Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan 2013 – 2023

Version 2.0

30 June 2013

State Government Victoria

Internal Version – Not For Public Viewing

This page intentionally left blank

DRAFT

Chairman's Foreword

I am pleased to be able to present this second version of the Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan (RSFMP). On behalf of the Regional committee, the production of this plan has been consistent with principles outlined in the Integrated Fire Management Planning Framework (2007) and the State Fire Management Strategy (2009).

This plan is the result of extensive collaboration between government agencies, land managers and infrastructure operators throughout Gippsland. The key has been the commitment demonstrated by representatives on the Regional committee to improve planning and, hence, community outcomes from the occurrence of fire in the Gippsland region both planned and unplanned.

Communities, agencies and businesses have a strong history of working together during the unfortunately frequent natural disasters that have confronted the people of Gippsland. This plan aims to recognise and build on existing relationships and planning. It will also form the basis for consistent planning at a municipal level and inform the State committee of significant fire related issues and initiatives for consideration at state level.

I would like to personally thank all those who have contributed to the production of this plan and those who have been willing to commit their time and considerable expertise, both as members of the Regional committee and as experts in their field.

Mark Potter
Chair
Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire
Management Planning Committee

DRAFT

NOTE!

This plan contains information which may be confidential and privileged, and is intended to guide and inform Emergency Management planning within Gippsland and adjoining regions only.

The Gippsland RSFMPC has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information contained within this plan. Any inaccuracies or omissions should be notified to:

David Johnson
Fire Planning Network Manager, Gippsland Region
P.O. Box 9067
TRARALGON Victoria 3844

Email: david.johnson@ifmp.vic.gov.au

Index to Amendments

Version Number	Amendment (Part, page, etc.)	Date of Amendment	Brief Description of Change
Version 1.0		18/07/2011	Document creation
Version 2.0	**All**	**30/6/2013**	**Document Revised**

DRAFT

Authorisation

In accordance with the IFMP framework, this document has been prepared by the Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee. The agencies and organisations represented on the committee have participated in this process and reached this agreed position regarding the identification and prioritisation of assets and risk in relation to bushfire in the Gippsland region. The information contained within this document will be considered by these participants when developing individual agency and organisational plans in relation to fire management. It will also be provided to Municipal Fire Management Planning Committees to inform the development of municipal fire management plans.

This plan was adopted through a formal motion by the membership of the Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee, at their meeting, for submission to the State Fire Management Planning Committee for endorsement.

Signed: …… Date:

Mark Potter
Chair
Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee
For and on behalf of the members of the Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee

The Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan was endorsed by the State Fire Management Planning Committee
on / / 2013.

Signed: …….. Date:

Craig Lapsley
Chair
State Fire Management Planning Committee
For and on behalf of the members of the State Fire Management Planning Committee

DRAFT

Table of Contents

Chairman's Foreword 3
Part 1 – Introduction 7
Introduction to Fire Management 7
Authority for the Plan 7
Period of the Plan 7
Plan Preparation Process 8
Part 2 – Environmental Scan 9
Gippsland Population and Demographics 9
Gippsland Economy 10
Gippsland Economic Infrastructure 10
Gippsland Workforce 11
Gippsland Natural Resources 11
Gippsland Health and Wellbeing 12
Gippsland Connectivity 12
Bushfire History 12
Regional Priorities 13
Implications for Future Fire Management 13
Part 3 – Regional Fire Management Objectives 14
Plan Objectives 14
Planning together 14
Implementing collaboratively 14
Building Knowledge 15
Building Capability 15
Using Fire 15
Outcomes 15
Strategic Directions 16
Links to other Plans 16
Part 4 – Engagement and Communications 17
RSFMP Engagement and Communications Plan 17
Part 5 – Fire Management Risk Strategies 18
Regional Asset Identification Criteria 18
Risk Management Strategies 19
Broader Fire Management Strategies 20
Strategies for planning across boundaries 22
Part 6 – Plan Reporting and Review Process 25
Part 7 – Attachments 26
Attachment A - Regional Register of Assets at Risk 27
Regional Register of Assets at Risk – *State/Regional Risk Tables* 31
Attachment B - Broader Fire Management Strategies, alignment with Gippsland Regional Plan 2010 33
Attachment C - Gippsland RSFMP Alignment to State Objectives 37
Attachment D - Engagement and Communications Plan 43
Appendix 1 - Gippsland RSFMP Organisational Profiles 2013 47
Attachment E - Maps 85
Attachment F – Links to other Plans 91
Attachment G - Gippsland Regional Bushfire History 95
Attachment H - Glossary 97
Attachment I – Acronyms 101
Attachment J – Fire Consequences Template 103
Attachment K - RSFMP Distribution List 113
Attachment L – Integrated Fire Management Plan for French Island 115

DRAFT

Part 1 – Introduction

Introduction to Fire Management

Reducing Victoria's fire risk is a priority for the Victorian State[1] and Local Governments and for those agencies that have legislated responsibilities for land, infrastructure and fire management.

In Gippsland we live in a bushfire prone environment dictated by our climate of wet winters and hot dry summers. Fire management planning needs to take into account both the negative effects of unplanned fire on communities and the need for planned fire in the landscape to ensure positive environmental outcomes, as bushfires are a vital part of our natural environment, driving regeneration and maintaining the health of species and ecosystems.

The last decade has seen Gippsland experience some of the worst bushfires in Australia's history with the 2003 Alpine, 2006/07 Great Divide and Coopers Creek fires, the 2009 Delburn Complex and Churchill fires and the 2013 Aberfeldy-Donnelly's and Alpine South fires impacting significant tracts of land and public and private assets with loss of life in both the Delburn/Churchill and Aberfeldy-Donnelly's fires. In addition fires at Wilsons Promontory in 2005 and 2009, the 2006 Moondarra fire and 2011 Tostaree fires have all caused significant disruption to communities in and around Gippsland.

Gippsland is also home too much of the State's major infrastructure including the coal mines and power stations of the Latrobe Valley, the Longford gas plant, ESSO's Barry Beach Terminal and the Thomson Dam catchment and related infrastructure.

This Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan (RSFMP) considers the impact of fire on major State and regional assets and has been developed, using principles outlined in The IFMP Framework[2], including a systematic approach to identifying assets at risk, levels of risk and the development of risk mitigation strategies.

This plan is informed by State Fire Management Planning Strategies and priorities and, in turn informs and is informed, by Municipal Fire Management Plans (MFMP's).

Authority for the Plan

This Gippsland RSFMP has been produced by and with the authority of the Gippsland RSFMPC pursuant to Part 5 Section 5.11 of the *Emergency Management Act 1986*[3] and Section 53 of the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958*[4].

Period of the Plan

This plan takes a long term, strategic view of current and developing issues which are likely to impact the frequency and consequences of fire events throughout Gippsland. It considers strategies to minimise the impact of fire emergencies on Gippsland communities and informs agency and municipal planning. This plan is regularly reviewed to take into account changed circumstances and government policies. Such reviews are to be comprehensive and are intended to extend the life of the plan to maintain a ten year strategic view.

[1] IFMP State Strategy 2009
[2] Framework
[3] Office of the Emergency Services Commissioner - Emergency Management Manual Victoria
[4] COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY ACT 1958

DRAFT

Plan Preparation Process

This plan has been prepared by the RSFMPC, through consultation and collaboration with key regional stakeholders. RSFMPC member agencies have supported the development of this plan through the provision of information, specialist expertise and by championing regional planning within their agencies and with their agency stakeholders.

This RSFMP:

- Identifies general trends and issues that impact on fire management within Gippsland.
- Identifies specific assets at risk of a regional or higher significance.
- Recommends generic treatments.
- Provides for a common understanding of risk and fire management strategies.
- Enables Municipal[5] and agency plans to align with State and regional strategic directions.
- Informs and is informed by the six Gippsland Municipal Fire Management Plans (MFMP's)
- Informs and is informed by the State Fire Management Planning Committee.
- Covers both Public and Private land.
- Recognises the importance of planned burning for ecological as well as community protection outcomes.

[5] Refers to the geographical footprint

Part 2 – Environmental Scan

The Gippsland RSFMPC has used the Regional Development Victoria document *Gippsland Regional Plan (GRP)* as the main source of the 'environmental scan' for the RSFMP. The GRP was developed by the Gippsland Regional Project Control Group with members drawn from the Gippsland Local Government Network (GLGN), the Gippsland Regional Managers Forum and representatives from Regional Development Australia (RDA). The GLGN is responsible for the maintenance of the GRP, a copy of which can be sourced from the new interactive Gippsland Regional Plan Website. The environmental scan was updated in 2013 using Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data from the 2011 Census and the Gippsland Regional Growth Plan 2012 Gippsland Regional Growth Plan.

Gippsland Population and Demographics

In 2011 the regional population was 255,819[6] and this figure is projected to grow to 305,722 by 2026[7]. Much of this growth is due to movement into the region from Melbourne, including a significant number of retirees. It is expected that more than 27.6 % of the population will be aged over 65 by 2026[8].

All local government areas (LGAs) will experience growth in the period through to 2026 with Bass Coast and Baw Baw being the fastest growing municipalities.

Individual and household incomes are lower in Gippsland than regional Victorian averages.

Significantly, almost all major centres within the Gippsland region have highly disadvantaged communities.

Much of Gippsland's population is located around the road and rail transport corridors of the Latrobe Valley from Drouin and Warragul in the west, through to Bairnsdale and Lakes Entrance in the east. This corridor holds much of the regions manufacturing and processing industry as well as state energy infrastructure. Leongatha, Korumburra and Wonthaggi are population hubs in the south of the region along with the townships on Phillip Island. These southern townships mainly provide services to the dairy industry and the growing tourism industry along the coast.

Most of the region's population lives in the Latrobe City (Moe, Morwell, Traralgon cluster) and is the fourth largest population in regional Victoria and the largest population in the Gippsland region. Other major population centres are Warragul/Drouin, Sale, Bairnsdale, Wonthaggi, Leongatha and towns close to these centres. Around 27.6 %[9] of the regional population is located in villages and settlements of less than 1,000 people.

DRAFT

[6] Population figure based on "Usual Residence"
[7] Gippsland Regional Plan | Gippsland region
[8] 3235.0 - Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2011
[9] The percentage of Regional population located in villages and settlements has changed significantly since 2006 however this is due in the main to the ABS completely overhauling their geographic boundaries for the 2011 Census and beyond. Hence the new 2011 town boundaries, or *Urban Centre or Locality (UCLs),* do not match the old 2006 Census boundaries. In some cases town boundaries have been increased or decreased and in some cases new towns declared. Unfortunately trying to measure change, in particular urbanisation is not possible at the present with ABS still to develop a satisfactory method for comparing over time.

Much of the recent growth has been in the region's southwest from Warragul through to Wonthaggi and parts of South Gippsland. This is largely driven by a commuting population who work in the Melbourne metropolitan area, creating a significant urban-rural Interface development challenge.

The region includes significant areas of public land covering some 40% of the land mass along with major water catchments, extensive coastline, coal, oil and gas reserves as well as large areas of high to very high value agricultural land. Public land includes some of Victoria's flagship biodiversity assets such as the Gippsland Lakes, Wilsons Promontory, the Strzelecki Ranges, Far East Gippsland and the Alpine country. Many areas within Gippsland are subject to significant seasonal population peaks which often coincide with times of the highest bushfire risk.

Gippsland Economy

Gippsland Gross Regional Product is estimated at $12.963 billion[10]. Key industries essential to the viability of the Victorian economy include electricity generation, oil and gas production, water supply and forest products.

Gippsland's regional economy is dominated by a few key sectors: manufacturing; construction; mining; agriculture, forestry and fishing; and electricity, gas and water supply. The widest impact on the Gippsland economy will be influenced by changes in growth or contraction in these sectors.

Gippsland's economy is also strongly dependent on the tourism and service sectors, which can be severely impacted during significant fire events. Difficulty exists in reconciling conflict between these sectors and land managers in relation to the timing of planned burns which can impact on tourism numbers in many locations.

Projections for economic growth in the Gippsland region are hampered by a fall in income associated with the aging of the community in general and the workforce particularly.

Gippsland Economic Infrastructure

The Gippsland region contains infrastructure assets of state and national importance, including:

- The Latrobe Valley's electricity generation, transmission and distribution networks.
- Gas production and support facilities at Longford and Barry Beach.
- Water catchments and storage which supply 60% of Melbourne's water, with the construction of the desalination plant near Wonthaggi expected to further secure state water supplies.
- The major transport corridor from the regions west through to the NSW border, which includes both road and rail infrastructure and runs through the Latrobe Valley industrial centre.
- Monash University, Churchill campus which provides education services nationally and internationally.
- Maryvale Paper Mill
- Plantations in the Strzelecki Ranges and elsewhere throughout the Gippsland region.

[10] Gippsland Regional Plan | Gippsland economy

DRAFT

Gippsland Workforce

The Gippsland regional workforce is highly represented with managers, technicians, trade workers and labourers, and is under-represented with professionals, clerical and administrative workers.

The workforce has lower income levels compared to state and national benchmarks; however, more recently there has been significant growth in relatively well-paid occupations.

The workforce is also significantly older than state and national averages, which indicates the possibility of labour shortages over the next 10 to 15 years.

The region has a lower level of educational attainment, with respect to undergraduate education against state and national benchmarks, and has the second lowest level of engagement in university study across all regions in Victoria.

Gippsland Natural Resources

Gippsland's natural resources are critical to the wellbeing of the regional economy as they provide the basis for electricity generation, mining, agricultural and forestry production and tourism.

Gippsland's public land is important to the state for its biodiversity values and includes some of Victoria's flagship biodiversity assets including the Gippsland Lakes, Wilsons Promontory, the Strzelecki Ranges, Far East Gippsland and the Alpine country. The Great Alpine Road is a key tourist corridor to the Alps and North East Victoria.

There are two key areas which are considered important bio-links for the region's environmental health:

- Between the Alps and the Gippsland Lakes, and
- Wilson's Promontory through to the Strzelecki Ranges.

The region receives higher rainfall compared with most parts of south eastern Australia and has significant water resources within its seven major river basins. A long period of below average rainfall in the decade through to 2010 has been followed by nearer to average rains in parts of the region, with a series of local flood events occurring throughout 2011 and 2012.

Approximately 16% of the world's reserves of brown coal exist within the Latrobe Valley, which has been central to Victoria's power generation for the last century. Gippsland also supplies natural gas to the national distribution network and supplies 20% of Australia's demand for crude oil.

Wilsons Promontory National Park

Tarra-Bulga Natioanal Park

DRAFT

Gippsland Health and Wellbeing

The average life expectancy of Gippsland people is lower than the Victorian average and, on some indicators; the region has the worst health outcomes in the state.

Mental health disorders, chronic respiratory, cardiovascular disease along with cancers are highly prevalent among the causes of death and disability within the region.

A history of major natural disasters, from floods to fires in recent years, has added to the disadvantage of some communities.

Gippsland has an extensive network of health service providers including hospitals and community health services. However, access to health services is variable across the region with a number of LGA's not meeting state benchmarks.

Since the 2009 Black Saturday fires, a number of Gippsland communities have actively engaged in community emergency planning processes. There is some evidence that those communities have developed higher levels of capacity and resilience; however processes have been inconsistent and have demonstrated varying levels of understanding of risk and of agency capacity.

Gippsland Connectivity

Gippsland has a wide range of public transport services; however there is still a need for more services and upgrades. A number of public transport and freight plans are under development including bus services, rail and infrastructure improvements. In addition, many roads are in need of significant improvement including local roads to facilitate tourism in the region and improve access to markets for local producers and other businesses.

Bushfire History

Fire is a natural part of the Victorian environment. The flora and topography in Victoria renders it one of the most bushfire prone areas in the world having a recorded history of major fires since 1851.

Bushfires are extremely costly, both in human lives and financially. Since 1939, 456[11] people have lost their lives with thousands injured in major bushfires across Victoria. In dollar terms, the cost of many early fires was not recorded however, as an example; the 2009 Victorian fires cost an estimated $1.07 billion[12].

In the period 2003 to 2013, the Gippsland region has been particularly hard hit by major bushfires due to a long period of drought.

A more detailed Gippsland regional fire history can be viewed at **Attachment G**, including a map of the Gippsland region showing areas burnt by major bushfires since 2000.

[11] Romsey Australia: Summary of Major Bush Fires in Australia Since 1851 and updated to February 2013
[12] Australian Emergency Management Knowledge Hub

DRAFT

Regional Priorities

For the 10 year life of this Plan, the RSFMPC has determined the following regional priorities:

- Protection of life.
- Protection of State/ regional infrastructure and assets.
- Improved community resilience and community education participation, in line with the State Governments Bushfire Safety Policy Framework[13].
- Maintenance of major transport routes prior, during and after a fire incident.
- Maintenance of essential services prior, during and after a fire incident.
- Building and enhancing the capacity of regional emergency services.
- Information sharing between agencies.
- Integrated agency planned burning across all land tenures.

Loch Sport Emergency Siren Exercise April 2013, Wellington Shire.

Implications for Future Fire Management

Analysis of the GRP has been carried out to establish implications for future fire management and the establishment of 'broader fire management strategies' contained in **Part 5 – Fire Management Risk Strategies**.

[13] Bushfire Safety Policy Framework

Part 3 – Regional Fire Management Objectives

This plan aims to:

- Inform Gippsland municipal and agency planning.
- Provide strategies to minimise the impacts of fire (planned and unplanned) on Gippsland communities.
- Identify risks that exist across agency and landscape boundaries.
- Enable a whole of landscape approach to fire planning.

Plan Objectives

The RSFMP objectives listed below have been grouped into the 'Key Themes' from the State Fire Management Strategy 2009, see **Attachment C.**

Planning together

The Gippsland RSFMPC will:

1. Consist of appropriate representatives from government and other agencies as outlined in the IFMP framework, will meet at least quarterly.

2. Will establish specialist working groups for the purpose of progressing strategies and initiatives outlined in this plan or for other purposes as may arrive.

    a. These working groups will have their own Terms of References and will determine their own schedules and timelines.

3. Support the development of draft MFMP's for each Gippsland municipality.

Implementing collaboratively

4. Member agencies of the Gippsland RSFMPC will actively support the municipal planning process through the provision of appropriate staff, expertise and information.

5. Member agencies of the Gippsland RSFMPC will contribute to the delivery of agreed works and treatments through inclusion in their agency business plans.

6. The RSFMPC will evaluate and monitor planning arrangements across municipal boundaries and will provide expert advice and assistance to ensure a seamless approach to fire planning across the region.

7. The RSFMPC will work with adjoining regions and the NSW fire services to ensure a seamless approach to fire management.

DRAFT

Building Knowledge

The Gippsland RSFMPC will review:

8. Regional risks annually and provide any amendments to relevant MFMPC's for consideration.

9. The RSFMP for currency annually, after a major incident or after significant changes to the environment, agency composition, responsibilities, or regional infrastructure.

Building Capability

10. Member agencies will actively seek opportunities for multi-agency collaboration to improve outcomes for communities and reduce duplication and agency workloads.

Using Fire

The RSFMPC will:

11. Actively encourage the use of planned fire to achieve positive community safety and ecological outcomes.

12. Work with fire agencies, in the development of policies and strategies aimed at improving fire management on private land, for ecological as well as community safety purposes and to achieve integration of complementary works on private and public land.

Outcomes

Short Term Outcomes 1 – 2 years

- RSFMPC meetings held at least quarterly.
- Produce the first iteration of the Gippsland RSFMP to address bushfire risk. Review the first iterations of the six Gippsland MFMP's.
- Review the Gippsland RSFMP and produce the second iteration of the Gippsland RSFMP to include the risk of structural and chemical fire.

Medium Term Outcomes 3 – 5 years

- RSFMPC meetings held quarterly.
- RSFMP and MFMP's Reviewed annually or as required.
- Plans address all fire risk and uses.
- Agencies using RSFMP to inform their business planning

Long Term Outcomes 6 – 10 years

- Cross border/boundary plans informed by RSFMP.
- Carry out major review of RSFMP and ensure alignment with broader emergency management planning.

DRAFT

Strategic Directions

- Focus on the preservation of life as a priority.
- Create a planning environment in Gippsland which encompasses a whole of landscape approach to the management of fire, both planned and unplanned.
- Encourage the use of fire for ecological, as well as community safety outcomes across the landscape.
- Seek out efficiencies, both physical and financial, through collaboratively planning for service delivery.
- Strive for best practice outcomes through continual improvement.

Links to other Plans

As a strategic document, this plan is informed by a number of existing State, regional and agency plans. This plan, in turn, informs a number of other plans including at State, regional, municipal and local levels. It also informs agency business planning. These plans are documented in **Attachment F.**

On-site roadside vegetation management planning meeting: CFA, VicRoads and East Gippsland Shire ensuring individual organisational plans align through collaboratively planning for efficient service d delivery.

DRAFT

Part 4 – Engagement and Communications

RSFMP Engagement and Communications Plan

The Gippsland RSFMP sits as an overarching document to the six Gippsland MFMPs. The RSFMP generates a common understanding and shared purpose, with regard to fire management, and ensures Municipal plans and individual agency/organisation plans are linked to the regional strategic direction and are consistent across regional boundaries.

Consultation for this RSFMP has been through RSFMPC member agencies and organisations who in turn have consulted with their constituents/stakeholders where appropriate.

Significant stakeholder analysis has been carried out to identify relevant regional stakeholders and to establish their level of participation in the Gippsland regional planning process. Information gathered includes:

- Agency/Organisation description and responsibilities.
- Agency/Organisation stakeholders and communications strategies.
- Agency/Organisational exposures and risks.

Stakeholders fall into one of three categories based on their level of interest/influence in the regional planning process:

- **Primary -** Agencies/organisations with a fire response or land management role.
- **Secondary -** Agencies/organisations with a supporting role in fire management and major infrastructure owners/operators.
- **Tertiary -** Other agencies/organisations that have an interest in fire management.

Communication strategies have been established for each level of stakeholder and are outlined in **Attachment D - Engagement and Communications Plan.**

DRAFT

Part 5 – Fire Management Risk Strategies

Regional Asset Identification Criteria

The Gippsland RSFMPC risk working group has established criteria for the identification of regional assets[14] at risk, to identify those assets and to investigate existing treatments and their effectiveness.

The following criteria were developed to identify if an asset at risk is of regional, State or National consequence and should therefore be included in planning at the regional level.

- Has the risk been identified as a State level risk? (If so, it is expected that it should be considered at a regional planning level as well as at municipal level for application of appropriate treatments).
- Will the loss of the asset require movement of people to another municipality, or provision of resources/services from outside of the municipality in which the asset is located?
- Would the loss of the asset have a significant economic impact on communities and/or businesses located outside of the municipality in which the asset is located?
    - Would the loss of the asset impact on the delivery of communications outside of the municipality in which the asset is located?
    - Would the loss of the asset impact on the delivery of energy (oil, gas, electricity) outside of the municipality in which the asset is located?
    - Would the loss of the asset have a significant impact on the transportation of goods or provision of services (includes manufacturing and processing) originating or delivered outside of the municipality in which the asset is located?
    - Is the asset an iconic tourism destination?
- Is the asset contained on a recognised national or state register of significance?

Regionally significant assets at risk, existing and suggested treatments are identified in Attachment A - Regional Register of Assets at Risk.

[14] At risk communities will generally be identified at a municipal level, however community types i.e. isolated settlements, may be identified as part of the RSFMP.

DRAFT

Risk Management Strategies

The following nine risk management strategies have been developed to address the risks identified in the 'Regional Register of Assets at Risk'. A process was used which evaluated existing treatments, determined residual risk and where that risk remained unacceptable, recommended and prioritised additional treatments:

1. Development of a shared understanding of seasonal risk, to enable consistent and complimentary messaging to communities and other stakeholders.

2. Site and locally specific planning to be undertaken under the auspices of MFMPC's and all resulting plans to be contained as sub plans within MFMP's.

3. Potential fire risk to be considered when making land use planning decisions or making amendments to planning schemes.

4. Isolated small communities to be given due consideration during municipal and agency planning, regionally agreed strategies to be developed for the protection of life in these communities.

5. Regionally agreed minimum standards to be established for the treatment of settlement types across Gippsland.

6. Plantation management plans in place for significant plantations in Gippsland, treatments included in MFMP's.

7. Critical roads and related infrastructure identified across Gippsland and appropriate treatments identified in MFMP's.

8. Triggers for response (including community information and action) to be identified and articulated in relevant organisational plans.

9. Major infrastructure assets identified and effectiveness of relevant Emergency Management Plans validated and interagency linkages tested.

These strategies, together with the responsible agency or group and timelines, are contained in the table on page 24.

Multi-agency emergency exercise, Noojee, Baw Baw Shire.

DRAFT

Broader Fire Management Strategies

The following broader fire management strategies have been developed from the Gippsland Regional Plan (GRP) which provides this plans environmental scan, and from which future implications for fire management have been derived. The GRP identifies a number of regional strategies which have fire management implications on which the following fire management strategies are based. Detail of the alignment of these fire management strategies with the GRP are contained in **Attachment B.**

10. Fire and land management agencies to actively participate in the development of growth strategies for key regional centres. Agency representation will provide expertise to enable environmental and community safety outcomes to be considered, in addition participation will allow agencies to identify future community needs, along with resultant impacts on agency capacity and the environment for consideration during the agency business planning process.

11. Agencies to monitor the development of strategic priorities for the support of an aging community. During agency business planning consideration should be given to:
    - The potential for less prepared communities, with a reduced capacity, to successfully defend properties.
    - Potential for increased concentrations of less mobile people.
    - Reduced capacity to recover.
    - Potential conflicts between individuals who have a community service role during an emergency (including carers), and their personal needs to defend their homes, care for their families or contribute to emergency response efforts to be taken into account as part of business continuity planning.

12. The RSFMPC to agree and document a position on climate change and its potential impact on Gippsland's fire regime, including resultant environmental stressors.

13. Fire management plans to include strategies for:
    - Ensuring continued access in and out of major regional centres, to enable community safety and sustainability e.g. access to food, medical treatment, schools, municipal services, etc.
    - Protection of water supply infrastructure and catchments.
    - Minimising disruption to the operation of key infrastructure assets and services.
    - Minimising disruption to the availability of the regions resources and impact on the region's economy.

14. Fire and land management agencies to participate in the development of comprehensive planning frameworks for the regions flagship bio-diversity assets. Agencies to provide expertise on community safety and environmental sustainability matters.

DRAFT

15. Fire management planning committees to:
    - Identify key environmental and agricultural assets.
    - Ensure the establishment of emergency response plans which give due consideration to the health and biodiversity of eco systems and the protection of productive land.
    - Take into account the establishment of key bio-links and to include appropriate land management objectives and response planning to ensure their continued viability.
16. The RSFMPC to provide advice to fire management planning committees to inform the development of consistent policies and processes for community consultation during the establishment of fire management plans.
17. The RSFMPC to develop a position on the format and process for the establishment of community based emergency action plans which takes into account any direction provided by the SFMPC.

Heyfield Bushfire (Aberfeldy - Donnelly's fire) Recovery

Strategies for planning across boundaries

State	Regional	LGA
Cross border arrangements already exist with NSW for the response to emergency events, especially fire. Regular multi-agency forums are held to plan and test existing arrangements. The RSFMPC will build on these existing arrangements to ensure the sharing of information, alignment of spatial data sets, coordination of resources and communications and any other broader spectrum fire management issues likely to impact on both sides of the border.	The RSFMPC will distribute copies of the regional plan to adjoining regional committees for comment. Specific feedback will be sought on cross border assets (including the unique case for French Island), risks and treatments to ensure alignment and interoperability. The RSFMPC will hold joint workshops to address specific cross boundary issues and to ensure agreement on common actions.	The RSFMPC will produce a RSFMP which informs, and is informed by the municipal planning process. The RSFMP will also identify those assets at risk which need to be planned for across municipal boundaries. The RSFMPC will monitor the development of MFMP's and provide appropriate guidance and expertise to ensure cross boundary risks are satisfactorily addressed.

Planning for French Island

French Island (FI) sits within the Gippsland fairer Victoria region, and as such is the responsibility of the Gippsland RSFMPC. However due to unique geographic location and governmental structure it is generally agreed it is more appropriate that fire management planning is undertaken under the auspices of the Southern Region RSFMPC, particularly as:

- FI does not sit within any Victorian local government area[15].
- Most government agencies manage FI from within the Southern region for their daily business.
- Travel to FI is largely undertaken from the Mornington Peninsula.
- Emergency response is generally managed from within Southern Region.

An Integrated Fire Management Plan MOU has been agreed between the Gippsland and Southern regions and is included at Attachment J.

[15] Refer Attachment E, Map 2

Strategy	Deliverable	Responsible agency/group	Short term 1-2 years	Medium term 3-5 years	**Long term 6-10 years**
1	Develop Integrated Communications Strategy Seasonal analysis	Communications Working Group Regional Risk Working Group	Strategy developed and implemented Analysis parameters and procedures agreed, initial analyses carried out	Strategy reviewed Annual analysis	 Annual analysis, Procedure reviewed
2	Identification of local areas requiring specific local area plans Identification of significant sites requiring site specific plans	MFMPC's MFMPC's	Existing plans identified, validated and documented in MFMP, requirements for additional plans identified through MFMPC risk analysis and treatment identification process Existing plans identified, validated and documented in MFMP, requirements for additional plans identified through MFMPC risk analysis and treatment identification process	Additional plans developed and included in MFMP Additional plans developed and included in MFMP	Plans reviewed in line with MFMP review processes, additional plans developed as identified Plans reviewed in line with, MFMP review processes, additional plans developed as identified
3	Position paper developed which outlines land use planning issues relevant to Gippsland, identifies specific locations and outlines suggested actions for consideration when implementing planning policy, and provides suggestions for consideration when reviewing or amending policy	Regional Risk Working Group	Establish LUP working group, identify issues for consideration. Carry out review of existing arrangements as applicable to Gippsland. Identify and document implications for fire management, of identified trends in land use and development	Agree and document suggested actions/considerations for the information of LUP decision makers. Identify desired outcomes for LUP into the future, including suggested considerations for future policy direction	Review, taking into account any changes in legislation, planning schemes, policy and trends
4	Develop agreed priorities and strategies for the protection of small isolated communities	Regional Risk Working Group	Develop definition of small isolated community. Carry out case studies to establish the needs of these communities and the challenges they, and emergency services face in their protection. Identify and document a hierarchy of treatment options along with an evaluation of their indicative effectiveness	Document suggested community protection strategies and treatments for the information of MFMPC's. Establish agency agreements to support the delivery of treatments. Develop community engagement strategies to support agency treatment delivery and MFMPC planning	Carry out research to evaluate treatment effectiveness, community confidence, and acceptance. Review strategies and treatments
5	Development of agreed minimum treatment standards to be applied for settlement types across Gippsland	Regional Risk Working Group	Settlement type descriptors agreed and documented. Existing treatment regimes identified. Any discrepancies documented. Research carried out into treatment standards nationally. Agreed minimum standard treatments documented for each settlement class.	Minimum treatments incorporated into MFMP's and agency business plans. Treatment delivery continued or commenced where gaps exist.	All settlements receiving minimum standard treatments. Standard evaluation and review.
6	Plantation management plans in place for significant plantations, treatments documented in MFMP's	Regional Risk Working Group, MFMPC's, Plantation owners	Risk working group establish descriptors for plantations which should have a management plan (i.e. size, type, and location). RSFMPC risk working group identify legislative or other requirements which influence plantation planning. Risk working group document plantations which should have management plans for the information of MFMPC's. MFMPC's include plantations in their risk assessment and identify plantation owners.	MFMPC's work with plantation owners to identify existing planning for fire and evaluate the effectiveness of existing treatments. MFMPC's work with plantation owners to ensure the effectiveness of treatments and their integration into the broader fire management plan. Where required MFMPC's should provide support to plantation owners to upgrade or establish effective fire management plans. Plantation fire management treatments included in MFMP's	Treatments delivered, evaluated and reviewed as necessary in line with MFMPC processes
7	Critical roads and related infrastructure identified and documented	Regional Risk Working Group, MFMPC's, VicRoads	Framework developed for the identification of critical roads and related infrastructure. **COMPLETED 2012** Critical roads and infrastructure identified and documented. MFMPC's to ensure inclusion in municipal risk assessments. Existing treatments and gaps identified and documented in MFMP's.	Treatments applied and reviewed	Treatments applied and reviewed
8	Response triggers and actions agreed and documented, actions agreed and understood for each trigger	Regional Risk Working Group, response agencies	High risk bushfire locations identified. Research completed in to fire behaviour. Logical trigger points identified for actions. Responses agreed for each trigger point. Mapping and documentation completed. Draft risk and consequence document developed. **COMPLETED 2013 refer Attachment J.**	Trigger points and responses incorporated in to response planning for all responsible agencies, and the Regional Fire Control Matrix. Review and refine risk and consequence document.	Review
9	Major infrastructure asset plans reviewed and tested	Response agencies, infrastructure owners	Identification and documentation of major infrastructure assets and operators. Document existing EM plans. Test plans for effectiveness and interoperability	Exercise and review	Exercise and review

DRAFT

This page intentionally left blank

DRAFT

Part 6 – Plan Reporting and Review Process

The Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee (RSFMPC) is the custodian of the Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan (RSFMP). As such, its members are responsible for developing, maintaining and reviewing the RSFMP. Organisations represented on the RSFMPC must be accountable for their respective activities, responsibilities and components within the RSFMP.

In accordance with State Fire Management Planning principles this RSFMP has a ten year "rolling" planning cycle and is to be monitored and reviewed annually or after a major fire incident.

The Chair, on behalf of the RSFMPC, will report quarterly to the State Fire Management Planning Committee which will in turn report relevant information to the Chair.

The Chair on behalf of the RSFMPC will report annually on the outcomes of the review process to the organisations represented on the RSFMPC. Organisations will use these reports to inform their organisational business and works planning in relation Fire Management activities.

The annual RSFMP review is not limited to but will include an evaluation of:

- Any changes to the environmental scan information contained in the Gippsland Regional Plan.
- The currency and accuracy of the Regional Register of Assets at Risk.
- Changes to State strategies or priorities.
- Information contained in MFMPs. Anything in MFMP to go in this plan

In addition the RSFMPC, under its Terms of Reference, has a responsibility to:

- Oversee municipal fire management planning within the Gippsland region.
- Ensure that municipal area plans are linked to the regional strategic direction and are consistent across boundaries.
- Monitor and review the implementation of fire management plans and treatments within each of the municipal areas within the Gippsland region.
- Ensure that a consistent stakeholder/community engagement process is in place during planning at the regional and municipal level.

DRAFT

Part 7 – Attachments

Attachment A	Regional Register of Assets at Risk
Attachment B	Alignment of Fire Management Strategies with the Gippsland Regional Plan
Attachment C	RSFMP Alignment to State Objectives
Attachment D	Engagement and Communications Plan
Attachment E	Maps
Attachment F	Links to other plans
Attachment G	Gippsland Regional Bushfire History
Attachment H	Glossary
Attachment I	Acronyms
Attachment J	Fire Consequences Template
Attachment K	RSFMP Distribution
Attachment L	Integrated Fire Management Plan for French Island

DRAFT

Attachment A - Regional Register of Assets at Risk

Asset/Risk/Treatment Assessment Worksheet **Gippsland Region** **Date: 30 June 2013**

VFRR Asset ID	Description	Risk Category	Likely Scenario	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Existing Treatments	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Level of significance	Further Treatment Required Y/N	Treatment Recommendations	Treatment Priority	Comments
								Refer Risk Tables Page 32							
40220 40225 40228	Power Generation facilities - power stations	Bushfire	Ember attack into Rising Conveyor and entering buildings Disruption/long term loss of power to the national grid. Restoration times could be significant. Considerable resource commitment. Long term environmental impact. Major economic impact due to loss of power production.	Some Chance	Catastrophic	**High**	Legislative controls, emergency management plans, CFA pre-incident plans. On site fire fighting resources.	Some Chance	Catastrophic	**High**	National	**Y**	Land use planning considerations for surrounding land use.	**1**	
40220 40225 40228	Power Generation facilities - coal mines	Bushfire	Potential for fire in the mines as a result of either an internal or external fire event. Disruption medium to long term loss of power to the national grid.	Likely	Catastrophic	**Extreme**	Legislative controls including MHF, emergency management plans, CFA pre-incident plans. On site fire fighting resources. DPI regulatory planning.	Likely	Catastrophic	**Extreme**	National	**Y**	Land use planning considerations for surrounding land use.	**1**	
40220 40225 40228	Power Generation facilities - power stations	Structure Fire	Internal fire event. Disruption/long term loss of power to the national grid. Restoration times could be significant. Considerable resource commitment. Long term environmental impact. Major economic impact due to loss of power production.	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	**Extreme**	Legislative controls, emergency management plans, CFA pre-incident plans. On site fire fighting resources.	Likely	Catastrophic	**Extreme**	National	**?**			
40220 40225 40228	Power Generation facilities – coal mine plant and conveyors	Structure Fire	Internal fire event in plant and conveyors. Disruption medium to long term loss of power to the national grid. Restoration times could be significant. Considerable resource commitment. Significant economic impact due to loss of power production.	Almost Certain	Major	**Extreme**	Legislative controls, emergency management plans, CFA pre-incident plans. On site fire fighting resources. DPI regulatory planning.	Likely	Major	**High**	Regional	**?**			
6106	Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort	Bushfire	Potential loss of infrastructure, and serious impact on protected flora and fauna, economic and tourism losses. Canopy fires have occurred at other Victorian Alpine resorts. Major fires have occurred in vicinity.	Likely	Major	**High**	ARMB management plans, fire agency response plans.	Likely	Major	**High**	Regional	**Y**	Inclusion of Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort in Baw Baw MFMP.	**2**	
6106	Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort	Structure Fire	Potential loss of infrastructure, economic and tourism losses.	Likely	Important	**Moderate**	ARMB management plans, fire agency response plans. Site emergency management plan.	Likely	Important	**Moderate**	Regional	**Y**	Inclusion of Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort in Baw Baw MFMP. Develop fire response plan.	**2**	
Various	Major power transmission infrastructure	Bushfire	Unlikely major infrastructure loss, potential for disruption for 24-48 hours due to fire events in vicinity.	Likely	Major	**High**	Legislative controls, industry asset management plans, vegetation management plans, fire agency response plans.	Likely	Major	**High**	State	**Y**	Municipal plans to include appropriate treatments, vegetation management plans to be reviewed	**2**	
40200 40248	Plantations	Bushfire	History of significant losses due to bushfire, history of arson, impact on adjoining/surrounding communities, loss of timber resource, downstream impacts, impact on share price.	Likely	Major	**High**	Forest industry brigades, Fire protection plans of forest owners and managers. Gippsland Arson Prevention Program.	Likely	Major	**High**	Regional	**Y**	Plantation management plans in place for all plantations. Inclusion of treatment works in relevant MFMP's. Works monitoring procedures in place.	**2**	
19207	Princes Hwy, East of Nowa Nowa	Bushfire	Disruption to interstate transport, significant economic impacts on industry and tourism.	Likely	Major	**Very High**	DEPI fire management plans, VicRoads traffic management plans. Multi-agency annual fuel management works plan.	Likely	Major	**Very High**	National	**Y**	Consideration by East Gippsland MFMPC, treatments. Included in EG MFMP. Inclusion in relevant agency management plans.	**2**	

DRAFT

VFRR Asset ID	Description	Risk Category	Likely Scenario	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Existing Treatments	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Level of significance	Further Treatment Required Y/N	Treatment Recommendations	Treatment Priority	Comments
								Refer Risk Tables Page 32							
40205	Maryvale Paper Mill	Bushfire	Possible ignition of timber/waste products as a result of nearby fire, with possibility of further spread and involvement of other site assets. Fire has occurred in the past as result of localised ignition source.	Some Chance	Major	High	Site preparation/maintenance, Industry Fire Brigade, site emergency management plan, CFA Pre-incident plan.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Regional	N			
40205	Maryvale Paper Mill	Structure Fire	Fire starting as a result of plant failure and spontaneous internal. combustion in wood chip piles or recycle paper piles. Electrical fault. Maintenance activities	Likely	Major	High	Site preparation/maintenance, Industry Fire Brigade, site emergency management plan, CFA Pre-incident plan. Sprinklers system over wood chip piles. Concrete bungs with fire protection, recycled paper stacks.	Some Chance	Major	High	Regional	N			
40205	Maryvale Paper Mill economic loss	Bushfire	Possible ignition of timber/waste products as a result of nearby fire, with possibility of further spread and involvement of other site assets. Fire has occurred in the past as result of localised ignition source.	Some Chance	Major	High	Site preparation/maintenance, Industry Brigade, Site EM plan, CFA Pre-incident plan.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Regional	N			
40205	Maryvale Paper Mill economic loss	Structure Fire	Fire starting as a result of plant failure and spontaneous internal combustion in wood chip piles or recycle paper piles. Electrical fault. Maintenance activities	Likely	Major	High	Site preparation/maintenance, Industry Fire Brigade, site emergency management plan, CFA Pre-incident plan. Sprinklers system over wood chip piles. Concrete bungs with fire protection, recycled paper stacks.	Some Chance	Major	High	Regional	N			
40227	Gippsland Water Factory	Bushfire	Ember attack from fire in timber plantations causing damage to membrane. Maintenance activities Impact on operations of Maryvale Mill, temporary impact on sewerage treatment for Morwell, Traralgon, Churchill and Rosedale. Surrounding plantations have history of fire starts.	Likely	Serious	High	Emergency management planning, monitors in place to protect tank covers, fire agency and plantation fire response planning.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Regional	Y	Fire agency and plantation response plans to include notification of fire starts to plant operations	4	
40227	Gippsland Water Factory	Structure Fire	Fire starting within building as a result of electrical fault Impact on operations of Maryvale Mill, temporary impact on sewerage treatment for Morwell, Traralgon, Churchill and Rosedale. Surrounding plantations have history of fire starts.	Likely	Serious	High	Emergency management planning, monitors in place to protect tank covers, fire agency and plantation fire response planning.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Regional	Y	Fire agency and plantation response plans to include notification of fire starts to plant operations	4	
Various	Gas and oil production and supporting infrastructure e.g. Longford, Barry Beach, Newmerella, pipelines)	Bushfire	Resultant gas shortages, low likelihood due to vegetation clearance, maintenance and plant preparedness.	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	Legislative controls including MHF, emergency management plans, CFA pre-incident plans.	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	National	N			
78236	Gas and oil production and supporting infrastructure - . Longford	Structure	Internal fire event.	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	Legislative controls including MHF, emergency management plans, CFA pre-incident plans.	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	State	Y	Further consultation required		25/9/98: State without gas for 20 days, Est Cost $1,300 M[16]
Various	Gas and oil production and supporting infrastructure e.g. Barry Beach, Newmerella, pipelines, on-shore	Structure Fire										Y	Further consultation required		
N/A	Gas and oil production and supporting infrastructure e.g. off-shore assets	Structure Fire			Catastrophic		Legislative controls including MHF, EM plans, CFA pre-incident plans.		Catastrophic	High	National	Y	Further consultation required		

[16] Australian Emergency Management Knowledge Hub

VFRR Asset ID	Description	Risk Category	Likely Scenario	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Existing Treatments	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Level of significance	Further Treatment Required Y/N	Treatment Recommendations	Treatment Priority	Comments
								Refer Risk Tables Page 32							
69216	Wilsons Promontory NP	Bushfire	Park closure, tourism and economic losses. Recent fires resulted in park closure for up to 4 weeks with continuing impact on tourism and local economy.	Some Chance	Major	High	DEPI/PV vegetation management plans. FOP's, CFA pre-incident plan. Park management plan.	Some Chance	Major	High	State	N			
40200	Major water catchments (Thompson, Blue Rock, Moondarra, Tarago)	Bushfire	Potential long term impact on catchments water yield and quality.	Some Chance	Major	High	CMA vegetation management plans, DEPI FOP's, CFA operational response plans.	Some Chance	Major	High	State	N			
N/A	Critical access roads (isolated/dispersed communities)	Bushfire	Potential for community isolation, inability to access essential services. Difficult access for emergency services.	Likely	Serious	High	Community based emergency plans in place for some communities, fire agency response plans. Municipal emergency plans. Community education programs, emergency information and warnings. Road management plans. RSFMP Road Classification Project in progress	Likely	Important	Moderate	Municipal	Y	Identification of affected communities and critical road infrastructure by MFMPC's. Treatments included in MFMP's and agency plans.	3	
N/A	Dutson Downs RAAF bombing range	Bushfire	Possibility of unexploded ordnance causing dangerous operating conditions for emergency response crews. Past incidents have been safely conducted.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Department of Defence (DoD) EM plans, Joint CFA/DoD pre-incident planning, CFA/Transfield MOU.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Municipal	N			
78233	RAAF defence radar, Longford	Bushfire	Contributes to civil aviation air traffic control, significant recovery time if lost. Site well prepared and maintained.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Site well prepared and maintained, DoD emergency management plan, CFA pre-incident plan, CFA/Transfield MOU.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	State	N			
78233	RAAF defence radar, Longford	Structure Fire		Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Site well prepared and maintained, DoD EM plan, CFA pre-incident plan, CFA/Transfield MOU.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	State	Y	Identification of impact if disruption occurs.		
5042	Phillip Island Penguin parade, Economic	Bushfire	Potential loss of infrastructure, impact on Penguin colony, economic and tourism losses.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	PINP management plan, PINP fire management plan, PINP emergency management plan, fire agency response plans.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Regional	N			
5042	Phillip Island Penguin parade, Economic	Structure Fire	Potential loss of infrastructure, impact on Penguin colony, economic and tourism losses.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	PINP management plan, PINP fire management plan, PINP emergency management plan, fire agency response plans.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Regional	N			
Various	Critical communications infrastructure	Bushfire	Potential impact on emergency operations, community information and warnings.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Agency infrastructure management plans, fuel management plans, agency response plans.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Municipal	Y	Identification of critical communications infrastructure in MFMP's, appropriate treatments identified and included in agency planning.	4	
5043	Phillip Island GP circuit	Bushfire	Economic loss due to event cancellation or lack of visitor numbers. May be due to bushfire on Phillip Island, nearby by or travel routes.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	PIGP circuit EM plan, event management plans, fire safety legislation, and CFA pre-incident plans.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	State	N			
5043	Phillip Island GP circuit	Structure Fire	Economic loss due to event cancellation or lack of visitor numbers. May be due to bushfire on Phillip Island, nearby by or travel routes.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	PIGP circuit EM plan, event management plans, fire safety legislation, and CFA pre-incident plans.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	State	N			
40024	Latrobe Regional Hospital	Bushfire	Impact due to loss of essential services and access. Possible impact on patients and staff due to smoke. Building structure unlikely to be impacted.	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	LRH Emergency Management Plan, fire safety legislation, CFA pre-incident plan	Unlikely	Serious	Moderate	State	N			

DRAFT

VFRR Asset ID	Description	Risk Category	Likely Scenario	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Existing Treatments	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Level of significance	Further Treatment Required Y/N	Treatment Recommendations	Treatment Priority	Comments
								Refer Risk Tables Page 32							
40024	Latrobe Regional Hospital	Structure Fire	Internal event, possible disruption to part of facility depending on location. Short to medium disruption to service delivery.	Likely	Major	High	LRH Emergency Management Plan, fire safety legislation, CFA pre-incident plan	Likely	Serious	High	State	N			
40018	Monash University, Churchill Campus	Bushfire	Surrounding pasture and grassland -instances of arson. High probability initial attack would be successful. Structure is resilient to fire.	Unlikely	Serious	Moderate	Monash University Emergency Management Plan, fire Safety legislation, CFA pre-incident planning.	Unlikely	Serious	Moderate	Municipal	N			
40018	Monash University, Churchill Campus	Structure Fire	Internal event, possible disruption to part of facility depending on location. Short to medium disruption to service delivery.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Monash University Emergency Management Plan, fire Safety legislation, CFA pre-incident planning.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Municipal	N			
40018	Monash University business continuity	Bushfire	Use of university assets and resources during an incident at the start of the student year could impact ability to carry out normal business. Alternatively university business could impact fire fighting operations.	Unlikely	Serious	Moderate	University operating procedures and business practices, CFA response plans.	Unlikely	Serious	Moderate	Municipal	Y	Review of university planning. Review of CFA operational response planning.	2	Higher priority due to relative ease of treatment and ability to avoid conflict.
40018	Monash University business continuity	Structure Fire		Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	University operating procedures and business practices, CFA response plans.	Some Chance	Serious	Moderate	Municipal	Y	Review of university planning. Review of CFA operational response planning.	2	Higher priority due to relative ease of treatment and ability to avoid conflict.
40234	Latrobe Airport	Bushfire	Flight cancellations due to smoke, impact on fire fighting operations due to smoke.	Unlikely	Important	Low	Latrobe Airport EM Plan, fire safety legislation, CFA pre-incident plan. Fire agency contingency plans.	Unlikely	Important	Low	Municipal	N			
40234	Latrobe Airport	Structure Fire	Impact on business and passenger movement.	Unlikely	Important	Low	Latrobe Airport Emergency Management Plan, fire safety legislation, CFA pre-incident plan. Fire agency contingency plans.	Unlikely	Important	Low	Municipal	N			
78213	East Sale RAAF Base	Bushfire	Smoke could impact on base operations and training.	Unlikely	Important	Low	Department of Defence emergency management plans, fire safety legislation, CFA pre-incident plans, CFA/Transfield MOU.	Unlikely	Important	Low	Municipal	N			
78213	East Sale RAAF Base	Structure Fire		Unlikely	Important	Low	Department of Defence emergency management plans, fire safety legislation, CFA pre-incident plans, CFA/Transfield MOU..	Unlikely	Important	Low	Municipal	N			
5222	Victorian Desalination Plant	Bushfire		Unlikely	Important	Low	Site management plans, Site emergency management plan, CFA response plans.	Unlikely	Important	Low	Municipal	Y	Review now Plant is operating	3	
5222	Victorian Desalination Plant	Structure Fire		Unlikely	Important	Low	Site management plans, Site emergency management plan, CFA response plans.	Unlikely	Important	Low	Municipal	Y	Review now Plant is operating	3	

DRAFT

Regional Register of Assets at Risk – *State/Regional Risk Tables*

Table 1: Consequence criteria

Level	People	People – Bushfire	Infrastructure	Infrastructure - Bushfire	Public Admin	Public Admin - Bushfire	Environment	Environment - Bushfire	Economy	Economy - Bushfire
National (Catastrophic)	State health and support systems (e.g., for displaced people) unable to cope. General. State support system unable to cope.	50+ lives lost. Hundreds injured 1000+ houses destroyed. 2000+ people displaced. 30,000 + 10,000 livestock lost.	Critical failure of impacts on communities functioning over a large area for an extended period.	Loss of critical infrastructure and/or services for 24-48 hours to the Melbourne metropolitan area.	Loss of public confidence in the states ability to manage. Policy goal abandoned.	Significant state-wide outrage. Royal Commission or other similar inquiry leading to changes in policy and practice.	Very serious long term impairment of loss of ecosystem function.	Permanent total loss of one or more ecosystems or critical habitat elements. Loss of nationally significant cultural assets.	$1B, Significant widespread disruption to at least one industry sector.	$1B or 30% of State revenue
State (Major)	Health and support systems at surge capacity, but within capacity of state.	10 fatalities as a direct result of the bushfire event. 300+ houses destroyed. 500+ people displaced. 30,000 - 10,000 livestock lost. Significant loss of breeding stock.	Critical failure impacts on communities functioning over a medium to large area for a medium period.	Loss of critical infrastructure and/or services for up to 8-16 hours to the Melbourne metropolitan area. Loss of services to a major regional city/several suburbs for up to 1 week.	States capacity for normal activity is perceived as impaired. Significant diversion from a public policy goal/program.	Significant regional and local outrage, with some occurring at state level. Parliamentary or other inquiry leading to change in practice.	Serious medium term impairment of ecosystem function.	Permanent partial loss of one or more ecosystems or critical habitat elements. Extinction of a species or significantly increase the likelihood of extinction to almost certain that intervention such as captive breeding programs are required. Loss of state significant cultural assets.	Economic costs and losses exceed $300m. Disruption to at least one industry sector.	Damage costs including legal actions and/or industry impacts (tourism, forestry, wine and grape etc) to the value of more than $300M.
Regional (Serious)	Health and support system at optimum capacity – within regional capacity.	5 fatalities as a direct result of the bushfire event. Large number of people affected by smoke. 100+ houses lost. 200+ people displaced 3000 - 10000 livestock lost.	Critical failure impacts on community's functioning over a small area for a short period.	Loss of critical infrastructure and/or services for up to 2-5 hours to the Melbourne metropolitan area. Loss of services to a major regional city/several suburbs for 3-4 days.	State perceived as being able to continue business despite disruption.	Some outrage at local and regional level.	Minor to moderate impairment of ecosystem function.	Long term disturbance to one or more ecosystems or critical habitat elements. National response and/or support for animal welfare. Loss of a regionally significant cultural asset such as Phillip Island penguins, Healesville Sanctuary, Puffing Billy.	Costs and losses < 100 M	Damage costs including legal actions and/or industry impacts (tourism, business etc) to the value of more than $100M.
Municipal (Important)	Local health and support services unable to cope.	Single fatality and/or multiple serious injuries requiring hospitalisation as a direct result of the bushfire event. Up to 30 houses lost. 50+ people displaced. 3,000 + 1,000 livestock lost.	Loss of critical infrastructure and/or services for up to 1 hour to the Melbourne metropolitan area. Loss of services to a major regional city for 1 day. Loss of services to local community for a week.	Loss of critical infrastructure and/or services for up to 1 hour to the Melbourne metropolitan area. Loss of services to a major regional city for 1 day. Loss of services to local community for a week.	Municipal government capacity for normal activity is perceived as impaired.	Local outrage and concern.		Temporary disturbance to one or more ecosystems or critical habitat elements. Local response and/or support for animal welfare.	Costs and losses < 30M	Damage costs including legal actions and/or industry impacts (tourism, business etc) to the value of more than $30M.

Table 2: Likelihood criteria

Likelihood Level	Description
Almost Certain	Annually
Likely	Once in every 3 years
Some chance	Once every 10 years
Unlikely	Once every 30 years
Rare	Once every 100 years

Table 3: Risk Level Matrix

Likelihood Level	Consequence Level			
	Important	Serious	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Moderate	High	High	Extreme
Some Chance	Low	Moderate	High	High
Unlikely	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
Rare	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate

Table 4: Risk Level for Significance at the various levels of planning

Planning Level	Risk Level
State[a]	Extreme
Region	High
Municipal	Moderate
Local[b]	Not specified

Note a: Treatments for risks of State Significance may be contained in Regional or Local plans

Note b: Local Plans may be developed to manage risks of any level of significance, depending upon their special needs including their complexity, extent

DRAFT

Attachment B - Broader Fire Management Strategies, alignment with Gippsland Regional Plan 2010

Strategic Implications from the Gippsland Regional Plan (GRP)	Identified Regional Strategies – GRP	Fire Management Strategies	RSFMP Strategy Number
Section 2. **Gippsland's Population and Demographics**			
• Growth strategies are needed in Baw Baw–Warragul-Drouin; Bass Coast- Sale; and Bairnsdale-Lakes Entrance detailing investment in infrastructure and services.	• Develop growth strategies for all key Regional centres and towns.	• Fire and land management agencies to participate in the development of growth strategies for key Regional centres. • Fire agencies to identify capacity needs in line with growth strategies to inform agency planning. • Land managers to identify potential additional environmental and business pressures.	• 10
Section 3. **Gippsland's Regional Settlements and Land Use Planning**			
• Need for policy to manage for population growth including identifying priority locations for encouraging growth. • Need to protect key Regional assets that underpin and support economic growth such as earth resources and fertile agricultural land.	• Develop a Regional approach to land use, planning and identifying appropriate locations and priorities for competing needs – accommodating future residential and economic growth, addressing the likely impacts of climate change and protecting the Region's natural assets.	• Fire and land management agencies to participate in the development of growth strategies for key Regional centres. • Fire agencies to identify capacity needs in line with growth strategies to inform agency planning. • Land managers to identify potential additional environmental and business	• 10 • 12

Strategic Implications from the Gippsland Regional Plan (GRP)	Identified Regional Strategies – GRP	Fire Management Strategies	RSFMP Strategy Number
• Planning is needed to provide land for infrastructure and services enabling residents to age well in their regional community. • Resolving conflicts around competing land use demands, including between residential and industrial land use and agriculture. • Preparing for the impacts of climate change including inundation in coastal areas and the increased probability of bushfires.	• Improve the capability and functionality of the Region's major centres and, where appropriate, their connectivity to nearby population centres.	pressures. • Regional planning to document a position on climate change and its potential impact on the bushfire regime, including resultant environmental stressors in Gippsland. • Fire management planning to include workable strategies for the continuing access to major Regional centres during fire events and for the purposes of community sustainability and safety.	• 13
• Addressing the demand for water associated with a growth in population and the Regional economy.	• Foster the development of infrastructure and services to support growth and improve the Region's ability to attract investment.	• Planning to identify and develop management and mitigation strategies for the protection of existing water supply infrastructure and catchments.	• 13
• Protecting and developing key natural resource assets including the Gippsland Lakes.	• Develop comprehensive planning frameworks for the Region's flagship biodiversity assets to enable appropriate liveability, productivity and sustainability values to be upheld in and around those areas.	• Fire and land management agencies to participate in the development of planning frameworks, to provide expertise on environmental sustainability and community safety matters.	• 14 • 15
• Need for analysis of the current capacity of key infrastructure and services particularly in high growth areas and to prepare for an aging population.	• Foster the development of infrastructure and services to support growth and improve the Region's ability to attract investment.	• Fire management planning to develop strategies to minimise disruption to the operation of key infrastructure assets and services during fire events.	• 13 • 15

Strategic Implications from the Gippsland Regional Plan (GRP)	Identified Regional Strategies – GRP	Fire Management Strategies	RSFMP Strategy Number
• Enabling reliable access to resources required by the Regional economy's key propulsive sectors.		• Planning to take into account the need to maintain availability of the Regions resources to limit disruption to the Regions economy.	
Section 4. **Gippsland's Economy**			
	• Tourism – attracting more visitors through new tourism experiences and capabilities. This will include investing in infrastructure that improves and expands the Regional tourism offer and yield	• RSFMPC to ensure engagement with the tourism and planning sectors, to influence development of safe sustainable business models in appropriate locations.	• 12 • 14 • 15 • 16
Section 7. **Gippsland's Natural Resources**			
• Improve the environmental health of the Gippsland Lakes. • Ensure Region retains the agricultural spaces required to sustain the agricultural sector. • Ensure the health of the Region's water catchments.	• Maintain the health of the Region's water catchments and related ecosystems. • Establish and or implement frameworks to ensure the health of the region's flagship areas. • Establish a regional biodiversity plan with appropriate policies. • Encourage the development of the region's key bio-links.	• Fire management planning to identify key regional environmental and agricultural assets. • Planning to establish land management and emergency response plans which give due consideration to the health and biodiversity of ecosystems and the protection of productive land. • Planning to take into account the establishment of key bio-links and include appropriate land management	• 12 • 13 • 14 • 15

Strategic Implications from the Gippsland Regional Plan (GRP)	Identified Regional Strategies – GRP	Fire Management Strategies	RSFMP Strategy Number
		objectives and response planning to ensure their continued viability.	
Section 8. Gippsland's Health and Wellbeing			
• Fostering greater engagement of community in community planning and capacity building programs and linking these plans to all levels of government to ensure priorities are met.	• Improve community-planning processes by linking them to wider Regional planning processes and supporting local governments to implement the priorities identified by local communities.	• Consistent policies and processes to be developed to inform community engagement in the planning process and to identify local planning needs. • Consistent definitions, formats and development processes to be agreed for community emergency response plans.	• 16 • 17

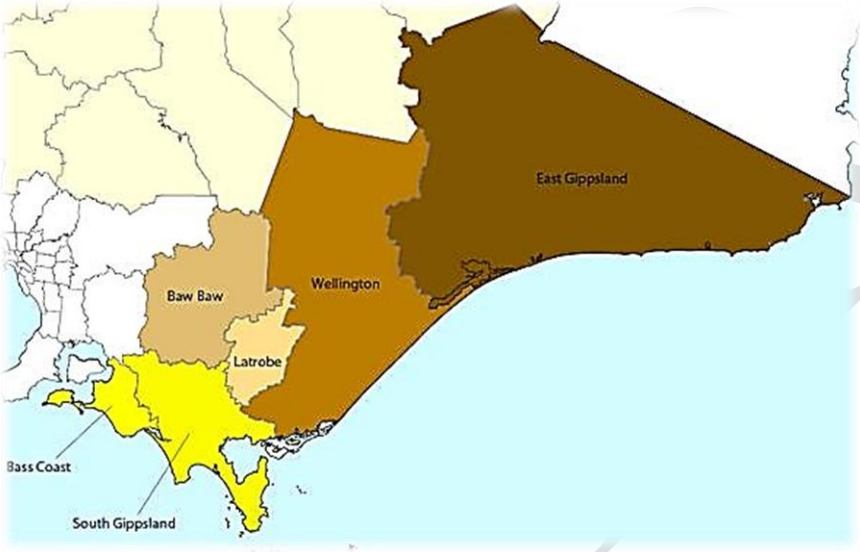
DRAFT

Attachment C - Gippsland RSFMP Alignment to State Objectives

Gippsland Regional Objectives	State Objectives (Summary)
Key Theme 1 ***Planning together*** The Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee (RSFMPC) will consist of appropriate representatives from government and other agencies. As outlined in the IFMP Framework, the RSFMPC will meet at least quarterly. To support the development of MFMP's for each Gippsland municipality the Gippsland RSFMPC will: • Carry out a risk assessment for the Gippsland Region, which identifies State and Regional assets at risk from fire, and provide a list of risks and recommended treatments to Gippsland Municipal Fire Management Planning Committees (MFMPC's) for consideration in the development of their plans. • Ensure each MFMPC has access to demographic, climate and population statistics and forecasts for their municipality to assist in the planning process. • Carry out a stakeholder analysis and develop a communications strategy which takes into account existing channels of communication and the needs of stakeholder groups and the broader community.	***Key Theme 1*** ***Planning together*** State, regional, municipal and local fire management plans will be linked with a common purpose and a consistent assessment of risk. The plans will be prepared in consultation with those most affected and available to all interested parties. ***Establishment phase*** The SFMPC will design and produce documentation for the implementation of an integrated fire management planning system that includes common applications and agreements for: • The assessment of risk • Terminology • Plan format and life cycle • Community engagement framework • Data sharing • Performance monitoring and review • Audit ***Implementation phase*** State, regional and municipal committees will undertake planning using the IFMP planning system with common assessment tools utilised as part of the system. The SFMPC will complete a risk profile for Victoria. ***Monitoring and Improvement phase*** Committees will apply a continuous improvement process that incorporates measuring the performance of fire management plans against identified standards. Additionally, plans will be audited to review their performance.

DRAFT

Attachment C - Gippsland RSFMP Alignment to State Objectives

Gippsland Regional Objectives	State Objectives (Summary)
Key Theme 2 ***Implementing collaboratively*** Member agencies of the Gippsland RSFMPC will actively support the municipal planning process through the provision of appropriate staff, expertise and data. Member agencies of the Gippsland RSFMPC will contribute to the delivery of agreed works and treatments through inclusion in their agency business plans. The RSFMPC will evaluate and monitor planning arrangements across municipal boundaries and will provide expert advice and assistance to ensure a seamless approach to fire planning across the Region. The RSFMPC will work with adjoining regions and the NSW fire services to ensure a seamless approach to fire management across boundaries.  	***Key Theme 2*** ***Implementing collaboratively*** The fire management sector will implement the activities agreed to in the plans by preparing programs designed to meet the common needs of those most affected by the adverse impacts of fires. ***Establishment phase*** Fire management planning committees will be established at state and regional levels. The SFMPC will also develop and adopt dispute resolution and non-participation processes and make these available for use by regional and municipal fire management planning committees. ***Implementation phase*** This phase continues the planning process using the IFMP applications (planning process, plan format, risk management process, risk tools, and community engagement framework) and sees the implementation of MFMPC's. Planning actions will commence and agencies will design and conduct collaborative work programs. ***Monitoring and Improvement phase*** Committees will use the monitoring and review process to examine the effectiveness of plans and improve them.

DRAFT

Attachment C - Gippsland RSFMP Alignment to State Objectives

Gippsland Regional Objectives	State Objectives (Summary)
Key Theme 3 ***Building knowledge*** The RSFMPC will review Regional risks annually and provide any amendments to relevant MFMPC's for consideration. The Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan (RSFMP) will be reviewed for currency annually, after a major incident or after significant changes to the environment, agency composition or responsibilities, or Regional infrastructure. **Princes Highway**	***Key Theme 3*** ***Building knowledge*** The fire management sector will share information and interact with academic and professional institutions, other jurisdictions and communities, in order to build knowledge. ***Establishment phase*** The organisational partners involved in IFMP will develop a strong understanding of the integrated fire management planning process. The focus is on developing communications processes and interaction between the fire management planning committees, committee members and the community to ensure thorough implementation of IFMP. Staged implementation of the planning process will begin during this phase. ***Implementation phase*** The development of an internet-based interface will allow for contribution and input into the development of plans which will support the planning process. The SFMPC will establish a recognition program to showcase planning successes from regional and municipal planning committees. The SFMPC will also develop an incentive and recognition program. The SFMPC will establish and develop relationships with peak fire management bodies (like the [AFAC], the [FPA] and the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre) in order to develop new research opportunities and fund new fire management initiatives. Education programs will be developed and implemented to increase and improve the community's knowledge and understanding about the role of fire in all environments. ***Monitoring and Improvement phase*** The SFMPC will establish a Centre for Excellence to create opportunities for ongoing research and development into fire management.

DRAFT

Attachment C - Gippsland RSFMP Alignment to State Objectives

Gippsland Regional Objectives	State Objectives (Summary)
Key Theme 4 ***Building capacity***	***Key Theme 4*** ***Building capacity***
The RSFMPC will actively seek opportunities for agency collaboration to improve outcomes for communities and to reduce duplication and agency workloads.	The capability of the sector and the community will be built by applying knowledge and continuous improvement principles in an environment that allows for innovation and change. ***Establishment phase*** The SFMPC will develop a policy for training and exercising of fire management plans. This policy will establish the process for committees to exercise their plan's arrangements. ***Implementation phase*** The community will be engaged in the preparation of all levels of committee plans, ensuring that members of the public have an opportunity to be involved in fire management planning. The SFMPC will also work with member agencies to develop and incorporate capacity building initiatives, including comprehensive performance measures, into participating organisations' business plans. The testing and exercising of fire management plans will be a key part of developing capability within the fire management sector. This phase will also include development of review systems. Comprehensive performance measures will be applied to support continuous improvement in fire management planning. ***Monitoring and Improvement phase*** The long-term objectives are for organisations and agencies involved in fire management planning to take continuous improvement information and apply improvements to fire management plans.

Omeo community meeting

DRAFT

Attachment C - Gippsland RSFMP Alignment to State Objectives

Gippsland Regional Objectives	State Objectives (Summary)
Key Theme 5 ***Using fire*** The RSFMPC will actively encourage the use of planned fire to achieve positive ecological and community safety outcomes. The RSMPC will work with fire agencies in the development of policies and strategies aimed at improving fire management on private land, for ecological as well as community safety purposes, and to achieve integration of complementary works on private and public land.	***Key Theme 5*** ***Using fire*** Fire will be used to support the health of our natural, economic, social and cultural environments. ***Establishment phase*** The State Fire Management Planning Committee will maintain the existing regulatory environment; supporting the economic, social and cultural uses of fire. ***Implementation phase*** The SFMPC will develop and implement a strategic approach to the use and management of fire to promote the health and well being of our natural, social, built, economic and cultural environments. The SFMPC, together with its member agencies and organisations, will review and align the current practices associated with the use of fire. This review will incorporate programs that improve collaborative management practices on the private-public land interface into the fire management planning process. ***Monitoring and Improvement phase*** The SFMPC and its member agencies and organizations will support the development of a Code of Practice for fire management that integrates policy, procedure and existing practices for fire management on private and public land: • Minimise impact of fire on business and industry. • Maintain growth and community links. • Develop community resilience. • Deliver community preparedness programs. • Constructive and productive use of fire. • Efficient and effective use of resources. • High quality communications with the community. • Increased safety for vulnerable members of the community. • Active participation of community. • Sound financial management.

FA/DEPI conducting joint planned burning

DRAFT

This page intentionally left blank

DRAFT

Attachment D - Engagement and Communications Plan

Aim

To use effective communications to engage Regional Fire Management Planning (RSFMP) stakeholders in the IFMP process.

Key Strategies[17]

- Consistent attendance and active participation at RSFMPC meetings.
- Be the IFMP/RSFMP "champion" of your agency/organisation. Make fire management part of "normal business"; build capacity, innovation and continuous improvement.
- Working collaboratively to ensuring a consistent, sustainable and integrated approach to fire management planning to reduce the negative impact of fire across Gippsland.

Objectives

1. Comprehensive understanding of IFMP and its principles amongst key staff in participating organisations.
2. Sharing of good practice examples across participating organisations.
3. Consistent IFMP/RSFMPC messaging within participating organisations and with their stakeholders groups.
4. Opportunities identified to promote a collaborative approach to fire management planning.
5. Promotional articles and images generated.

DRAFT

[17] Strategies are based on utilising existing communication channels to avoid duplication and to maximise message efficiency

Attachment D - Engagement and Communications Plan

Target Audience

Primary Stakeholders

The primary audience for initial communications will be the permanent member agencies of the RSFMPC. Given the change management focus of the work, it is important that this group forms a team approach to managing the transition to a holistic approach to fire management planning.

Secondary Stakeholders

The secondary audience relates to either peak bodies or agencies who are not regularly represented on the RSFMPC, but may be requested to attend a committee meeting as a subject matter expert, and whose organisation has a key stake in fire management planning within the Region.

Tertiary Stakeholders

The tertiary audience includes other agencies, organisations and interested groups that could support the RSFMPC.

Communications Tools

The key to sustained and targeted communications is the use of existing communication tools and channels. These will include electronic, face-to-face briefings, meetings and workshops. This communication mix should utilise existing networks and established communications channels within state, regional and local agencies and organisations.

Agencies represented on the RSFMPC will utilise established interagency communication tools including, newsletters, journals, websites, internal briefings, forums or conferences that afford the opportunity to promulgate the message of integrated fire management planning.

Resources

It is intended that IFMP/RSFMPC communication activity will be integrated in the general business of the member agencies.

DRAFT

Attachment D - Engagement and Communications Plan

Implementation

Below is an engagement and communication implementation table which identifies the stakeholder, communication objective and communication tool.

Primary Stakeholder Agency/Organisation	Level of Engagement and Communications							
Objectives: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Attend RSFMPC Meetings	Receive Minutes via Email	Receive Correspondence And Draft RSFMP via email	RSFMP				
				Empowered	Collaborate	Involve	Consult	Inform
Bass Coast Shire Council	X	X	X	X				
Baw Baw Shire Council	X	X	X	X				
CFA	X	X	X	X				
DEECD	X	X	X	X				
DH & HS	X	X	X	X				
DEPI	X	X	X	X				
East Gippsland Shire Council	X	X	X	X				
HVP	X	X	X	X				
Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort	X	X	X	X				
Latrobe City	X	X	X	X				
Parks Victoria	X	X	X	X				
SES	X	X	X	X				
South Gippsland Shire Council	X	X	X	X				
SP AusNet	X	X	X	X				
VicRoads	X	X	X	X				
Victoria Police	X	X	X	X				
Wellington Shire Council	X	X	X	X				

DRAFT

Attachment D - Engagement and Communications Plan

Secondary Stakeholder Agency/Organisation	Level of Engagement and Communications								
Objectives: 1 and 3	Attend RSFMPC Meetings as Required	Receive Minutes Via Email	Receive Correspondence And Draft RSFMP Via Email	RSFMP				
				Empowered	Collaborate	Involve	Consult	Inform
Ambulance Victoria			X			X		
Department of Transport	X		X			X		
DPCD	X		X			X		
East Gippsland Water	X		X			X		
South Gippsland Water	X		X			X		
Gippsland Water	X		X			X		
Central Gippsland Energy & Industry Group	X		X			X		
Telstra	X		X			X		
Vic Track	X		X			X		
ESSO	X		X			X		
Envestra[18]								
Gasnet Australia[19]	X		X			X		
VLine	X		X			X		
Basslink	X		X			X		
Gippsland Port Authority	X		X			X		
Monash University	X		X			X		
Forest Industry	X		X			X		
Latrobe Regional Hospital	X		X			X		
Destination Victoria	X		X			X		

Tertiary Stakeholder Agency/Organisation	Level of Engagement and Communications							
Objectives: 1	Attend RSFMPC Meetings as Required	Receive Minutes	Receive Draft RSFMP with covering letter Via Email	RSFMP				
				Empowered	Collaborate	Involve	Consult	Inform
Selected Public Interest Groups	X		X				X	
Victorian Farmers Federation	X		X				X	
West Gippsland CMA	X		X				X	
East Gippsland CMA	X		X				X	
Plantation Industry	X		X				X	
Southern Rural Water	X		X				X	
Dairy Industry (factories)	X		X				X	
East Sale RAAF	X		X				X	

[18] Previously GPU Gasnet
[19] Previously GPU Gasnet

Appendix 1 - Gippsland RSFMP Organisational Profiles 2013

GIPPSLAND RSFMP ORGANISATIONAL PROFILES

Organisation	Date of Profile	Page No.
Bass Coast Shire Council	30 June 2013	48
Baw Baw Shire Council	30 June 2013	50
Country Fire Authority	To be updated	52
Department of Environment and Primary Industries[20] (DSE)	30 June 2013	58
Department of Human Services[21]	To be updated	54
Department of Planning, Transport and Local Infrastructure[22]	30 June 2013	
Department of State Development and Business and Innovation[23]	30 June 2013	
East Gippsland Shire Council	30 June 2013	61
HVP Plantations	30 June 2013	82
Latrobe City Council	30 June 2013	63
Parks Victoria	30 June 2013	67
South Gippsland Shire Council	30 June 2013	65
SP Ausnet (Distribution)	30 June 2013	69
SP Ausnet (Transmission)	30 June 2013	71
VicRoads	30 June 2013	73
Victoria Police	30 June 2013	76
Victorian State Emergency Service	30 June 2013	78
Wellington Shire Council	30 June 2013	80

[20] Previously Department of Sustainability and Environment and Department of Primary Industries

[21] Now includes the Community Development function from the previous Department of Planning and Community Development

[22] Previously Department of Planning and Community Development (part) and Department of Transport

[23] Now includes Regional Development function from the previous Department of Planning and Community Development (part)

Bass Coast Shire Council 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	James Bremner	James Bremner
Position	Emergency Management Coordinator	MERO
Phone	0407 317 866	0407 317 866
Email	j.bremner@basscoast.vic.gov.au	j.bremner@basscoast.vic.gov.au
Address	Bass Coast Shire Council Po Box 118 Wonthaggi Vic 3995	Bass Coast Shire Council Po Box 118 Wonthaggi Vic 3995

Brief description of your organisation.

Local Government Authority – Bass Coast Shire Council

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

As determined by the Local Government Act and other numerous State and Federal Legislation. As determined by the Emergency Management Act and CFA Act

Bass Coast Shire Council is primarily responsible for the maintenance and development of local infrastructure, community compliance with state and federal legislation along with local laws, provision of community services including pools, libraries, sporting facilities, regulatory services such as Town planning, building, health and community development and Emergency management incorporating planning, prevention, response and recovery.

Who are your stakeholders?

Residents, property owners, visitors, local business and industry and the emergency services.

List the significant organisational exposures.

Major Events, Desalination Plant, Sea change, Population increase during tourist season.

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

Bass Coast's unique combination of unspoiled coastline and picturesque rural hinterland is less than two hours' drive from Melbourne. The main centres - Wonthaggi, Cowes, Inverloch, San Remo and Grantville - service the local population and more than 3.4 million visitors each year.

Phillip Island attracts many visitors with its world famous Penguin Parade and the annual Australian Motorcycle Grand Prix. Regular events at the Grand Prix Circuit are complemented by a number of well-established music festivals and a smorgasbord of arts, local produce and family entertainment at locations across the Shire.

The major industries in Bass Coast are retail, hospitality, construction, health and community services, education and training, and agriculture.

In 2011, the Australian Bureau of Statistics Census recorded Bass Coast's permanent population as 29,616 (2006: 26,545). From 2006 to 2011, Bass Coast's permanent population increased by 3,071 people (11.6%). This represents an average annual population change of 2.21% per year over the period making Bass Coast the fastest growing area in regional Victoria.

DRAFT

During peak holiday periods, Bass Coast's population exceeds 70,000.

The Shire has a higher than average proportion of older residents with 23.6% of the population aged over 65. This is substantially higher than the Australian average of 14.0%.

Bass Coast has a low socio-economic profile and is ranked as an area of disadvantage. (2011 SEIFA)

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Wildfire	Extreme	Likely
Structure fire	High	Likely
Hazmat	High	Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Wildfire	Extreme	Likely
Structure fire	High	Likely
Hazmat	High	Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

Baw Baw Shire Council 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Glen Tarrant	Glen Tarrant
Position	MFPO / MERO	MFPO / MERO
Phone	5624 2462 / 0411 637 743	0411 637 743
Email	glen.tarrant@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au	mero@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au
Address	PO Box 304 Warragul, VIC, 3820	Civic Place, Warragul

Brief description of your organisation.

Local Government Authority – Baw Baw Gippsland Shire Council

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

As determined by the Local Government Act and other numerous State and Federal Legislation. As determined by the Emergency Management Act and CFA Act

Baw Baw Gippsland Shire Council is primarily responsible for the maintenance and development of local infrastructure, community compliance with state and federal legislation along with local laws, provision of community services including pools, libraries, sporting facilities, regulatory services such as Town planning, building, health and community development and Emergency management incorporating planning, prevention, response and recovery.

Who are your stakeholders?

Residents, property owners, visitors, local business and industry and the emergency services.

List the significant organisational exposures.

Fires originating on public land pose a significant threat to adjacent farmland, rural settlements, and towns in the shire.

Rural subdivisions and expansion of the population into rural centers' and interface areas has resulted in more people being exposed to the risks of wildfire.

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

Baw Baw Shire covers over 4,000 square kilometres of rolling green hills, towns, mountains and top agricultural land. Baw Baw Shire has a population of over 38,500 people which is expected to grow to almost 48,000 by June 2031. Warragul is the shire's largest town with a population of over 11,500 people. Drouin is the second largest town with a population of just under 6,800 people. Tourism continues to be popular in Baw Baw with Mt Baw Baw, the Tarago and Thomson Rivers, Blue Rock Dam, Toorongo Falls Reserve, Glen Nayook, the Ada Tree, Mount Worth, Moondarra and Tarago Reservoirs as just some of the natural attractions visited by tourists. The Baw Baw Shire is a major centre for agricultural production, containing highly productive soils and a high rainfall climate. Agribusiness is the major employment sector in the shire (11.5%, followed by Health Care & Social Assistance (10.53%), Retail (10.31%), Construction (9.65%) and Manufacturing (9.59%). Production within the shire includes dairy and beef cattle, pome fruits (apples), vegetables, potatoes, cool climate grapes, maize, soft fruits (berries and currants), fresh flowers, hydroponic tomatoes and timber.

DRAFT

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Wildfire	High	Likely
Structure Fire	High	Highly Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Wildfire	High	Likely
Structure Fire	High	Highly Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

DRAFT

Country Fire Authority 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Mark Potter	Contact the District Duty Officer for the relevant District.
Position	Regional Director	
Phone	5149 1011 / 0419 877 346	
Email	m.potter@cfa.vic.gov.au	
Address	Foster Street, Sale	

Brief description of your organisation.

CFA's role is to prevent and suppress fires in the Country area of Victoria. CFA Gippsland is made up of approximately 6000 volunteers supported by 86 staff. The Gippsland Regional office is located in Sale with District Offices in Bairnsdale, Sale and Warragul. Within Gippsland we also operate two integrated fire stations at Morwell and Traralgon where volunteers are supported by full time firefighting staff.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

CFA's functional responsibilities include the prevention and suppression of all fires including structure fires, bushfires, and dangerous goods incidents and in some locations road accident rescue. CFA Gippsland consists of the following functional departments:

- Operations
- Community Safety
- Training and Development
- Human Resources inc OH & S
- Finance and Administration
- Asset Management

Who are your stakeholders?

CFA establishes and maintains relationships with the following stakeholders:

- Communities
- Municipalities
- DSE
- Parks Victoria
- Victoria Police
- Ambulance Victoria
- HVP
- SP Ausnet
- Major industries inc ESSO, Loy Yang Power, International Power, Tru Energy, Australian Paper
- SES

List the significant organisational exposures.

- Volunteerism
- Drought
- Community involvement
- Economic stability

DRAFT

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

CFA Gippsland consists of three fire control districts:

- District 9 closely aligns with South Gippsland and Baw Baw LGAs, and a small section of Bass Coast Shire.
- Region 10 with Latrobe City and Wellington Shire.
- Region 11 is consistent with East Gippsland Shire.

The primary risk that CFA manages relates to the extensive public land located in significant areas of Gippsland and critical infrastructure including power stations and coal mines, gas exploration and treatment, commercial and industrial complexes and substantial residential areas. Gippsland also includes high percentages of high risk communities including an aged population and lower socio demographics.

The communities of Gippsland, due to a number of significant bushfire events over the past 12 years, demonstrate high levels of resilience in relation to natural disasters.

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Regional Level		
Ability to maintain our volunteer workforce following a major incident	High	Unlikely

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
House fires resulting in deaths	High	Likely
Bushfires resulting in deaths	Extreme	Unlikely
Dangerous goods incidents	Medium	Likely
Regional Level		
Fires disrupting the tourism industry	High	Likely
State Level		
Fires in significant community infrastructure i.e. power, gas and water	Extreme	Highly likely

Department of Human Services 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name		
Position	Emergency Management Co-ordinator	Emergency Management Co-ordinator
Phone	5177 2542 / 0409 008494	1300528951/1300790733 (ask for Gippsland Duty Officer)
Email		Gippsland.EOC@dhs.vic.gov.au
Address	64 Church St, Traralgon	64 Church St, Traralgon

Brief description of your organisation.

The Department of Human Services covers the responsibilities of the Ministers for Community Services and Housing.

Gill Callister is Secretary of the Department of Human Services, one of eleven state government departments in Victoria, Australia. She oversees and administers the entire department which has approximately 12,000 staff across 6 divisions and 8 regions.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

We plan, fund and deliver community and housing services in line with the government's vision for making Victoria a stronger, more caring and innovative state.

Who are your stakeholders?

The Gippsland Region takes in the six municipal councils of East Gippsland, Wellington, Latrobe, Baw Baw, South Gippsland and Bass Coast. We work with local councils, other parts of the State Government, the Commonwealth Government, community organisations and community members to prepare for the future.

List the significant organisational exposures.

A broad range of health and human service sector organisations and agencies

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

Our regional operations cover six LGA's with approximately 247,710 residents and we have departmental offices in Warragul, Morwell, Traralgon, Leongatha, Sale and Bairnsdale.

In conjunction with many stakeholders, our focus is on protecting and promoting health and well being in Gippsland. The majority of regional office staff is involved in providing direct client services in Child Protection and Placement, Youth Justice, Disability Services and Housing. However, much important work is also undertaken in planning and working with the many agencies that provide health and community care services throughout the region.

The Gippsland region stretches along the east coast of the state and covers 41,538 square kilometres, representing over 18% of the landmass of Victoria. It has a population of 240,114, representing 5% of the Victorian population.

DRAFT

It covers six LGA's: Bass Coast Shire, Baw Baw Shire, East Gippsland Shire, Latrobe City, South Gippsland Shire and Wellington Shire.

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Refer to Victorian Fire Risk Register (Regional Level)

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

DRAFT

Department of Planning & Community Development 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Sharon Dyt	Sharon Dyt
Position	Community Engagement Manager	Community Engagement Manager
Phone	5174 7308	0438 164 528
Email	Sharon.dyt@dpcd.vic.gov.au	Sharon.dyt@dpcd.vic.gov.au
Address	PO Box 2013, Traralgon 3844	PO Box 2013, Traralgon 3844

Brief description of your organisation.

The Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) has a central role in managing Victoria's growth and development and building stronger communities.

To achieve this we develop long-term plans for Victoria's regions and cities, invest in infrastructure and services and support the development of local communities. The Department also provides research, policy and planning advice, administers legislation and regulations.

DPCD is committed to engaging communities and businesses to plan for the future. We facilitate partnerships across Victoria's government, business and community sectors and coordinate whole-of-government responses to a broad range of economic, social and environmental issues at a local, regional and state wide level.

We have three broad outcome areas:

- Communities have increased prosperity through education and training, economic development and investment.
- Communities are well-planned and have good access to housing, infrastructure, services and other amenities that they need to work and live.
- Individuals, communities and organisations are more resilient because they have strengthened capacity to collectively plan, take action and attract investment to address local issues.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

DPCD Groups and Business Units

- Planning and Local Government
- Community Development and Regional Delivery
- People and Community Advocacy
- Strategic Policy, Research and Forecasting
- Corporate and Organisational Development, and Communications
- Fire Recovery Unit

Who are your stakeholders?

We work with local councils, other parts of the State Government, the Commonwealth Government, local businesses, developers, community organisations and community members to prepare for the future.

List the significant organisational exposures.

- incomplete contract management
- incomplete project/program arrangements
- insufficient support for community
- complaints

DRAFT

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

The Gippsland region takes in the six municipal councils of East Gippsland, Wellington, Latrobe, Baw Baw, South Gippsland and Bass Coast. DPCD Community Engagement Gippsland Team employs 16 officers based in Traralgon with two staff based in Bairnsdale.

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

DPCD's role is exclusive to the recovery stage of a disaster.

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Program Information not provided.	Medium	Very Rare
Program coordination not provided.	Medium	Very Rare
Regional Level		
Program Information not provided.	Medium	Very Rare
Program coordination not provided.	Medium	Very Rare
State Level		
Program Information not provided.	Low	Very Rare
Program coordination not provided.	Low	Very Rare
National Level		
n/a state responsibilities only	n/a	n/a

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Not applicable to DPCD as our role does not directly support the community during a fire incident or provide the community with information relating to a fire incident.

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
	n/a	n/a
Regional Level		
	n/a	n/a
State Level		
	n/a	n/a
National Level		
	n/a	n/a

Department of Environment and Primary Industry 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	Land and Fire	Strategy and Partnerships Gippsland risk landscape	Strategy & Partnerships East Central risk landscape
Name	Grange Jephcott	Evan Lewis	Peter West
Position	Regional Manager Land and Fire	Manager Greater Gippsland Bushfire Risk Landscape	Manager East Central Bushfire Risk Landscape
Phone	5172 2187 / 0418 571024	51722144 / 0427524228	5152 0420 (East Gippsland) / 5172 2160 (Central Area) 0427409619
Email	Grange.jephcott@dse.vic.gov.au	Evan.lewis@dse.vic.gov.au	peter.west@dse.vic.gov.au
Address	71 Hotham St, Traralgon	574 Main St, Bairnsdale	71 Hotham St, Traralgon

Brief description of your organisation.

The Department of Environment and Primary Industry (DEPI) is Victoria's leading environmental policy-maker, playing a key role in supporting the Victorian Government's priority of achieving environmental sustainability. DSE leads the Victorian Government's efforts to sustainably manage water resources and catchments, climate change, bushfires, parks and other public land, forests, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

The Department is also responsible for agriculture, fisheries, earth resources, energy, forestry, game hunting and pet ownership in Victoria. We design and deliver government policies and programs that enable Victoria's primary and energy industries to sustainable maximise the wealth and wellbeing they generate, by providing essential goods and services, employment, investment and recreational opportunities.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

DEPI is responsible for managing public land and other natural resources in Victoria. DEPI is the emergency management control agency for fire on public land, pest and plant infestations (including locusts), exotic marine pest incursion, cetacean (whale) stranding and entanglement, water and sewerage infrastructure disruption and dam safety.

Who are your stakeholders?

The key stakeholders and delivery partners include Parks Victoria, VicForests, Department of Planning and Community Development, Water Authorities, Catchment Management Authorities, Country Fire Authority, Local Government Authorities, many industry and conservation/environment peak bodies and organisations, other land managers and public land users.

List the significant organisational exposures.

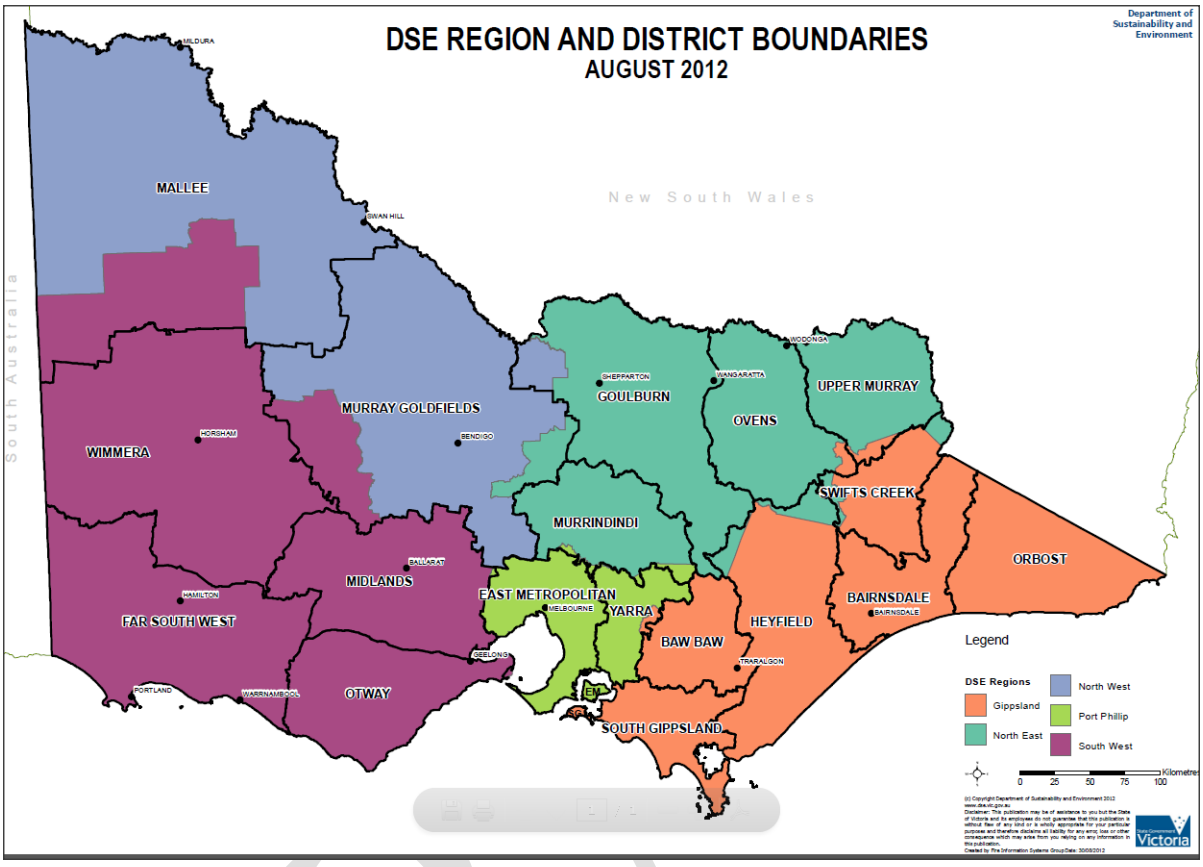
Key challenges and issues facing land and fire management on public land:

- An increase in the frequency and intensity of bushfires
- Increased fuel reduction burning
- The impacts of climate change and water scarcity
- Dramatic change in rural land use and impacts on natural assets

DRAFT

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

DEPI is managed through five Regions (North West, South West, North East, Port Phillip and Gippsland) and 18 districts; see map below.



The Region is managed by a Regional Management Team comprising the following people.

Mike Timpano	Regional Director
Grange Jephcott	Regional Manager Land & Fire
Ryan Incoll	Regional Manager Environment and Water
Frankie Maclennan	Regional Manager Strategy and Partnerships
Des Williams	Regional Manager Primary Industries
Laurie Jeremiah	Regional Business Manager

DEPI – Land and Fire Management has the statutory responsibility to prevent and suppress wildfire in all Victoria's national parks, State forests and protected public lands: about 7.6 million hectares or approximately one third of the State. This area contains some of Victoria's most significant tourist attractions, vast tracts of wilderness, environmentally significant areas and a substantial proportion of the State's native timber resources.

The Gippsland area is covered by extensive tracts of public land, managed by both Parks Victoria and DSE. The areas of State Forest aim to balance the various uses and values of State forest provide an environment where forest ecosystems are maintained or enhanced, water supplies and environmental and cultural values are protected, and timber production, recreation and other forest uses can continue to benefit local communities.

The areas also contain a number of National Parks that cover around 950,000ha (or 22% of Gippsland) including the iconic Wilson's Promontory and Alpine National Parks. Management of National Parks is primarily for protecting and maintaining ecosystems and species and to provide tourism and recreations activities.
DEPI – Strategy and Partnerships has the responsibility to develop strategic Bushfire Management Plans for each of 7 landscapes across Victoria, two of which occur in Gippsland. These two landscapes are :

Greater Gippsland and Alpine Bushfire Risk Landscape: which includes East Gippsland and Wellington Shires and East Central Bushfire Risk Landscape: which includes Baw Baw Shire , South Gippsland Shire, Bass Coast Shire and the Latrobe City.

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Regional Level		
State Level		
Bushfire (Gippsland 30yr Ave: 192 fires per year, burning 56,304ha per year)	Extreme	Highly Likely
High Intensity Bushfire within a high proportion of Water Catchments	High	Likely
High Intensity Bushfire within a high proportion of high quality Timber Resources	High	Likely
High Intensity Bushfire over a large proportion of fire sensitive and endangered ecosystems or species	High	Likely
National Level		

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
79% of East Gippsland is made up of state forests, parks and reserves.		
Regional Level		
National parks cover 22% of Gippsland		
State Level		
National Level		

East Gippsland Shire Council 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Shane Turner	Shane Turner
Position	Fire Coordinator	Fire Coordinator
Phone	5153 9500	0429 017 260
Email	mem@egipps.vic.gov.au	
Address		

Brief description of your organisation.

East Gippsland Shire Council is the Local Government Authority for The East Gippsland Region, 10 per cent of the State land mass.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

As determined by the Local Government Act and other numerous State and Federal Legislation. As determined by the Emergency Management Act and CFA Act

East Gippsland Shire Council is primarily responsible for the maintenance and development of local infrastructure, community compliance with state and federal legislation along with local laws, provision of community services including pools, libraries, sporting facilities, regulatory services such as Town planning, building, health and community development and Emergency management incorporating planning, prevention, response and recovery.

Who are your stakeholders?

Residents, property owners, visitors, local business and industry and the emergency services.
.

List the significant organisational exposures.

- East Gippsland Shire Council staff exposed to extra duty from emergency situations.
- Impact on all other local Volunteer and Government Agencies.
- Impact on business, funding, staffing, contractors, major events and tourism.
- Impact on Public and Private land.

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

The East Gippsland Shire is located 300km East of Melbourne, has the towns of Bairnsdale, Bruthen, Buchan, Cann River, Eagle Point, Lake Tyers Beach, Lakes Entrance, Lindenow, Mallacoota, Marlo, Metung, Newlands Arm, Nowa Nowa, Omeo, Orbost, Paynesville and Swifts Creek. It is the second largest Victorian Municipality in area – 10% of the State (21,000 square kilometres) with 280 kilometres of coastline and extensive areas of lakes, including the internationally significant Gippsland Lakes, National Parks and Natural attractions with diverse climate, landform and vegetation types, ranging from alpine areas to coastal areas. We have a population of 40,037 growing at an annual rate of 1%, with significant Australian Aboriginal communities and cultural heritage with 1,140 or approximately 2.8% of the population. The largest sources of employment are the retail trade 13.4%, health care and social assistance 12.1%, agriculture forestry and fishing 9.8% and construction at 9.4%.

The Wellington and Alpine Shires to the West, Towong Shire and New South Wales to the North with Bass Strait forming the Southern boundary.

DRAFT

The Shire's rivers are the Bemm, Brodribb, Buchan, Cann, Genoa, Mitchell, Mitta Mitta, Nicholson, Snowy, Tambo and Wentworth and our lakes are Lake King, Lake Victoria, Lake Tyers, Mallacoota Inlet, Marlo Inlet, Sydenham Inlet, Tamboon Inlet and Wingan Inlet.

The Shire is located on major arterial routes the Princes Highway, Monaro Highway, Omeo Highway and the Great Alpine Road.

- **Princes Highway** – runs east/west through the Shire passing through Bairnsdale, Lakes Entrance, Orbost, Cann River, and Genoa to the New South Wales border and on to Eden and beyond.
- **Great Alpine Road** – runs north from Bairnsdale passing through Bruthen, Swifts Creek, Omeo to Dinner Plain, and the Alpine Shire.
- **Monaro Highway** – formerly known as the Cann Valley Highway runs north from Cann River to the New South Wales border and on to Bombala.
- **Bonang Road** – runs north from Orbost to Goongerah, Bonang to the New South Wales border then onto Delegate and Bombala.
- **The Buchan Road** – runs generally north/east from the Bruthen - Nowa Nowa Road through Buchan, Gelantipy to McKillops Road to Bonang.
- **Omeo Highway** – runs between Omeo and Tallangatta through Glen Valley and Mitta Mitta

A road link exists between Omeo and Corryong passing through Benambra.
The threat of major wildfire on an annual basis throughout the Shire is significant and real, with a long history of fires of substantial scale within the Shire, combined with a long history of substantial flooding of East Gippsland Rivers.
There is potential for storms to cause significant damage throughout the Shire, the area is subject to weather patterns that can cause severe rain, wind and hailstorms.
Several Hazmat / Chemical Spills have occurred on highways throughout the Shire with the last one being at Nowa Nowa in 2002.

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Shire Infrastructure at various localities	Extreme	Highly Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Numerous Communities through the shire have been rated as high or extreme risk.	High or Extreme	Varies from unlikely to highly likely, depending on the risk rating applied in each location.

Latrobe City Council 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Lance King	Lance King
Position	MFPO	MERO
Phone	5128 5426	0428 637 117
Email	lance.king@latrobe.vic.gov.au	MECC@latrobe.vic.gov.au
Address	PO Box 264 Morwell 3840	PO Box 264 Morwell 3840

Brief description of your organisation.

Local Government Authority – Latrobe City Council

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

As determined by the Local Government Act and other numerous State and Federal Legislation. As determined by the Emergency Management Act and CFA Act

Latrobe City Council is primarily responsible for the maintenance and development of local infrastructure, community compliance with state and federal legislation along with local laws, provision of community services including pools, libraries, sporting facilities, regulatory services such as Town planning, building, health and community development and Emergency management incorporating:

- Preparedness & Prevention of Fires – Fire prevention inspections / fines
- Maintain and operate the Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre
- Latrobe City is involved in prevention and recovery
- Liaise with the lead agencies.

Who are your stakeholders?

Residents, property owners, visitors, local business and industry and the emergency services.

List the significant organisational exposures.

Technical failures, Retention of Staff, Loss of intellectual property, Continuity of information exchange.

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

The major towns are Moe, Morwell and Traralgon. Each town contains extensive commercial and industrial development. Churchill offers a medium sized town and accommodates the Gippsland Campus of Monash University. There are the smaller urban centres at Yinnar, Boolarra, Traralgon South, Hazelwood North, Yallourn North, Tyers, Glengarry and Toongabbie. There are also numerous hobby type farms throughout the City.

The major industries are the extensive power industries with electricity generation from coal, paper manufacture, education, and agriculture and timber plantations.

The average rainfall for the City is around 820 mm per annum. The area has a mild climate with an average minimum temperature of 8°C and an average maximum temperature of 20°C. The temperature extremes vary from around -2°C to +40°C.

DRAFT

The fire history throughout the Latrobe City shows that there have been numerous wildfires since European occupation. The Heyfield Group area has experienced major fires, significantly in 1939, 1944, 1968, 2005 and 2006. Since 1968, there have been fires every year with significant fires occurring or having potential until stopped, around every 10 year period. The risks have changed over the years and the concerns are now with the areas of bush land interface with urban areas, house fires, rural residential development and recreational activities in the bush land areas with little preparation for fire safety. The potential still exists, however, for major fires given the scenario of extreme weather conditions and fuel loadings.

The Morwell Group area has also experienced major fires. The bushfires of 1939, 1944, 1962, 1978, 1982, 1983, 2003, 2006 and 2009 the Black Saturday Churchill fire that killed 11 people in Latrobe City these were significant fires. Significant fires have also occurred in the coal open cuts in 1944, 1977, 1982, 2006. Smaller fires have occurred in the power generating plants in recent years, with one in particular closing the Morwell briquette factory. The potential, however, is ever present for a fire and every effort and commitment is required to educate all residents and visitors, provide for preventative measures to reduce the opportunity and intensity of any fire and to be prepared to act efficiently and effectively in the event of any fire.

The Narracan Group area has experienced major fires, significantly in 1939 and 1944. Since then there have been significant fires in the mid '60s, late '70s, early '80s and 2005/06 season. Most of these fires did not develop into major proportions with the exception of the 2005/06 fire. This was due, in part, to prevention activities and quick responses from local brigades. The potential still exists for major fires given the scenario of extreme weather conditions and fuel loadings. The advent of rural type subdivisions, many in bush environments, during the '70s and '80s, will result in more lives and property at risk in a major fire situation.

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Fire – Bush / Wildfire	Extreme	Highly likely
Mine Fires – Open cut	Extreme	Highly likely
Fire House/property	High	Highly likely
Regional Level		
Fire Plantations	Extreme	Highly Likely
Fire – Bush / Wildfire	Extreme	Highly Likely
State Level		
Fire / Smoke Power lines	High	Likely
National Level		

DRAFT

South Gippsland Shire 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Ian Nicholas	Linda Jamieson
Position	Municipal Fire Prevention Officer	Municipal Emergency Resource Officer
Phone	5662 9252	0418 621 635
Email	iann@southgippsland.vic.gov.au	Linda.Jamieson@southgippsland.vic.gov.au
Address	Private Bag 4 Leongatha 3953	Private Bag 4 Leongatha 3953

Brief description of your organisation.

Local Government Authority – South Gippsland Shire Council

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

As determined by the Local Government Act and other numerous State and Federal Legislation. As determined by the Emergency Management Act and CFA Act

South Gippsland Shire Council is primarily responsible for the maintenance and development of local infrastructure, community compliance with state and federal legislation along with local laws, provision of community services including pools, libraries, sporting facilities, regulatory services such as Town planning, building, health and community development and Emergency management incorporating planning, prevention, response and recovery.

Who are your stakeholders?

Residents, property owners, visitors, local business and industry and the emergency services.

List the significant organisational exposures.

Reputation, business performance and capability, financial, security of assets, environment, legal exposure and health and safety of shire activities (community or staff).

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

South Gippsland Shire Council was created on 2 December 1994, with the merger of the former Shires of Korumburra, Woorayl, Mirboo and South Gippsland. The Shire covers an area of 3,280 square kilometres and some of the nation's most arable agricultural land. Today the South Gippsland Shire Council is accountable for approximately 18,000 rate assessments and an expanding population in excess of 27,000. Taking in the major townships of Korumburra, Leongatha, Mirboo North and Foster, South Gippsland offers a diverse range of commercial, social, cultural and environmental qualities. The Shire has a thriving range of commercial enterprises and small businesses. Economic development is strong in the industries of dairying, horticulture, forestry, fishing, boutique food and wine, retail trade, manufacturing and tourism. South Gippsland is a vibrant and exciting Shire, boasting prominent tourist sites such as Wilsons Promontory National Park, Agnes Falls and Coal Creek Heritage Village. We are also very proud of our beautiful parks and gardens and our magnificent coastline. The region is rich in resources and offers a favourable climate for a wide range of lifestyle activities.

DRAFT

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Wildfire	High	Likely
Structural	High	Likely
Hazmat	High	Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Wildfire	High	Likely
Structural	High	Likely
Hazmat	High	Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

DRAFT

Parks Victoria 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	Organisation	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Andrew Marshall	TBA	See Rosters.
Position	Regional Director East Region		
Phone	03 5172 2567		
Email	Andrew.marshall@parks.vic.gov.au		
Address	Parks Victoria 71 Hotham Street Traralgon Vic 3844		

Brief description of your organisation.

Management of Parks and reserves for conservation / recreation / business purposes.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

Planning/operational activities (e.g. landscape/locality health and maintenance including indigenous and cultural heritage values, education, protection (enforcement), with DSE wildfire suppression, ecological burning, Emergency response, research partnerships, business facilitation and facilitation recreation opportunities.

Who are your stakeholders?

Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) (as ' the Dept ') Neighbours, Rural and Metro communities, Local Govt, tourism businesses, communities, educators, variety interest groups such as field naturalists hunting groups, 4WD groups, researchers, etc.

List the significant organisational exposures.

- Natural disaster events
- Drought
- Climate change
- Economy variances
- Influences of changing community needs

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

- Regional Manager
- District and functional Chief Rangers./ Business Manager
- Rangers in Charge of specific areas within Districts
- District Staff

DRAFT

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
	High	High Likely
Regional Level		
	High	High Likely
State Level		
	High	High Likely
National Level		
	High	High Likely

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
	Medium	Likely
Regional Level		
	Medium	Likely
State Level		
	Medium	Likely
National Level		
	Medium	Likely

DRAFT

SP Ausnet (Distribution) 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Derek Walton	Derek Walton
Position	Senior Network Services Rep	Senior Network Services Rep
Phone	0419102578	0419102578
Email	derek.walton@sp-ausnet.com.au	east.irt@sp-ausnet.com.au
Address	5 Stratton Drive Traralgon 3844	5 Stratton Drive Traralgon 3844

Brief description of your organisation.

Electricity Distribution network owner across the eastern side of the state.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

Own, operate and maintain the electricity distribution network throughout Gippsland

Who are your stakeholders?

Electricity consumers, Shareholders, communities

List the significant organisational exposures.

Bushfires, floods, storms, vegetation, vehicles/machinery/mobile plant, vandalism, terrorism

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

See VFRR

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Refer VFRR		
Regional Level		
Refer VFRR		
State Level		
Refer VFRR		
National Level		
Refer VFRR		

DRAFT

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Variable, depending on which line, and the location of the fire.		
Regional Level		
Variable, depending on which line, and the location of the fire		
State Level		
Variable, depending on which line, and the location of the fire		
National Level		
Variable, depending on which line, and the location of the fire		

DRAFT

SP Ausnet (Transmission) 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Ian Gamble	Transmission Operation Centre
Position	Team Manager Lines	Network Controller
Phone	0408 594 824	03 9420 2103
Email	Ian.gamble@sp-ausnet.com.au	
Address	530 Tramway Rd, Morwell	452 Freshwater Place, Melbourne

Brief description of your organisation.

Transmission of electricity throughout Victoria.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

Operation and maintenance of the Victorian transmission network

Who are your stakeholders?

Shareholders, generators, distributors, customers.

List the significant organisational exposures.

Bushfires, storms, floods, vegetation, uncontrolled vehicles/mobile plant/machinery, unauthorised works, vandalism, terrorism, aging infrastructure.

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

Refer VFRR

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Refer VFRR		
Regional Level		
Refer VFRR		
State Level		
Refer VFRR		
National Level		
Refer VFRR		

DRAFT

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		

DRAFT

VicRoads 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Bruce Strong	Franco Francolino
Position	Team Leader	Team Leader
Phone	5152 0354	5172 2603
Email	bruce.strong@roads.vic.gov.au	franco.francolino@roads.vic.gov.au
Address	535 Princes Highway Bairnsdale 3875	120 Kay Street Traralgon 3844

Brief description of your organisation.

VicRoads is the registered business name of the Roads Corporation, a statutory Corporation within the Victorian Government infrastructure portfolio. The infrastructure portfolio comes under the responsibility of the Minister for Roads and Ports.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

The functions and objects of the Corporation are outlined in the Transport Act 1983, Road Safety Act 1986 and the Road Management Act 2004. These Acts provide VicRoads with the powers to manage the 22,320 km of Victoria's arterial road network, implement road safety strategies and programs and provide vehicle registration and driver licensing services.

Who are your stakeholders?

Car and truck drivers, tram and bus users, motorcyclists, cyclists, pedestrians, residents, businesses, other government agencies and local government.

List the significant organisational exposures.

Reputation, Business Performance & Capability, Financial, Security of Assets, Management Effort, Environment, Legal and Compliance, and Health & Safety of VicRoads activities (community or staff).

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

VicRoads' Eastern Region spans from Bunyip River on the Princes Highway to the New South Wales border and from the Alpine Snow fields to the coastline along Wilson's Promontory and Phillip Island.

Eastern Region has approximately 130 employees working from offices in Traralgon and Bairnsdale, with Customer Service Centres located in Bairnsdale, Morwell, Leongatha, Warragul and Sale.

DRAFT

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Inability to resource MECC	Low	Very Rare
Inability to resource incident response	Low	Very Rare
Inability to resource incident recovery	Low	Very Rare
Loss (destruction) of Regional Office	Medium	Very Rare
Health & Safety of VicRoads Staff and Contractors	Low	Unlikely
Regional Level		
Inability to resource multiple MECCs	Medium	Unlikely
Inability to resource incident response	Medium	Unlikely
Inability to resource incident recovery	Medium	Unlikely
Loss (destruction) of Regional Office	Medium	Very Rare
Health & Safety of VicRoads Staff and Contractors	Low	Unlikely
State Level		
Inability to resource multiple MECCs	Medium	Likely
Inability to resource incident response	High	Likely
Inability to resource incident recovery	High	Likely
Loss (destruction) of Regional Office	Medium	Very Rare
Health & Safety of VicRoads Staff and Contractors	Medium	Likely
National Level		
As per State Level		

DRAFT

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Delay in closing / detouring arterial roads impacted by smoke and / or fire.	Low	Unlikely
Delay in updating VicRoads website on road closures.	Low	Unlikely
Loss of timber bridges on arterial roads	Low	Very Rare
Undue delay in reopening fire impacted roads	Medium	Likely
Arterial roads temporarily closed by landslips and drainage issues resulting from rain events on fire affected ground.	Low	Unlikely
Regional Level		
Delay in closing / detouring arterial roads impacted by smoke and / or fire.	Medium	Likely
Delay in updating VicRoads website on road closures.	Medium	Likely
Loss of timber bridges on arterial roads	Medium	Unlikely
Undue delay in reopening fire impacted roads	Medium	Likely
Arterial roads temporarily closed by landslips and drainage issues resulting from rain events on fire affected ground.	Medium	Likely
State Level		
Delay in closing / detouring arterial roads impacted by smoke and / or fire.	Medium	Very Likely
Delay in updating VicRoads website on road closures.	Medium	Very Likely
Loss of timber bridges on arterial roads	Medium	Very Likely
Undue delay in reopening fire impacted roads	High	Very Likely
Arterial roads temporarily closed by landslips and drainage issues resulting from rain events on fire affected ground.	Medium	Very Likely
National Level		
As per State Level		

DRAFT

Victoria Police 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Inspector Ricky Ross	Phone 000 and ESTA Ballarat will despatch the appropriate response, and the responding police will escalate as required.
Position	Regional Emergency Management Inspector – Gippsland	
Phone	***5150 2688 / 0409 164 754***	
Email	ricky.ross@police.vic.gov.au	
Address	45-47 Main St Bairnsdale 3875	

Brief description of your organisation.

Victoria Police provides a 24-hour police service to the Victorian community. Victoria Police contributes to a high quality of life for individuals in the community by ensuring a safe and secure society and underpins the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of Victoria.

Victoria Police is a large organisation employing more than 14,500 people including police, public servants and protective security officers, serving Victoria, with a population in excess of five million. With 339 police stations and other facilities, Victoria Police provides support to the community 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

Preventing and investigating crime, ensuring public safety and road safety are our focus. Our 4 main goals for 2008 – 2013 are:

- A 12 per cent reduction in crime.
- A reduction of the road toll and incidence of road trauma in line with Victoria's arrive alive! road safety strategy.
- Improving the community's confidence in Victoria Police, and increase their satisfaction with the delivery of police services.
- Ensuring the health, safety and wellbeing of staff, providing ethical, values-based leadership and valuing the skills and experience of staff.

Who are your stakeholders? Very broad and, in fact, the entire community.

List the significant organisational exposures. We are highly dependent on community confidence.

DRAFT

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Police Buildings	Low	Very rare
Residential Buildings	Low	likely
Commercial buildings (including Hazmat)	Medium	Likely
Regional Level		
Wildfire	High	Highly likely
Critical infrastructure	Medium	Likely
State Level		
Wildfire	Medium	Likely
Critical infrastructure	Medium	Likely
National Level		
Wildfire	Low	unlikely
Critical Infrastructure	Medium	Likely

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Residential Fires	Low	Likely
Commercial Building Fires (Including Hazmat)	Medium	Likely
Wildfire	Medium	Highly likely
Regional Level		
Residential Fires	Low	Unlikely
Commercial Building Fires (Including Hazmat)	Low	Likely
Wildfire	Medium	Likely
State Level		
Critical Infrastructure	Medium	Likely
Wildfire	Medium	Likely
National Level		
Critical Infra structure	Medium	Likely
Wildfire	Low	Unlikely

Victoria State Emergency Service 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Dave Walker	East Region Duty Officer
Position	Regional Manager Ops and EM	East Region Duty Officer
Phone	51531322 / 0418 516 437	To Page Call 1800 899 927
Email	Dave.walker@ses.vic.gov.au	eastdutyofficer@ses.vic.gov.au
Address	130 Macleod Street, Bairnsdale, Vic 3875	N/A

Brief description of your organisation.

The Victoria State Emergency Service (VICSES) is a volunteer based statutory emergency service authority, providing a range of emergency services and broader emergency management support services throughout the State of Victoria. VICSES responds to emergencies and works to ensure the safety of the communities around Victoria. VICSES is the control agency when responding to floods, storms, tsunamis and earthquakes and operates the largest network of road rescue services providers in Australia.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

VICSES has a wide range of roles including planning for and responding to floods, severe storms, earthquakes, tsunamis. It also directly supports VICPOL in rescue basked tasking for road, air, industrial and rail accidents throughout Victoria including search and rescue. VICSES provides a support role to other emergency service agencies, including CFA and Ambulance for a range of other tasks e.g. lighting, communications, logistical support, incident management. More than 5,500 volunteers provide this response 24 hours a day, seven day a week across the state.

VICSES has a major planning role providing support and guidance to Government departments and municipalities, as well as providing an audit role on all municipal emergency plans.

Who are your stakeholders?

- The 6 Gippsland Councils.
- Victoria Police and all Gippsland emergency service organisations (ESO's).
- Commonwealth agencies – e.g. BoM, CSIRO, Defence, EMA.
- State Agencies represented in Gippsland e.g. Transport, Education, DSE, DHS, DPI, EPA.
- Catchment management agencies and water authorities.
- Gippsland EM, Relief and Recovery bodies e.g. committees and subcommittees.
- Private industry – e.g. essential industries group, Telstra etc.
- Philanthropic organisations.
- Residents of Gippsland.
- Gippsland Media Agencies.

List the significant organisational exposures.

Resource capacity – primarily human e.g. lack of permanent operations officers. Funding of volunteer Units by Councils.

DRAFT

Attach your agency's regional profile.

East Region covers much of rural Victoria stretching from San Remo near Phillip Island to Cann River near the Victoria/NSW border with an area of approximately 41560 sq km. It encompasses the municipalities of Bass Coast Shire, Baw Baw Shire, South Gippsland Shire, Latrobe City, Wellington Shire and East Gippsland Shire.

Four of these shire areas sit within the Response Division of Morwell and two within Bairnsdale. Support is provided to the community via 25 operational volunteer units and a approximately 15 staff who lead the provision of support to municipal, divisional and regional emergency management committees and agencies and the broader community. The Regional Headquarters is based in Moe and, due to the size of the area; a Regional Office is also located in Bairnsdale.

There are approximately 800 VICSES volunteers who make up 25 Units across the region.

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Wildfire risk units located in:		
Bass Coast	See CERA Outputs - MEMP	See CERA Outputs - MEMP
Baw Baw	See CERA Outputs - MEMP	See CERA Outputs - MEMP
East Gippsland	See CERA Outputs - MEMP	See CERA Outputs - MEMP
Latrobe	See CERA Outputs - MEMP	See CERA Outputs - MEMP
Wellington	See CERA Outputs - MEMP	See CERA Outputs - MEMP
South Gippsland	See CERA Outputs - MEMP	See CERA Outputs - MEMP
Regional Level		
Wildfire	See Regional Fire Mgt Plan	
State Level		
National Level		

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Fire	See relevant MEMP.	
Regional Level		
Fire	See Fire Agency plans.	
State Level		
National Level		

Wellington Shire Council 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Sharon Smith	MERO on duty.
Position	Coordinator Emergency Management	Municipal Emergency Resource Officer
Phone	TBA	1300 366 244
Email	sharon.smith@wellington.vic.gov.au	mecc@wellington.vic.gov.au
Address	PO Box 506 Sale Vic 3853	PO Box 506 Sale Vic 3853

Brief description of your organisation.

Local Government Authority – Wellington Shire Council

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

As determined by the Local Government Act and other numerous State and Federal Legislation. As determined by the Emergency Management Act and CFA Act

Wellington Shire primarily is responsible for the maintenance and development of local infrastructure, community compliance with state and federal legislation along with local laws, provision of community services including pools, libraries, sporting facilities, regulatory services such as Town planning, building, health and community development and Emergency management incorporating planning, prevention, response and recovery.

Who are your stakeholders?

Residents, property owners, visitors, local business and industry and the emergency services.

List the significant organisational exposures.

Major Events, RAAF Base, West Sale Aerodrome, Esso Longford Gas Plant, climate change and population increase during the tourist season.

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

The Wellington Shire covers an area of 10,400 sq km and contains a population of just over 40,000.

The municipality takes in the coastal and plains area east of Wilson's Promontory, including Townships of Yarram, Rosedale and Sale, and extends inland to include the rugged country of the Great Dividing Range north of Maffra and Stratford. It is bounded to the west by the Latrobe Valley. To the east, Bairnsdale and Lakes Entrance mark the gateway to East Gippsland.

There are few west east road links through Wellington Shire, with the Princes Highway the main roadway through the Shire with the South Gippsland Highway, providing an east west roadway from the Sale township to the south.

The area is serviced by rail east to west through the municipality with passenger services from Melbourne in the West to Bairnsdale in the East. Airports are located at West Sale (Fulham) for passenger and freight with a military air base located at the East Sale RAAF Base. The RAAF Base is a restricted military area. There is also a smaller Airfield near Yarram. Wellington Shire also takes in a portion of the Ninety Mile Beach, together with part of the Gippsland Lakes system.

DRAFT

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Fire (Wild fire)	Extreme	Highly Likely
Fire Structure	High	Highly Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		
Esso Longford Gas Plant	Extreme	Likely

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	Level of Risk • Low • Medium • High • Extreme	Likelihood of it occurring • Very Rare • Unlikely • Likely • Highly Likely
Municipal Level		
Fire (Wild fire)	Extreme	Highly Likely
Fire Structure	High	Highly Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		
National Level		
Esso Longford Gas Plant	Extreme	Likely

DRAFT

HVP Plantations 30 June 2013

Who is the key contact for your organisation?

	For IFMP	During a Fire
Name	Greg Flynn	Maarty Krygsman
Position	Fire Protection Manager	Gippsland Rick Manager
Phone	0407 619 108	0428 594 898
Email	gflynn@hvp.com.au	mkrygsman@hvp.com.au
Address	PO Box 385 Churchill 3842	PO Box 385 Churchill 3842

Brief description of your organisation.

HVP Plantations (HVP) are the largest plantation owner in Victoria. In Gippsland, HVP manages over 120,000 ha of land. Of this 82,000 ha is plantation and 40,000 ha is native forest. Of the plantation approximately 70% is pine with the remainder being eucalypt.

Significant plantation areas in Gippsland are located at: Loch Valley, Neerim East, Mt Worth, Childers, Mirboo North, Delburn, Driffield, Moondarra, Maryvale, Yallourn North, Tyers, Glengarry, Toongabbie, Flynn, Willung, Longford, Stradbroke, Mullungdung, Yarram, Stockdale, Briagolong and the entire eastern Strzeleckis from Gunyah/Turtons area to Carrajung. .

To protect our resource, HVP has its own extensive fire fighting resources organised into CFA Forest Industry Brigades. These resources include, 70 fire fighters, 9 4x4 tankers, 15 4x4 slip on units, a water bombing helicopter, several bulldozers and graders, a fire spotter plane, 3 fire lookout towers, as well as all the associated ancillary equipment.

Functional responsibilities of your organisation.

HVP is responsible for establishing and managing its plantations in the Gippsland area. In a fire situation, HVP fire resources are part of the CFA and fit into the standard Incident Management protocols. HVP crews work with both CFA and DEPI in responding to fires on and near the company estate.

Who are your stakeholders?

- Our owners and investors
- CFA, DSE, Parks Victoria
- Our customers who depend on our products, Australian Paper (Maryvale), Carter Holt Harvey sawmills at Morwell and Yarram as well as a number of smaller customers.
- Our neighbours and community.

List the significant organisational exposures.

- Fire
- Drought, Wind and Hail
- Pest and Disease

DRAFT

Attach your agency's regional profile (LGAs to provide municipal level profile).

Within the region we are by far the largest plantation company owning about 80% of the plantation resource. The plantation estate is spread around the following areas in Gippsland: Loch Valley, Neerim East, Mt Worth, Childers, Mirboo North, Delburn, Driffield, Moondarra, Maryvale, Yallourn North, Tyers, Glengarry, Toongabbie, Flynn, Willung, Longford, Stradbroke, Glencoe, Mullungdung, Yarram, Stockdale, Briagolong and the entire eastern Strzeleckis from the Gunyah/Turtons area to Carrajung.

Identify your organisation's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal, Regional and State Level		
Wildfire damage to plantations	High - Extreme	Highly likely

Identify the community's level of risk (regarding fire incident).

Risk	**Level of Risk** • **Low** • **Medium** • **High** • **Extreme**	**Likelihood of it occurring** • **Very Rare** • **Unlikely** • **Likely** • **Highly Likely**
Municipal Level		
Wildfire impacting on community	High - Extreme	Likely
Regional Level		
State Level		

DRAFT

This page intentionally left blank

DRAFT

Attachment E - Maps

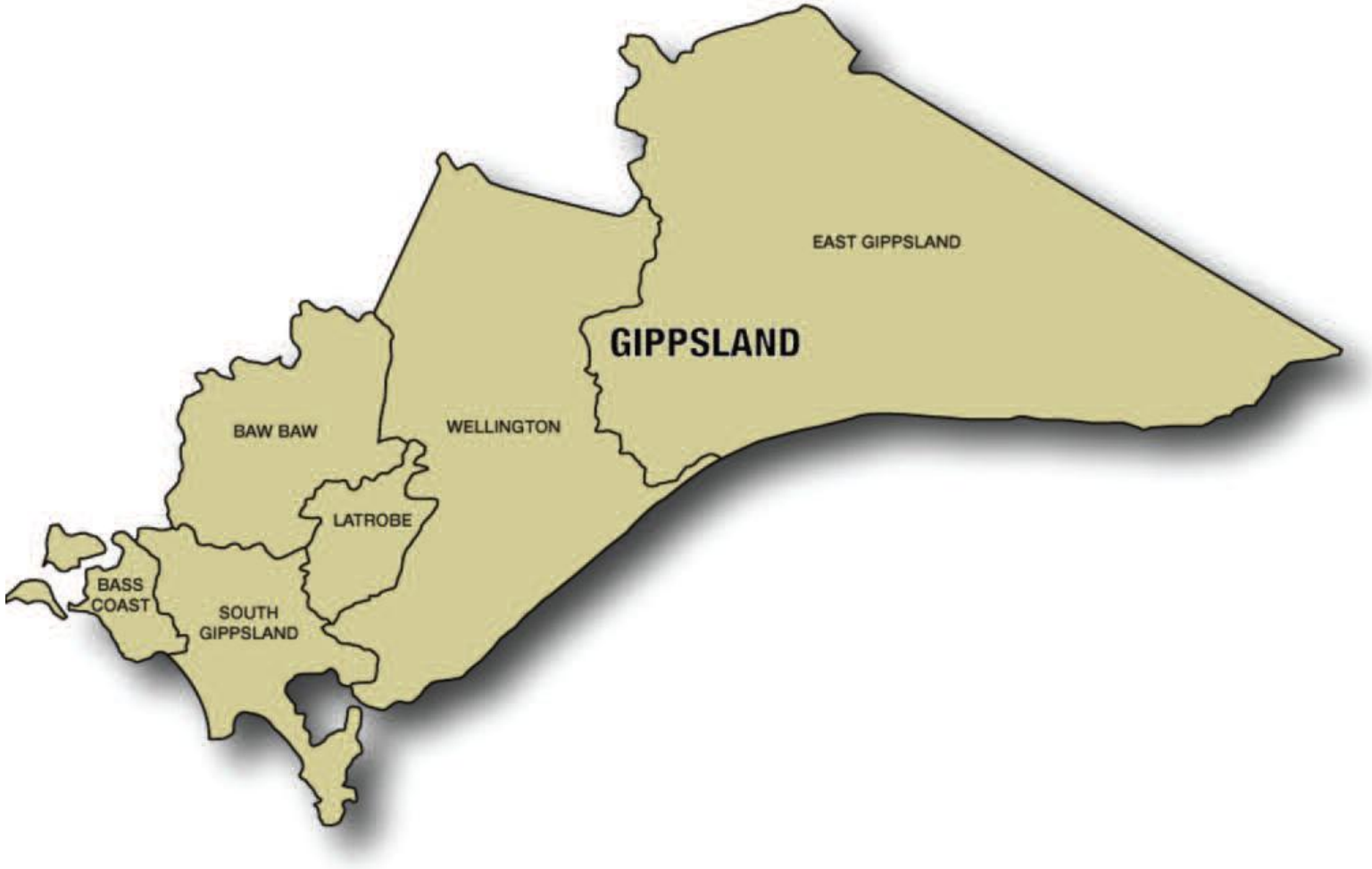
Map Number	Map Title	Owner
1.	Gippsland Region (Municipal Boundaries)	DPCD
2.	Victoria LGA's & Unincorporated Areas	
3.	Level 3 Incident Control Centre Footprint	CFA / DEPI
4.	Major Fires in Gippsland 2000 to 2013	CFA

DRAFT

This page intentionally left blank

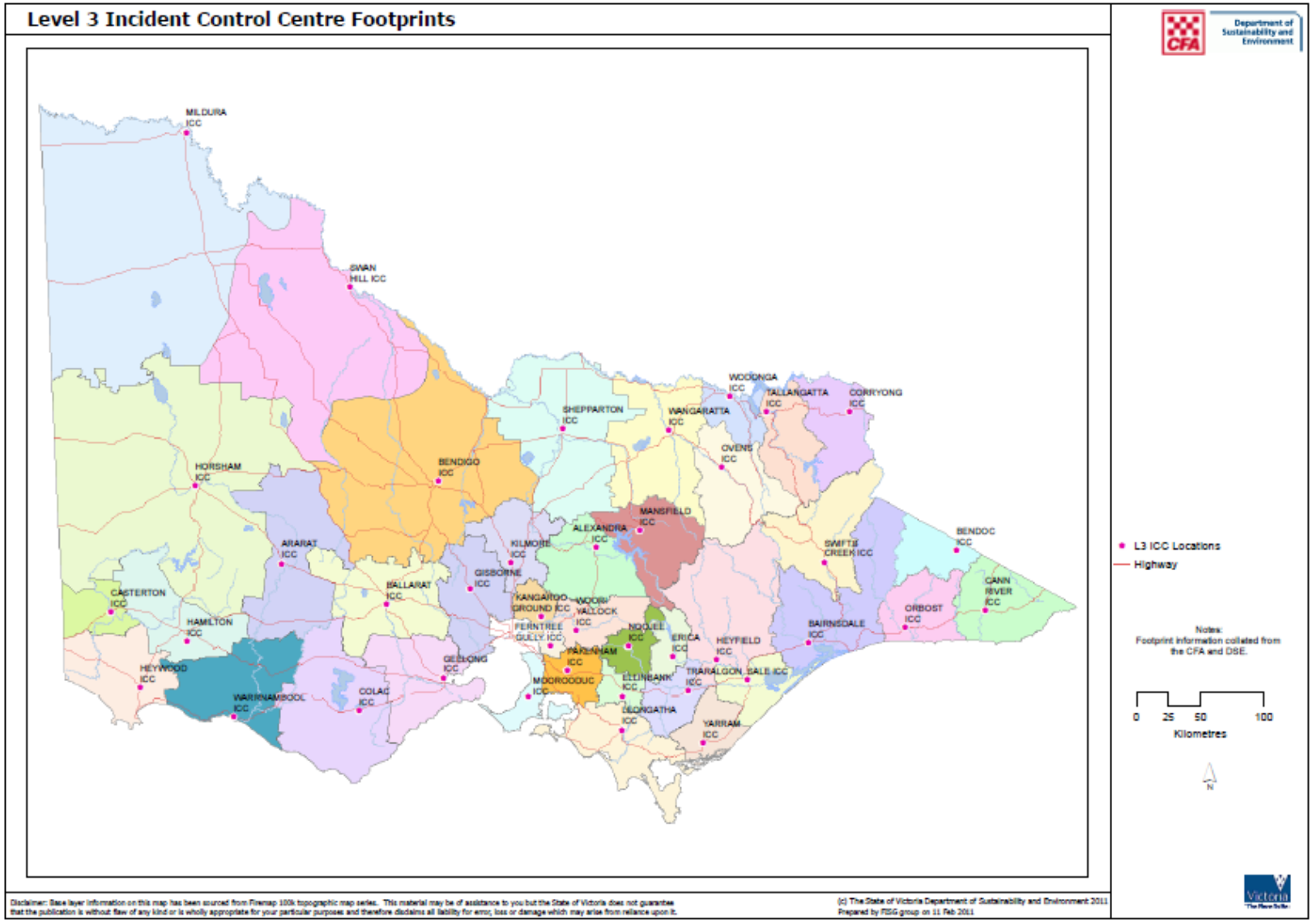
DRAFT

Map 1. Gippsland Region (Municipal Boundaries)

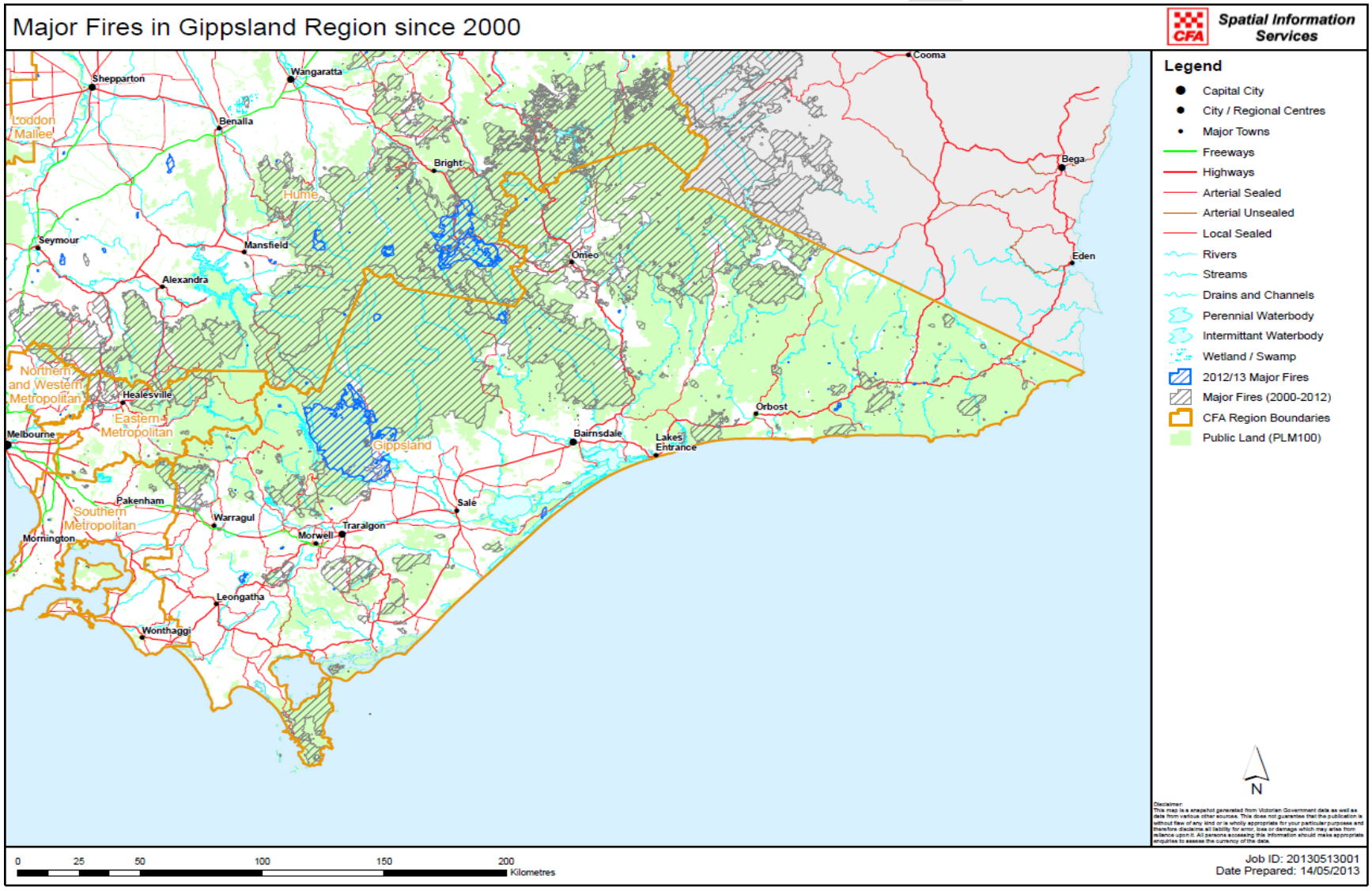


Map 2. Victoria LGA's and Unincorporated Areas

Map 3. Level 3 ICC Footprints



Map 4. Major Fires in Gippsland 2000 – 2013



Attachment F – Links to other Plans

Quick Find by Organisation type	Owner	Plan Name and Year Issued (Amended)	Year Issued / Plan Life	Plan purpose	Multi-agency Yes/No	Links to Business Plans for resource allocation	Fire hazards	Fire use	PPRR Elements	Relationship to Fire
Alpine Resort	Mt Baw Baw	Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort Management Board Fire Risk Management Response & Recovery Plan								
CFA	CFA	Pre Incident Plans - CFA brigades have PIP's for significant risk within their area, including schools, hospitals, places of accommodation and industrial/chemical risks.		Tactical	Y	N	All	Suppression	Response	Direct
CFA	CFA	Regional Operational Management Plans – D9, D10, D11	Y - 3	Strategic	Y	N	All	Suppression	Response	Direct
CMA	CMA All	Catchment Management Plans	Y - 5	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention	Indirect
CMA	East Gippsland CMA	CaLP Act statement of obligations & Strategies	Y - 6	Strategic	N	Y	All		All	Indirect
CMA	North East CMA	CaLP Act statement of obligations	Y - 6	Strategic	N	Y	All		All	Indirect
CMA	Port Phillip & Westernport CMA	CaLP Act statement of obligations	Y - 6	Strategic	N	Y	All		All	Indirect
CMA	Port Phillip & Westernport CMA	Regional Catchment Strategy	Y - 6	Strategic	N	Y	All		All	Indirect
CMA	West Gippsland CMA	Regional Catchment Strategy	Y - 6	Strategic	N	Y	All		All	Indirect
CMA	West Gippsland CMA	CaLP Act statement of obligations	Y - 6	Strategic	N	Y	All		All	Indirect
Cross State Boarder	DEPI/RFS/PV	VIC-NSW Cross Boarder Guidelines Fire Protection & Suppression Eastern Boarder Area								
DHS	DHS	Gippsland Regional Recovery Plan								
DHS	DHS	Regional Recovery Plan	Y	Tactical		Y	All		Recovery	Indirect
DEPI	C of Mgmt	Fire and Emergency Plans – do they all have these?								
DEPI	DEPI	Road Management Plan								
DEPI	DEPI	Fire Operation Plans	Y - 10	Tactical	Y	Y	Bushfire	Suppression	Response	Direct
DEPI	DEPI	Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land 2012								
DEPI	DEPI	Fire Management Plans	Y - 10	Strategic Tactical	Y	Y	Bushfire	Ecological/Fuel Management /Suppression	Prevention, Preparedness, Response	Direct
DEPI	DEPI	Gippsland Regional Fire Protection Plan (cover all Districts)	Y - 10	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire	Ecological/Fuel Management	Prevention, Preparedness	Direct
DEPI	DEPI	Ecological Fire Management Plans (Heyfield District)	Y - 1	Strategic Tactical	N	Y	Bushfire	Ecological	Prevention	Indirect
DEPI	DEPI	Gippsland Region Fire Protection Plan								
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Kangaroo Swamp NRC Management Statement								
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Lind & Alfred NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Dartmouth NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Bogong NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Cobberas -Tingaringy NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Wonnangatta-Moroka NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Conservation Reserves Management Strategy								
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Tara-Bulgar NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Morwell NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Coopracambra NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Croajingalong NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Errinundra NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect

DRAFT

Quick Find by Organisation type	Owner	Plan Name and Year Issued (Amended)	Year Issued / Plan Life	Plan purpose	Multi-agency Yes/No	Links to Business Plans for resource allocation	Fire hazards	Fire use	PPRR Elements	Relationship to Fire
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Mitchell River NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Snowy River NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	The Lakes and Gippsland Lakes Coastal NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Wilsons Promontory NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Wilderness Park Management Plans	Y - 1	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Holy Plains SP Management Plan	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Tyres Park & Moondarra SP Management Plan	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Mt Worth SP Management Plan	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Cape Conran Coastal Park	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Cape Liptrap Coastal Park	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Bunurong Management Plan	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Corner Inlet MCP	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Deep Lead FFR	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Nooramunga MCP	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Shallow Inlet MCP	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Wilson Promontory MP & MCP	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Green Hills NCR. Management Statement	Y - 12	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Bendoc NCR Management Plan	Y - 5	Strategic			Bushfire	Environmental	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Swallow Lagoon NCR Management Plan Strategy	Y - 5	Strategic			Bushfire	Environmental	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Other Reserve Management Plans - McCleod Morass & Jones Bay Wildlife Reserves.	Y - 5	Strategic			Bushfire	Environmental	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
DEPI/PV	DEPI/PV	Baw Baw NP Management Plan	Y - 16	Strategic		Y	Bushfire	Environmental	All	Indirect
DEPI/VF	DEPI/VF	MOU for Fire ready								
DEPI-DPI	DEPI-DPI	Emergency Management Partnership MOU 2009								
Forestry Industry	DEPI	Central Highlands Regional Forests Agreements	Y - 3	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire	Environmental/Commercial	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
Forestry Industry	DEPI	Gippsland Regional Forests Agreements	Y - 3	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire	Environmental/Commercial	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
Forestry Industry	DEPI	East Gippsland Regional Forests Agreements	Y - 3	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire	Environmental/Commercial	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
Forestry Industry	DEPI	Gippsland Forest Management Plans	Y - 3	Strategic	Y	N	Bushfire	Environmental/Commercial	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
Forestry Industry	DEPI	East Gippsland Forest Management Plans	Y - 3	Strategic	Y	N	Bushfire	Environmental/Commercial	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
Forestry Industry	DEPI	Central Highlands Forest Management Plans	Y - 3	Strategic	Y	N	Bushfire	Environmental/Commercial	Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
Forestry Industry	HVP	Fire and Emergency Plans - Hancock, includes sub regional plans.	Y - 1	Tactical	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention, Preparedness, Response	Direct
Forestry Industry	HVP	HVP Forest Stewardship Plan 2010								
Forestry Industry	HVP	HVP Arson Prevention Plan								
Head of Agency	CFA/DEPI/ MFB	Heads of Agency Agreement 2009								
Head of Agency	Mt Baw Baw	Heads of Agency Agreement 2009 (CFA/DEPI/MFB)								
HVP	HVP	Forest Stewardship Plan 2010								
HVP	HVP	Arson Prevention Plan								
Major Hazard Facility	Longford	Gas and Coal Facility Fire Plans	Y - 6	Tactical	Y	Y	All		Prevention, Preparedness, Response	Direct
Municipality	Bass Coast Shire	Municipal Fire Management Plan V2.0	2012 - 3	Tactical	Y	Y		Suppression	All	Direct
Municipality	Bass Coast Shire	Municipal Emergency Management Plan	2009 - 3	Strategic Tactical	Y	Y	All	Suppression	Response	Indirect
Municipality	Bass Coast Shire	Municipal Planning Scheme	n/a	Strategic	Y	Y	All		Prevention	Indirect

DRAFT

Quick Find by Organisation type	Owner	Plan Name and Year Issued (Amended)	Year Issued / Plan Life	Plan purpose	Multi-agency Yes/No	Links to Business Plans for resource allocation	Fire hazards	Fire use	PPRR Elements	Relationship to Fire
Municipality	Baw Baw Shire	Municipal Fire Management Plan V2.0	2013 - 3	Tactical	Y	Y		Suppression	All	Direct
Municipality	Baw Baw Shire	Municipal Emergency Management Plan	2008 /Y - 6	Strategic Tactical	Y	Y	All	Suppression	Response	Indirect
Municipality	Baw Baw Shire	Municipal Land Management Plans	Y - 7	Strategic			All		Prevention	Indirect
Municipality	East Gippsland	Municipal Fire Prevention Plan	Y - 6	Strategic	Y	Y			Prevention	Direct
Municipality	East Gippsland	Municipal Fire Management Plan V2.0	2013 - 3	Tactical	Y	Y		Suppression	All	Direct
Municipality	East Gippsland Shire	Municipal Emergency Management Plan	Y - 6	Strategic Tactical	Y	Y	All	Suppression	Response	Indirect
Municipality	East Gippsland Shire	Municipal Land Management Plans	Y - 7	Strategic			All		Prevention	Indirect
Municipality	Latrobe City	Municipal Fire Management Plan V2.0	2013 - 3	Tactical	Y	Y		Suppression	All	Direct
Municipality	Latrobe City	Municipal Emergency Management Plan	Y - 6	Strategic Tactical	Y	Y	All	Suppression	Response	Indirect
Municipality	Latrobe City	Municipal Land Management Plans	Y - 7	Strategic			All		Prevention	Indirect
Municipality	Mt Baw Baw Alpine Resort	Municipal Land Management Plans	Y - 7	Strategic						Indirect
Municipality	South Gippsland Shire	Municipal Fire Management Plan V2.0	2013 - 3	Tactical	Y	Y		Suppression	All	Direct
Municipality	South Gippsland Shire	Municipal Emergency Management Plan	Y - 6	Strategic Tactical	Y	Y	All	Suppression	Response	Indirect
Municipality	South Gippsland Shire	Municipal Planning Scheme	Y - 7	Strategic			All		Prevention	Indirect
Water Authority	South Gippsland Water	Business Continuity Plans	Y - 5	Strategic Tactical	N	Y	All		Response, Recovery	Indirect
Major Hazard Facilities	Split into individual sites	Major Hazard Facility Plans - Latrobe Valley power generators. ESSO Longford. APM Maryvale.	Y - 3	Tactical	Y	Y	All	Suppression	Prevention, Preparedness, Response	Direct
Municipality	Wellington Shire	Municipal Fire Management Plan V2.0	2013 - 3	Tactical	Y	Y		Suppression	All	Direct
Municipality	Wellington Shire	Municipal Emergency Management Plan	Y - 6	Strategic Tactical	Y	Y	All	Suppression	Response	Indirect
Municipality	Wellington Shire	Municipal Land Management Plans	Y - 7	Strategic			All		Prevention	Indirect
Police	Police	Regional Emergency Response Plans	Y - 2	Tactical	Y	Y	All		Response	Indirect
Police	Police	Gippsland Emergency Response Plan 2011								
Power	SP Ausnet - Transmission	Transmission line maintenance plans (Regional subset of State)	Y - 1	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention, Preparedness, Response	Indirect
Power	SP Ausnet - Transmission	Network Management Plan								
Power	SP Ausnet - Transmission	Vegetation Management Plan & Procedures								
Power	SP Ausnet - Transmission	Guidelines for the Safety of Fire & Emergency Services Operating in the Vicinity Extra High Voltage Transmission Assets								
Power	SP Ausnet - Distribution	Bushfire Mitigation Strategy								
Power	SP Ausnet - Distribution	Bushfire Mitigation Manual								
Power	SP Ausnet - Distribution	Bushfire Mitigation Plan	Y- 1	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention, Preparedness, Response	Indirect
Power	SP Ausnet - Distribution	Bushfire Mitigation Procedures & Form Vegetation Management Plan & Procedures								
PV	PV	Heritage Management Strategy	3Y - 3	Strategic		N				Indirect
PV	PV	Bunyip SP Management Plan 1998 (20074)	Y - 3	Strategic	N	N				Indirect
PV	PV	Parks Victoria Emergency plans	Y - 1							
PV	PV	Indigenous Partnership Strategy and Action Plan 2005	10Y - 3	Strategic		N	Bushfire	Ecological	Prevention	Indirect

DRAFT

Quick Find by Organisation type	Owner	Plan Name and Year Issued (Amended)	Year Issued / Plan Life	Plan purpose	Multi-agency Yes/No	Links to Business Plans for resource allocation	Fire hazards	Fire use	PPRR Elements	Relationship to Fire
Rail	VLine	Fire Prevention Plans (Subset of State plan)	Y - 1	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention	Direct
Rail	VLine	Annual Fire Prevention Worksplan	Y – 1	Tactical	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention	Direct
RAMSAR	RAMSAR	Corner Inlet Strategy Management Plan	Y - 3	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
RAMSAR	RAMSAR	Management of Victorias Ramsar wetlands strategic directions statement	Y - 3	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
RAMSAR	RAMSAR	Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site strategic Management plan.	Y - 3	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
RAMSAR	RAMSAR	Corner Inlet Ramsar site strategic Management plan.	Y - 3	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
Telstra	Telstra	Asset Protection Plans	Y - 1	Strategic Tactical	N	Y	All		Prevention	Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	Goolangook Forest Investigation 2006	11?Y - 11	Strategic	Y	N				Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation 2002	11?Y - 11	Strategic	Y	N				Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	Alpine Areas Special Investigation 1983	11?Y - 11	Strategic	Y	N			Prevention, Suppression	Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	Latrobe Valley Special Investigation 1987	11?Y - 11	Strategic	Y	N			Prevention, Suppression	Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	East Gippsland area Review 1986	11?Y - 11	Strategic	Y	N			Prevention, Suppression	Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	Gippsland Lakes Hinterland 1983	11?Y - 11	Strategic	Y	N			Prevention, Suppression	Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	Melbourne District 2. South Gippsland Study Area District 1 1973	11?Y - 11	Strategic	Y	N			Prevention, Suppression	Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	Wilderness Special Investigation 1991	11?Y - 11	Strategic	Y	N			Prevention, Suppression	Indirect
VEAC	VEAC	Rivers & Streams Special Investigation 1991	11?	Strategic	Y	N			Prevention, Suppression	Indirect
Vic Roads	Vic Roads	Eastern Region Emergency Management Plan	2009	Strategic	N		All		Response	
Vic Roads	Vic Roads	Eastern Region Incident Management Plans (Diversion Routes)	2010	Strategic	Y		All		Response	
Vic Roads	Vic Roads	Roadside Vegetation Management Plans	Y - 1	Strategic	N	Y	Bushfire		Prevention	Indirect
Water Authority	East Gippsland Water	Business Continuity Plans	Y - 5	Strategic Tactical	N	Y	All		Prevention, Recovery	Indirect
Water Authority	Gippsland Water	Business Continuity Plans	Y - 5	Strategic Tactical	N	Y	All		Prevention, Recovery	Indirect

DRAFT

Attachment G - Gippsland Regional Bushfire History

The predominant cause of majority of fires in the Gippsland Region is lightning strike. Many of the lightning strikes in forest areas started in remote, inaccessible mountain country where fire fighting was difficult, hazardous and time-consuming. The other two main causes of fire are deliberately lit fires and campfires. More major fires include:

1898: 1 February 'Red Tuesday'
Fires burnt 260,000 hectares in South Gippsland. Twelve lives and more than 2,000 buildings were destroyed.

Early 1900s
Destructive and widespread fires are reported to have occurred in 1905 and 1906. Fires extended from Gippsland to the Grampians in 1912. In 1914, fires burnt more than 100,000 hectares.

1926: February to March
Forest fires burnt across large areas of Gippsland throughout February and into early March. Sixty lives were lost in addition to widespread damage to farms, homes and forests.

1932
Major fires occurred in many districts across Victoria throughout the summer. Large areas of State forest in Gippsland were burnt and nine lives were lost.

1939: 13 January 'Black Friday'
From December 1938 to January 1939, fires burnt 1.5 to 2 million hectares, including 800,000 hectares of protected forest, 600,000 hectares of reserved forest and 4,000 hectares of plantations. The fire severity peaked on Friday January 13 - "Black Friday". The fires caused seventy one fatalities and destroyed more than 650 buildings and the township of Narbethong. The findings of the Royal Commission that was held following the fires were highly significant in increasing fire awareness and prevention throughout Australia. The fires affected almost every section of Victoria. Areas hardest hit included Noojee, Woods Point, Omeo, Warrandyte, and Yarra Glen. Other areas affected include Warburton, Erica, Rubicon, Dromana, Mansfield, the Otway Ranges and the Grampian Ranges.

1942: 3 to 4 March
Fires in South Gippsland caused one fatality, large losses of stock and destroyed more than 20 homes and two farms.

1965: 21 February to 13 March
Fires in Gippsland burnt for 17 days, covering 300,000 hectares of forest and 15,000 hectares of grassland. Over 60 buildings and 4,000 stock were destroyed.

1983: 31 January
Fires in the Cann River forest district burnt more than 250,000 hectares including large areas of State forest and some 6,000 hectares of private land.

1985: 14 January
111 fires started from lightning strikes. The campaign lasted two weeks and cost approx. $7 million.

1997: December – January 1998 “Caledonia fires”
Fire started from a camp fire and burnt 32,000 hectares. Several CFA firefighters injured, one seriously.

DRAFT

Attachment G - Gippsland Regional Bushfire History

2003: January - March[24]

Fires were caused by lightning strikes and deliberate lightings, with a lesser number the result of campfires or barbeques or unknown sources. The majority of fires in January started on the evening of January 7 when dry lightning storms swept through the Victorian Alps, starting around 87 fires. Again, severe conditions enabled the fires to take hold and spread rapidly. In the Gippsland Region the fire causing concern was the Razorback (40 km north of Omeo) - 5,500 hectares burnt. With the combined predicament of steep terrain and erratic fire behaviour, caused by warm, dry weather and subsequent low fuel moisture contents, fire suppression proved very difficult for firefighters. Over the following 7 weeks, the fires in the north and Gippsland joined with those burning in NSW and the ACT to form a front more than 800 kilometres long and spanning 3 states, from Mt Buffalo in the west to the NSW border to the Tubbut area in East Gippsland.

December 2006 to March 2007

Fire agencies responded to more than 1,000 fires across Victoria from mid-December 2006 to mid-March 2007. The total area burnt by these fires on public and private land exceeding 1,200,000 hectares. The two most serious fires occurred in the north east (the 'Great Divide North' fire) and Gippsland (the 'Great Divide South' fire). These fires were eventually contained in mid February 2007 after burning for 59 days. The Great Divide North and South fires burned a total of 1,048,238 hectares, almost entirely on public land. Other significant fires burning at the same time in the Gippsland Region were in the following areas:

- Coopers Creek – 40,000 hectares.
- Moondarra/Erica – 15,113 hectares
- Boulder Creek/Club Terrace – started by lightning, burnt 2040 hectares

2009: 7 February 'Black Saturday'

Victoria was devastated by the worst bushfires in Australia's history when 173 people lost their lives. Around 78 communities were directly impacted and entire towns were left unrecognisable. The fires burnt more than 2,000 properties and 61 businesses. Police stations, schools and kindergartens, fire and emergency services facilities, churches, community halls and sporting clubs were also destroyed or badly damaged. Almost 430,000 hectares of land were directly affected, including 70 national parks and reserves and over 3,550 agricultural facilities. In the Gippsland Region the:

- Delburn fire started on 28 January and burnt 6,440 Hectares
- Wilsons Promontory fire was started by lightning on 9 February and burn 21,028 Hectares.
- Won Wron fire started on 23 February and burnt 1,365 Hectares

These three fires were later included as part of the **'Black Saturday'** fires.

2011: 1 to 11 February

Fire at Tostaree burnt approximately 11,365 Hectares with a perimeter of 111 km. Two houses and a shed were lost, also the historic Trestle Bridge over Hospital creek at Tostaree.

2013: January- February 2013

The Aberfeldy - Donnelly's fire started from an illegal burn and burnt 86,840 hectares in Aberfeldy, Heyfield and Seaton. Losses included one fatality, 21 homes, 54 sheds/outbuildings, 17 vehicles and 170 livestock.

[24] These figures includes Bogong Complex North, Bogong Complex South and south east NSW

DRAFT

Attachment H - Glossary

Term	Description
Acceptable risk	The level of potential losses that a society or community considers acceptable, given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions.
Assets and values[25]	Recognised features of the built, natural and cultural environments. Built assets may include buildings, roads and bridges; structures managed by utility and service providers; or recognised features of private land, such as houses, property, stock and crops and associated buildings and equipment. Natural assets may include forest produce, forest regeneration, conservation values including vegetation types, fauna, and air and water catchments*. Cultural values may include recreational, Indigenous, historical, archaeological and landscape values.
Assumption	A conclusion that is reached based on the information available at the time.
Bushfire	A general term used to describe a fire in vegetation.
Combustible gas	A gas that will burn when it is within its flammability range.
Combustible liquid	A liquid that has a flash point above 61° C.
Combustion	Rapid oxidation of fuels producing heat, and often light.
Community based disaster risk management[3]	A process that seeks to develop and implement strategies and activities for disaster preparedness (and often risk reduction) that is locally appropriate and locally 'owned'.
Consequence	Outcome or impact of an event.
Critical infrastructure	Critical infrastructure includes those services, physical facilities, supply chains, information technologies and communication networks that, if destroyed, degraded or rendered unavailable for an extended period, would significantly impact on the social or economic well-being of the community. Includes: • Telecommunications • Electrical power systems • Gas and oil storage and transportation • Banking and finance • Transportation • Water supply systems (and sewerage). Adapted from Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council (CIAC).
Elements at risk	The population, buildings and civil engineering works, economic activities, public services and infrastructure etc. exposed to sources of risk.
Emergency	An event, actual, or imminent that endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and that requires a significant and coordinated response.

[25] Code of Practice for Emergency Management on Public Land

Attachment H - Glossary

Term	Description
Essential service **(Essential Services Commission Act 2001)**	A service (including the supply of goods) provided by: • The electricity industry • The gas industry • The ports industry • The grain handling industry • The rail industry • The water industry • (g) Any other industry prescribed for the purpose of this definition.
Event	Occurrence of a particular set of circumstances. An incident or situation that occurs in a particular place during a particular interval of time.
Frequency	A measure of the number of occurrences per unit of time.
Fire	Comes under the definition of an Emergency. The Emergency Management Act 1986 defines 'emergency' as: "… the actual or imminent occurrence of an event which in any way endangers or threatens to endanger the safety or health of any person in Victoria or which destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in Victoria or in any way endangers or threatens to endanger the environment or an element of the environment in Victoria, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing and specific to integrated fire management and therefore includes: • A fire; and • An explosion, • A road accident or any other accident, • A disruption
Fuel Management	Modification of fuels by prescribed burning, or other means. (AFAC)
Hazard	A source of potential harm or situation with a potential to cause loss. A potentially damaging physical event that may cause loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.[26]
Impact	See consequence.
Likelihood	Used as a general description of probability or frequency – can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.
Loss	Any negative consequence or adverse effect – financial or otherwise.
Mitigation	Measures taken in advance of a disaster, aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment.
Monitor	To check, supervise, critically observe or measure the progress of an activity, action or system on a regular basis in order to identify change from the performance level required or expected.
Organisation	Group of people and facilities with an arrangement of responsibilities, authorities and relationships.

[26] ISDR, 2008. Climate Resilient Cities

Attachment H - Glossary

Term	Description
Practicable[27]	What is realistic to achieve in the context of: • the severity of the hazard or risk in question • the state of knowledge about that hazard or risk and any ways of • removing or mitigating that hazard or risk • the availability and suitability of ways to remove or mitigate that • hazard or risk • the cost of removing or mitigating that hazard or risk.
Preparedness	Arrangements to ensure that in the event of an emergency all those resources and services that are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed.
Prevention	Regulatory and physical measures to ensure that emergencies are prevented, or their effects mitigated.
Probability	A measure of the chance of occurrence expressed as a number between 0 and 1. 'Frequency' or 'likelihood' rather than 'probability' may be used in describing risk. The likelihood of a specific outcome, as measured by the ratio of specific outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes. Probabilities are commonly expressed in terms of percentage.
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.
Residual risk	Risk remaining after implementation of risk treatment.
Resilience	The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself to increase its capacity for learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve risk reduction measures[28]
Response	Actions taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency, to ensure its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.
Risk	The chance of something happening that will have an impact on objectives. The probability of harmful consequences resulting from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions[6].
Risk analysis	Systematic process to understand the nature of, and deduce, the level of risk.
Risk assessment	The overall process of risk identification, analysis and evaluation
Risk criteria	Terms of reference by which the significance of risk is assessed.
Risk evaluation	Process of comparing the level of risk against risk criteria.

[27] Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2000
S.R. No. 127/2000
[28] UN/ISDR, Geneva 2004

Attachment H - Glossary

Term	Description
Risk identification	The process of determining what, where, when, why and how something could happen.
Risk management	The culture, process and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects.
Risk management process	The systematic application of management of policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of communicating, establishing the context, identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and reviewing risk.
Risk reduction	Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk.
Risk register	A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk, with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.
Risk treatment	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk. The term 'risk treatment' is sometimes used for the measures themselves.
Source of risk	Source of potential harm.
Stakeholders	Those people and organisations who may affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision, activity or risk.
Susceptibility	The potential to be affected by loss.
Tolerable Risk	A risk within a range that society can live with so as to secure certain net benefits. It is the range of risk regarded as non-negligible and needing to be kept under review and reduced further if possible.
Treatment	An existing process, policy, device, practice or other action that acts to minimise negative risk or enhance positive opportunities. The word control may also be applied to a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives.
Treatment assessment	Systematic review of processes to ensure that controls are still effective and appropriate.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.[29]
Vulnerable people (DHS definition)	Those living in high bushfire risk areas and who are unable to make an independent decision, including due to cognitive impairment; physically dependant and totally reliant on in home personal care and support; and people who live alone and are geographically and socially isolated with no co-resident carer or family.

A full Bushfire glossary can be viewed via following the Link: Bushfire Glossary, AFAC Knowledge Web
A full Urban (Structure Fire) glossary can be viewed via following the Link: Urban Glossary, AFAC Knowledge Web

[29] UN/ISDR, Geneva 2004

Attachment I – Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AFAC	Australian Fire and Emergency Service Council
AR	Alpine Region
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CIAC	Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
DEECD	Department of Education and Early Child Development
DEPI	Department of Environment and Primary Industries (previously the Department of Sustainability and Environment, and the Department of Primary Industries)
DHS	Department of Human Services
DoD	Department of Defence
DPCD	Department of Planning and Community Development
FI	French Island
FOP	Fire Operations Plan
GLGN	Gippsland Local Government Network
GRP	Gippsland Regional Plan
HVP	Hancock Victorian Plantations
IFMP	Integrated Fire Management Planning
LGA	Local Government Area
LUP	Land Use Planning
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MEMPC	Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee
MFB	Metropolitan Fire Brigade
MFMP	Municipal Fire Management Plan
MFMPC	Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NSP	Neighbourhood Safer Place
PV	Parks Victoria
RAMSAR	Ramsar Convention (formally entitled "The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat")

Attachment I – Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
RDA	Regional Development Australia
RSFMP	Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan
RSFMPC	Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee
SES	State Emergency services
SFMPC	State Fire Management Planning Committee
SRW	South Rural Water
VEAC	Victorian Environmental Assessment Council
VFF	Victorian Farmers Federation
VFRR-B	Victorian Fire Risk Register - Bushfire

DRAFT

Attachment J – Fire Consequences Template

Gippsland Fire Risk and Consequences Plan

This Regional Risk and Consequence Plan was developed by applying the following principles as provided by the State Risk and Consequence Unit:-

- Use of the information and the Regional Plan template provided by the State Strategic Risk and Consequence Unit to guide the Regional Risk and Consequence process and thinking.
- Assess each element of the risk detailed in the Plan to determine whether, plans are in place, plans are complete or require work.
- Provide an overall risk rating to each risk and to the individual actions. The current risk rating applied to each of the risks is the rating included in the State Risk and Consequence Framework this should be reassessed for Regional Plans.
- Ensure the Primary Risk Owner and relevant support agencies participate in this process to deliver an integrated outcome.
- Where there is evident gaps existing ensure they are treated. Individuals should be identified and have accountability for resolving gaps.
- Identify whether the information provided from State is comprehensive and covers all of the risk elements particular to a Regional jurisdiction. If any additional risks elements are identified these should be included in the Plan and the State informed.
- The Regional Risk and Consequence Plan should be reviewed on a regular basis dependent on changing conditions and will be discussed and adopted at the Regional Emergency Management Team Meetings/Teleconference.
- Regional Risk and Consequence Plans must be submitted to the State Fire Controller every seven days or as requested with changes identified if relevant.
- The State Risk and Consequence Framework can assist in the development of the Regional Risk and Consequence Plans.

DRAFT

Risk Assessment

This plan captures the identified risks to the region at a whole-of-government (WoG) level, and takes account of any current emergencies. The risk ratings are provided in the context of the risk to the region and municipalities, not at the local incident level.

The following risk assessment matrix has been used to assess risks:

	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Almost Certain	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

The various identified risks, together with associated actions and ratings, are described on the pages that follow.

DRAFT

State Risk Ref: **1**	**Ineffective regional planning arrangements across response, relief and recovery for major bushfire and heat incidents.**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Controller**	Overall Risk Rating **Medium**
Risk Cause and scope	Poor planning and integration of control arrangements increases risks to life and property.		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
1.1 Disjointed or poor integrated fire and emergency management planning.	Regional Controller	Ensure that the regional controller's capacity and capability for strategic planning remains sufficient to address the scope of plausible current and upcoming needs and to assure strong linkages between planning activities for preparedness, response and recovery.	Low
	Regional Controller	Ensure that regional strategic planning engages well with strategic planning at state level.	Low
	Regional Controller	Ensure that all incident planning considers existing plans including Municipal Fire Management Plans, Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan, VFRR data, CFA/DSE Local Mutual Aid Plan, DSE Readiness Plan and CFA District Operational Management Plans, MEMP Relief & Recovery plans and other relevant plans. Ensure these plans are current and are communicated.	Medium
	Regional Controller	Convene regular meetings of the Gippsland REMT	
1.2 Incomplete / inadequate Regional Emergency Relief Plan.	Regional Controller	Ensure that DHS, with the support of Regional Relief Sub Committee, maintains a current emergency relief plan, which includes planning for resourcing.	Low
1.3 Lack of understanding of impact and consequences.	Regional Controller	Ensure that the regional risk and consequence plan has been prepared, is current and is understood by all agencies. Relevant sections of the plan are made available to members of the REMT for consideration & action. [continual work is needed on ensuring understanding, as personnel change]	Medium
1.4 Sustainability of resources for a campaign fire	Regional Controller	Ensure that liaison with state, neighbouring regions, local government and relief partners will be effective for plausible circumstances, for all agencies.	Medium
	Regional Controller	Establish and maintain currency of a strategic resource plans for fire control. [The 'Hume/Gippsland Alpine Fire Control Strategy 2013' requires such a plan].	Medium
1.5 Lack of integrated relief and recovery planning.	Regional Recovery Manager	Ensure that relevant councils commence weekly meetings of their Municipal Relief and Recovery Committees to coordinate relief planning across all agencies, not-for-profits and health and community service organisations.	Medium
	Regional Recovery Manager	Ensure that DHS convenes a Regional Recovery Committee to provide coordination across the local government areas currently impacted or under threat of impact from current fires.	Low
	Regional Recovery Manager	Ensure that relief and recovery planning is well-coordinated across Regional and Municipal boundaries.	Low

DRAFT

State Risk Ref: **2**	**Large scale event (resulting in fatalities, and/or significant displacement and damage) requiring integrated planning at the State, Regional and Municipal levels.**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Recovery Manager and Regional Controller**	Overall Risk Rating **Medium**
Risk Cause and scope	People and property are present within areas that are at-risk areas; ignition of fires; prolonged heatwave conditions; and the community not understanding or disregarding the risk. Leads to increased risk to life and property		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
2.1 Displacement/s of people results in a large and sustained increase in demand on relief services	Regional Controller	Ensure that a whole-of-government approach, lead by the Regional Controller, Regional Recovery Manager and Regional Emergency Response Coordinator, is geared up appropriately to ensure effective integration between response, relief and recovery	Medium
	Regional Controller	Ensure that analysis of community profiles is current, fit for plausible circumstances, and is utilised to inform all planning.	Medium
	Regional Recovery Manager	Ensure that Regional and Municipal Relief and Recovery Plans are prepared and implemented in accord with actual circumstances, and that capacity to prepare such plans matches plausible scenarios. Such plans include: • Personal Hardship Assistance Program • Emergency Housing Plan • Victorian Bushfire Psychosocial Framework.	Low
	Regional Recovery Manager	Ensure that arrangements for effective communication with all agencies are current and appropriate; ensure agencies receive timely information about current lists of vulnerable people, including information about those remaining within the predicted zones of fire impact.	Medium
	Regional Recovery Manager	Ensure that mapping of clients and facilities is current for and that plans are in place for sheltering-in-place or early relocation.	Medium
	Regional Police Commander	Ensure that lists of vulnerable persons are obtained from local council and that VicPol utilises them in developing evacuation plans for the zones of fire impact.	Medium
2.2 Severe consequence of events results in large and sustained increase in demand on recovery services	Regional Recovery Manager	Ensure that regional relief strategies are current and appropriate for maintaining resources and services for prolonged period of time consistent with the current fire impact scenarios.	Low
	Regional Recovery Manager	Ensure that a current plan addresses the capacity of public health arrangements to respond to the effects of increased fire and heat.	Low
2.3 Increased demand for hospital and primary health care services.	Regional Recovery Manager	Health service providers activate individual surge plans with escalation to state and national level where required.	Low
2.4 Adverse impact on public health and well being	Regional Recovery Manager/Department of Health	Ensure that communication strategies are current and fit-for-purpose for informing the community of dangers, how to protect themselves and where to seek assistance, given current and plausible scenarios.	Low
2.5 Access and egress to affected areas.	Regional Controller	Ensure that all essential services and displaced residents are aware of access arrangements to affected areas.	Low
	Regional Police Commander	Develop guidance material for use by agencies at community meetings.	Low

DRAFT

State Risk Ref: **3**	**Communication around fire incidents informing the community are not effective**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Controller**	Overall Risk Rating **Medium**
Risk Cause and scope	Poor messaging; inaccurate/timely information; system failure; transit communities (tourist etc); reliance on one source of information only – i.e emergency alert; people not understanding what alerts and warning mean; and community bushfire education including tourists on bushfire risk		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
3.1 Increased risk to life and property	Regional Controller	Strategic community messaging strategy developed as required by "Hume/Gippsland Alpine Fire Control Strategy 2013" to inform communities of possible fire impact	Low
	Regional Controller	Ensure effective information flow from RCC, IMT's to affected communities and potentially affected communities.	Low
	Regional Controller/Parks Victoria	Notices of closure of Parks on extreme and above days.	Low
3.2 Loss of community confidence	Regional Controller	Regional communications Plan developed, updated daily in line with the Regional Strategic Plan.	Low
	Regional Controller	Warnings and advice messages are increased and decreased as the threat changes.	Low
3.3 Loss of tourism numbers to affected areas and in close proximity to fire affected and surrounding areas.	Regional Recovery Manager	Planning undertaken to determine appropriate time to activate a tourism marketing campaign e.g. Open for Business.	Medium
	Regional Recovery Manager	PV to maintain clear and accurate communication with licensed Tourism Operators and local Tourism bodies.	Medium

State Risk Ref :**4**	**Substantial damage or demand to the continuity of electricity supplies**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Controller**	Overall Risk Rating **Medium**
Risk Cause and scope	Long term disruption to key generation or transmission assets requiring load shedding to restore system stability, or alternatively uncontrolled loss of load.		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
4.1 Detrimental impact on the health system	Regional Controller	Ensure location and criticality of infrastructure located in the potential impact area is provided to the relevant IMT & REMT.	Medium
	Regional Controller/Regional Recovery Manager	Liaise with relevant provider(s) to establish services affected, communications, remediation and actions and time frames. Ensure relevant IMT's are informed for inclusion in local planning.	Medium
	Department of Health	Health service providers - emergency management and contingency plans in place.	Low
4.2 Detrimental impact on public safety (i.e. appliances left on during load shedding.	Power Companies	Ensure appropriate communication is provided as required or where there is a risk of this occurring. Implement asset protection strategies for key infrastructure.	Medium
4.3 Loss of law and order	Regional Police Commander	Plans in place.	Medium
4.4 Loss of essential services (ie transport, water, food, telecommunications)	Regional Controller	Ensure location and criticality of infrastructure located in the potential impact area is provided to the relevant IMT & REMT.	Medium
	Regional Controller	Liaise with relevant provider(s) to establish services affected, communications, remediation and actions and time frames.	Medium
4.5 Significant impact on local and regional economy.	Power companies	Develop communication messages to be incorporated into key messages documents at State, Regional and local level. Liaise with agencies/authorities to establish requirements and priorities.	Medium

DRAFT

State Risk Ref: **5**	**Sustained or widespread critical telecommunication outage**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Controller**	Overall Risk Rating **High**
Risk Cause and scope	Loss or damage to telecommunication assets and loss of power		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
5.1 (5.4)Impact on landlines, radio, internet and mobile phones	Regional Controller	Liaise with relevant telecommunications provider(s) to establish services affected, communications alternatives, remediation, actions and time frames.	Medium
	Regional Controller	Ensure location and criticality of infrastructure located in the potential impact area is provided to the relevant IMT.	Medium
5.3 Critical computer networks including impacts on financial systems e.g. ATM's	Regional Controller	Liaise with relevant telecommunications provider(s) to establish services affected, communications alternatives, remediation, actions and time frames.	Medium
	Regional Controller	Ensure location and criticality of infrastructure located in the potential impact area is provided to the relevant IMT.	Medium
5.5 (5.6) Loss of communications with automated water treatment plants	Regional Controller	Liaise with relevant telecommunications provider(s) and water authorities to establish services affected, remediation actions and time frames.	Medium
5.7 Interrupted emergency services communications to the field	Regional Controller	Identify and then develop plans for protection of emergency services infrastructure.	Medium
	Regional Controller/IC	Ensure communications plans include contingency plans in the event that emergency services communications fails.	Medium
5.8 Impacts on local and regional business and economic activity	Regional Controller	Establish affects on business directly through telecommunications providers, Regional Development Victoria and local Government.	Medium
5.9 Impacts on health and other lifeline systems including access to emergency services - 000	Regional Controller/RERC	Regional communications contingency plans (s) developed.	High

State Risk Ref **6:**	**Lack of ability to sustain prolonged resourcing for critical response activities**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Controller**	Overall Risk Rating **High**
Risk Cause and scope	Inability to obtain services from other regions; loss/unavailability of key staff; inability to maintain response and recovery resources for a protracted campaign level; work safe issues eg. Fatigue management, adequate hydration; access to volunteers due to employment; multiple large scale events;		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
6.1 Loss of ability to maintain RCT, REMT, IMT's .	Regional Controller/RERC	Ensure contingency plans are developed in the event that there is a lack of resources for RCT's and IMT's. Development of resources management plans.	Medium
	Regional Emergency Response Coordinator	Ensure contingency plans are developed in the event that there is a lack of resources for REMT's.	Medium
6.2 Loss of ability to maintain fireground resources	Regional Controller	Maintain close liaison with local CFA and DSE management to ensure availability of firefighting resources.	Medium
	Regional Controller/IC	Ensure early notification is provided in the event that a lack of local resources has been forecasted. Planning to consider alternative control strategies for varying resource availabilities.	Medium
6.3 Loss of ability to maintain other essential services resources, i.e. relief and recovery personnel,	Regional Emergency Response Coordinator	Ensure contingency plans are developed in the event that a lack of resources is forecast for relief and recovery resources.	Medium
6.4 Actively manage safety of personnel in particular • stress and fatigue • Hydration • Off road driving	Regional Controller	Ensure IMT's have developed plans to manage all personnel safety.	Low
6.5 Operational continuity	Regional Controller	Ensure all identified risks that may impact on operational continuity considered in operational response plans and IAP's.	Medium
6.6 Potential loss of community confidence	Regional Controller	Ensure all identified risks that may cause a loss of community confidence are treated.	Medium
6.7 Business continuity of agencies, departments and organisations.	Regional Emergency Response Coordinator	Ensure regular updates are provided to ensure normal Agency business is maintained in particular those areas which may impact on response and recovery activities.	Medium
	Agencies/Departments/Organisations	Business continuity plans.	High

DRAFT

State Risk Ref: **7**	**Execution of evacuation**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Police Commander**	Overall Risk Rating: **High**
Risk Cause and scope	Failure of evacuation planning; lack of community understanding of evacuation plans; inadequate decision making regarding evacuation |i.e evacuating too late; consideration of tourist specific planning included; and lack of legislative power to enforce.		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
7.1 Increased risk to life including vulnerable people and companion animals	Regional Police Commander	Ensure evacuation plans are developed for specific communities identified by the RCC/IMT. Ensure evacuation planning and relief planning remain synchronised.	Medium
	Regional Police Commander	Vulnerable clients list obtained from funded agencies and utilised in developing evacuation plans for areas in the potential fire impact zone.	High
	DHS	Request all agencies update their vulnerable clients list.	High
	DHS	Clients and facilities of funded agencies and DH/DHS identified & mapped in predicted fire impact zone, plans in place for sheltering in place or early relocation.	Medium
	Regional Controller	Ensure vulnerable client list is provided to IMT's for consideration.	High
7.2 Loss of public confidence	Regional Emergency Response Coordinator	Develop Regional Control Team evacuation guidance statement.	Low
	Regional Emergency Response Coordinator	Develop guidance material for use by Agencies at community meetings	Low
7.3 Traffic congestion and management	Regional Police Commander	As a component of evacuation plans assess and develop treatments for traffic congestion and management	Low
7.4 Ability to accommodate and resource requests to evacuate/relocate community members, including tourists	Regional Recovery Manager	Regional Relief Plan in place.	Low
7.5 Media messaging confusing community e.g. not differing between "evacuation" and leaving early	Regional Emergency Response Coordinator	Develop Regional Control Team evacuation guidance statement.	Low

DRAFT

State Risk Ref: **8**	**Disruption to transport infrastructure affecting essential services, passenger and freight operations**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Police Commander**	Overall Risk Rating: **High**
Risk Cause and scope	Closure of major arterials and rail corridors; traffic diversions; disruption to airports including helipads, traffic diversions not communicated effectively; and significant fire damage to road and rail infrastructure, bus routes etc		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
8.1 Disruption to access and egress	Regional Police Commander	Develop traffic management strategies and activate as required	Low
	Regional Controller	Ensure IMT's have considered public messaging to pro-actively influence travel decisions	Medium
8.2 Reduced access and egress for response agencies	Regional Police Commander	Ensure Traffic Management Point Guidelines are followed.	Low
	Regional Controller	Ensure IMT's have developed plans and capacity to clear debris. Municipal and infrastructure planning includes provision for restoration.	High
8.3 Evacuation route closures, resulting in a need for alternates to be developed and communicated	Regional Police Commander	Ensure active monitoring of fire activity and adjustments to traffic management points being undertaken	Medium
8.4 Significant financial impacts on families and individuals	DHS	Regional and Municipal Relief & Recovery plans in place.	Low
8.5 Traffic Management Points causing frustration to residents resulting in avoidance/ignoring, increase safety risk	Regional Police Commander	Traffic management plans, community information.	Low
8.6 Strategic coordination of traffic management and transport planning required	Regional Police Commander	Development of traffic management plans.	Low
8.7 Disruption to regional public transport services (including school and tourist buses)	Regional Police Commander/Vicroads	Ensure appropriate communication is occurring between REMT's, IMT's and operators to inform of risks and potential closures.	Low
8.8 Reduced access to essential services infrastructure including hospitals and power transmission lines.	DOT DHS/Dept Health	Ensure plans are developed to prepare and recover access networks.	Medium
8.9 Disruption to tourism and business	PV/Municipal tourism coordinators/ Destination Gippsland	Business and tourism media communication plan activated	Medium
8.10 Significant economic impact, including disruption to movement of freight	Regional Recovery Manager	Request contingency funding for urgent, critical and relief and recovery actions	Medium
8.12 Widespread isolation of communities	Regional Controller/ Regional Recovery Manager/REMT	WoG approach to management, existing plans enacted, integrated strategy developed.	Medium
8.13 Disruption to local airport/s.	DOT	Emergency Management plans	Medium
8.14 Disruption to emergency relief logistics	Regional Recovery Manager	Regional Relief and Recovery Plan	Low

DRAFT

State Risk Ref: **9**	**Economic cost to the region**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Recovery Manager**	Overall Risk Rating: **Medium**
Risk Cause and scope	Loss of tourism and business activity; impact on primary industries; rehabilitation of landscape and catchment areas; operating response cost of emergency agencies; recovery and rebuilding costs; impact on essential services including power and transport; impact on agriculture; and interruption to economic production.		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
9.1 Cumulative impact on community	Regional Recovery Manager	Municipalities and Victorian government departments to undertake rapid impact assessments.	Low
9.2 Cost of response and recovery of essential infrastructure	Municipalities/VicRoads	Municipalities and Victorian government departments to undertake rapid impact assessments.	Low
9.3 Loss of tourism numbers to affected areas and in close proximity to fire affected and surrounding areas.	PV/Municipal tourism coordinators/ Destination Gippsland	Planning undertaken to determine appropriate time to activate tourism marketing campaign e.g Open of Business. PV to maintain clear and accurate communication with licensed Tourism Operators and local Tourism bodies.	Medium

State Risk Ref: **10**	**Loss of water supply**	Primary Risk Owner: **DSE**	Overall Risk Rating: **Medium**
Risk Cause and scope	Fire in water catchment, fire on asset and treatment plant; fire to power lines, loss of access to site, loss FEAUL: and interruption to economic production.		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
10.1 Contingency plan for management of water in fire affected catchments	Regional Controller	Regional Strategic Plan to identify potential impacts on water catchments and infrastructure, IMT's kept informed of any potential issues.	Low
10.2 Reduced water pressure/Loss of water supply for asset protection	Regional Controller/IC/Water Authorities	Ensure water authorities are informed of developing fire potential through REMT, IMT's to include water security planning in IAP's and to monitor water use and quality. Community messaging to include relevant information on water security, usage and quality issues. Ensure IMT's have engaged with relevant Water Authorities to determine water supply security for activities such as firefighting, staging area and base camp impacts and mixing potable and not potable supplies.	Low

State Risk Ref: **11**	**Failure to understand impact of emergency event**	Primary Risk Owner: **Regional Controller**	Overall Risk Rating: **Medium**
Risk Cause and scope	Failure of impact assessment methods; lack of information sharing across agencies and government; and dangerous conditions inhibit ability to assess impacts.		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
11.1 Lack of integrated management response arrangements	Regional Controller	Hume Gippsland Alpine Fire Control Strategy.	Low
11.2 Unmet and extended psychosocial needs of staff and volunteers involved in the emergency.	Agencies/Departments/Organisations	Welfare programs established within each Agency	Medium
11.3 Lack of consistent methodology for impact assessment	Regional Controller	Development of consistent methodology and guidelines for impact assessment across the four environments – social, economic, natural and built. Established rapid impact assessment processes	Medium

DRAFT

State Risk Ref: **12**	**Significant loss and damage to environment**	Primary Risk Owner: **DSE**	Overall Risk Rating: **Low**
Risk Cause and scope	Fire; prolonged heatwave; erosion; loss of habitat; significant rainfall; and pollution.		

Regional Risks and Impacts	Owner of Action Dept/Agency	Actions/Response	Current risk status
12.1 Threats to Mountain Pygmy Possum breeding habitat	DSE/IMT	Fire Response Plan. IMT's to ensure appropriate expertise included in planning and decision making processes.	Low
12.2 Threats to Spotted Tree Frog habitat	DSE/IMT	Fire Response Plan. IMT's to ensure appropriate expertise included in planning and decision making processes.	Low
12.3 Threat to endangered flora and fauna in general	DSE/IMT	Fire Response Plan. IMT's to ensure appropriate expertise included in planning and decision making processes.	Low
12.2 Water supply interruption	DSE/IMT	Fire Response Plan. IMT's to ensure appropriate expertise included in planning and decision making processes.	Low
12.3 Potentially terminal long term impact	DSE/IMT	Fire Response Plan. IMT's to ensure appropriate expertise included in planning and decision making processes.	Low
12.4 Economic cost to the region	DSE/IMT	Fire Response Plan. IMT's to ensure appropriate expertise included in planning and decision making processes.	Low
12.5 Negative impact on tourism i.e loss of appeal	DSE/IMT	Fire Response Plan. IMT's to ensure appropriate expertise included in planning and decision making processes.	Low

DRAFT

Attachment K - RSFMP Distribution List

Agency/Organisation	Current Lead Representative & Deputy	Email Address
Bass Coast Shire Council	James Bremner	j.bremner@basscoast.vic.gov.au
Baw Baw Shire Council	Glen Tarrant	Glen.Tarrant@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au
CFA	Mark Potter Mark Jones Daryll Bryan Russell Peter Coutts Peter Schmidt	m.potter@cfa.vic.gov.au m.jones@cfa.vic.gov.au d.hunter@cfa.vic.gov.au b.russell@cfa.vic.gov.au pcoutts@tpg.com.au peter.schmidt@cfa.vic.gov.au
DEECD	TBA	
DHS	Andrea Spiteri Paula Mancarella	andrea.spiteri@dhs.vic.gov.au paula.mancarella@dhs.vic.gov.au
DEPI (DSE)	Grange Jephcott Peter West Jean-Marc Porigneaux Graeme Tayloer David Shambrook	grange.jephcott@DSE.vic.gov.au peter.west@DSE.vic.gov.au jean-marc.porigneaux@DSE.vic.gov.au graeme.taylor@dse.vic.gov.au david.shambrook@dpi.vic.gov.au
East Gippsland Shire Council	Tony Behan Shane Turner	tonyb@egipps.vic.gov.au shanet@egipps.vic.gov.au
HVP	Greg Flynn Maarty Krygsmad	gflynn@hvp.com.au mkrygsman@hvp.com.au
Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort	Stuart Ord Ian Maxfield	stuart.ord@mountbawbaw.com.au ian.maxfield@mountbawbaw.com.au
Latrobe City	Lance King	Lance.King@latrobe.vic.gov.au
Parks Victoria	Andrew Marshall	Andrew.marshal@DEPI.vic.gov.au
SES	Clint Saarinen Stuart Beales	clint.saarinen@ses.vic.gov.au Stuart.Beales@ses.vic.gov.au
South Gippsland Shire Council	Linda Jamieson	linda.jamieson@southgippsland.vic.gov.au
SP Ausnet	Derek Walton Ian Gamble	derek.walton@sp-ausnet.com.au ian.gamble@sp-ausnet.com.au
Vic Roads	Bruce Strong	bruce.strong@roads.vic.gov.au
Victoria Police	Ricky Ross Mick Williams	ricky.ross@police.vic.gov.au mick.williams@police.vic.gov.au
Wellington Shire Council	Sharon Smith	TBA

DRAFT

Attachment K - RSFMP Distribution List

Secondary Stakeholder Agency/Organisation	Current Representative	Email Address
Ambulance Victoria		
Department of Transport		
DPCD	Alan Freitag	Alan.Freitag@dpcd.vic.gov.au
East Gippsland Water		
South Gippsland Water		
Gippsland Water		
Central Gippsland Energy & Industry Group		
Telstra	Ian Baker	Ian.R.Baker@Team.telstra.com
Vic Track		
ESSO		
Envestra		envestra@envestra.com.au
Gasnet Australia		
VLine	Shane Cooper	shane.cooper@vline.com.au
Basslink	Mark Bostedt	Mark.bostedt@basslink.com.au
Gippsland Port Authority		
Monash University		
Forest Industry		
Latrobe Regional Hospital		
Destination Victoria		

Tertiary Stakeholder Agency/Organisation	Current Representative	Email Address
VFF		
West Gippsland CMA		
East Gippsland CMA		
Plantation Industry		
SRW		
Dairy Industry (factories)		
East Sale RAAF		

DRAFT

Attachment L – Integrated Fire Management Plan for French Island

Integrated Fire Management Planning for French Island

Agreed arrangements between Gippsland and Southern Metropolitan Regional Strategic Fire Management Committees (RSFMPCs)

French Island is the only unincorporated locality in Victoria - that is, it has no municipal council. Because of its unique status French Island does not fall within the usual municipal emergency management arrangements . To complicate matters French Island sits within the Victorian Government region of Gippsland, yet for emergency response and recovery planning purposes, most government agencies (including Victoria Police, CFA, DSE and Parks Victoria but not including DPCD and SES) manage service delivery from within the Mornington Peninsula which is within the Victorian Government's Southern Metropolitan Region.

Given the above and the need for an integrated approach to fire management planning for the island, as required under the Integrated Fire Management Planning framework, it has become necessary to formalise planning arrangements for French Island as follows:

- **All fire management planning will be initiated and co-ordinated by the Southern Metropolitan RSFMPC**
- **Members of the Gippsland RSFMPC agree to ensure agency representatives from Gippsland participate in the planning process when requested by the Southern Metropolitan RSFMPC**
- **Individual agencies shall continue to manage their own agency service delivery in line with agency planning arrangements, and where appropriate these arrangements shall be reflected in the Fire Management Plan for French Island**
- **French Island fire management planning shall be reflected in the Southern Metropolitan Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan.**