



# **South Eastern Regional Emergency Management Plan**

## **July 2018**



## Part 1 – Administration

### Authority

The South Eastern Regional Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the South Eastern Regional Emergency Management Committee in compliance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989.

APPROVED

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**Regional Emergency Operations Controller**

**Peter Barrie APM, Regional Emergency Management Committee Chair**

Dated: 23 July 2018

ENDORSED

SEMC - Meeting 110

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**Chair**

**Andrew Cappie-Wood, State Emergency Management Committee**

Dated: 13 September 2018

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## Purpose

Details arrangements for, prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Emergency Management Region covered by this plan.

It encompasses arrangements for:

- emergencies controlled by combat agencies;
- emergencies controlled by combat agencies and supported by the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON);
- emergency operations for which there is no combat agency;
- circumstances where a combat agency has passed control to the REOCON; and,
- demobilisation and transition of control from response to recovery.

## Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- support Local Emergency Management Plans (EMPLANs) and augment them when required;
- identify trigger points for regional level activation, escalation and demobilisation;
- define participating organisation and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies;
- set out the control, co-ordination, support and liaison arrangements at the Regional level;
- detail activation and alerting arrangements for involved agencies at the Regional level; and
- detail arrangements for the acquisition and co-ordination of resources at the Regional level.

## Scope

The plan describes the arrangements at Regional level to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and provides policy direction for the preparation of Sub Plans and Supporting Plans. Further:

- This plan relies on effective implementation of the Governance framework for Emergency Management;
- Arrangements detailed in this plan are based on the assumption that the resources upon which the plan relies are available when required; and
- The effectiveness of arrangements detailed in this plan are dependent upon all involved agencies preparing, testing and maintaining appropriate internal instructions, and/or standing operating procedures.

## Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

- a) The Emergency Risk Management (ERM) process is to be used as the basis for emergency planning in New South Wales. This methodical approach to the planning process is to be applied by Emergency Management Committees at all levels.
- b) Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at Local level. If Local agencies and available resources are not sufficient they are augmented by those at Regional level.
- c) Control of emergency response and recovery operations is conducted at the lowest effective level.
- d) Agencies may deploy their own resources from their own service from outside the affected Region if they are needed.
- e) The Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) is responsible, when requested by a combat agency, to co-ordinate the provision of resources support. EOCONs would not normally assume control from a combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained. Where necessary, this should only be done after consultation with the State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCON) and agreement of the combat agency and the appropriate level of control.
- f) Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
- g) Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities/agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.

## Activation, Escalation & Demobilisation

There are a number of Activation, Escalation and Demobilisation triggers that initiate and conclude this Regional EMPLAN or elevation of the emergency to a State level.

### Activation Triggers:

#### *Support*

- Designated Combat Agency has a regional level plan for emergency response;
- Whenever there is an impending or unforeseen emergency operation and Regional level support resources may be required;

#### *Control*

- Where there is no designated Combat Agency and a regional level response is required;
- Where it is necessary to coordinate two or more local level operations which are controlled by Emergency Operations Controllers;
- When the REOCON considers it necessary;
- When directed by the SEOCON to take control of an emergency response.

### Escalation Triggers:

#### *Local to Regional*

- When an emergency grows beyond the capability of a Local EOC;
- When the emergency crosses two or more local emergency management boundaries and the change in control level may improve the situation;
- When significant Political, Environmental, Social, Technological or Economic impacts are foreseen;
- When directed by the SEOCON.

#### *Regional to State*

- When an emergency grows beyond the capability of a Regional EOC;
- When the emergency crosses two or more Regional emergency management boundaries and the change in control level may improve the situation;
- When significant Political, Environmental, Social, Technological or Economic impacts are foreseen;
- When directed by the SEOCON.

### Demobilisation Triggers:

- When it is determined that the incident has scaled back to the extent a regional level response is no longer required;
- When the response has transitioned into a longer-term recovery process and an appropriate handover to a recovery coordinator or committee occurs;
- When it is determined that no further control or support is required for the emergency.

**Note:** The REMC may identify specific Regional triggers for activation, escalation and demobilisation beyond those listed above.

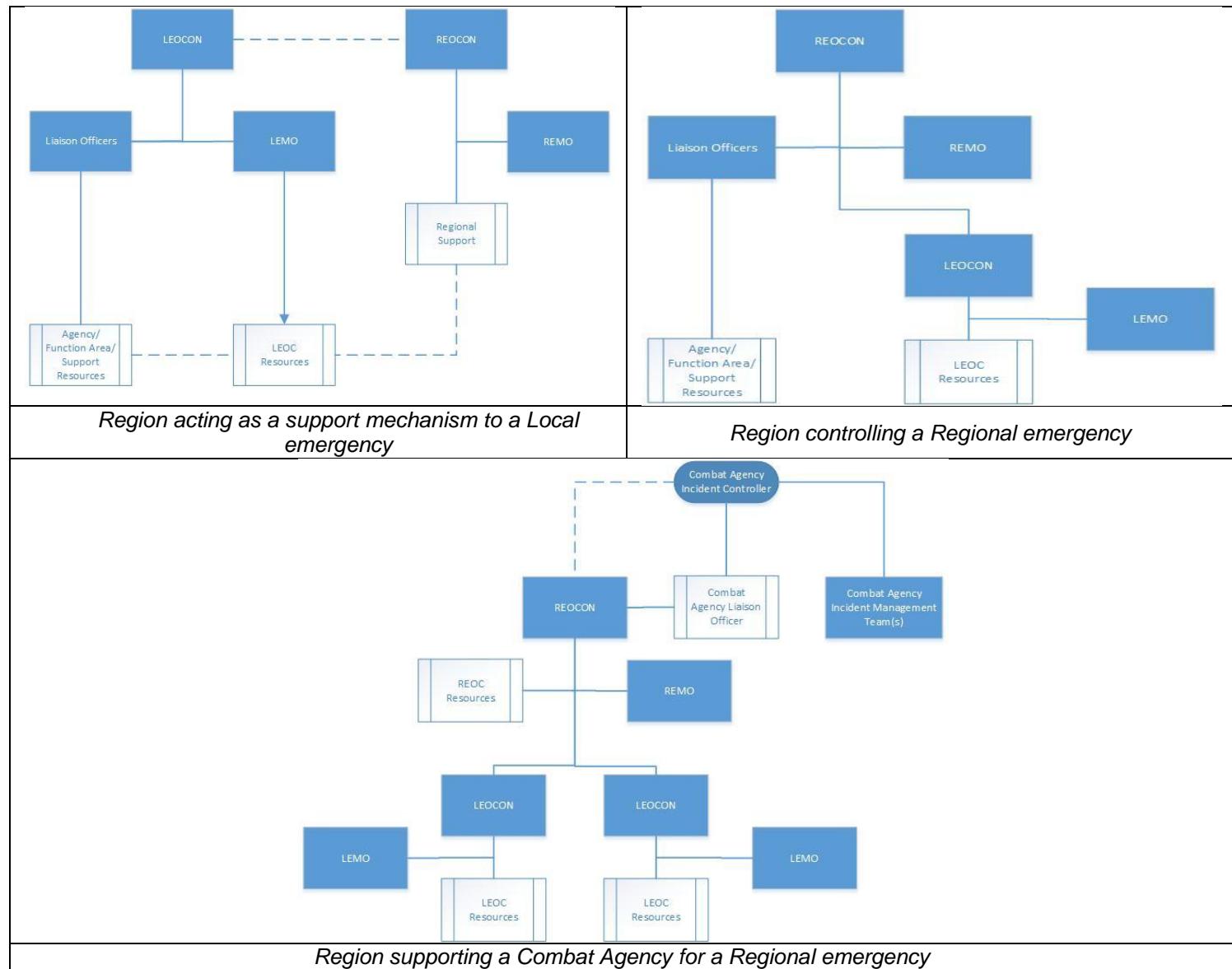
## Control, Command and Coordination Structure

The Control, Command and Coordination structure will vary according to the role that the Regional level response is taking. There are three standard structures that typically arise according to the role taken by the REOCON and REMC:

1. The Region acting as a support mechanism to a Local emergency;
2. The Region supporting a Combat Agency for a Regional emergency;
3. The Region controlling a Regional emergency.

A solid line indicates a direct link and a dotted line represents an information link.

**Note:** the specific Control, Command and Coordination structure can vary according to the type of emergency and should be confirmed on each occasion between stakeholders with the standard arrangements considered.



## South Eastern Regional EOC Options

In December 2014 a risk assessment was conducted by the Regional Emergency Management Officers to ascertain the practicality of establishing a specific Regional Emergency Operations Centre. The following options were recommended and supported by the REOCON.

Option 1 (Preferred)	Strengths / Opportunities	Weaknesses / Threats
<b>Utilise existing LEOC facilities:</b> During an event, upgrade liaison requirements to include Regional and State representation to one or more existing local EOCs.	a. Local EOC is already functioning and provides continuity to the operation b. Using a combination of regional and local admin resources reduces local resourcing demands c. Availability for region level functional areas to be present in individual locations to meet specific needs d. Can provide regional level EM support to multiple local emergency operations centres across all three EM regions from one local EOC e. REOCON can utilise existing LEOCONs to oversee operations on their behalf. Transition from LEOCON to REOCON control can be effectual f. Can be used as a forward control facility to support option 2	a. Physical attendance by REOCON is problematic due to size of police region b. May remove local focus of an event if attendees not briefed appropriately c. Regional representative may get too bogged down in local issues and fail to operate between both regional and local focus d. Where multiple 'enhanced' EOCs occur the REMOs will need to ensure adequate communications across each other to ensure effectiveness of strategic placement of regional LOs e. Risk to the REOCONs ability to analyse strategic operational requirements without a centralised facility/centre
<b>Option 2</b>		
<b>Use Southern Region HQ</b> Establish the Southern Region Operations Centre (ROC) in Wollongong as the preferred location for a Regional (or multi Regional) Emergency Operations Centre for use by the REOCON as required.	a. Can be activated separately or in concert with option 1 b. Easy to access, establish and maintain at short notice 24/7 c. Low volume administrative support required d. Continuing improvements in IT (EOC IMS Project, etc.) can be used to support this option e. Reasonable access for regional supporting agencies/functional areas in person or remote due to proximity to metro f. As Local EOCs are most likely to be open it can	a. Region admin staff not familiar with EM arrangements (but can be trained) b. Availability of REMO resource to support Region EOC while also supporting local EOC requirements.

	<p>provide EM support to multiple local emergency operations centres across all three EM regions</p> <p>g. Relocation of Region Office with new Regional POC proposed allows for consideration of EM EOC requirements during fit-out</p> <p>h. Use of admin support staff from Region level agencies as per SERM Act and EOC policy (training required)</p>	
The specific strategy undertaken by the REOCON will be determined at the time based on the scale and expected duration of the event.		

## Test and Review Process

The South Eastern Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC) will review this Plan every three (3) years as a part of the continuous improvement cycle, or following any:

- Significant Regional change such as boundary changes, Agency/Functional Area/Supporting organisation changes, facilities, etc;
- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan;
- reviews, inquiries and lessons learned that are relevant to the purpose of the plan;
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.

## Part 2 – Context & Risk Assessment

### Annexure A – Regional Profile

#### General

1. The South Eastern Emergency Management Region stretches approximately 430 kilometres from Balmoral Village in the north to the Victorian state border and is approximately 350 kilometres east to west at its widest point, consisting of approximately 70,420 square kilometres. The Region comprises 10 local government areas (Cootamundra Gundagai, Goulburn Mulwaree, Hilltops, Queanbeyan-Palerang, Snowy Monaro, Snowy Valleys, Upper Lachlan, Weddin, Wingecarribee and Yass Valley – [Figure 1](#)).

It has a population of approximately 278,821 (Table 1) of which 59,136 are in the Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Government Area, which encompasses Queanbeyan, Bungendore and Braidwood. Other major towns include: Bowral, Cooma, Cootamundra, Crookwell, Goulburn, Grenfell, Gundagai, Jindabyne, Mittagong, Moss Vale, Tumbarumba, Tumut, Yass and Young. From a tourism perspective the areas are known as the: Country NSW, Canberra Region, Snowy Mountains and Southern Highlands.

The region is situated in the South East Corner of New South Wales and follows a range of climate patterns including, oceanic, subtropical, warm temperate and alpine conditions. It is subject to the effects of weather systems referred to as ‘east coast low’.

2. South Eastern Region encompasses the following local Government areas:

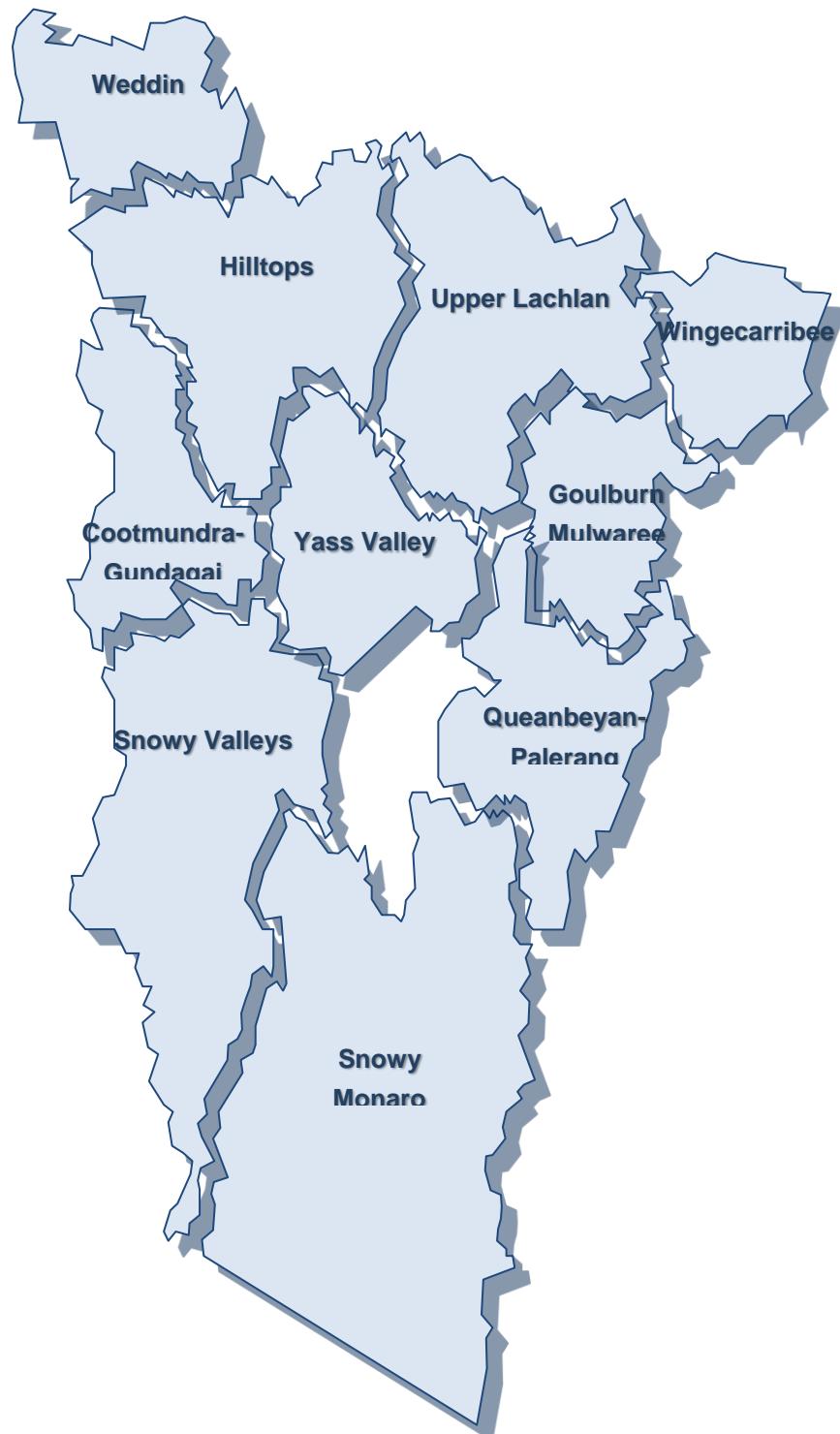
<b>Local Government Area</b>	<b>Approx. Area (km2)</b>	<b>Population (2016)</b>
Cootamundra Gundagai	3980	11,504
Goulburn Mulwaree	3220	29,376
Hilltops	7139	18,994
Queanbeyan -Palerang	12829	59,136
Snowy Monaro	15161	20,707
Snowy Valleys	8959	14,953
Upper Lachlan	7157	7,761
Waddin	3408	3,709
Wingecarribee	4567	56,368
Yass Valley	3998	16,433
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,420</b>	<b>278,821</b>

Table 1 (Ref: Australian Bureau of Statistics, December 2016)

3. The comprehensive profiles within each Local Government Area can be sourced from the Local EMPLAN produced by the respective Local Emergency Management

Committee. Local EMPLANS may be found on the relevant Council Website, Emergency NSW website or from the LEMO.

## Boundaries



The South East Emergency Management Region borders four Emergency Management Regions:

- Illawarra South Coast
- South West Metropolitan
- Central West
- Riverina Murray

## Landform and Topography

The Landform and topography of the Region is diverse with flat pastoral lands, high elevation alpine regions and densely vegetated valleys.

There are a number of major river systems and catchment areas that are subject to rapid river rises resulting in riverine and flash flooding including:

*Bargo River	* Molonglo River	* Tarlo River
*Bombala River	* Mulwaree River	* Tooma River
*Boorowa River	* Murrumbidgee River	* Tumut River
* Bredbo River	* Nattai River	* Wingecarribee River
*Columboolka River	* Nepean River	* Wollondilly River
* Crookwell River	* Paddys' River	* Yarrangobilly River
*Delegate River	* Queanbeyan River	* Yass River
*Eucumbene River	* Shoalhaven River	
*Goodradigbee River	* Snowy River	

The South Eastern Emergency Management Region also contains catchment areas and reservoirs for Sydney Water and the Snowy Hydro Scheme.

Further detailed information on topography and landform for each Local Government Area can be found on the relevant website. Landform and topography in relation to emergency management can be found in the relevant Local Emergency Management Plan.

## Climate

The topography of the South Eastern Region results in a large range of climates. It is relatively wet close to the Snowy Mountains, and drier inland. It is hot in summer in northern inland areas and very cold in winter in the Snowy Mountains.

## Temperature

The region experiences a distinct seasonal variation in temperature. In summer, average daily maximum temperatures range from over 30°C in the north-west to below 18°C in the Snowy Mountains. In winter, the average daily minimum temperature ranges from 2–6°C in the north-west, and –6 to –4°C in the Snowy Mountains. In summer, average temperatures range from 18–24°C in the northern parts of the region, to 10–14°C across the southern elevated areas. In winter, average temperatures range from 8–12°C in the northern parts of the region to 0–2°C in the Snowy Mountains.

The South Eastern Region is expected to experience an increase in all temperature variables (average, maximum and minimum) in the near and far future. Maximum temperatures are projected to increase by 0.7°C in the near future, up to 2.1°C in the far

future. Spring and summer will experience the greatest change with maximum temperatures increasing by up to 2.4°C by 2070. Increased maximum temperatures are known to impact human health through heat stress and by increasing the numbers of heatwave events. Minimum temperatures are projected to increase by 0.6°C in the near future and up to 2.0°C in the far future. Increased overnight temperatures (minimum temperatures) can have a significant effect on human health, especially during heatwaves. Minimum temperatures are projected to increase the most in the Snowy Mountains and on the south-west slopes and the Upper Lachlan.

#### Rainfall

Rainfall varies considerably across the South Eastern Region. This variability is due to the complex interactions between weather patterns in the region, the influence of larger-scale climate patterns such as El Niño Southern Oscillation, the topography of the Snowy Mountains and Great Dividing Range.

The Snowy Mountains receives less rainfall during the summer compared to other seasons. The Monaro and southern parts of the region receive less rainfall in winter due to the passage of southerly cold, moist air being blocked by the Snowy Mountains. The annual rainfall ranges from over 1600 mm in the Snowy Mountains to 400–600 mm in the Cooma Monaro region. The areas around Goulburn and the south-west slopes receive approximately 600–800 mm of rainfall per year.

In the South Eastern Region all models agree that spring rainfall will decrease in the near and far future. The majority of models (8 out of 12) agree that autumn rainfall will increase and that winter rainfall will decrease in the near and far future. Spring rainfall is projected to decrease across the region. The greatest change is projected for the south-west slopes in the near and far future and the Snowy Mountains in the far future. Autumn rainfall is projected to increase across the region. Summer rainfall is projected to increase by 2070 across most of the region except the Snowy Mountains. Winter rainfall changes vary across the region.

#### Fire Weather

Fire weather is classified as ‘severe’ when the Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) is above 50, and most of the property loss from major fires in Australia has occurred when the FFDI reached this level. FFDI values below 12 indicate low to moderate fire weather, 12-25 high, 25- 49 very high, 50- 74 severe, 75-99 extreme and above 100 catastrophic.

Severe fire weather conditions are estimated to occur on average one day per year within the Region. These days are more likely to occur in summer and spring months.

Whole of community or land use specific emergency plans are developed by NSW Rural Fire Service and/or Fire and Rescue NSW or other authorities to ensure readiness should a bushfire impact on the community.

For detailed maps, data and information on bush fire prone areas refer to the NSW RFS or relevant Council website.

For bushfire information and plans including Community Protection Plans, Neighbourhood Safer Places locations, Bushfire Risk Management Plans and Bushfire Survival Plan guidance visit: [www.rfs.nsw.gov.au](http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au)

The South Eastern Region is expected to experience an increase in average and severe fire weather in the near and far future. The increases in average and severe fire weather are projected to occur mainly in spring and summer. Although the increases in severe fire weather are relatively small in magnitude (up to two more days every five years by 2030) they are projected to occur in prescribed burning periods (spring) and the peak fire risk season (summer). Autumn is projected to have a decreased severe fire weather days. As fire weather measurements take into account rainfall, it is likely that the decrease in FFDI is due to projected increases in autumn rainfall across the region.

Source: *South East and Tablelands, Climate change snapshot*  
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/regions/south-east-and-tablelands>

### **Land Use**

Local Government plays a vital role in land use planning and managing the sustainable development of local communities. The Department of Planning and Environment also have influence over the strategic direction of land use and development within South Eastern Emergency Management Region boundaries.

Emergency Managers do not have the ability to influence this process outside of legislated committees such as the Bush Fire Management Committee. As a result, emergency managers appraise the use of land, clusters of land use types, the interface with hazards and future planning for their considerations regarding emergency planning and response.

Land use in association with the exposure to any hazard is considered by emergency managers and combat agencies when planning for and responding to emergency situations.

For detailed maps and data on land use and zoning refer to the relevant Council Local Environment Plan or Local EMPLAN.

### **Population and People**

The South Eastern Emergency Management Region's estimated population is 278,821 with over 21% (59,136) residing in the Queanbeyan-Palerang Region Council Area and over 20% (56,368) residing in the Wingecarribee Shire Council Area. There is significant growth in the Googong area of the Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council.

### **Transport Routes and Facilities**

The Hume Highway, the Monaro Highway, the Barton Highway, the Illawarra Highway, the Snowy Mountains Highway, the Federal Highway, the Kings Highway, the Mid Western Highway and the Olympic Way are the significant transport routes contained within the South Eastern Emergency Management Region. Disruptions to these routes have historically caused significant political and financial impacts to New South Wales. These traffic disruptions have generated traffic queues for kilometres which has resulted in health

concerns for persons caught in the traffic; impacts on the tourism industry for the Snowy Mountains Snow Fields and significant financial impacts to transport companies.

There are several rail transport routes within the South Eastern Emergency Management Region which transport large numbers of passengers and freight across the Country every day. Disruptions to these rail networks generates significant financial implications to the State and the Country as freight cannot be transported and the movement of people is severely impacted.

The largest airport in the South Eastern Emergency Management Region is the Cooma Airport which caters for commercial flights which increase in number during the Snow Season. The Cooma airport is licenced and regulated by CASA with regular exercises conducted as per requirements.

There are many Local Government Areas which contain airfields which support firefighting activities, skydiving operations and predominately private and recreational aircraft movements.

### **Economy and Industry**

Recent census data shows that the main employment types for people in the South Eastern Region are; Managers, Technicians or Trades Workers, Labourers, Professionals, Sales Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, Community and Personal Service Workers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, Sheep, Cattle, Beef and Grain Farming Industries.

The major employers within the Region are Local and State Government, retail and supermarket chains, local abattoirs and aged care providers.

Further detailed information regarding economy and industry for each Local Government Area can be found in the relevant Local Emergency Management Plan.

### **Historical Events**

There have been significant natural and manmade disasters recorded in the South Eastern Region throughout history, including bush fires, floods, storms and heatwaves. Of note was the Gundagai Floods (24 June 1852 – 89 deceased), the Thredbo Landslide (30 July 1997 – 18 deceased) and the Tumut Ponds accident on 1 September 1973, brake failure caused a bus to plummet into the reservoir resulting in 18 deceased.

Source: Wikipedia - *List of disasters in Australia by death toll*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_disasters\\_in\\_Australia\\_by\\_death\\_toll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_disasters_in_Australia_by_death_toll)

## Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Regional Emergency Risk Management (ERM) appraisal has been undertaken identifying the following strategic risks and hazards. Identified hazards have potential to cause loss of life, property, utilities, services and/or the community's ability to function within its normal capacity. The Region identifies strategic priorities across emergency management. It is from the local and regional assessment that the priorities and activities for regional prevention, planning, response and recovery in relation to emergency management are determined.

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Agricultural Disease (Animal/Plant)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation with broad community impacts.	Department of Primary Industries prevention measures applied. Activation of the Bio-Security Sub Plan. Risk control managed at a Combat Agency State level. Region to provide resources and support to State priorities.	High	Department of Primary Industries
Bridge Collapse	Failure of a major bridge structure with or without warning owing to structural failure or because of external/ internal events or other hazards/ incidents.	Activation of Major Structural Collapse Sub Plan. Bridge collapses over major highways and rail corridors would require a Regional management. Local level response for all other bridges unless otherwise determined.	Medium	REOCON or LEOCON  FRNSW (USAR)
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Activation of Major Structural Collapse Sub Plan if considered a major collapse. Escalation from local to regional level coordination management would require significant injury, loss of life, rescue and/or community impacts beyond local capability.	Medium	REOCON or LEOCON  FRNSW (USAR)

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Communicable Disease (Human/Human) (Human/Animal)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human population	NSW Health prevention measures applied. If required - activation of NSW Pandemic Emergency Plan. Risk control managed at a State level. Region provides resources and support to State priorities.	High	NSW Health
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Activation of Dam Safety Emergency Plan and Local Flood Plan. Provision of Region support to local response and recovery as dam/reservoir size and location dictates a local response.	High	Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Control managed at a State level (SEOCON). Region EOC controls region response priorities and provides resources and support to State priorities. Local response to support the priorities of State and Region in allocated areas/sites	High	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Support provided to RFS Incident Controller through Local EOC. Major fires that are catastrophic in nature will require Regional level engagement.	Critical	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Risk control managed at a local level. Provision of Region support to local response and recovery where potential for significant chemical release, associated affects, or has potential to impact the community's ability to function normally.	High	FRNSW NSW RFS

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Risk control managed at a local level. Provision of Region support to local response and recovery.	High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Risk control managed at a local level. Provision of Region support to local response and recovery.	Medium	FRNSW NSW RFS
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Combat agency managed at a local level. Local EOC activation to support localised priorities. Regional liaison provided to Regional level of combat agency when impact results in major and protracted disruption of transport systems across multiple LGAs, some loss of life, significant injuries, inability to provide essential services to the community and community unable to function normally for protracted period	High	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Combat agency managed. Local EOC activation to support localised priorities. Regional liaison provided to Regional level of combat agency to support ongoing response and recovery operations or when impacts results in large numbers of persons requiring evacuation, major disruption to transport infrastructure, significant impact on essential services and community is unable to function normally for a protracted period.	High	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Combat agency managed. Local EOC activation to support localised priorities. Regional liaison provided to combat agency to support ongoing response and recovery operations when large area(s) of contamination that impacts both the environment and the broader community	High	FRNSW
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Activation of the Heatwave Sub Plan. Risk control managed at a State level. Region provides resources and support to State priorities.	Medium	REOCON
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Risk control managed at a local level. Provision of Region support to local response and recovery.	Low	LEOCON
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding. (includes tornado)	Activation of the State Storm Sub Plan. Combat agency managed. Regional liaison provided to Regional level of combat agency to support ongoing response and recovery operations or when impacts results in large numbers of persons requiring evacuation, major disruption to transport infrastructure, significant impact on essential services and community is unable to function normally for a protracted period.	High	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Snow	Severe snow storm or prolonged snow falls causing significant impact to communities	Activation of the Local Snow Plan (where developed). Combat agency managed. Regional liaison provided to Regional level of combat agency to support ongoing response and recovery operations or when impacts results in large numbers of persons requiring evacuation, major disruption to transport infrastructure, significant impact on essential services and community is unable to function normally for a protracted period.	Medium	NSW SES
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Activation of NSW Aviation Emergency Sub Plan. Activation of other plans as required. Region EOC supported by Local EOCs.	Medium	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Road)	An event or number of events that disrupts one or more transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from an area.	Activation of TMC or Local Government emergency plans. Support by local resources. EOC activation may be required for prolonged road closures, infrastructure damage or hazardous materials resulting from the transport emergency.	High	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Rail)	An event or number of events that disrupts one or more rail routes that can result in risk to restriction of supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from an area.	Activation of Rail Company emergency plans. Support by local resources. EOC activation may be required for prolonged road closures, infrastructure damage or hazardous materials resulting from the transport emergency.	High	LEOCON

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Transport Emergency (Maritime)	An event of number of events that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation/s	Activation of Marine Emergency Sub Plan for inland waterway incidents. Activation of Hazmat/CBR Emergency Sub Plan for inland waterways. Supported by local resources.	Low	Maritime / FRNSW
Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.	Resources from SE EMR would support a State level response to a Tsunami impacting the NSW Coast.	Low	NSW SES
Utilities Failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Service providers manage according to relevant emergency plans. Managed locally for initial response and recovery. Regional control when multiple loss of essential services across multiple LGAs for protracted periods.	High	LEOCON

## Part 3 – Local Emergency Management Plans

It is inherent that the Regional EMPLAN have a strong link to the Local EMPLANS to ensure that the community requirements and major hazards and risks identified are catered for. The REMC have clear Governance responsibilities to ensure that the standard of all Local EMPLANS meet the prescribed standard and enable the Region to prepare for and provide support to LEMCs as anticipated. Annexure C provides a summary of all endorsed Local EMPLANS.

### Annexure C – Local EMPLAN Inventory

LEMC	Endorsed Date	Review Date	Key Regional Planning Considerations
Goulburn Mulwaree	21/03/2016	21/03/2019	The Goulburn Mulwaree area is prone to flash and riverine flooding, severe storms and bush fires. The Hume Highway and a major rail network pass through this Local Government Area.
Wingecarribee	21/11/2016	21/11/2019	The Wingecarribee area is prone to snow storms, severe storms, flash and riverine flooding and bushfires. The Hume Highway, Illawarra Highway and a major rail network pass through this Local Government Area.
Yass Valley	21/11/2016	21/11/2019	The Yass Valley area is prone to flash and riverine flooding, severe storms and bush fires. The Hume Highway, the Barton Highway and a major rail network pass through this Local Government Area.
Hilltops	20/03/2017	20/03/2020	The Hilltops area is prone to flash flooding, severe storms and bushfires. The Hume Highway and a major rail network pass through this local Government Area.
Snowy Valleys	20/03/2017	20/03/2020	The Snowy Valleys area is prone to flash and riverine flooding, severe storms, snow storms, landslips and bush fires. The Snowy Mountains Highway passes through this Local Government Area.

LEMC	Endorsed Date	Review Date	Key Regional Planning Considerations
<b>Upper Lachlan</b>	24/07/2017	24/07/2020	The Upper Lachlan area is prone to snow storms, severe storms and bushfires. The Hume Highway and the Federal Highway pass through this Local Government Area.
<b>Snowy Monaro</b>	20/11/2017	20/11/2020	The Snowy Monaro area is prone to snow storms and blizzards, severe storms, flash and riverine flooding, landslips, extreme temperatures and bush fires. The Monaro Highway and Snowy Mountains Highway pass through this Local Government Area.
<b>Queanbeyan-Palerang</b>	20/11/2017	20/11/2020	The Queanbeyan-Palerang area is prone to severe storms, flash and riverine flooding and bush fires. The Kings Highway, the Federal Highway and a major rail network pass through this Local Government Area.
<b>Weddin</b>	26/03/2018	26/03/2021	The Weddin area is prone to severe storms, flash flooding and bush fires. The Mid Western Highway and a major rail network pass through this Local Government Area.
<b>Cootamundra Gundagai</b>	26/03/2018	26/03/2021	The Cootamundra Gundagai area is prone to flash and riverine flooding, severe storms and bush fires. The Olympic Way, Snowy Mountains Highway, the Hume Highway and a major rail network pass through this Local Government Area.

## **Part 4 – Sub Plans and Supporting Plans**

Responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of appropriate sub and supporting plans rests with the relevant Combat Agency Controller or the relevant Functional Area Coordinator. They form a critical element that outlines the arrangements that are in place to deliver support or control at a Regional and Local level as emergencies arise. There are some specific REMC sub and supporting plans that have also been developed to assist with delivering the outcomes of this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans are developed in consultation with the South Eastern REMC and the community.

The plans listed in Annexure D, are supplementary to this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans have been endorsed by the REMC and are determined as compliant and complimentary to the arrangements listed in this EMPLAN.

These plans are retained by the REMO on behalf of the REMC and public release versions are available on the NSW Emergency Website.

### **Matrices Description**

- *Combat Agency/Functional Area* – The entity that is responsible for sub plan or supporting plan.
- *Sub-Supporting Plan* – The name/title of the plan.
- *Triggers* – Events or occurrences will result in the activation of the plan.
- *Area(s)* – Geographic area that the supporting plan covers.
- *Access* – who from the agency or area will be the contact for activating and maintaining the plan.

## **Annexure D – Regional Sub Plan and Supporting Plan Matrices**

There are no Regional Sub Plans or Supporting Plans in the South Eastern EMR.

## Part 5 – Restricted Operational Information

### Annexure E – Community Assets

#### Key Resources and Locations

Regional Emergency Operations Centre(s)

Refer to the Command, Control and Coordination Structure in this document.

Combat Agency Control / Operations Centre(s)

#### **NSW Police**

Southern Region Office

Level 5, 77 Market Street, Wollongong, NSW 2500

The Hume Police District

Mechanics Institute Building

Suite 2, Level 1, 167 Auburn Street

Goulburn, NSW 2580

The Riverina Police District

217-219 Tarcutta Street, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650

#### **NSW Rural Fire Service**

South West Slopes - Trinity Centre East St, Harden, NSW 2587

Riverina Highlands - 76 Capper Street, Tumut, NSW 2720

Southern Tablelands - 82-88 Combermere Street, Goulburn, NSW 2580

- Lot 1 Macintosh Road, Crookwell 2583

- 1410 Laidlaw St, Yass 2582

Lake George - 10 Ellerton Drive, Queanbeyan, NSW 2620

Monaro - Geebung Street, Cooma, NSW 2630

Mid Lachlan Valley - Melyra Street, Grenfell, NSW 2810

Southern Highlands - Cnr Priestley and Etheridge Streets, Mittagong, NSW 2575

#### **NSW State Emergency Service**

Southern Highlands Region Headquarters

56-58 Knox Street, Goulburn, NSW 2580

## Major Hospitals, Medical Facilities and Capability

Goulburn Hospital - *between 100 and 199 beds*  
130 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn, NSW 2580

Queanbeyan Hospital – *between 50 and 99 beds*  
16 Erin Street, Queanbeyan, NSW 2620

*Note: The South Eastern Region has many Hospitals in its localities, the majority of these have fewer than 50 beds or are a multi-purpose service.*

## Key Infrastructure

### Power Stations, Sub Stations and Key Distribution Points

Refer Local EMPlans

### Water Treatment and Key Distribution Networks

Refer Local EMPlans

### Sewerage Treatment and Key Networks

Refer Local EMPlans

### Fuel Depots

Refer Local EMPlans

### Telephone Exchanges

Refer Local EMPlans

### Mobile Phone Infrastructure Locations

Refer Local EMPlans

### Radio Network Infrastructure

Refer Local EMPlans

### Commercial Broadcasting Infrastructure

Refer Local EMPlans

### Transport Arteries and Hubs

Refer Local EMPlans

## Major Evacuation Centres, Activation and Capacity

The South Eastern EMR does not have any Major Evacuation Centres

## Annexure F – Regional Vulnerabilities

### Key Vulnerabilities (e.g. Facilities, Infrastructure, Populations, etc.)

Key vulnerabilities have been identified by each LEMC, details are recorded in the Local EMPLANS.

## Key Resource & Capacity Gaps

Name	Resource/Capacity Type	Identified Sources	Access
Australian Defence Forces	Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC)	Joint Operations Support Staff ACT/SNSW (JOSS)	SE EMR Defence LO SEOCON

## **Annexure G – Consequence Management Guides**

The following consequence management guides relate to hazards for which significant Regional level coordination is anticipated and where a Local EMPLAN defers or refers to a Regional Level.

*All identified hazards in line with relevant Local Consequence Management Guides, where Regional level support is requested or required, will be provided as per Activation, Escalation and Demobilisation in this document.*