protocol](#) for detailed information.

5.3 Consequence Management

The objective of consequence management is to minimise the adverse consequences to community as a result of a major emergency. This could be impacts on services and infrastructure.

The safety of community members is the primary consideration in consequence management. Although consequence management is a key consideration for all emergencies, it should not interfere with the control of an emergency.

Consequence in the emergency management context, is the “change in circumstances, planned or otherwise, experienced by a community or its members as a result of an event and its subsequent management”.

The management of the individual hazard may differ, however the consequence for the community requires a coordinated response across agencies. The Emergency Management Commissioner is responsible for ensuring that consequence management is undertaken for major emergencies.

5.4 Local Response Arrangements

Activation of local arrangements are outlined within the MEMP Sub-Plans and complementary plans. Each individual agency has activation procedures, and these will be activated in line with the state sub-plans.

An Incident Management Team (IMT) or Incident Emergency Management Team (IEMT) will be established as part of any emergency situation. Early notification to other agencies is essential to enable them to implement their own emergency response arrangements to support the coordinated approach to incident management. This is especially important when there is a likelihood that the event could escalate or be protracted.

The emergency arrangements will be activated in four phases:

- Alert / Notification – *control agency notifies IEMT that an emergency may require resources and keeps them informed about the situational awareness and conditions of the incident.*
- Standby – *As the threat becomes imminent, members of the relevant agencies are placed on standby so they can act immediately if required.*
- Activation – *The operational phase of an incident where agencies are committed to contain or control the emergency.*
- Stand down – *Once the response to the emergency has been completed all participating agencies are advised to stand down.*

Initial information will generally come from the control agency to the MERC who advises the MEMO and the level of response will depend on the nature and extent of the emergency.

The planning for specific response, relief and recovery activities are detailed in the following sub-plans:

SUB-PLAN

[Municipal Fire Management Plan](#)

[Pandemic Influenza Plan](#)

Municipal Heat Plan

[Municipal Flood Emergency Plan](#) (i.e. dams, flood, storm, storm surge)

Municipal Recovery Plan (under development)

Impact Assessment

Impact assessment is conducted in the aftermath of an emergency to assess the impact to the community and inform government of immediate and longer-term recovery needs.

Impact assessment must be community focused to ensure the data/information will assist decision making on how to best support impacted communities.

It is a three-stage process to gather and analyse information following an emergency event. The three types of impact assessment are:

ASSESSMENT STAGE	REMARKS
Initial Impact Assessment (IIA)	Initiated in the first 48 hours of an emergency to determine the nature and scale of the impact on people, critical infrastructure, community infrastructure, economy, natural, built and agricultural environments. Assessments usually initiated by the Incident Controller.
Secondary Impact Assessment (SIA)	This phase considers resources available within an affected community and identifies those needs and priorities that can only be met with outside assistance. Assessment is coordinated by Recovery Coordinator.
Post Emergency Needs Assessment	Post Emergency Needs Assessment estimates the cost of destroyed assets across the five recovery 'environments'. Assessment is coordinated by Recovery Coordinator.

5.5 Financial Considerations

Agencies are responsible for all costs involved in that agency responding to an emergency. Government agencies supporting the control agency are expected to defray all costs from their normal budgets.

State and Local Governments are responsible for funding their emergency operational expenditures from their general revenues. However, specific financial support arrangements are in place.

Reimbursement for costs associated with an event may be available through the State Government's Natural Disaster Financial Assistance (NDFA) Scheme. Before an affected municipality can seek reimbursement from the Scheme for an emergency, the emergency must first be 'Declared' by the State.

Financial assistance is provided in accordance with the Commonwealth-State Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

For further information refer to Emergency Management Victoria [website](#).

5.6 Neighbourhood Safer Places and Community Fire Refuges

The City of Greater Geelong does not have any declared Neighbourhood Safer Places – Bushfire Place or Last Resort or Fire Refuges.

5.7 Council Resource Sharing

The City of Greater Geelong is a signatory to the MAV Inter-Council Emergency Management Resource Sharing Protocol. This protocol sets out an agreed position between councils regarding the provision of resources to assist other municipalities with response and recovery tasks during and after emergencies.

The protocol is intended to clarify operational, insurance and reimbursement issues that may arise through municipal resource sharing arrangements. The City of Greater Geelong and stakeholder agencies also have existing planning relationships with neighbouring municipalities.

5.8 Debriefing Arrangements

The Municipal or Regional Emergency Response Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that the Control Agency for the emergency organises an operational debrief with participating agencies as soon as practicable after cessation of response activities.

The purpose of a debriefing is to:

- ensure participating agencies understand what happened during an operation or emergency, and
- identify areas of improvement and highlight areas that were handled well, in order to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and safety of future operations or emergencies.

5.9 Transition to Recovery

While it is recognised that recovery activities will have commenced shortly after impact, or preferably, simultaneously with response operations and run concurrently with same, there will be a termination of response activities and a hand over to recovery agencies.

The Incident Controller, MERC and MRM should commence transition planning [from response to recovery] as soon as possible following the start of the emergency.

The early notification of recovery agencies involved in the emergency will ensure a smooth transition of ongoing activities from response to recovery. Issues to be considered for the timing of transition from response to recovery include:

- the nature of the emergency and what ongoing specialist resources are required
- whether a recurring threat is likely to occur compounding the impact on the community
- the extent of the impact on communities, as this may determine the length of the transition period
- the level of loss/damage and the extent to which this has been validated (the stage of impact assessment reached e.g., if phasing into secondary/post impact stages may indicate transition requirements)
- the extent to which the community requires emergency relief services
- the resources required for the activation of recovery arrangements
- The transition agreement will be developed at the appropriate level between the response agency Incident Controller, MERC, MEMO, MRM and the recovery agency coordinator (typically ERV)

Evacuation

Victoria Police is responsible for managing evacuation in Victoria. Evacuation is a risk management strategy that involves the movement of people to a safer location and return of them at an appropriate time. As with emergency response activities, the main priority when deciding to undertake evacuation is the protection of life. There are five stages in the evacuation process:

1. Decision
2. Warning
3. Withdrawal
4. Shelter
5. Return.

In Victoria, evacuation is largely voluntary. The Incident Controller makes a recommendation to evacuate, and it is the choice of individuals as to how they respond to the recommendation. However, in particular circumstances, legislation provides some emergency service personnel with authority to remove people from areas or prohibit their entry.

Special consideration must be given to the evacuation of vulnerable people in the community.

Vulnerable people and those who may care for them, including facilities such as hospitals, aged care facilities, educational facilities and prisons, are likely to need more time, resources, support and assistance to evacuate safely.

Further information on evacuation can be found at Joint Standard Operating Procedure (JSOP) – Evacuation for Major Emergencies (JO3.12) available from [EM-COP](#).

Council may be involved in assisting with the relocation/evacuation operation. Council's Municipal Recovery Manager plays a lead role in relocation/evacuation operations. In the first instance, it is preferable for residents/evacuees to self-evacuate to a safe neighbour's property or to a friend or relatives place of residence.

When Emergency Relief Centres are required, Council is the lead agency to establish relief centres supported by Police and agencies. These centres provide temporary short-term shelter as well as an avenue to provide the community with information, and, if needed, personal support.

Red Cross will assume the role of registration of relocated/evacuated people on behalf of Victoria Police, responsible for accessing the Vulnerable Persons Register during an evacuation.

An alternative to evacuation in some circumstances may be to shelter in a suitable home, building, structure, or other safe area. Sheltering in place should be considered as an alternative when the associated risks with evacuation are considered to be greater than the risks of sheltering in place.

Sheltering in place, however, will often not be without risk. Agencies should consider the risks posed to people when sheltering in place and provide advice to them about how to best minimise these. Agencies, in conjunction with their local planning committees, should work closely with their local community to provide advice and alternatives in regard to the suitability of sheltering in place during an emergency.

Some considerations for agencies and people considering taking shelter in place are:

- the nature of the emergency
- quality of the shelter or safer area
- the likely duration of the emergency
- the need for emergency supplies such as water, food and medical supplies
- the need for designated shelter managers, if applicable
- the contents of pre-arranged plans
- the age and health of the affected persons
- timely and relevant communication strategies.

5.10 Community Information and Warnings

It is important to ensure that warnings and public information are maintained at an optimum level for specific circumstances where community action is necessary, primarily to protect lives, and also for the protection of property and the environment.

Individuals and communities have a responsibility to prepare themselves in case of an emergency.

To assist them in the preparedness and during emergencies, the official emergency services web site for Victoria is www.emergency.vic.gov.au. It is a single all-emergencies website for Victorians. It is Victoria's primary website for incident information and warnings. Vic Emergency provides a single source of information and advice to help people prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.

Vic Emergency has a real-time Google Map display with incidents across Victoria including fires, floods, storms, power outages, hazardous material incidents and traffic incidents.

Warnings

Warnings can be issued at several different levels depending on the type and severity of the event. They can include advice, watch and act, and emergency warnings.



Figure 10: Types of warnings

Emergency warnings are the highest level of warning and aims to warn individuals and communities to prepare for an impending event or in the event of an emergency.

Once a decision has been made to issue a warning, the Incident Controller will determine which method to use (i.e. television, radio or internet) and determine whether a telephone alert needs to be issued.

Where an extreme and imminent threat to life exists and authorisation from the Incident Controller is not practicable in the circumstances, warnings may be issued by any response agency personnel with notification to the Incident Controller as soon as possible.

Public Information

The Incident Controller is responsible for issuing warnings and public information. The Regional Controller (where appointed) or State Response Controller for Class 2 state controller should assist if required.

The provision of information to the broader public/community, including those attending an Emergency Relief Centre (ERC), is vitally important to their capacity to understand what is happening, and to assist them in making informed decisions during a time of crisis.

Each agency manages community information through their own social media channels.

Community meetings may form part of the communications strategy for the event and coordinated by the response agency.

ABC 774 is the National Emergency Broadcaster.

Information can also be found through the local emergency broadcasters:

K-Rock FM	95.5
Bay FM	93.9
The Pulse FM	94.7
3YYR FM	100.3
Tourist FM	88

6. Relief Arrangements

Emergency Relief is the provision of essential needs to individuals, families and communities in the immediate aftermath of an emergency.

Emergency Management agencies with relief responsibilities incorporate the principles of relief as outlined in the [SEMP](#) and [National Strategy for Disaster Resilience](#). Relief is focused on consequence management and should consider the principles of relief.

Relief encompasses a range of services such as, but not limited to community information, emergency shelter and provision of immediate needs, psychosocial support, material aid, first aid, financial assistance, animal welfare and legal support. It is important that assessment of needs is undertaken for each incident to determine needs. Relief can be provided at a dedicated Relief Centre, places of community gathering, incident scenes, triage and transfer sites as appropriate, memorials or other locations as appropriate. Relief is considered part of response and must be integrated into the response arrangements, however it is important to note that relief is interconnected with recovery and must be seamlessly integrated with all other early recovery activities and considered in the response phase.

Further information on relief can be found in the City of Greater Geelong Emergency Management Operational Guidelines (in progress of development).

6.1 Relief Management and Governance

The City of Greater Geelong is responsible for relief coordination at the municipal level. The Department of Families, Fairness and Housing and Emergency Recovery Victoria are responsible for relief and recovery coordination at the regional and state level respectively.

Relief roles and responsibilities are outlined in [Part 7 of the State Emergency Management Plan](#). For local arrangements in relief, refer to the Greater Geelong Recovery Sub-Plan. The Recovery Sub-Committee may be activated to support the governance of relief.

The City of Greater Geelong is responsible for the planning, management and operations of Emergency Relief Centres with the assistance of agencies and local service providers identified at the time of the incident. The City has designated a number of facilities that can be utilised as Emergency Relief Centres across the city through a formal Facility Audit process.

6.2 Activation of Relief Services

The level and type of relief required to support affected communities will be determined in consultation with the Incident Controller, MERC, MEMO and MRM.

The MRM will coordinate the activation of the selected relief team and respective centre or services as depicted by the needs assessment.

6.3 Escalation

A formal request for escalation of relief will be made if the emergency event increases in complexity; exceeds the capacity and/or capability of the City of Greater Geelong to respond; or an emergency has affected multiple municipalities within a region or multiple regions. The decision to escalate will be undertaken in consultation with the Incident Controller, MERC, MEMO, MRM and the Regional Emergency Relief Coordinator.

Escalation of relief should build on existing local arrangement rather than replacing them. Resources to support Council in its response to a local event may be obtained through the MAV Resource Sharing Protocol or through neighbouring councils.

In the event a neighbouring municipality requires support for relief services, including the activation of a City of Greater Geelong relief centre, the MAV resource sharing protocol will be the tool utilised to facilitate this escalation or alternatively a CEO-to-CEO request.

6.4 Relief Communication

Dissemination of community information as part of emergency relief assists the community to remain safe and understand support and services available to them.

Relief messaging should be integrated with response messaging, and it should inform the community about relief services and how to get assistance.

Where the formal transition from response to recovery has not yet occurred, the provision of community information remains the responsibility of the Control Agency in consultation with relevant stakeholders to ensure consistent localised emergency relief information.

Where transition has occurred, the Council in consultation with the Recovery Sub-Committee and relevant stakeholders will coordinate the public information.

6.5 Relief Planning

The City of Greater Geelong has a comprehensive Relief Program to support affected communities. This includes the development of plans, guidelines and programs to ensure staff are trained to support relief activities. The Greater Geelong Recovery Sub-Committee has the lead role in ensuring coordination of relief activities during an emergency such as:

- community information (public meetings, newsletters, information sheets, advertising and media requests)
- temporary or emergency shelter and Emergency Relief Centres (ERC)
- food, water and immediate material-aid
- psychosocial support and health and medical assistance
- reconnecting families and friends
- emergency financial assistance
- animal welfare
- legal assistance information
- providing advice and referral regarding goodwill, donated goods and services and spontaneous volunteering.

6.6 Register.Find.Reunite

A critical component of relief is connecting affected persons during and following an emergency. Victoria Police are responsible for the activation of [Register.Find.Reunite](#) and will activate Australian Red Cross to manage this service on their behalf.

6.7 Animal Management in Emergencies

Municipal Councils are the lead for housing displaced companion animals and lost/stray domestic animals and this includes supporting domestic animals and their owners within an Emergency Relief Centre.

The [Victorian Emergency Animal Welfare Plan](#) defines animal welfare support services in relief. This includes livestock, companion animals and wildlife.

Further information relating to domestic animals in emergencies is available through the City of Greater Geelong Municipal Emergency Management Officer.

6.8 Vulnerable People and Facilities

Vulnerable Persons Register

There are many in the community who would be considered vulnerable or at risk during an emergency depending on the type of event, these may include elderly, children, people with a disability and members of the Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) community. Local Government facilitates the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing

Vulnerable Persons Register and this register can be accessed by Victoria Police during emergencies. Register participants are individually assessed against a set criteria and recorded in the Vulnerable Persons Register.

Vulnerable Facilities

A vulnerable facilities list has been developed by the City of Greater Geelong which provides information on facilities that may have gatherings of people. This list comprises community halls, community hubs, neighbourhood houses, senior citizens facilities, large event facilities and high frequency tourist venues. This list is reviewed annually or as required and for further information contact the MEMO or MRM.

In addition, data sets for state defined vulnerable facilities are located on [EMCop](#).

7. RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

Recovery is the coordinated process of supporting emergency affected individuals and communities to reconnect and re-establish a level of functioning, coordination and access to services.

Recovery is part of emergency management which includes the broader components of prevention, preparedness and response. Planning for recovery is integral to emergency preparation and mitigation actions may be initiated as part of recovery.

The Municipal Recovery arrangements for the municipal district of Greater Geelong have been developed in accordance with the Emergency Management Act 1986, Emergency Management Act 2013 and align to the [SEMP](#), [Regional Emergency Management Plan \(REMP\)](#) and recovery planning across the Barwon South West Region.

7.2 Objectives of Recovery

The cooperation and coordination of services between all levels of government, non-government organisations, community agencies and the private sector is a key objective of recovery.

Key considerations of the recovery arrangements may include:

- general principles of recovery
- recovery planning and preparedness
- clarity of roles and responsibilities
- develop recovery action plans
- long term recovery

In addition to the key considerations, Recovery should be community-led and enable participation by all members of the community and should integrate with emergency response and relief activities and commence as soon as possible following the emergency.

Recovery considerations typically fall under four environments that require coordination as part of the recovery process; Social, Economic, Built and Natural.

Consideration will also be given to adapt the recovery framework as necessary to align with Emergency Recovery Victoria's Recovery Framework - Five Lines of Recovery:

- People and Wellbeing
- Aboriginal Culture and Healing
- Environment and Biodiversity
- Business and Economy
- Building and Infrastructure

7.3 Recovery Definition

The SEMP states that recovery is “the assisting of persons and communities affected by emergencies to achieve a proper and effective level of functioning”.

The [National Principles for Disaster Recovery](#) outlines that for successful recovery, the following is Principles are relied on:

- Understanding the context
- Recognising complexity
- Using community-led approaches
- Ensuring coordination of all activities
- Employ effective communication
- Acknowledging and building capacity



Figure 11: Principles of Recovery.

7.4 Escalation

Escalation of recovery coordination may escalate from Council coordinated recovery to regional recovery rapidly or over time depending on the emergency context, capacity, recovery environment and community requirements. The following factors may indicate the need for escalation of recovery and formalised regional coordination arrangements:

- The emergency is expected to exceed Local Government Authority capacity to manage recovery coordination.
- The recovery agencies intend to draw on regional or state-tier resources for the foreseeable future in relation to the emergency.
- An increasing scale or changing nature of the actual or expected recovery effort.
- Significant consequences.
- Escalating recovery costs and funding opportunities.

Additional considerations to activate regional recovery coordination in the Barwon South-West Region include:

- State border closure with South Australia.
- Initial impact assessments indicate that the damage to private property exceeds the Annual rates base of the municipality.
- High numbers of non-resident landowners impacted by the event.
- International tourists affected by the emergency, and diplomatic assistance is required.

Recovery escalation is undertaken in consultation with the MRM, MEMO, MERC and Emergency Recovery Victoria.

7.5 Management Structure

Where the need for formal recovery is identified, the Greater Geelong Recovery Sub-Committee, may establish an incident specific recovery committee in addition to the sub-committee. The initial responsibilities of the incident specific recovery committee is to formalise the governance structure, oversee the transition from Response to Recovery agreement, establish working groups and develop an Incident Specific Recovery Plan.

It is the responsibility of the incident specific Recovery Sub-Committee to ensure that affected communities are represented in the recovery arrangements which may be through Community Recovery Groups.

7.6 Secondary Impact Assessment

Secondary Impact Assessment (SIA) determines the long term needs of the community. It is informed by the Initial Impact Assessment. Secondary Impact Assessment can take many forms depending on the type of event, extent of damage and needs of affected individuals and communities. This could include but not limited to, appraisal of extent of damage and disruption and outreach support. Local Government coordinates secondary impact assessment at the local level.

7.7 Government Assistance Measures

State and Federal government assistance may be available in the recovery efforts following a declared event. The type of support available will depend on the level of impact.

8. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Introduction

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

The [SEMP](#) and REMP outline 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 and REMP. In the case of municipal-specific modifications, these are clearly identified as modifications.

All agencies with responsibilities under the MEMP should provide written confirmation of their capability and commitment to meet their obligations. This can be evidenced by their endorsement of the draft MEMP, including revisions, before it is presented to the REMPC for consideration.

This Plan details emergency management agency roles and responsibilities for: Mitigation, Response, Relief and Recovery. It also maps agency roles for core capabilities and critical tasks under the Victorian Preparedness Framework (VPF) for the management of major emergencies.

8.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Critical task alignment / activity source
Mitigation	
Major Hazard Facilities (eg. Viva Energy, Chemring etc)	Planning and preparedness activities for emergencies related to the agency's assets or area of control.
Barwon Health	
St John of God Hospital	
Epworth Hospital	
Response (including Relief)	
Barwon Health	Health Services
St John of God Hospital	
Epworth Hospital	
CREST	Telecommunication Support
VCC- Emergencies Ministry	Personal Support
Geelong Food Assistance Network	Food Relief
Department Families, Fairness and Housing	Power Dependent Support
Salvation Army	Catering and Material Aid
St John Ambulance Victoria	First Aid

Recovery

City of Greater Geelong	Secondary Impact Assessment and Recovery Outreach
VCC-Emergencies Ministry	Personal Support
Insurance Council of Australia	Insurance Advice
Financial Counselling Victoria	Financial Advice
Blaze Aid	Fencing Recovery
Disaster Legal Help Victoria	Legal Advice
Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions	Business Recovery

9. APPENDICIES

Appendix 1: Document Administration

Document details

CRITERIA	DETAILS
DOCUMENT ID	TBC
DOCUMENT TITLE:	Greater Geelong Municipal Emergency Management Plan
DOCUMENT OWNER:	MEMPC

Version control

VERSION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	AUTHOR
<i>A full rewrite of the MEMP was conducted in 2022, where more than 80% of the document was changed, therefore version control will commence at 1.0</i>			
V0.1	Sep 2022	MEMP Working Group final draft	MEMP Working Group
V0.2	Oct 2022	Formatting and copy edit	CoGG Communications & Marketing
V1.0	3 Nov 2022	Distributed to MEMPC for review and Feedback	MEMPC Secretariat

Document approval

This document requires the approval of the MEMPC:

NAME	TITLE	SIGNATURE
MEM	Chair	

ON BEHALF OF THE MEMPC

Audience

The audience for this document is the MEMPC

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
REVIEW DATE	December 2025

Appendix 2: List of Other Emergencies to Impact the Greater Geelong Region

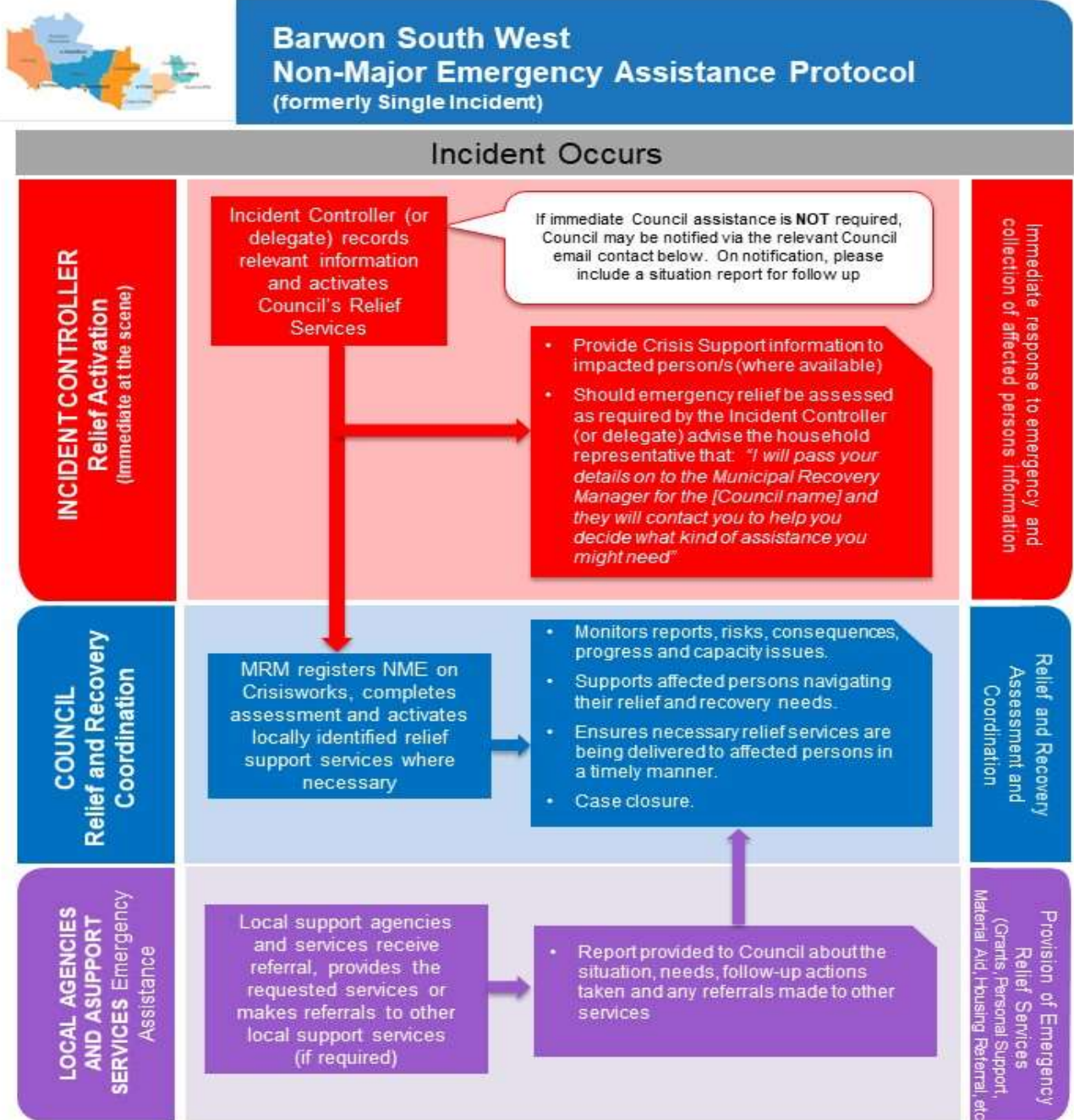
DATE	INCIDENT	LOCATION	OUTCOME
MAY 1852	Riverine flooding	Barwon 4.91m	
AUG 1909	Riverine flooding	Barwon 4.60m	
AUG 1951	Riverine flooding	Barwon 5.17m	
1961	Fire	Shell refinery	
1973	Riverine flooding	Hovells creek, Lara	
NOV 1978	Riverine flooding	Barwon 4.48	
1977	Bushfire	Little River x 2	Grass fires destroyed around 2000 acres each
1982	Bushfire	Anakie East	Losses of houses & outbuildings. heavy stock losses fencing in the Staughton Vale/Anakie, Lara and Little River areas. 2 lives lost.
OCT 1995	Flood	Barwon 5.23	
1997	Grass fire	Ocean Grove Reserve	
DEC1998	Recovery	Linton Fires	Loss of 5 Geelong West Fire Fighters
SEP 2000	Hopetoun Oil Spill		
MAR 2001	Grass Fire	Avalon	
MAR 2001	Rain event – flash flooding		
APR 2001	Storm & flash flooding		
OCT 2002	Bali bombing	Impact on Geelong residents who were visiting Bali	Recovery activities
2004	Floods		
DEC 2004	Tsunami – Asia	Impact on Geelong residents who were visiting Bali	
OCT 2005	Bali Bombing	As above	As above
AUG 2006	Grass fire	Moolap – south of Woods and Coppards Road	
FEB 2009	Bushfire – recovery	Black Saturday	Management of donations

FEB 9TH 2014	Bushfire	Ceres	
JAN 2014	Gas release	Geelong 'Gas Gate', Corio.	
2014	fire	Steggles factory	
2015- 2020	Potential fire	Broderick Road Lara	Significant multi agency planning and preparedness
SEP 2015	Methene Event	South Geelong	
JAN 29TH 2016,	Light plane crash	Off the Bellarine Peninsula.	Three bodies were recovered, but the 4th wasn't found
MAR 3RD 2016,		Corio – Road spill of Butyl Acrylate along Princes FWY and Service Station (Geelong Bound)	35 people hospitalised
MAR 2017	Severe storm		Bellarine Peninsula
DEC 2019	Woodchip fire		
DEC 2020	Bushfires	Gippsland	Residents concerned about smoke
FEB 2020	Possible Dam Breach	Highton	Support agencies – possible scenario planning
MAR 2020	Toxic chemical Dump		
AUG 2020	Riverine Flooding	Barwon	
JUL 2021	Battery fire	Victorian Big Battery fire, Lara	
OCT 2021	Riverine flooding	Barwon	
DEC 2021	Shark Attack	Ocean Grove	Significant injuries to 2 individuals as well as trauma to witnesses
JAN 2022	Storm Event	Anakie/ Belmont	
JAN 2022	Storm event and flash flooding		

Appendix 3: MEMPC Contact List

Not for Public Distribution

Appendix 4: BSW Non-Major Emergency Protocol





Barwon South West Non-Major Emergency Assistance Protocol (2022)

(D22-69150)

A non-major emergency (single incident) is an emergency that damages or destroys a home or resident rendering it uninhabitable resulting in individuals, families or the immediate local community are materially or emotionally affected to a significant extent. Common causes of non-major emergencies include house fires, flash flooding, storms, gas leaks and vehicle impact.

Guidelines for Emergency Services

- Incident Controller **determines the need to activate relief services** and commences this process as soon as the need is identified
- **Record details about the situation for relief activation purposes**, including, but not limited to, the affected persons name, age, gender, vulnerabilities, pets and interpreter requirements. Also consider if there are any community risks and if other Council services are required, e.g., Building and/or Health Services
- Seek permission to share information and advise affected persons that any **information collected is confidential** and will be used to provide a point of contact for the emergency relief support services only
- **Activate Council's emergency relief services**, via phone, for each non-major emergency (24/7)
- Where immediate relief services are NOT required, activation may be done via email (including a situation report). See contact details over page
- Advise affected persons that **they will be contacted shortly** by a support person to help them decide what kind of assistance they may need. Where available, provide local crisis support information (hard copy)

Guidelines for Councils

- Upon activation of relief services, register the NME event in Crisisworks, contact affected person, undertake assessment of needs and **determine immediate relief and recovery needs**
- If required, **contact locally identified service providers** to request support for relief activities. E.g. Animal management for pet housing, personal support/PFA and case management services to help affected members of the household access accommodation, clothing, toiletries, groceries and other essential items.
- **Monitor reports, risks, consequences, service programs and capacity issues.** Ensure necessary relief services are being delivered to impacted persons in a timely manner.
- **Determine case closure** in conjunction with relief and recovery support services involved when relief services are no longer required.

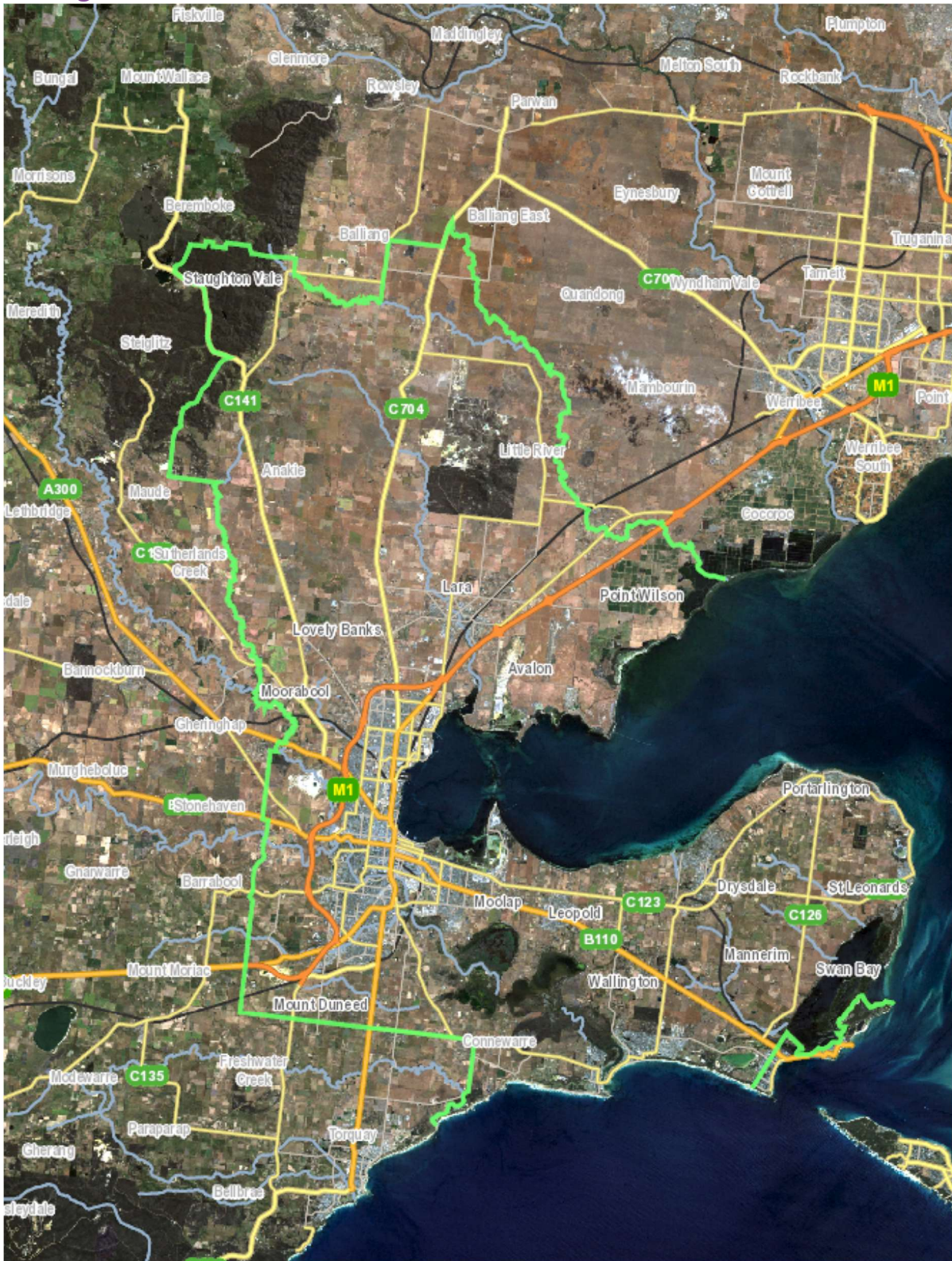
Guidelines for Agencies and Support Services

- Recognise that **services are not intended to replace any existing personal emergency arrangements** and acknowledges affected persons are best supported in most cases through family and friends.
- **Carry out relief/recovery services (as required)** and or make referrals to other local support services, where necessary.
- Keep Council informed and **send a detailed report to Council's MRM or MEMO** using the email address provided (over page). The report should include information about the situation, any addition needs identified, follow-up actions taken, such as referrals made to other services.

This protocol has been developed in collaboration with the Barwon South West Region, the City of Greater Geelong Recovery Sub-Committee, DFFH, VICPOL, FRV, CFA, VICSES, VCCEM & Australian Red Cross to promote a uniform approach for coordinating emergency relief and recovery services following a non-major emergency. We acknowledge the NWMR Collaboration for sharing their protocol.

Appendix 5: Maps

Geological



Electoral Structure

Greater Geelong City Council

ELECTORAL STRUCTURE OF GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL

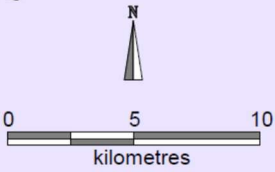
NOTE: By Order in Council made under section 9(1) of the City of Greater Geelong Act 1993 and section 220Q(k), (m) and (n) of the Local Government Act 1989, the boundaries and names of the wards and the number of Councillors assigned to each ward of the Greater Geelong City Council are fixed as described in this plan.



Legend

- Ward Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Lake
- Parks/Reserves
- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Road
- Unsealed Road
- Railway Line
- River/Creek

DATA SETS FOR ALIGNMENT:
 TRANSPORT AS AT FEB 2016
 LOCALITY AS AT FEB 2016
 HYDRO AS AT MAY 2015



I hereby certify that the electoral boundaries shown on this map have been aligned to Vicmap data to represent those boundaries as presented in the Electoral Representation Review Final Report for Greater Geelong City Council, submitted to the Minister for Local Government on 16 March, 2016.

Warwick Gately AM, Electoral Commissioner

Map prepared by the Victorian Electoral Commission
 Vicmap spatial data provided by SDWP
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Electoral Structure of
 Greater Geelong City Council
LEGL./16-196