



Greater Hume Shire

simply greater



Greater Hume Local Disaster Plan (DISPLAN)

An Approved Plan under Section 23(1) of the
State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended)


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Table of Contents

1.0	Authorisation	1
2.0	Amendment List	3
3.0	Distribution List	4
4.0	Definitions	6
5.0	Abbreviations	13
6.0	Part 1 - Introduction	14
6.1	Legislative Basis	14
6.2	Aim	14
6.3	Objectives	14
6.4	Purpose	14
6.5	Scope	15
6.6	Planning Assumptions	15
6.7	Principles	15
6.8	Activation for Bushfires	16
6.9	Activation for Floods and Storm / Tempest	16
6.10	Area Covered By This Plan	16
6.11	Sources of Risk	18
7.0	Part 2 - Prevention	19
7.1	Responsibilities and Strategies	19
8.0	Part 3 - Planning & Preparation	21
8.1	Emergency Management Planning, Emergency Risk Management Process	21
8.2	Risk Identification, Analysis, Evaluation and Treatment	21
8.3	Community Vulnerability	21
8.4	Local Planning - Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	21
8.5	Functions	22
8.6	Supporting Plans	22
8.7	Sub Plans	22
8.8	Arrangements for Reviewing, Testing, Evaluating and Maintaining This Plan	23
8.9	Local DISPLAN	23
8.10	Resource and Contact Directories	23
8.11	Warning Arrangements	23
8.12	Responsibilities for Providing Warnings to the Community	24
8.13	Standard Emergency Warning Signal	25
8.14	Authority to Use Sews	25
8.15	Emergency Alert	25
8.16	Public Education	26

9.0	Part 4 Control, Coordination and Communication Arrangements	27
9.1	The Local Emergency Operations Controller.....	27
9.2	Types of Emergency Operations	27
9.3	Operations Controlled By the LEOCON	27
9.4	Operational Control / Coordination Relationships.....	28
9.5	Local Emergency Operations Centre (LEOC)	28
9.6	Agency & Functional Area Control / Coordination Centres	28
9.7	Local Emergency Operations Centres (LEOC)	28
9.8	Liaison Officer Arrangements	28
9.9	Information and Intelligence	29
9.10	Media Arrangements	29
9.11	Release of Information	29
9.12	Media Coverage	30
9.13	Road Information.....	31
10.0	Part 5 Roles and Responsibilities.....	32
10.1	General	32
10.2	Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON)	32
10.3	Site Controllers	33
10.4	Functional Area Coordination at Local Level.....	33
10.5	Role of the Functional Area	33
10.6	Ambulance Service of NSW	34
10.7	Communications Services Functional Area	34
10.8	Engineering Services Functional Area	34
10.9	Environmental Services Functional Area	35
10.10	Health Services Functional Area	35
10.11	Public Information Services.....	36
10.12	Fire and Rescue NSW	36
10.13	NSW Police.....	37
10.14	Rural Fire Service.....	38
10.15	NSW State Emergency Service	38
10.16	Transport Services	39
10.17	Welfare Services	39
10.18	Other Agencies and Organisations.....	40
10.19	Rescue.....	41
11.0	Part 6 Response	42
11.1	Activation at Local Level	42
11.2	Stages of Activation.....	42

11.3	Resource Deployment.....	44
11.4	Expenditure and Recovery of Funds.....	45
11.5	Australian Defence Force Assistance	45
11.6	USAR Resources.....	47
11.7	Evacuations.....	47
11.8	Decision	47
11.9	Authority	48
11.10	Evacuation Warnings.....	49
11.11	Withdrawal.....	49
11.12	Shelter	49
11.13	Return	50
11.14	Road Closures	50
11.15	Authority to Close Roads	51
11.16	Advice of Road Closures	52
11.17	Logistic Support (Supply of Goods And Services)	52
11.18	Expenditure and Recovery Of Funds	52
11.19	Stand Down and Operational Debriefs	53
12.0	Part 7 Recovery.....	54
12.1	Emergency Recovery Operations	54
12.2	Principles.....	54
12.3	Planning for Recovery.....	57
12.4	Recovery at Local Level	57
12.5	Local Recovery Coordinators	58
12.6	Higher Level Recovery Coordinators.....	58
12.7	Recovery at District Level.....	58
12.8	Recovery Centres	59
12.9	Emergency Financial Assistance.....	59
13.0	Part 8 - Annexures.....	61
13.1	Annexure A.....	61
13.2	Annexure B & C	62
13.3	Annexure D	63
13.4	Annexure E.....	64
13.5	Annexure F.....	65
13.6	Annexure G	65

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1.0 Authorisation

TITLE

Greater Hume Local Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) - 2nd Edition – March 2012

AUTHORISATION

The Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) for Greater Hume has been prepared by the Local Emergency Management Committee for Greater Hume in accordance with Section 29.1 of State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 Section 23 (1).

APPROVED

.....

Chairperson

Local Emergency

Management Committee

For Greater Hume

Date: / /

ENDORSED

.....

Chairperson

Riverina Murray (South West) District

Emergency Management Committee

Date: / /

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2.0 Amendment List

Suggested Amendments or Addition to this Disaster Plan are to be Sent to:-

The Chairperson
 Local Emergency Management Committee
 Greater Hume Shire
 P.O Box 99
 HOLBROOK NSW 2644
 Fax 02 6036 2683
 Email mail@greaterhume.nsw.gov.au

Amendments are to be certified in the following table.

Edition Or Amendment		Authority		Entered	
Number	Dated	Approved	Endorsed	Signature	Date
1 st Edition	February 2005				
2 nd Edition	March 2012				

3.0 Distribution List

Appointment / Organisation		Number of CD's Issued
Local Emergency Operations Controller		1
Local Emergency Operations Controller		1
District Emergency Operations Controllers For		
South West District		1
Local Emergency Management Committees And Emergency Operations Centres For		
Albury City		1
Corowa Shire		1
Tumbarumba Shire		1
Lockhart Shire		1
Urana Shire		1
Wagga Wagga City		1
Murray District		1
Indigo Shire (Vic)		1
Towong Shire (Vic)		1
Wodonga Rural City (Vic)		1
Local Emergency Service Organisations		
Ambulance Service	Station Officer Holbrook	1
NSW Rural Fire Service	Fire Control Officer	1
Fire and Rescue NSW	Captain Brigade's Culcairn Henty Holbrook	3
NSW Police Service	Local Area Commander	1
State Emergency Service	Local Controller	1
Greater Hume	Local Emergency Operations Centre	2

Distribution List Continued

Appointment / Organisation		Number of CD's Issued
Local Organisations Providing Services In Functional Areas		
Agricultural Services	NSW DPI Emergency Liaison Officer	1
	LHPA - Hume	1
Community Services		1
Engineering Services	Greater Hume Shire	1
Environmental Services	Greater Hume Shire Environmental Officer	11
Health Services	Culcairn Henty Holbrook Hospitals - CEO Community Health Centre - CEO Public Health Greater Hume Shire Council	5
Transport Services		1
Welfare Services	Department of Family and Community Services Salvation Army St Vincent De Paul Red Cross Anglicare	5
Local Special Advisors		
	Dept of Infrastructure Planning & Natural Resources	1
	Office of Environment & Heritage (NPWS)	1
	Dept of Primary Industries (Forest NSW)	1
	Greater Hume Shire Council – General Manager	1
	Culcairn, Henty, Holbrook Libraries	3
	Riverina Murray (South West) District Emergency Management Officer (Albury)	2

4.0 Definitions

Note:

The definitions used in this Plan are sourced from the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended) other New South Wales legislation and the Macquarie Dictionary (2nd Edition, 1991). Where possible, the reference source is identified as part of the definition (eg the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended), is identified as the SERM Act).

Act

Means the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended). *Source SERM Act*

Agency

Means a government agency or a non-government agency *Source SERM Act*.

Agency Controller

In this Plan means the statutory head of the agency, who has command of the resources of the particular combat agency.

Casual Volunteer

Means a person who:

- Assists an accredited rescue unit in carrying out a rescue operation with the consent of the person in charge of the rescue operation, or
- Assists, on his or her own initiative, in a rescue operation or otherwise in response to an emergency in circumstances in which the assistance was reasonably given.

Source SERM Act

Civil Defence

Means the performance of some or all of the 15 humanitarian tasks intended to protect the civilian population against the dangers and to help it recover from the immediate effects of hostilities, and also to provide the necessary conditions for its survival.

Source: Article 61 of Protocol 1 (1977) additional to the 1949 Geneva Convention

Combat Agency

Means the agency identified in DISPLAN as the agency primarily responsible for responding to a particular emergency. *Source SERM Act*

Combat Agency Managed Operation

In this plan means an emergency operation controlled by the combat agency, with support

coordinated either by the combat agency or by an Emergency Operations Controller.

Command

Means the direction of members and resources of an agency in the performance of that **agency's roles and tasks**. **Authority to command** is established by legislation or by agreement within the Agency. Command relates to agencies only and operates vertically within that agency.

Concept of Operations

In this plan refers to the Emergency Operations Controller's **general idea or notion**, given the anticipated problems of the effects of the event, of how the emergency response and initial recovery operation is to be conducted. It is a statement of the Emergency Operations Controller's **operational intentions** and may be expressed in terms of stages and or phases of the emergency operation.

Control

Means the overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. Control operates horizontally across all agencies, organisations, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled. *Source SERM Act*

Coordination

Means the bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective emergency or rescue management, but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction. Resources are coordinated. *Source SERM Act*

Disaster

Means an occurrence, whether or not due to natural causes, that causes loss of life, injury, distress or danger to persons, or loss of, or damage to, property.

(Source: Community Welfare Act, 1987).

Disaster affected person

See "victim".

DISPLAN

In this Plan means State, District or Local Disaster Plan.

District

The State is divided into such districts as the Minister may determine by order published in the Gazette. Any such order may describe the boundaries of a district by reference to Police districts, local government areas, maps or otherwise.

In This Plan The South West Emergency Management District Includes All Of The Following Local Council Areas:

Local Government Areas

Albury City Council
Balranald Council
Berrigan Council
Conargo Council
Corowa Council
Deniliquin Council
Greater Hume Shire Council
Jerilderie Council
Murray Council
Tumbarumba Council
Urana Council
Wakool Council
Bland Shire Council
Carrathool Shire Council
Coolamon Shire Council
Griffith City Council
Hay Shire Council
Junee Shire Council
Leeton Shire Council
Lockhart Shire Council
Murrumbidgee Shire Council
Narrandera Shire Council
Temora Shire Council
Wagga Wagga City Council

<http://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au>

District Emergency Management Committee (DEMC)

Means the committee established by the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989, as amended, which at District level is responsible for preparing plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the District (District DISPLAN) for which it is constituted. In the exercise of its functions, any such Committee is responsible to the State

Emergency Management Committee. *Source SERM Act.*

District Emergency Management Officer (DEMO)

Means the person appointed under the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989, as amended, as the Executive Officer to the District Emergency Management Committee and the District Emergency Operations Controller. *Source SERM Act*

District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)

In this Plan means the facility established at Southern Highlands District level, from which the control of District level emergency operations and coordination of resources is affected.

District Emergency Operations Controller (DEOCON)

In this Plan means the Region Commander of Police, appointed by the Commissioner of Police as the District Emergency Operations Controller for each emergency management district. The DEOCON for the Southern Highlands Emergency Management District is the Region Commander of Police, Southern Rivers Police Region. *Source SERM Act*

Emergency

Means an emergency due to the actual or imminent occurrence (such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, accident, epidemic, terrorist act or warlike action) which:

- A. endangers, or threatens to endanger, the safety or health of persons in the State; or
- B. destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in the State;

Being an emergency which requires a significant and coordinated response. *Source SERM Act*

For the purposes of the definition of emergency, property in the State includes any part of the environment of the State. Accordingly, a reference in the Act to:

- (i) threats or danger to property includes a reference to threats or danger to the environment, and

- (ii) the protection of property includes reference to the protection of the environment.

Emergency Area

Means the area in which the State of Emergency is declared to exist

Source SERM Act

Emergency Officer

Means the Director General of the NSW State Emergency Service or a person appointed as an Emergency Officer under Section 15 of the State Emergency Service Act 1989. A person may be appointed as an Emergency Officer even if not a member of the State Emergency Service. *Source SERM Act*

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

In this Plan means a centre established at State, District or Local level as a centre for the coordination of operations and support during an emergency. *Source SERM Act*

Emergency Risk Management

In this Plan means the process approved by the State Emergency Management Committee and published in the Implementation Guide for Emergency Management Committees.

Emergency Services Officer

Means a Police Officer, an Officer of the Fire and Rescue NSWs of or above the position of station commander, an officer of the State Emergency Service of or above the position of Unit Controller, or a divisional executive officer or the Director Operations of that Service, a member of the Rural Fire Service of or above the position of deputy captain, or a District Emergency Management Officer.

Source SERM Act

Emergency Service Organisation (ESO)

Means the Police Service, Fire Brigades, Rural Fire Service, Ambulance Service, State Emergency Service, Volunteer Rescue Association, or any other agency which manages or controls an accredited rescue unit.

Source SERM Act

Essential Services

For the purposes of the Essential Services Act, 1988, a service is an essential service if it consists of any of the following:

- A. the production, supply or distribution of any form of energy, power or fuel or of energy, power or fuel resources;
- B. the public transportation of persons or freight;
- C. the provision of firefighting services;
- D. the provision of public health services (including hospital or medical services);
- E. the provision of ambulance services;
- F. the production, supply or distribution of pharmaceutical products;
- G. the provision of garbage, sanitary cleaning or sewerage services;
- H. the supply or distribution of water;
- I. the conduct of a welfare institution;
- J. the conduct of a prison;
- K. a service declared to be an essential service under subsection (2);
- L. a service comprising the supply of goods or services necessary for providing any service referred to in paragraphs (a) – (k).

Evacuation Assembly Area

Means a facility, area or centre to which persons are directed to go to immediately upon being evacuated from their homes or locality, where they may stay for a short time before returning to their homes OR proceeding to a Welfare Centre for a longer stay or have their longer term needs met. An evacuation assembly area may also be a venue for Disaster Victim Registration, triage and/or the meeting of the immediate needs of evacuated persons.

Functional Area

Means a category of services involved in preparations for an emergency, including the following:

- Agricultural and Animal Services;
- Communications Services
- Energy and Utilities
- Engineering Services;
- environmental Services;
- Health Services;
- Public Information Services;
- Transport Services;
- Welfare Services.

Source SERM Act

Functional Area Coordinator

In this Plan means the nominated coordinator of a Functional Area, tasked to coordinate the provision of Functional Area support and resources for emergency response and initial recovery operations, who, by agreement of the Participating and Supporting Organisations within the Functional Area, has the authority to commit the resources of those organisations.

Government Agency

- a) a government department or administrative office as defined in the Public Sector Management Act 1988;
- b) a public authority, being a body (whether incorporated or not) established by or under the Act for a public purpose, other than:
 - i. the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly or a committee of either or both of these bodies, or
 - ii. a court or other judicial tribunal.
- c) the Police Service
- d) a local government council or other local authority; or
- e) a member or officer of an agency referred to in paragraphs (a) – (d) or any other person in the service of the Crown who has statutory functions, other than:
 - i. the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor or the Administrator of the State;
 - ii. a Minister of the Crown;
 - iii. a Member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly or an officer of that Council or Assembly, or
 - iv. a judicial officer

Source SERM Act

Hazard

Means a potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.

Hazardous Material

Means anything that, when produced, stored, moved, used or otherwise dealt with without adequate safeguards to prevent it from escaping, may cause injury or death or damage to property.

Source: Fire Brigades Act 1989 (as amended).

Hazardous Materials Incident

Means and actual or impending land-based spillage or other escape of hazardous material that causes or threatens to cause injury or death or damage to property. *Source: Fire Brigades Act 1989 (as amended).*

Incident

Means a localised event, either accidental or deliberate which may result in death, injury or damage to property which requires normal response from a combat agency or agencies. An incident becomes an emergency when the resources of the combat agency are insufficient to deal with the incident and outside resources are desirable or required. Those resources now require coordination.

Joint Media Advisory Centre

A location which would provide the media with:

- a centralised point of contact.
- media liaison arrangements and the names of Media Liaison Officers.
- verification of information.
- timely, accurate and consistent information.
- Public Information contact arrangements.

Liaison Officer (LO)

In this Plan means a person, nominated or appointed by an organisation or functional area, to represent that organisation or functional area at a control centre, an emergency operations centre or coordination centre. A liaison officer maintains communication with and conveys

Directions / requests to, their organisation or functional area, and provides advice on the status, capabilities, actions and requirements of their organisation or functional area.

Source: State DISPLAN

Local Area

In this plan means an area within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993 and includes a combined local government area as referred to in Section 27 of the State *Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended).*

Local Disaster Plan (Local DISPLAN)

Means the Disaster Plan for a local Government area or areas. The object of a local DISPLAN is to ensure a graduated and coordinated response to emergencies by all

agencies having responsibilities and functions in emergencies.

Local Government Area (LGA)

Means an area within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993 and includes combined local government areas as referred to in section 27 of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989, (as amended). *Source SERM Act*

Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON)

Means a Police Officer appointed by the District Emergency Operations Controller as the Local Emergency Operations Controller for the Local Area. *Source: Section 30 of the SERM Act*

Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)

Means the committee established by the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989, (as amended), which at local level is responsible for the preparation of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the local government area (Local DISPLAN) for which it is constituted. In the exercise of its functions, any such Committee is responsible to the relevant District Emergency Management Committee. *Source SERM Act*

Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO)

Means a person appointed as the principle executive officer to the Local Emergency Management Committee and the Local Emergency Operations Controller. *Source SERM Act*

Logistics

In this plan means the range of operational activities concerned with the supply, handling, transportation and distribution of materials also applicable to the transport of people.

Marshalling Area

In this Plan means an area in where resources congregate prior to allocation of tasks.

Minister

Means the Minister for Emergency Services.

Non-Government Agency

Means a voluntary agency or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency. *Source SERM Act.*

Participating Organisation

In this Plan means the Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other agencies, who have either given formal notice to Agency Controllers, Functional Agency Coordinators, or have acknowledged to the State, District or Local Emergency Management Committee that they are willing to participate in emergency management response and initial recovery operations under the direction of the Controller of a Combat Agency or Coordinator of a functional area, with the levels of resources or support as appropriate to the emergency operation. *Source: State DISPLAN*

Plan

In this plan means the step by step sequence for the conduct of a single or series of connected emergency operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions, and is a promulgated record of a previously agreed set of roles, responsibilities, functions, actions and management arrangements. The designation 'plan' is usually used in preparing for emergency operations well in advance. A plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on a signal, and then becomes the basis for the emergency operation order for that emergency operation. *Source: State DISPLAN*

Preparation

In relation to an emergency includes arrangements or plans to deal with an emergency or the effects of an emergency. *Source SERM Act*

Prevention

In relation to an emergency includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce potential loss to life or property. *Source: State DISPLAN*

Recovery

In relation to an emergency includes the process of returning an affected community to its normal level of functioning after an emergency *Source SERM Act.*

Rescue

Means the safe removal of persons or animals from actual or threatened danger of physical harm. *Source: SERM Act.*

Rescue Unit

Means a unit (comprising a group of persons) which carries out rescue operations for the protection of the public or sections of the public. *Source SERM Act*

Response

In relation to an emergency means the process of combating an emergency and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by an emergency *Source SERM Act.*

Roads Authority

Means officers of the Roads and Traffic Authority and Council authorised under the Roads Act 1993.

Senior Emergency Officer

Means any of the following: a police officer of or above the rank of sergeant or a police officer for the time being in charge of a police station, an officer of the New South Wales Fire Brigades of or above the rank of station Commander, an officer of the State Emergency Service of or above the rank of unit controller, or a divisional executive officer or the Director, Operations of that Service, a member of the Rural Fire Service of or above the position of deputy captain, a District Emergency Management Officer. *Source: State Emergency Service Act.*

Source of risk

In this plan means a situation or condition with potential for loss or harm to people, property or the environment and has the same meaning as "hazard".

State Emergency Management Committee

Means the committee constituted under the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended) as the principal committee established under this Act for the purposes of emergency management throughout the State, and, in particular, is responsible for emergency planning at State level. *Source: State DISPLAN*

State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCN)

Means the person appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister, responsible, in the event of an emergency which affects more than one District, for controlling the allocation of resources in response to the emergency. The State Emergency Operations Controller is to establish and control a State Emergency Operations Centre. *Source SERM Act*

State Emergency Management Structure

In this plan the emergency management structure of New South Wales consists of State, District and Local emergency management committees and emergency operations centres at State, District and Local levels, which provides for the control and coordination of emergency response and initial recovery operations by all agencies having responsibilities and functions in emergencies.

Source: State DISPLAN

State of Emergency

Means a state of emergency declared by the Premier under Section 33(1) of the SERM Act.

Source SERM Act

NOTE:

Other New South Wales legislation also provides for a declaration of an emergency which has different meanings and different authorities within that specific legislation. E.g. Essential Services Act 1988, Dam Safety Act 1978 and Bush Fire Act 1949 (as amended).

Sub Plan

In this Plan means an action plan required for a specific hazard, critical task or special event. It is prepared when the management arrangements necessary to deal with the effects of the hazard, or the critical task or special event, differ from the general coordination arrangements set out in the main or supporting plans for the area. *Source: State DISPLAN*

Supporting Organisation

In this plan means the Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other specialist agencies who have indicated a willingness to participate and provide specialist support resources to a

combat agency controller or functional area coordinator, during emergency operations.

Source: State DISPLAN

Supporting Plan

In this plan means a plan prepared by an agency / organisation or functional area, which describes the support which is to be provided to the controlling or coordinating authority during emergency operations. It is an action plan which describes how the agency / organisation or functional area is to be coordinated in order to fulfil the roles and responsibilities allocated. *Source: State DISPLAN*

Victim

Means a sufferer from any destructive, injurious, or adverse action or agency. In this plan means any person adversely affected by an emergency.

Welfare Centre

In this Plan means any centre established to provide welfare services to disaster victims. It may be an Evacuation Centre, Disaster Relief/Recovery Centre, Welfare Assembly Centre, One Stop Relief Centre and Accommodation Centre.

5.0 Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	LEOC	Local Emergency Operations Centre
ADF	Australian Defence Forces	LEOCON	Local Emergency Operations Controller
ARTC	Australian Rail Track Corporation	LEP	Local Environmental Plan
CBR	Chemical, Biological or Radiological Emergencies	LO	Liaison Officer
DACC	Defence Assistance to the Civil Community	MPES	Ministry for Police and Emergency Services
DEMC	District Emergency Management Committee	NSP	Neighbourhood Safer Places
DEMO	District Emergency Management Officer	RFS	Rural Fire Service
DEOC	District Emergency Operations Centre	RMS	Roads and Maritime Services
DEOCON	District Emergency Operations Controller	SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
DISPLAN	State, District or Local Disaster Plan	SEOC	State Emergency Operations Centre
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre	SEOCON	State Emergency Operations Controller
EOCON	Emergency Operations Controller	SERCON	State Emergency Recovery Controller
EPA	Environment Protection Authority	SERM Act	State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended)
FACS	Family and Community Services	SES	NSW State Emergency Service
F & R NSW	Fire and Rescue New South Wales	SITREP	Situation report
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials	SO	Standing Order/s
JMIC	Joint Media Information Centre	SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee	TOC	Transport Operations Centre
LEMO	Local Emergency Management Officer	VRA	Volunteer Rescue Association

6.0 Part 1 - Introduction

6.1 Legislative Basis

The Government of New South Wales enacted the State Emergency Management Act, 1989 (as amended) in recognition of the need for effective control and coordination of emergency response and recovery operations.

Section 29 of the Act provides the legislative basis for the preparation of this Local DISPLAN to record the agreed local arrangements in regards to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the Greater Hume local government area.

6.2 Aim

The aim of this DISPLAN is to ensure controlled and coordinated response and initial recovery to emergencies by all agencies having responsibilities and functions in the Greater Hume Local Government Area (Section 12 (2) of the SERM Act).

6.3 Objectives

The objectives of this DISPLAN are to detail:-

- a) responsibilities for the identification, development and implementation of prevention and mitigation strategies;
- b) Functional Area roles and responsibilities in preparation for, response to and recovery from, emergencies;
- c) the control, coordination and liaison arrangements within Greater Hume Shire;
- d) activation and alerting arrangements;
- e) arrangements for the acquisition and coordination of resources;
- f) public warning systems and responsibility for implementation;
- g) public information arrangements and public education responsibilities;
- h) arrangements for reporting before, during and after an operation, including:
 - i. information and intelligence flow during an incident or emergency;
 - ii. arrangements for LEOCON reporting to the DEOCON; and
 - iii. responsibilities for the preparation of post emergency reports; and arrangements for the
 - iv. review, testing, evaluation and maintenance of this DISPLAN.

6.4 Purpose

This plan details arrangements for the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Greater Hume Shire:

It covers arrangements where:

- a) A combat agency is in control, and no support is required,
- b) A combat agency is in control and supported by the LEOCON.
- c) There is no combat agency, and
- d) A combat agency has handed control over to the LEOCON.

6.5 Scope

This DISPLAN provides for mobilisation of all agencies and all resources in the emergency management structure and within the Greater Hume Shire, for the conduct of emergency prevention, preparation, response and initial recovery operations only.

Long term recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation measures are the subject of separate arrangements. However, the LEOCON is responsible to advise the DEOCON on appropriate measures from initial recovery operations to long term recovery / reconstruction operations, and for subsequent liaison with any appointed Recovery Coordinator or reconstruction authority.

6.6 Planning Assumptions

The effectiveness of this DISPLAN is dependant upon all involved agencies preparing, testing and maintaining their own appropriate internal instructions and/or Standing Operating Procedures.

Arrangements in this DISPLAN are based on the assumption that the resources upon which the DISPLAN relies, are available when required.

6.7 Principles

The following principles apply to this DISPLAN:

- a) Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at Local level. If Local agencies and available resources cannot cope they are augmented by those at District level. If necessary, resources and support, coordinated from the State, and/or resources provided from the Commonwealth and other States and Territories may be used.
- b) Control of emergency response and recovery operations is conducted at the lowest effective level.
- c) Agencies may deploy additional resources from their own agency from outside the affected local area, to meet the requirements of the designated combat agency or emergency operations controller.
- d) During an operation which is the legal responsibility of a combat agency, the Emergency Operations Controller is responsible, when so requested by that combat agency, to coordinate the provision of support resources. The Emergency Operations Controller is responsive to the requirements of the Controller / Coordinator of the combat agency. Emergency Operations Controllers would not normally assume control from the combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained and a change of control is likely to improve matters. In any case, a change of control at any level can only occur after consultation between SEOCON and the State Controller of the combat agency, and agreement from the latter, or at the direction of the Minister.
- e) Combat Agency Controllers are required to keep Emergency Operations Controllers advised of the situation during emergency operations which are their responsibility.
- f) In the event that an Emergency Operations Controller has assumed control of an operation which would normally be the responsibility of a combat agency, control should be passed back to the combat agency as soon as the situation is stabilised and when change of control will not adversely affect operations.
- g) Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
- h) Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities / agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.

6.8 Activation for Bushfires

Under the provisions of the Rural Fires Act, 1997, a “bush fire emergency” may be declared and a person appointed to take charge of firefighting operations and fire prevention measures by the Commissioner, under the provisions of Section 44 of the Act, as the “Commissioner’s delegate”.

In the above case, the DISPLAN for the Local Area or District to which the declaration applies is automatically active and Police, the other Emergency Services and Functional Areas are to provide support as required by the Combat Agency Controller. The Local or District Emergency Operations Controller is then to be prepared to coordinate support if requested by the “Commissioners delegate”.

6.9 Activation for Floods and Storm / Tempest

Subject to the requirements and provisions of the SERM Act, and under the provisions of the SES Act, for the emergencies of flood and damage control for storms and tempest, including the coordination of evacuation and welfare of affected communities, the overall control of operations in response to these emergencies is vested in the Director General of the State Emergency Service.

In both flood or storm / tempest emergencies, the DISPLAN for the District and / or any Local Area to which the emergency applies is automatically active and Police, the other Emergency Services and Functional Areas are to provide support as required by the Combat Agency Controller. The Local or District Emergency Operations Controller is then to be prepared to coordinate support if requested by the appointed Local / Division State Emergency Service Controller.

6.10 Area Covered By This Plan

Land Area

The Councils cover the following land area:

Greater Hume Shire 5,930 sq. kms

The Greater Hume Shire area is characterised by hills in the East of the Shire varying to flat grassy plains in the West.

Population

Greater Hume Shire approx 10,500 persons The Greater Hume Shire Area is largely sparsely populated with the largest centres being Culcairn, Henty, Holbrook, Jindera and Walla Walla townships with 8153 people. The Villages of Brocklesby, Gerogery, Burrumbuttock, Woomargama, Walbundrie and Morven populations total approximately 400 people. The remainder of the population is on rural properties.

Economic Base

Major industries in the area include sheep, cattle, cereal, timber transport, industrial/fabrication and tourism.

Transport Routes

The main transport routes through the local area are

Major Road links include:

North / South	Hume Highway (SH2)
East / West	Riverina Highway (SH20)
North / South	Olympic Highway (MR78)
West / East	Jingellic / Walbundrie Road (MR331)
North / South	Tumbarumba Road (MR384)
East / West	Little Billabong Road (MR284)
North / South	Holbrook / Wagga (MR221)
North / South	Jindera / Walla (MR547)
North / South	Urana Road (MR125)
North / South	Howlong / Kywong Road (MR370)

Rail

The Great Southern Rail line bisects Greater Hume Shire. It is a freight and passenger line with services to Sydney and Melbourne passes through Henty, Culcairn and Gerogery.

Waterways, Water Storages and Lakes

The main bodies of water in the local area are:

Billabong Creek system, (Ten Mile Creek, Little Billabong, Kangaroo and other water courses) which originates north and east of Holbrook and flows south west through the Shire;
Doodle Cooma Swamp and Buckargingah Creek at Henty;
Murray River upstream of Lake Hume;
Murray River downstream of Albury City;
Lake Hume Murray Arm upstream of Bowna.

Airports

There is an airpark at Holbrook with light aircraft landing capacity.
Properties in Greater Hume Shire that have twin engine landing capacity are Forest Creek & Boonoke.

6.11 Sources of Risk

The emergency situations which could require LOCAL level support and/or control are:-

Refer to Emergency Risk Management Study

Source Of Risk	#Risk Rating Estimates		Comments
	Probability	Consequence	
Bush Fire	High	Moderate to Major	Combat Agency - Rural Fire Service, Forests NSW -refer to Southern Border Zone Bush Fire Management Plan of Operations
Earthquake	Remote	Moderate to Major	LEOCON to control. Remote threat throughout the area.
Environmental Emergency	Moderate	Moderate to Major	Combat Agency – Environment Protection Authority in accordance with State Enviroplan with Local/District support.
Exotic Animal or Plant Disease	Low	Major	Combat Agency - NSW DPI. Refer to NSW Murray Animal Health Emergency Supporting Plan for details.
Flooding (1:100)	Under Review	Moderate to Major	Combat Agency - NSW State Emergency Service. Refer Murray Region Flood Sub Plan Greater Hume Shire Flood Plan
Hazardous Materials Emergency	Moderate	Moderate to Major	Combat Agency – Fire and Rescue NSW Refer to NSW Hazmat Sub-Plan. General threat, but particularly involving transport of hazardous materials through major urban areas on Highways. Also involving spillage near waterways (especially Town water supplies). Evacuations may be necessary.
Storm and Tempest	Moderate	Moderate to Major	Combat Agency - NSW State Emergency Service. General threat throughout the District.
Transport Emergency (Rail)	Low	Moderate to Major	LEOCON to control with District support
Transport Emergency (Road)	Moderate	Moderate to Major	Police to control initially. If required LEOCON to control with District support. General threat but particularly along Olympic Highway, Hume Highway and Main Roads.
Transport Emergency (Aviation)	Low	Major	LEOCON in control supported by, or handing control to DEOCON in accordance with State Aviation Sub Plan. Mainly confined to aviation crashes involving large passenger aircraft, but smaller commuter/light aircraft crashes can have major consequences in remote areas where access difficult and/or resources are limited. (Holbrook Airpark.)
Urban Fire (Industrial or Commercial)	Moderate	Moderate	Combat agency – Fire and Rescue NSW Confined mainly to urban Areas. Evacuations may be required.
Utility Failure for an Extended Period (Water Sewage Power)	Low	Major	LEOCON in control of operations and coordinate resource support. Support may be required from DEOCON.
This Table is to be Reviewed by the LEMC Through the ERM Process			

7.0 Part 2 - Prevention

7.1 Responsibilities and Strategies

The Local Emergency Management Committee for Greater Hume Shire uses the Emergency Risk Management process to identify prevention and mitigation options, to refer these options and recommendations to any appropriate agency, and to monitor outcomes.

Responsibility for the development and implementation of prevention and mitigation strategies rests with the agencies, organisations and/or committees detailed below and are NOT subject to DISPLAN arrangements. Strategies implemented are also listed.

Sources of Risk	Agency / Committee Responsible	Mitigation / Prevention Strategies
Animal and Plant Disease	NSW Department of Primary Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance by DPI, especially through Australian Quarantine Inspection Service. • State & District Agriculture and Animal Services Plan • AUSTVET PLAN • Training of NSW Agriculture staff in detection of diseases.
Bush and Grass Fires	Local Government Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require landowners to clear firebreaks & remove fire hazards. • Regulate burning off. - Regulate property development & building construction through Local Environment Plans & Development Control Plans.
	Bush Fire Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate bushfire management strategies
	Fire Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement bush fire fuel management strategies
	Rural Fire Brigades, Fire and Rescue NSWs, State Forests NSW, and Office of Environment and Heritage. (NPWS)	
Earthquake	Local Councils	Regulate property development & building construction through Land Environment Plans & Development Control Plans.

Sources of Risk	Agency / Committee Responsible	Mitigation / Prevention Strategies
Flood - Riverine	Local Councils	Regulate property development & building construction through Land Environment Plans & Development Control Plans.
	Office of Environment and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development & maintenance of flood mitigation works. • Preparation of floodplain management plans. • Technical & financial assistance to Local Government in the preparation of mitigation schemes and floodplain management plans • Technical Assistance to the State Emergency Service in the development of flood plans.
Hazardous Materials and CBR Emergency	Environment Protection Authority	Regulate transport of dangerous goods.
	Workcover Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists industry with the development of safe handling and response procedures. • Regulate the production & storage of dangerous goods
	Local Councils	Assists industries that don't require an EPA licence with the development of safe handling and response procedures.
Landslip	Local Councils	Regulate property development & building construction through Land Environment Plans & Development Control Plans.
Utility Failure	Essential Energy Councils Telstra Origin Energy	

8.0 Part 3 - Planning & Preparation

8.1 Emergency Management Planning, Emergency Risk Management Process

The State Emergency Management Committee requires the Local Emergency Management Committee to conduct emergency risk management studies and reviews that identify, analyse, evaluate and treat community risks. The outputs and outcomes of this process are to form the basis for all emergency management plans developed, reviewed and updated by the Local Emergency Management Committee.

8.2 Risk Identification, Analysis, Evaluation and Treatment

Only those risks which may require a significant and coordinated multi agency response are processed by Local Emergency Management Committees.

8.3 Community Vulnerability

The Emergency Risk Management Process identifies those groups within the community likely to require special attention in relation to the impact of a source of risk. These groups may include Nursing Homes, Hospitals, Retired Persons Accommodation, Schools, Preschools, Special Schools, Sheltered Workshops and those parts of the community located in areas affected by sources of risk. Details of those elements and/or parts of the community that are at risk in the Greater Hume Shire are to be outlined in this DISPLAN.

8.4 Local Planning - Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)

The Local Emergency Management Committee for Greater Hume is chaired by a senior representative of the Greater Hume Shire Council with executive support provided by the Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO).

The LEMC is subject to the direction of the District Emergency Management Committee and is to develop and maintain a Local Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) and Sub Plans relating to specific hazards or emergencies. Supporting Plans for Functional Areas are to be developed and maintained by the relevant Functional Area Coordinator if they are required.

The mission and functions of Local Emergency Management Committees are:

Mission

To develop, maintain and coordinate comprehensive, all agency emergency management arrangements for the communities within the Greater Hume Shire and to provide assistance and advice to the District Emergency Management Committee

8.5 Functions

- a) To prepare, maintain and review the Local Disaster Plan (DISPLAN);
- b) Review any Local Supporting Plans and Sub Plans;
- c) To identify, evaluate and monitor hazards and threats to life and property within the Greater Hume Shire, and where appropriate recommend specific hazard management guidelines;
- d) To establish and review the emergency management structure for Greater Hume Shire;
- e) To identify resources within the Greater Hume Shire and make plans for the allocation and coordination of those resources during emergencies;
- f) To establish and review systems for use in the control and coordination of emergency operations within the Greater Hume Shire;
- g) To review and recommend emergency management arrangements to the Murray District Emergency Management Committee;
- h) To provide advice on the combination of local government areas for emergency management purposes to the Murray District Emergency Management Committee;
- i) To establish and maintain communication networks between Agencies & Functional Areas within the local area, including an up to date contact directory;
- j) To arrange emergency management training for individuals and groups in Agencies & Functional Areas within the local area;
- k) To disseminate educational material on established emergency management policies and procedures within the local area;
- l) To arrange the conduct of exercises to periodically test emergency management plans and procedures;
- m) To produce standing orders, instructions and standing operating procedures relative to local emergency management plans and arrangements;
- n) To arrange for graduated warnings of emergencies to the public;
- o) To assist the District Emergency Operations Controller as required;
- p) To establish and coordinate functional area and other sub committees as required within the local area, and
- q) To implement emergency risk management and provide advice and assistance as necessary.

8.6 Supporting Plans

Supporting Plans describe the arrangements for the provision of support to the controlling or coordinating body by Functional Areas during operations. The development and maintenance of these plans is the responsibility of the respective Functional Area Coordinator. Any Supporting plans to this DISPLAN are listed in *Annexure "B"*.

8.7 Sub Plans

Sub Plans describe the arrangements necessary to deal with a specific hazard / source of risk, event or facility, where those arrangements are outside the scope of those in DISPLAN. Responsibility for development of sub plans rests with the combat agency responsible for the hazard / source of risk or event or the owner / operator of the facility.

Any Sub plans of this DISPLAN are listed in *Annexure "B"*.

8.8 Arrangements for Reviewing, Testing, Evaluating and Maintaining This Plan

Responsibility for reviewing, testing, evaluating and maintaining this plan rests with the Greater Hume Shire Local Emergency Management Committee.

The plan should be reviewed

- a) After each exercise or actual operation;
- b) In the event that deficiencies are identified;
- c) As roles & responsibilities of agencies change;
- d) In the event of legislative changes; or
- e) At least every five years.

The frequency and method of testing and evaluation are determined by the LEMC.

8.9 Local DISPLAN

This DISPLAN includes:

- a) the roles detailed in this Plan for each Agency & Functional Area.
- b) the Combat Agencies designated in this Plan.
- c) the activation procedures, stages, sequence of actions and coordination, response and recovery arrangements detailed in this Plan.

This DISPLAN also includes arrangements for handover of responsibility for emergency response and recovery operations between a Combat Agency and the Local Emergency Operations Controller, and from the LEOCON to the DEOCON.

8.10 Resource and Contact Directories

Each Agency is to develop and maintain up-to-date resource and contact directories, relevant to their operational responsibilities and requirements. A combined contact directory will be supplied and listed under *Annexure F*

8.11 Warning Arrangements

Relevant Agency controllers are to advise the LEOCON whenever an event occurs which does or may:

- a) require support at either a Local level; or
- b) escalate to a Local level+ emergency operation.

The LEOCON will then notify the District Emergency Operations Controller and LEOCONs from adjoining local areas of the potential and developing situation.

Agencies & Functional Areas, wherever possible, will be warned and placed on standby. All agencies must be prepared to respond a Liaison Officer to the Local Emergency Operations Centre when requested to do so by the LEOCON.

Public warnings may be communicated, by the LEOCON and/or the responsible agency, using any media considered appropriate.

If time permits, emergency and evacuation warnings are to be delivered by appropriate personnel using a door knock operation and/or mobile public address system.

Responsibilities for providing warnings to the community, the LEOCON, Agencies & Functional Areas and other agencies in relation to local sources of risk, are detailed below.

8.12 Responsibilities for Providing Warnings to the Community

Sources of Risk	Responsibility	Warning Provided
Animal and Plant Disease	NSW Depart of Primary Industry	Warnings to the community, DEOCON, and relevant agencies specific to exotic disease outbreaks & controlled / restricted areas
Bush and Grass Fire	Bureau of Meteorology	General fire weather advice to the community
	NSW Rural Fire Service	Specific warnings and Total Fire Ban advices to the community DEOCON and relevant agencies and Functional Areas
Flooding Riverine	Bureau of Meteorology	General weather advice to the community and specific flood warnings and predictions to SES
	NSW State Emergency Service	Pump and stock warnings, local flood advices, flood bulletins, flood height broadcasts and evacuation warnings to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flood effected communities • the DEOCON • relevant agencies and Functional Areas
Hazardous Materials and CBR Emergency	Police, Site Controller, LEOCON acting on the advice of the Fire and Rescue NSW's Hazmat Controller	Evacuation warnings, public safety directions and warnings relating to spillages
	AHS Public Health Unit	Provide health warnings in the event of persons being affected by hazardous material
Landslip	LEOCON	General and evacuation warnings to affected communities and relevant agencies and Functional Areas
Major Structure Collapse	LEOCON and FRNSW	General and evacuation warnings to affected communities and relevant agencies and Functional Areas
Severe Storms and / or Strong Winds and / or Storm Surge	Bureau of Meteorology	Severe storm advices and warnings to the wider community, which include SES public safety messages
	NSW State Emergency Service (SES)	General advice and warnings to the DEOCON, LEOCON's and relevant agencies and Functional Areas
Significant Infrastructure Failure / Damage	Agency responsible for the infrastructure affected	General advice and warnings to the DEOCON, LEOCON's and relevant agencies and Functional Areas
Other Warnings	LEOCON	General advice and warnings to the DEOCON, LEOCON's and relevant agencies and Functional Areas

8.13 Standard Emergency Warning Signal

The broadcast of safety information to the public in an emergency will enable the community to take appropriate actions to protect life and property. The Standard Emergency Warning Signal is a nationally adopted distinctive sound which may be broadcast over radio or television immediately before an urgent public safety message to alert the public to messages about things they can do to reduce potential loss of life or damage to property.

The signal is only to be used to warn the community when they need to take some urgent and immediate action in order to reduce the potential for loss of life or property from emergency events such as:

- a) Severe thunderstorms
- b) Gale force winds
- c) Severe floods
- d) Hazardous materials emergencies
- e) Biological hazards
- f) Earthquake aftershocks
- g) Dam failure
- h) Bushfires.

The purpose of SEWS is to:

- a) Alert listeners / viewers of radio / television that an official emergency announcement, concerning an actual or potential emergency, is about to be made.
- b) Alert the community at large, via a public address system, to an important official emergency announcement.

8.14 Authority to Use Sews

Combat Agency Commanders / Controllers and Emergency Operations Controllers at Local, District and State levels are authorised to use SEWS for the above purposes.

Full instructions for the use of the SEWS are included in the Standing Operating Procedures for the District Emergency Operations Centre.

8.15 Emergency Alert

Emergency Alerts are sent by emergency services to landline telephones based on the location of the handset, and to mobile phones, based on the service address. In the case of an emergency, you may receive a voice message on your landline or a text message on your mobile phone. If you receive an Emergency Alert and want more information, follow the instructions in the message or find your local emergency service on this website.

<http://www.emergencyalert.gov.au/>

8.16 Public Education

Responsibilities for the conduct and coordination of public education relating to local sources of risk are detailed below.

Sources of Risk	Agency and Responsibility
Animal and Plant Disease	The NSW Department of Primary Industry is responsible for public awareness concerning the implications of animal and plant disease and appropriate strategies for its prevention and detection
Bush and Grass Fires	The NSW Rural Fire Service coordinates public education programs relating to the bush and grass fire threat throughout the local area
Flooding Riverine	The Local Controller of the Greater Hume Shire NSW State Emergency Service is responsible for ensuring, as detailed in the Local Flood Plan, that the residents are aware of the flood threat and how to protect themselves against it
Hazardous Materials and CBR Emergencies	<p>Workcover issue information in relation to handling and safety</p> <p>Environment Protection Authority conducts Hazmat Incident and Emergency training seminars</p> <p>Fire and Rescue NSWs issues information relating to safe storage and transport practices</p> <p>NSW Health (Public Health Unit) provides advice and warnings in the event of persons being affected by hazardous materials</p>
Severe Storm and/or Strong Winds and/or Storm Surge	The Local SES Controller is responsible for ensuring that the residents of the local area are aware of the likely effects of storm and tempest impact and how to protect themselves against it

9.0 Part 4 Control, Coordination and Communication Arrangements

9.1 The Local Emergency Operations Controller

The DEOCON appoints a Police Officer as the Local Emergency Operation Controller for the Greater Hume Shire.

The functions of the LEOCON may be exercised without the need for the declaration of a "State of Emergency".

The LEOCON is subject to the direction of the DEOCON.

The roles and responsibilities of the LEOCON are detailed in Part 5 of this plan.

9.2 Types of Emergency Operations

Combat Agency Managed Operations

Without limiting the authority of Combat Agency Controllers, Combat Agency operations may be managed in the following ways:

- a) The responsible Combat Agency Controller controls the operation which requires no support resources other than the Combat Agency resources; or
- b) The responsible Combat Agency Controller:
 - i. controls the operation;
 - ii. coordinates pre-planned support from other agencies; and
 - iii. ensures that the LEOCON is kept aware of these operations; or
- c) The responsible Combat Agency Controller retains overall control of the operation and requests the LEOCON to:
 - i. Coordinate the support services specified by the Combat Agency Controller; or
 - ii. Manage part of the operation to meet the requirements of the Combat Agency Controller, (e.g. evacuation and welfare operations).

9.3 Operations Controlled By the LEOCON

Operations controlled by the LEOCON are those where:

- a) The LEOCON is designated in a plan as the controller of a specific operation;
- b) There is no designated combat agency; or
- c) The LEOCON is requested by the combat agency to assume control, with the approval of the combat agency head and SEOCON.

The LEOCON would not normally assume control from the Combat Agency unless the situation can no longer be contained and a change of control is likely to improve matters. This can only occur after consultation between SEOCON and the State Controller of the Combat Agency, and agreement from the latter, or at the direction of the Minister.

If the LEOCON has assumed control of an operation from the Combat Agency, control should revert to the combat agency as soon as possible.

9.4 Operational Control / Coordination Relationships

Operational control and coordination relationships are shown at *Annexure 'C'*.

9.5 Local Emergency Operations Centre (LEOC)

The LEOC for Greater Hume Shire is detailed in the Contact Directory.

In the event the LEOC becomes inoperable or is inappropriate, an alternate LEOC will be established at a location to be determined and advised by LEOCON at the time of the operation. The location of the alternates is in the contact directory.

- a) The LEOC is activated by the LEOCON to:
- b) Control local level emergency operations.
- c) Coordinate support to Local level emergency operations.
- d) Coordinate support to combat agency managed operations as required.
- e) Coordinate support to other areas either on a pre-planned basis or as directed by DEOCON.

The LEOCON is responsible for:-

- a) Establishing, maintaining and controlling the LEOC.
- b) Preparing and maintaining Standing Operating Procedures for Emergency Operations.
- c) Ensuring that sufficient trained personnel are available to staff the LEOC when required.
- d) Maintaining a contact directory of LEOC staff.
- e) Providing appropriate training for LEOC staff.
- f) Personnel to staff the LEOC, except for Liaison Officers and their assistants, are drawn from other Agencies & Functional Areas as required.

The Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO), as executive officer to the LEOCON, is responsible for:

- a) The development and maintenance of the contact directory.
- b) The development and review of Standing Operating Procedures.
- c) Staff training.
- d)

9.6 Agency & Functional Area Control / Coordination Centres

The locations of Agency & Functional Area Control / Coordination Centres are detailed in *Annexure 'D'*.

9.7 Local Emergency Operations Centres (LEOC)

The locations of Local Emergency Operations Centres are detailed in Annexure 'E'.

9.8 Liaison Officer Arrangements

During local level combat agency managed operations the LEOCON would normally provide a liaison officer to the combat agency control centre.

At the request of the LEOCON, Agencies & Functional Areas are to provide a Liaison Officer to represent them at the LEOC, if necessary, on a continuous basis for the duration of the operation.

Liaison Officers are to be capable of providing immediate advice to the LEOCON on the capabilities and status of their organisation, agency or functional area and must have the authority to commit the resources of their organisation, agency or functional area.

9.9 Information and Intelligence

The LEOCON is responsible for the passage of local operational information and intelligence in accordance with the Local Emergency Operations Centre, Standing Operating Procedures for Greater Hume.

During combat agency managed operations the relevant combat agency controller is responsible for the passage of public information to the community and the media, and for operational information and intelligence to the LEOCON and all involved agencies.

During combat agency managed operations the relevant combat agency controller may request the LEOCON to assume responsibility for the passage of all or certain classes of operational information and intelligence between agencies.

The LEOCON is responsible for the passage of operational information and intelligence to the DEOCON during all types of emergency operations.

9.10 Media Arrangements

During operations controlled by a combat agency, whether or not supported by the LEOCON, media liaison, including the coordination of media briefings and releases, will be the responsibility of the combat agency.

During emergencies where there is no combat agency, or the combat agency has passed control to the LEOCON, media liaison, including the coordination of media briefings and liaison, will be the responsibility of the LEOCON.

Arrangements will be made in accordance with the NSW Public Information Services Functional Area Plan.

Where necessary a Joint Media Information Centre (JMIC) will be established to provide media with a facility which will provide the media with:

- a centralised point of contact.
- media liaison arrangements and the names of Media Liaison Officers.
- verification of information.
- timely, accurate and consistent information.
- Public Information contact arrangements.

If the Local Emergency Operations Centre is activated a Media Liaison Officer will be appointed.

9.11 Release of Information

NO information is to be released to the Media, outside organisations or individuals, without the authorisation of the appropriate Controller or Public Information Liaison Officer.

9.12 Media Coverage

The Following are Some Details In Regards To The Media Coverage In The Greater Hume Shire.

Television Stations

Location of Television Stations	Channel / Frequency	Local Areas Covered
Albury / Canberra	Prime Channel 7	All of the Area
Albury / Bendigo	WIN Channel 9	All of the Area
Sydney / Melbourne	ABC	All of the Area
Sydney	SBS	All of the Area
Bendigo	Southern Cross 10	All of the Area

Radio Stations (FM Band)

Location of Radio Stations (FM Band)	Call Sign / Frequency	Local Areas Covered (Reliably, Including in a Vehicle) (P=Part)
Albury	105.7 The River	All of the Area
Wangaratta	102.1 Edge	All of the Area
Albury	104.9 Star FM	All of the Area
Wodonga	ABC Goulburn Murray	All of the Area
	ABC JJJ	All of the Area
Holbrook	96.7 2GHR	All of Shire
Wagga Wagga	93.1 Star FM	
Albury	2REM FM Community Radio	Albury Area
	100.9 ABC News Radio	

Digital Radio

To be developed

Newspapers

Name	Coverage
Border Mail	Albury and Surrounding Region
Eastern Riverina Chronicle	Holbrook, Henty, and Surrounding Areas
The Daily Advertiser	Wagga Wagga and Surrounding Region
School News Letters	During School Terms
Council News Letters	All of the Shire

Social Media

To be developed.

9.13 Road Information

A Road Information Cell can be activated by the LEOCON to collect, collate and disseminate road information during emergency situations in conjunction with Council and RMS.

10.0 Part 5 Roles and Responsibilities

10.1 General

The primary operational roles of each of the agencies, functional areas and other organisations described in this part of the plan do not preclude the flexibility to adjust roles or responsibilities if circumstances require such action.

The agreed roles and responsibilities of functional area participating and supporting organisations are detailed in Supporting Plans.

The organisations detailed in the following table have been identified in the NSW State DISPLAN, or by agreement at the District level, as the agencies primarily responsible for controlling the response to the particular emergency.

10.2 Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON)

Roles

- a) Member of the Local Emergency Management Committee for Greater Hume Shire.
- b) Chair the Local Rescue Committee for Greater Hume Shire.
- c) Activate the arrangements in this DISPLAN as required.
- d) Request the Local Area Commander to allocate a Police Officer to perform the Police duties normally performed by the LEOCON.
- e) Activate and staff the Local Emergency Operations Centre for Greater Hume Shire in accordance with the Standing Operating Procedures.
- f) Maintain liaison with adjoining Local Emergency Operations Controllers.
- g) Coordinate support as requested by the combat agency.
- h) Control emergency response and initial recovery operations, when there is no combat agency or where control has been handed over from a combat agency.
- i) Appoint a Senior Operations Officer for the first and subsequent shifts in the Local Emergency Operations Centre.
- j) Ensure the District Emergency Operations Controller is kept informed of the situation.
- k) Ensure recovery operations are initiated during the earliest stages of response operations and that the Local Recovery Coordinating Committee for Greater Hume Shire is established (where required) to manage long term recovery issues.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989
- NSW Aviation Emergency Sub Plan
- NSW Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan

10.3 Site Controllers

Establish a Site Control Point, notify all relevant agencies of its location and requests Liaison Officers from agencies at the site as necessary.

- a) Controls the overall situation and coordinates activities and resources of all agencies at the site.
- b) Determines the priority of actions of the individuals or agencies concerned at the site.
- c) Ensures that perimeters are established and access to the site is controlled.
- d) In consultation with Ambulance and Medical authorities, designate a treatment / triage area and Ambulance loading area, if required.
- e) Designate equipment / personnel assembly areas. Marshalling areas, rest areas, media assembly / briefing area and evacuation assemble areas, as required.
- f) Designate a helicopter landing area if required.
- g) Arrange through the LEOCON additional support resources as required.
- h) Provide Situation Reports (SITREPS) to the LEOCON if requested.
- i) Through agency commanders, coordinate the provision of catering and other support to agency personnel at the site.
- j) Determine and plan resource needs.

10.4 Functional Area Coordination at Local Level

In most cases, unless there is a specific delegation, there are no Functional Area coordinators at local level. Indeed, Functional Area Liaison Officers at local level can only represent their Agency on a Local Emergency Management Committee, or during emergency operations.

If it is considered necessary for emergency operations, a request can be made through either a District or State Functional level Coordinator to place an appropriate Functional Area Coordinator within a local emergency operations centre.

Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area

Coordination at District / State Level By NSW Department Of Primary Industry

10.5 Role of the Functional Area

- a) NSW Department of Primary Industry is the designated combat agency for exotic animal diseases operations. This includes implementing procedures in conjunction with National and State authorities for the eradication or control of exotic animal diseases.
- b) Provide immediate animal care services and continuing rehabilitation assistance to primary producers.
- c) With the support of Participating and Supporting Organisations, provide animal care services for wildlife, domestic animals and companion pets of victims evacuated from an area affected by an emergency.
- d) Planning for response and recovery operations for agricultural emergencies and advising on animal care, veterinary public health and plant disease control measures.
- e) Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC if requested by the LEOCON.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
 - NSW Animal Health Emergency Sub Plan
 - NSW Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Plan
- Greater Hume Shire Council – Local Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) March 2012

10.6 Ambulance Service of NSW

Local Commander Station Officer, Holbrook

Roles

- a) Provide pre-hospital care and transport for the sick or injured.
- b) Provide and/or assume responsibility for transport of designated Health Service teams and their equipment to the sites of incidents or emergencies, receiving hospitals or emergency medical facilities when so requested by the District Health Services Functional Area Coordinator.
- c) Provide coordinated communications for all health systems involved in emergency responses.
- d) Provide a Liaison Officer to the LEOC if requested by the LEOCON.

Further Information

- www.asnsw.health.nsw.gov.au
- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au

10.7 Communications Services Functional Area

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- NSW Communication Services Functional Area Plan

10.8 Engineering Services Functional Area

**Coordination Station Officer, Holbrook At District Level By Department Of Public Works
At Local Level Greater Hume Shire Council**

Role of the Functional Area

- a) Coordinate the all engineering resources required for emergency response and recovery operations. This may include resources to deal with clearance and re-establishment of roads and bridges, demolition and shoring up of buildings, removal of debris and establishment of electrical power, water, sewerage, and gas services, construction of levees to control flooding, maintenance of essential services, resources for containment of hazardous materials and other related matters.
- b) Provide support to Agencies and Functional Areas within the scope of its capability, in particular to rescue groups.
- c) Provide technical engineering and advisory services.
- d) During Recovery operations establish Recovery Centres.
- e) The Department of Public Works and any Participating or Supporting Organisation will provide a liaison officer to the LEOC if requested by the LEOCON.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- NSW Engineering Services Functional Area Plan
- State Recovery Plan
- Murray District Engineering Functional Area Plan

10.9 Environmental Services Functional Area

Coordination at District / State Level by The Department Of Environment and Conservation at Local Level Greater Hume Shire Council

Role of the Functional Area:

- a) Protect the environment during emergency response and recovery operations.
- b) Coordinate scientific support for the on scene Controller during operations to combat the pollution of inland waters within Shire.
- c) Advise and coordinate scientific support to the New South Wales Fire and Rescue during land based hazardous materials emergencies.
- d) Advise the combat agency, and other Functional Areas or Organisations involved in an emergency, on environmentally sound and legal practices for the disposal of wastes or contaminated materials resulting from an emergency.
- e) Once the material has been rendered safe, direct and coordinate cleanup of hazardous materials which pose a threat to the environment.
- f) Conduct post response operations investigations following major incidents or emergencies involving hazardous materials.
- g) Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- NSW Communication Services Functional Area Plan

10.10 Health Services Functional Area

Coordination By The Murrumbidgee Local Health Network Southern Health Network

Role of the Functional Area:

- a) Coordinate and control the mobilisation of all health responses to emergencies. This includes medical, public and mental health services including; Hospital and medical services for the management of large numbers of casualties. Local hospitals in Greater Hume Shire are Holbrook Hospital, Culcairn Hospital and Henty Hospital.
- b) Provision of field hospital medical teams to manage casualties in the field. This may be prior to, or as an alternative to, later transport to hospital.
- c) Medical and mental health services to welfare centres.
- d) Public health units and scientific specialists, and
- e) Control of communicable diseases.
- f) Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- NSW Health Sub Plan

10.11 Public Information Services

Coordination At District / State Level By NSW Police

Role of the Functional Area:

Assist the effective conduct of emergency response and recovery operations by coordinating the release of official and current information to the media and the public about the emergency, including measures being undertaken or planned. This may require:

- a) establishing a Media Information Centre, arranging media conferences on behalf of the LEOCON and when appropriate, arranging access by journalists to the area affected by the emergency;
- b) preparing media releases on behalf of the LEOCON.
 - i. establishing a Joint Media Information Centre (JMIC) for the dissemination of information to the public but excluding enquiries in
 - ii. regards to victims, and
 - iii. preparing for approval and issuing by the LEOCON, official warnings and messages for broadcast to the public by the regional electronic media.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- NSW Communication Services Functional Area Plan

10.12 Fire and Rescue NSW

Local Commander Station Officers, Culcairn, Henty, Holbrook

Primary Role

- a) Is the designated combat agency for taking all practicable measures for preventing and extinguishing fires and protecting and saving life and property in case of fire in any fire district.
- b) Is the designated combat agency for hazardous materials emergencies on land and on inland waters within New South Wales, specifically for taking all practicable measures:
 - i. for protecting and saving life and property endangered by hazardous material incidents; and
 - ii. for confining or ending such an incident; and
 - iii. or rendering the site of such an incident safe.
 - iv. provide and control USAR Task Force including Recon Team, and deploy the USAR Task Force at the direction of SEOCON or Deputy SEOCON.

Other Roles

- a) Provide fire control services by:
 - v. dealing with outbreaks of fire and the rescue of persons in fire endangered areas.
 - vi. taking such measures as may be practicable to prevent the outbreak of fires; and

- vii. on land, dealing with the escape of hazardous materials or a situation which involves the imminent danger of such an escape.
- b) As determined by the State Rescue Board, provide accredited "rescue units" Fire and Rescue NSW Accredited rescue units within the Greater Hume Shire are located at:

Primary	Secondary
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Culcairn
Henty
Holbrook

- c) Assist in any other response or recovery operations for which the Fire Brigades' training and equipment is suitable, for example, the provision of emergency water supplies and pumping equipment.
- d) Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC when requested by the LEOCON.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- <http://www.fire.nsw.gov.au/>
- NSW Hazardous Materials Sub Plan

10.13 NSW Police

Local Commander Local Area Commander, Albury
Sector Commander, Holbrook, Culcairn, Henty, Walla Walla

Roles

- a) Is the designated combat agency for law enforcement,
- b) Is the designated combat agency for searches and rescues.
- c) As necessary, control and coordinate the evacuation of victims from the area affected by the emergency.

Other Responsibilities

- a) Maintain law and order, protect life and property, and provide assistance and support to a Combat Agency, Functional Area and other organisations as required. This may include:
 - i. reconnaissance of the area affected by the emergency;
 - ii. traffic control and crowd control.
 - iii. access and egress route security and control.
 - iv. identifying the deceased and injured, and notifying next of kin.
 - v. establishing temporary mortuaries.
 - vi. maintaining the security of property.
 - vii. statutory investigative requirements, and
 - viii. operation of a public enquiry centre capable of providing general information on the emergency to the public.
- b) Respond accredited rescue units to general and specialist rescue situations and control and coordinate rescue operations.
- c) Manage Disaster Victim Registration (DVR) and a disaster victim enquiry system capable of:
 - i. Providing Disaster Victim Registration system for victims of emergencies.
 - ii. Managing a disaster victim enquiry centre capable of providing relatives and close friends with basic details on the location and safety of victims.
- d) Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC when requested by the LEOCON.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- www.police.nsw.gov.au

10.14 Rural Fire Service

Local Commander Zone Manager, Southern Border

Role

- a) Is the designated combat agency for fire emergencies in relation to Rural Fire Districts, as prescribed in the Rural Fires Act.

Other Roles

- b) Provide fire control services by:
 - i. dealing with outbreaks of bush fire and the rescue of persons in bush fire endangered areas; and
 - ii. taking such measures as may be practicable to prevent the outbreak of bush fires.
- c) Assist in any other response or recovery operations for which the Rural Fire Services' training and equipment is suitable.
- d) Provide a Liaison Officer to the LEOC when requested by the LEOCON.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- <http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/>
- State Bush Fire Plan

10.15 NSW State Emergency Service

Local Controller Greater Hume Shire SES

Primary Roles

- a) Is the designated combat agency for dealing with floods and to coordinate the rescue, evacuation and welfare of affected communities as prescribed in the State Emergency Service Act.
- b) The designated combat agency for damage control for storms and tempests and to coordinate the evacuation and welfare of affected communities.
- c) The Greater Hume SES unit is located within the Murray SES Division
Units are located at both Culcairn and Holbrook.

Other Roles

- d) On request, assist in any other response or recovery operations for which the SES training, equipment and personnel are suitable.
- e) The SES is has two accredited "rescue units" as determined by the State Rescue Board in Greater Hume Shire.

Primary	Secondary
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Culcairn	
Holbrook	

- f) Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC when requested by the LEOCON.

The responsibility for evacuees related to flood, storm and tempest emergencies is to be handed over to Welfare Services as soon as possible.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- www.ses.nsw.gov.au
- State Flood Plan
- State Storm Plan

10.16 Transport Services

Coordination	At Local Level	Kanes (Henty); Lodges (Culcairn)
	At District Level	Martins Buses & Pickles Transport
	At State Level	NSW Department Of Transport

Roles

- Coordinate the provision of transport support as required by other Agencies and Functional Areas, whilst maintaining as far as practicable, the normal operations and activities of public and commercial transport services. Tasks for providing transport to other Services or areas might include:
 - movement of emergency equipment and personnel;
 - movement of emergency supplies and goods including water, fuel and food;
 - evacuation of people; and
 - assistance for medical transport at the request of the Ambulance Service.
- Maintain and operate a road condition/closure advisory service to Agencies, other Functional Areas and members of the public.
- Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC when requested by the LEOCON.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- South West NSW Transport Plan
- State Transport Services Functional Area Plan

10.17 Welfare Services

Coordination	At District / State Level	The Department Of Family and Community Services
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During response and initial recovery

- establish Evacuation and Welfare/Recovery Centres to manage the provision of short term emergency accommodation, essential material needs and the deliver welfare services to victims of major incidents and emergencies;
- provide welfare information and advisory services to victims;
- provide personal welfare support and referral services;
- provide immediate financial aid;
- establish a support unit to coordinate and distribute offers of donated relief aid;
- provide mobile welfare service teams;
- ensure, in conjunction with Agricultural Services, the provision of companion animal care, and

- viii. ensure, in conjunction with Health Services, the provision of medical and mental health (counselling) services.
- a) Mobilise and coordinate catering facilities and services to provide:
 - i. feeding of victims of emergencies including evacuees in transit or in Evacuation and Welfare/Recovery Centres, and displaced or homeless people in short term emergency accommodation centres,
 - ii. by arrangement, meals for personnel engaged in emergency response and initial recovery operations.
- b) Coordinate emergency accommodation for homeless victims of emergencies;
- c) Arrange for the acquisition, reception, storage, issue and disposal of material needs including clothing, bedding and personal requisites, and
- d) Provide emergency financial assistance to victims of emergencies.
- e) Provide appropriate personnel as member/s of the Local Recovery Coordinating Committee for Greater Hume Shire (if formed).
- f) Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC when requested by the LEOCON.

Further Information

- www.emergency.nsw.gov.au
- http://www.community.nsw.gov.au/welcome_to_docs_website.html
- State Disaster Welfare Functional Area Plan

10.18 Other Agencies and Organisations

Greater Hume Shire Council Roles:

At the request of LEOCON:

- a) Provide human, plant, equipment and material resources, as available and as required, to assist during an emergency.
- b) Provide expertise and technical support.
- c) Provide executive support and other assistance to maintain the Greater Hume Shire Local Emergency Operations Centre (LEOC).

Support local recovery operations.

Provide a liaison officer to the Greater Hume Shire LEOC or Albury Regional Emergency Management Centre (AREMC) at Albury Airport.

Appoint a Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO) to provide executive and operational support to the LEOCON for Greater Hume and the LEOC for Greater Hume Shire.

Provide a liaison officer to the LEOC / AREMC when requested by the LEOCON

Further Information

Greater Hume Shire Council
www.greaterhume.nsw.gov.au

10.19 Rescue

Rescue resources (accredited or otherwise) are coordinated by the Police in accordance with the requirements of the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended) and the NSW State Rescue Policy.

11.0 Part 6 Response

11.1 Activation at Local Level

The arrangements in this DISPLAN are activated by the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON).

- a) These arrangements are activated for emergency situations when:
- b) a combat agency is in control and the LEOCON is monitoring the situation, or
- c) a combat agency is in control and requires support from the LEOCON, or
- d) a combat agency has passed control to the LEOCON, or
- e) there is NO combat agency.

The LEOCON will automatically activate the arrangements in this DISPLAN whenever:-

- a) an emergency is declared and a person appointed to take charge of fire fighting operations, under the provisions of the Rural Fires Act 1997; and/or
- b) The Greater Hume Shire Local SES Controller is conducting flood, storm/tempest operations, under the provisions of the State Emergency Service Act, 1989.

In either case, the LEOCON, other Emergency Services, Functional Areas and other Agencies are to be prepared to provide support as requested by the "Chief Co-ordinators Appointee" in the case of bush fires, or a SES Local Controller in the case of floods, storms and tempest.

11.2 Stages of Activation

If time permits, resources will be mobilised in the following stages

EOC – levels of operation

WHITE	Normal	(Facility in normal use & available)
YELLOW	Stand By	(Heightened state of readiness)
RED	OPERATIONAL	(staff determined by LEOCON)
GREEN	Stand down	(after Action Review & re-supply)

The LEOCON decides if the EOC needs to be opened...

Yellow

Stage	Action
Yellow	<p>LEOCON, on receipt of advice of a situation which is, or may escalate to an emergency, or which may require local level coordination of support, shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor the situation and 2. Inform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Emergency Service Commanders and LEMO All representatives of agencies likely to be required to provide support in a Functional Area All adjoining LEOCONs DEOCON 3. Activate LEOC through LEMO to appropriate state of readiness (if required)

Red

Stage	Action
Red	<p>If a Combat Agency advises LEOCON that emergency management support is required, or the LEOCON determines that a local level emergency operation is required, the LEOCON shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPEN the LEOC in accordance with the Standing Operating Procedures 2. call Liaison Officers from ALL relevant Emergency Services organisations providing a service in a Functional Area to report to LEOC for initial briefing 3. liaise with the DEOCON and adjoining LEOCONs as required <p>Liaison Officers shall</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. maintain contact with their respective agencies and respond resources as directed by the LEOCON 2. keep LEOCON informed

Green

Stage	Action
Green	<p>If a Combat Agency advises it no Longer requires support or the LEOCON determines that it is no longer necessary to keep the LEOC open, the LEOCON shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. request formal advice from the Combat Agency2. advise liaison officers from all Emergency Services & organisations providing a service in Functional Areas3. Determine if it is appropriate to close and if so determine the most appropriate closing process and time4. advise DEOCON5. arranges time and location for debriefing6. advise the Combat Agency and the Public7. Close the LEOC <p>The debrief will involve a representative from each Emergency Service, each organisation which provided a service in a Functional Area and LEOC staff involved. Ideally each area should have their own debrief prior to the main LEOC debrief</p> <p>Final reports will be distributed in accordance with the Local Emergency Operations Centre, Standing Operating Procedures</p>

11.3 Resource Deployment

The LEOCON, in consultation with the combat agency, and LEOC Liaison Officers, will determine priorities for deployment of resources being coordinated.

Logistic Support (Supply of Goods and Services)

Agencies will be responsible for providing their own logistic support, including re-supply and relief of their own personnel.

Agencies will also be responsible for advising the LEOCON of any specific requirements which cannot be met from their own resources.

Where practicable, normal procedures within existing delegations should be used for the acquisition and supply of goods/services.

Any request for the supply of goods and services is to be made through the appropriate agency or functional area, which has the responsibility for provision of those goods and services, and the capacity to fund the request.

A resource support group may be established in the LEOC to assist in the coordination of logistic support.

The tasks of the Resource Support Group include:

Coordinate and process requests for logistic support from Agencies and Functional Areas, Monitor operations and planning , to identify logistic implications and to forecast logistic requirements, and

Provide advice on logistic matters to the LEOCON.

When emergency response and initial recovery operations are being conducted by a combat agency and the arrangements in this DISPLAN have NOT been activated, any request for emergency management support is to be referred to the LEOCON.

11.4 Expenditure and Recovery of Funds

Expenditure of funds by Agencies, Participating organisations and Supporting organisations, during emergency response and recovery operations, is to be met **in the first instance from within their normal operating budgets or any special emergency financial arrangements.**

Should the level of expenditure prevent the providing Agency/Functional Area from continuing normal operations for the remainder of the financial year, Treasury may provide supplementation, but there is no guarantee that funding will be provided.

The cost of providing goods and services from the private sector, during emergency response and recovery operations, is to be met by the requesting agency or functional area.

Certain expenditure incurred during natural disasters may be included under Commonwealth / State funding arrangements.

In view of the above, **all Liaison Officers in the EOC must be aware of their Agency / Organisational or Functional Area financial delegations and procedures and fully document commitments and expenditure relating to the emergency operation.**

11.5 Australian Defence Force Assistance

The type of assistance available from the Australian Defence Force (ADF) during an emergency is:

Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC).

DACC is the provision of Defence Force personnel, equipment, facilities or capabilities to perform emergency tasks which are primarily the responsibility of civil authorities or organisations, and for which New South Wales lacks the necessary equipment or resources; and

ADF Policy

ADF support is available where State authorities are unable to cope. Details of the emergency categories of DACC are as follows:

Category 1

- a) Immediate assistance by a local area ADF Service Commander where:
- b) Immediate action is necessary to save human life or alleviate suffering, or prevent extensive loss of animal life, or loss or damage to property;
- c) Local resources are inadequate, not available or cannot be mobilised in time; and
- d) Immediate assistance can be provided from within the resources available.
- e) Category 1 assistance requests are passed directly by the LEOCON to the ADF Service Commander in the particular Local Area, who has the authority to provide support if the resources are available. The DEOCON is to be informed whenever this occurs.

Other Categories

There are two other categories of assistance which apply to emergencies where the immediate and local nature of Category 1 assistance does not apply.

These emergency assistance requests MUST be passed through Local Emergency Operations Controllers to the District Emergency Operations Controller for referral to the State Emergency Operations Controller, who is authorised to request assistance from the Commonwealth through Emergency Management Australia (EMA).

Note:

- ADF resources made available for operations remain under the command of Defence Force Commanders who are responsive to the Emergency Operations Controller to whom they are providing support.
- The ADF provides deployed elements with administrative support.
- ADF resources are made available for specific tasks, and their tasking is not to be changed except as arranged between the State Emergency Operations Controller and Emergency Management Australia (EMA).

11.6 USAR Resources

NSW has developed extensive USAR resources. Although developed specifically for USAR operations, these resources may be useful in emergencies other than major structural collapse. The resources, including technical advice, personnel or equipment, can be accessed utilising the normal Emergency Management Arrangements without the need to activate the Major Structural Collapse Plan.

11.7 Evacuations

Evacuation of persons or animals from an area of danger or potential danger is a strategy in combating any hazard impact.

11.8 Decision

Any decision to evacuate persons or animals should only be made after considerable planning and looking at all possible options and strategies. There are many tasks which will need to be done that will affect the operational capabilities for ongoing operations and may require considerable resources.

Evacuations require many tasks to be completed by various agencies and this necessitates a controlled and coordinated approach to ensure that evacuation is timely, efficient and that evacuees needs are met.

In some circumstances it may be appropriate for people/animals to remain in their homes and take other measures to ensure their safety. Be guided by the combat agency (if any).

The Agency with the authority to order an evacuation is to ensure that the effected community is informed, through a Public Education programme, of the proposed evacuation strategies.

The Controller responsible at the time (either combat agency or LEOCON/DEOCON) will determine the need for evacuation. Ideally the decision should only be made after liaison with all agencies likely to be involved or affected.

If evacuation is the preferred option, the Controller will consult with the Local Welfare Services Functional Area Coordinator to identify a safe and suitable Evacuation Area or Evacuation Centre.

11.9 Authority

The authority to order an evacuation should also be made clear. The following table indicates which individuals and agencies have authority to order the evacuation of people and/or animals.

Individual / Agency	Circumstances
The Minister for Emergency Services, or an "emergency services officer" (as defined) when authorised by the Minister	During a declared State of Emergency direct a person to leave premises and move out of an emergency area or part thereof, taking any persons in their care with them and/or not to enter an emergency area or part thereof. (S.37 - State Emergency & Rescue Management Act)
A Senior Police Officer (of or above the rank of Sergeant)	If satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so for the purpose of protecting persons from injury or death threatened by actual or imminent emergency (S.60L - State Emergency & Rescue Management Act)
A Police Officer	In support of the authority of a member of the Fire Brigade acting under the Chief Officers orders and to assist him or her where the persons are or the property is endangered by fire or hazardous materials. (S.25 - Fire Brigades Act)
A Police Officer and all other members of emergency service organisations	In recognition of the authority of the Director General and emergency officers (as defined) provide assistance in connection with flood, storm or tempest operations. (S.21 - State Emergency Service Act)
The fire brigade officer in charge at a fire or a hazardous materials incident	Take such measures as the officer thinks fit to protect life and property and to remove any person, vehicle, vessel or thing which might interfere with the work of the Fire Brigades. (S.13,19 - Fire Brigades Act)
The Director General of the State Emergency Service or an "emergency officer (as defined) when authorised by the Director-General.	Direct a person to leave a premises and move out of an emergency area or part thereof, taking any persons in their care with them and/or not to enter an emergency area or part thereof. (S.22 - State Emergency Service Act)
State Emergency Service	Authority is limited to the evacuation of people during flood, storm and tempest, or at the direction of the State Emergency Operations Controller. (S.19,20 – State Emergency Service Act)
Ambulance Service	The Ambulance Service may be directed by the Police Service to assist in the conduct of evacuations, or, during a declared State Of Emergency, by an authorised officer as determined under (S37 of the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act) Evacuation of medical facilities such as hospitals or nursing homes will be at the discretion of the Medical Controller
Local Government Authorities	In connection with fire safety related to buildings, the issue of orders to cease use of the premises, evacuate premises, to leave premises and not to enter premises. (S.124 - Local Government Act)

11.10 Evacuation Warnings

Evacuation warnings to the public, or any advice not to evacuate, will be authorised and released by a person or agency responsible for controlling the situation.

The controlling agency will determine the most appropriate and effective method to disseminate warnings. This may include:

- Electronic media
- Public address systems
- Evacuation teams using door knocks etc.

Any warning message should contain (if possible):

- A clear instruction to evacuate and the location of assembly areas and transport arrangements to/from Welfare Centres.
- The location of Welfare Centres (for self-evacuees).
- Authorised safe route/s to Welfare Centres.
- Arrangements for children in schools.
- Arrangements for elderly or infirm persons.
- Arrangements for animals.
- What people should bring with them.
- Likely duration of the evacuation.
- Phone number or contact point for further details.

A Media contact directory is maintained by the LEMO for the LEOC.

11.11 Withdrawal

Provided it is within their capabilities, authorised agencies may conduct evacuations but MUST liaise with the Police in regards to security of the evacuated area, or the area to be evacuated. Consultation must also occur with any necessary supporting organisations.

If requested by a Combat Agency Controller/Commander, the Police will control and coordinate the evacuation of people to an appropriate/identified evacuation centre, secure the evacuated area and supervise Disaster Victim Registration.

Transport arrangements required will be arranged through the Transport Services Functional Area Coordinator.

Buildings which have been evacuated are to be identified as directed by the controlling authority and appropriate records maintained for reference and

11.12 Shelter

The Welfare Service Coordinator is to

- Arrange for staffing of the identified Welfare Centres in time to receive evacuees.
- Provide welfare support services to evacuees in accordance with the Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan, and
- Address longer term welfare requirements.
- Refer to Annexure E for a list of Evacuation Centres in the Shire.

11.13 Return

The Agency / authority which authorised the evacuation will determine, in consultation with:

- the Recovery Coordinating Committee (if established),
- The local Welfare Services Functional Area Coordinator.
- The local Engineering Services Functional Area Coordinator, and
- The local Health Services Functional Area Coordinator.

When it is / will be safe for evacuees to return to their homes and also make arrangements for evacuees to be advised as soon as possible.

Transport of evacuees (if required) is to be arranged by the Local Transport Services Functional Area Coordinator.

11.14 Road Closures

The authority to close roads is vested in many Agencies. The following table indicates those Agencies which have that authority and the circumstances when that authority can be exercised.

11.15 Authority to Close Roads

Individual / Organisation	Circumstances
Police	Close any public street to traffic during any temporary obstruction or danger. (S. 23 - Traffic Act)
	Close off the whole or any part of a "park" (as defined) and its roads to the public. (S 155 - National Parks & Wildlife Act)
The Minister, or an "Emergency Services Officer" (as defined) when authorised by the Minister.	During a declared State of Emergency , direct a person not to enter an emergency area or part thereof. (S.37 - SERM Act)
The Officer in Charge at a fire or hazardous materials incident	Close any street in the vicinity of a fire or hazardous materials incident. (S.13 - Fire Brigades Act)
Officer in charge of a Rural Fire incident or other emergency	Close any street or public place in the vicinity of a fire, incident or other emergency. (S.24 - Rural Fires Act)
The Director General, State Emergency Service, or an "Emergency Officer" (as defined) when authorised by the Director General	Direct a person not to enter an emergency area or part thereof. (S.22 - State Emergency Service Act)
The Ambulance Service	Close a road for the protection of persons from injury or death, whether or not those persons are sick or injured. (S.12 - Ambulance Service Act)
The Minister for Agriculture	Restriction of entry to and exit from a quarantined area and closure of roads which pass through a restricted area to vehicles and stock. (S.12 &15 - Stock Diseases Act)
Department of Agriculture Inspectors	Declaration of entry and exit points during an exotic disease outbreak. (S.13 - Exotic Diseases of Animals Act)
A Roads Authority (as defined)	Close roads to protect the public from hazards on the public road. (S.115 - Roads Act) Note: This power is rarely used in emergencies as the powers of Emergency Services Officers generally suffice. It relates only to those roads for which Council is deemed to be the "Roads Authority" .
A Roads Authority (as defined)	Roads Authority applies to RTA for consent to regulate traffic. (S.116 – Roads Act)
Minister	Minister may direct Roads Authority to exercise traffic regulation powers. (S.120 – Roads Act). Minister may regulate traffic in certain circumstances. (S.121 – Roads Act)
A Roads Authority (as defined)	Roads Authority may temporarily regulate traffic including prohibiting vehicles to pass. (S.122 – Roads Act) NOTE: This does not apply to Emergency Vehicles.
A Roads Authority (as defined)	Roads Authority may temporarily close ferries. (Clause 56 – Roads [General] Regulation)

11.16 Advice of Road Closures

When an authorised person closes or opens or regulates traffic flow on a major road the RMS Transport Management Centre (TMC) is to be notified, together with any other appropriate organisations, including Police.

The RMS Transport Management Centre will:

- Deploy RMS Traffic Commanders to major unplanned incidents and emergencies;
- Accept responsibility for traffic management from the incident perimeter into the rest of the road network;
- Take the lead role in communicating traffic management arrangements / issues to the media;
- Provide close support to the Police Incident Commander for traffic control within an incident perimeter;
- Develop and deploy Maintenance and Traffic Emergency Services (MATES) teams for specific routes; and
- Provide a comprehensive and timely response of specialized resources to support traffic management.

Unless otherwise advised by the LEOCON, when any major road within the local area is closed for any reason during a local level operation, the LEOC and DEOC (if operational) is to be advised.

11.17 Logistic Support (Supply of Goods And Services)

Agencies are responsible for providing their own logistic support, including re-supply and relief of their own personnel.

Agencies are responsible for advising the DEOCON of any specific requirements which cannot be met from their own resources.

Any request for supply of goods and/or services is to be made through the appropriate Agency or Functional Area which has responsibility for provision of those goods and/or services and the capability to fund the request.

11.18 Expenditure and Recovery Of Funds

Agencies which are Government Departments or Authorities & Functional Area Coordinators meet the cost of providing goods and/or services, including Liaison Officers, during emergency response or recovery operations in the first instance from their normal operating budgets.

Should the expenditure be of such a magnitude as to prevent the providing Agencies or Functional Areas from continuing their normal operations for the remainder of the financial year, Treasury may provide supplementation, but Departments cannot be guaranteed that funding will be provided.

For private sector organisations or personnel, the cost of providing goods and/or services during emergency response or recovery operations is to be met by the requesting Agency or Functional Area.

Certain expenditure incurred during emergency response or recovery operations following natural disasters may be included under the Commonwealth / State funding arrangements.

In view of the above, all Liaison Officers in the LEOC must be aware of their Agency or Functional Area financial delegations and procedures and fully document expenditure relating to the emergency operation.

11.19 Stand Down and Operational Debriefs

The relevant Combat Agency Controller is responsible for issuing the Stand Down and conducting a debrief of all agencies involved in local level Combat Agency managed operations. The controller is also to provide the LEOCON with a report on the operation and debrief, for presentation to the LEMC.

The LEOCON, in consultation with the relevant Combat Agency, if appropriate, is responsible for issuing the LEOC Stand Down and conducting a debrief of all agencies that were controlled or coordinated by the LEOCON during:

- Local level supported operations; or
- LEOCON controlled Local level emergency operations.

Following ALL emergency operations:

- The LEOCON will debrief LEOC staff before closing the LEOC;
- Each agency involved in an operation is to conduct a debrief of its own personnel and report to the LEOCON within fourteen days of the issue of the Stand Down;
- The LEOCON will conduct a combined agencies debrief within twenty one days of the issue of the Stand Down; and
- The LEOCON will report to the DEOCON on lessons learned from the operation and matters highlighted during the debrief.
- The LEOCON will also report to the LEMC on lessons learned from the operation and matters highlighted during the debrief.

12.0 Part 7 Recovery

12.1 Emergency Recovery Operations

Emergency Recovery Operations in NSW will be conducted in accordance with the NSW Recovery Plan [click here](#) and the National Disaster Recovery Principles.

As soon as possible following an emergency, the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) will meet to discuss recovery implications including the need for a Local Recovery Committee. The LEMC will consider any impact assessment in determining the need for recovery arrangements. This is conveyed in the first instance to the SEOCON for confirmation with the SERCON.

Those involved in contributing to recovery operations should keep in mind that the whole purpose of such operations is to assist the affected community to manage its own recovery, while recognising that there may be a requirement for external technical, physical and financial assistance.

12.2 Principles

Disaster recovery is most effective when the following nationally recognised principles are applied:

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

Disaster recovery includes physical, environmental and economic elements, as well as psychosocial wellbeing. Recovery can provide an opportunity to improve these aspects beyond previous conditions, by enhancing social and natural environments, infrastructure and economies contributing to a more resilient community.

Successful recovery relies on:

- understanding the context;
- recognising complexity;
- using community-led approaches;
- ensuring coordination of all activities;
- employing effective communication; and
- acknowledging and building capacity.

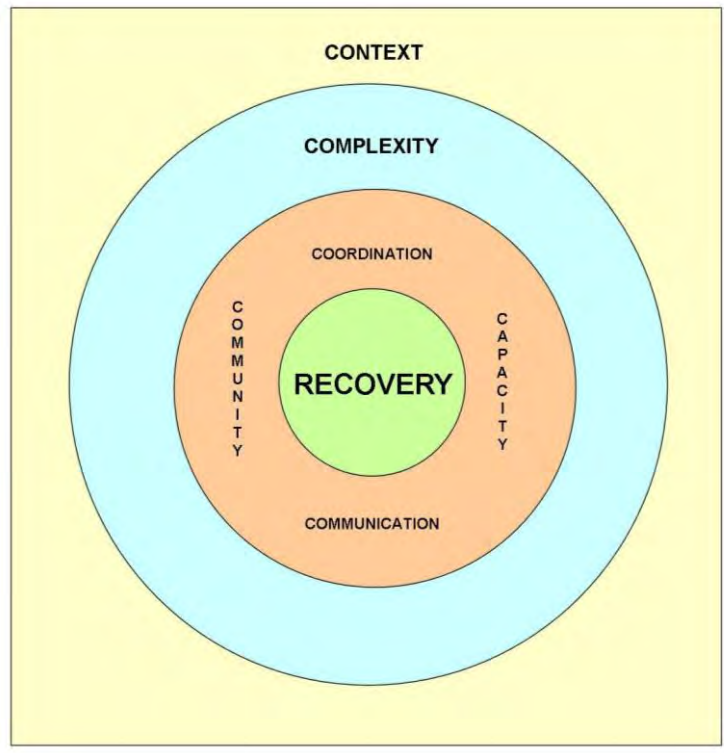


Figure 1: The National Principles for Disaster Recovery

The relationship between the six principles is provided in Figure 1. Whilst all are equally part of ensuring effective recovery, the understanding of complexity and context are seen as foundation factors. The following paragraphs describe all six principles in more detail.

Understanding the Context

Successful recovery is based on an understanding of the community context. Recovery should:

- appreciate the risks faced by communities;
- acknowledge existing strengths and capacity, including past experiences;
- be culturally sensitive and free from discrimination;
- recognise and respect differences; and
- support those who may be more vulnerable; such as people with disabilities, the elderly, children and those directly

Recognising Complexity

Successful recovery acknowledges the complex and dynamic nature of emergencies and communities. Recovery should recognise that:

- information on impacts is limited at first and changes over time;
- affected individuals and communities have diverse needs, wants and expectations, which are immediate and evolve rapidly;
- quick action to address immediate needs is both crucial and expected;
- disasters lead to a range of effects and impacts that require a variety of approaches; they can also leave long-term legacies;
- conflicting knowledge, values and priorities among individuals, communities and organisations may create tensions;

- emergencies create stressful environments where grief or blame may also affect those involved;
- the achievement of recovery is often long and challenging and
- existing community knowledge and values may challenge the assumptions of those outside the community.

Using Community-Led Approaches

Successful recovery is responsive and flexible, engaging communities and empowering them to move forward. Recovery should:

- centre on the community, to enable those affected by a disaster to actively participate in their own recovery;
- seek to address the needs of all affected communities;
- allow individuals, families and communities to manage their own recovery;
- consider the values, culture and priorities of all affected communities;
- use and develop community knowledge, leadership and resilience;
- recognise that communities may choose different paths to recovery;
- ensure that the specific and changing needs of affected communities are met with flexible and adaptable policies, plans, and services; and
- build strong partnerships between communities and those involved in the recovery process.

Ensuring Coordination of All Activities

Successful recovery requires a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach based on continuing assessment of impacts and needs. Recovery should:

- be guided by those with experience and expertise, using skilled and trusted leadership;
- reflect well-developed planning and information gathering;
- demonstrate an understanding of the roles, responsibilities and authority of other organisations and coordinate across agencies to ensure minimal service disruption;
- be part of an emergency management approach that integrates with response and contributes to future prevention and preparedness;
- be inclusive, using relationships created before and after the emergency;
- have clearly articulated and shared goals based on desired outcomes;
- have clear decision-making and reporting structures;
- be flexible, take into account changes in community needs or stakeholder expectations;
- incorporate the planned introduction to and transition from recovery-specific actions and services; and
- focus on all dimensions; seeking to collaborate and reconcile different interests and time frames.

Employing Effective Communication

Successful recovery is built on effective communication with affected communities and other stakeholders. Recovery should:

- ensure that all communication is relevant, timely, clear, accurate, targeted, credible and consistent;
- recognise that communication with a community should be two-way, and that input and feedback should be sought and considered over an extended time;
- ensure that information is accessible to audiences in diverse situations, addresses a variety of communication needs, and is provided through a range of media and channels;

- establish mechanisms for coordinated and consistent communication with all organisations and individuals; and
- repeat key recovery messages because information is more likely to reach community members when they are receptive.

Acknowledging and Building Capacity

Successful recovery recognises, supports and builds on community, individual and organisational capacity. Recovery should:

- assess gaps between existing and required capability and capacity;
- support the development of self-reliance;
- quickly identify and mobilise community skills and resources;
- acknowledge that existing resources will be stretched, and that additional resources may be required;
- recognise that resources can be provided by a range of stakeholders;
- understand that additional resources may only be available for a limited period, and that sustainability may need to be addressed;
- provide opportunities to share, transfer and develop knowledge, skills and training; understand when and how to disengage; and develop networks and partnerships.

The recovery process begins at impact and every effort will be made to ensure that individuals from the affected communities are actively involved in their own recovery.

Management of recovery services should, whenever possible, occur at local level, although District and, on occasions, State support will be required.

Recovery services are most effective when managed by either a Recovery Committee or a Recovery Coordinator. Depending on the scale of the recovery, a Recovery Coordinator may be appointed by the SERCON to oversee the recovery process.

12.3 Planning for Recovery

Emergency Management Committees at all levels are responsible for recovery planning, which is to be undertaken in accordance with the principles contained herein, and the relevant State level supporting plans & sub plans.

The main roles of Recovery Committees are:

- Coordinate the assessment of the impacts of an emergency;
- Establish priorities;
- Identify shortfalls in resources;
- Coordinate the activities of agencies with responsibility for the delivery of services; and
- Keep the community informed of recovery strategies.

12.4 Recovery at Local Level

As soon as possible following an emergency, the LEMC is to meet in order to consider the need to form a Local Recovery Committee. The advice is then forwarded to SEOCAN who then consults with SERCON over the Recovery requirements.

The LEMC provides a good basis for a Local Recovery Committee, but local community groups such as the local Chamber of Commerce, other government agencies and non-government agencies should be added as required. The Combat Agency should attend the early meetings to provide an overview of the situation.

Coordination of the recovery operation may occur from local or district level. The DEMO and appropriate District Functional Area Coordinators (e.g. Health, Welfare, Engineering and Agriculture) are to be invited to the initial meeting and to subsequent meetings as required.

12.5 Local Recovery Coordinators

A Local Recovery Coordinator may be appointed to oversee the recovery operations. This can be discussed by the LEMC when it meets to consider forming a Local Recovery Committee. The SERCON, in consultation with the SEOCON, is responsible for the appointment of a Local Recovery Coordinator and nominating the appropriate candidate to the Minister for Emergency Services.

In the event that there is likely to be the need for significant outside resources, the SERCON on the advice of the LEMC/DEMC may recommend the appointment of a higher level Recovery Coordinator.

12.6 Higher Level Recovery Coordinators

The DEMC may recommend appointment of a higher level Recovery Coordinator. The SERCON, in consultation with the SEOCON, may also recommend the appointment of a District Recovery Coordinator and nominate an appropriate candidate to the Minister for Emergency Services.

12.7 Recovery at District Level

In the event that an emergency affects several local areas, a District Emergency Management Committee (DEMC) will meet to discuss recovery implications including the need for a District Recovery Committee. This is conveyed in the first instance to the SEOCON for confirmation with the SERCON.

Once the need for recovery has been identified, the SERCON, in consultation with the SEOCON, may recommend the appointment of a District Recovery Coordinator and nominate an appropriate candidate to the Minister for Emergency Services.

The SERCON may send a representative to the DEMC and subsequent recovery meetings to provide expert recovery advice and guidance.

The Combat Agency Controller and District Emergency Operations Controller (DEOCON) attend recovery meetings to provide an overview of the situation.

Where a District Recovery Committee is established and local recovery committees have not been established, a key consideration may be the need to establish Local Recovery Committees to coordinate the recovery at the local level.

12.8 Recovery Centres

Delivery of recovery services can be undertaken from Recovery Centres, which brings together all service providers within one location.

Recovery Centres will be established in cooperation with local government.

The SERCON is responsible for authorising the establishment of a Recovery Centre. The Recovery Committee may recommend the need for a Recovery Centre to the

The agencies providing services in the centre may include:

- Community Services;
- Community Partners and Agencies (non government organisations);
- Public Works;
- Dept Primary Industries NSW;
- NSW Rural Assistance Authority;
- NSW Health Department;
- Dept of Housing;
- Centrelink;
- Utility service providers;
- Office of Fair Trading; and
- Telecommunications providers.
- Local Government.
- Catchment Management Authority.

A Recovery Centre may include the following facilities:

- Security for access – separating clients from the general office;
- Reception area;
- Interview rooms;
- Meeting room;
- Staff room;
- Storage area; and
- Administration area and offices.

12.9 Emergency Financial Assistance

[Community Services](#) coordinates immediate assistance to persons affected by emergencies.

If a Natural Disaster Declaration is made, a number of assistance measures are available under the NSW Disaster Assistance Guidelines Arrangements. See Annex 4 NSW Recovery Plan [Click here](#) and the EMNSW website for the NSW Disaster Assistance Guidelines

The types of assistance measures available address impacts on:

- individuals and households
- small businesses
- primary producers
- Local Government
- community organisations

Public Appeals and Donations

Any appeal should always be based on the identified needs of those impacted through a needs assessment.

Monetary donations are usually the most efficient and effective means for members of the public to support recovery efforts. Monetary donations allow goods to be purchased locally where possible, to ensure appropriateness of the goods for the community and to assist the local economy.

It is recommended that recovery committees actively discourage individual material donations. The logistics of transporting and distributing material donations can often be very expensive and time consuming and may not best meet the needs of the community. They reduce the capacity of persons affected by emergencies to manage their own recovery.

If a public appeal is to be run, a separate group independent of the Recovery Committee should be established to manage any appeals and donations.

13.0 Part 8 - Annexures

Annexures

- A Supporting Plans and Sub Plans**
- B Agency Control / Coordination Centres (Staff in Confidence)**
- C Local Emergency Operations Centre (Staff in Confidence)**
- D Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSP)
(Place of Last Resort For Bushfire Emergencies)**
- E Evacuation Centres**
- F Contact Directory (Staff in Confidence)**
- G Operational Control and Coordination Relationships**

13.1 Annexure A

Local Supporting Plans and Sub Plans

Sub Plans

- Greater Hume Shire Local Flood Plan
- Southern Border Rural Fire Group Operations Plan
- Henty Machinery Field Days
- Holbrook Aerodrome Plan & Emergency Manual

Supporting Plans

- Nil

Other Plans

- Nil

13.2 Annexure B & C

Local Control/Coordination Centres

Greater Hume Shire

- Culcairn Office
- Holbrook Office
- Albury Regional Emergency Management Centre

Southern Border Rural Fire Group

- Albury Regional Emergency Management Centre

State Emergency Service – Greater Hume

- Holbrook
- Culcairn

13.3 Annexure D

Greater Hume Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSP)
(Place of Last Resort for Bushfire Emergencies only)

See the below table for the designated NSP locations in your local government area. These NSP locations have been subject to a validation process and have been deemed acceptable as *a place of last resort*.

Please note that the NSW Rural Fire Service has not yet received NSP locations for all local government areas of NSW. In addition, some recommended NSP locations will require further investigation to confirm that they are suitable as place of shelter to be used as *a place of last resort* during a bush fire emergency.

The NSW Rural Fire Service will continue to update the NSP locations as new data is received and validated. You should return to this site regularly for updates on the progress of the NSP program and to find a NSP close to you.

Remember to complete your [Bush Fire Survival Plan](#) to ensure that you and your family are prepared and know what to do in the event of a bush fire. If there is a suitable NSP nearby your home, you should note it in your Bush Fire Survival Plan. However, the NSP should only be considered as a place of last resort during a bush fire emergency.

	Title	Type	Location	LGA
Bowna / Wymah	Wymah Recreation Ground	Open Space	Wymah Road, Wymah	Greater Hume
Brocklesby	Brocklesby Community Hotel / Store	Building	96-100 Main Street, Brocklesby	Greater Hume
Bungowannah	Bungowannah Hall / Tennis Courts	Open Space	Bungowannah & Ferguson Roads, Bungowannah	Greater Hume
Burrumbuttock	Burrumbuttock RFS Station	Building	35 Urana Rd, Burrumbuttock	Greater Hume
Culcairn	Culcairn Hall	Building	Balfour Street, Culcairn	Greater Hume
Gerogery	Gerogery RFS Station	Building	Main St Gerogery	Greater Hume
Henty	Bicentennial Park	Open Space	Olympic Highway, Henty	Greater Hume
Holbrook	Holbrook Sporting Complex	Open Space	Bowler Street, Holbrook	Greater Hume
Jindera	Jindera Recreation Ground	Open Space	Dight Street, Jindera	Greater Hume
Little Billabong	Little Billabong Hall	Open Space	Little Billabong Road, Little Billabong	Greater Hume
Morven	Morven Bush Fire Brigdae	Building	Brownrigg Street, Morven	Greater Hume
Walbundrie	Walbundrie Sportsground	Open Space	Billabong Street, Walbundrie	Greater Hume
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Sportsground	Open Space	William Street, Walla Walla	Greater Hume
Woomargama	Woomargama Hall / Tennis Courts	Building	Murray Street, Woomargama	Greater Hume

13.4 Annexure E

Evacuation Centres			
Location	Venue	Address	Contact
Culcairn			
Holbrook			
Henty			
Walla Walla			
Jindera			
Burrumbuttock			
Brocklesby			
Woomargama			
Mullengandra			
Bungowannah			
Little Billabong			
Carabost			
Lankeys Creek			
Morven			
Wymah			
Alma Park			
Cookadinia			

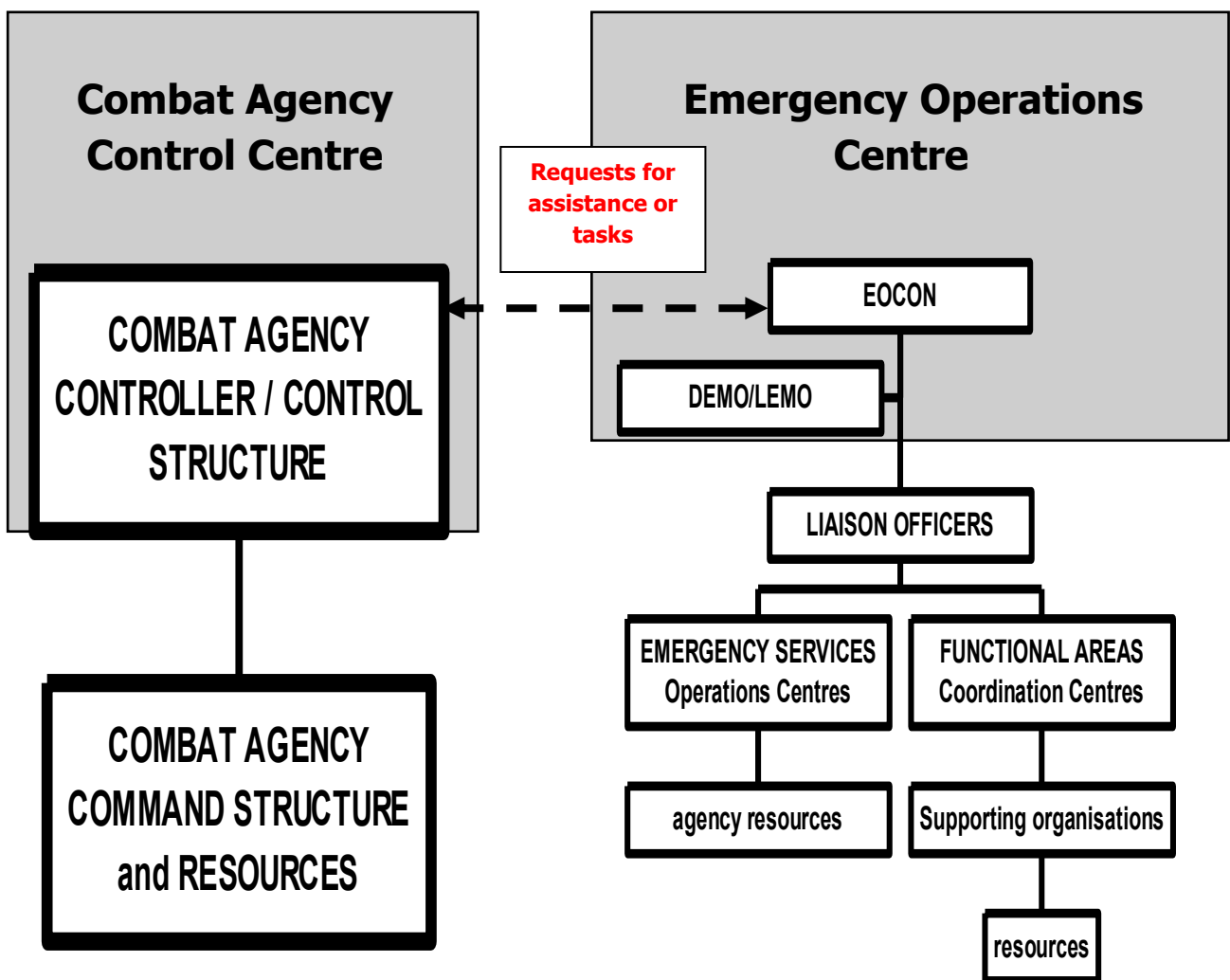
13.5 Annexure F

- Contact Directory
- Staff In Confidence
- Separate Document

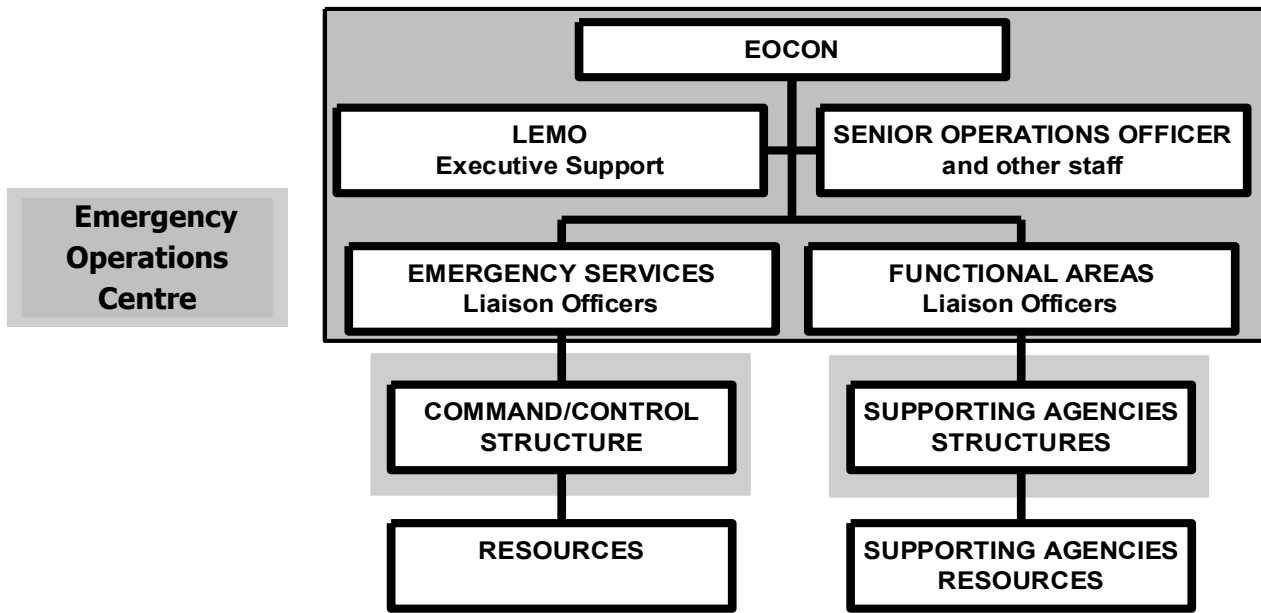
13.6 Annexure G

Operational Control and Co-Ordination Relationships

Combat Agency Managed Operation Support Resources Managed by an EOCON



Emergency Operations Controlled by the EOCON



Responsibility for Controlling Particular Emergencies

Source of Risk / Emergency	Combat Agency / Responsibility
Animal and Plant Disease	NSW Department of Primary Industry & Rural Lands Protection Board
Earthquake	Appropriate Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) under DISPLAN arrangements.
Fires Rural (Bush, grass and other fires within Rural Fire Districts as prescribed in the Rural Fires Act 1997)	Incident Controller or Officer appointed by the Commissioner, Rural Fire Service, or in accordance with a Bush Fire Management Plan of Operations or Mutual Aid Agreement.
Flood Riverine or Flash	NSW State Emergency Service
Hazardous Materials and / or CBR Emergency (including transport related hazmat emergencies)	Fire and Rescue NSWs rendering safe land based incidents and emergencies, including those on inland and coastal waterways other than State Waters. Environment Protection Authority clean up operations, scientific support, enforcement and legislative requirements. Greater Southern Area Health Service Public Health Unit – Provide advice and health warnings in the event of persons being affected by the hazardous material
Land Slip	Appropriate Emergency Operations Controller (EOCON) under DISPLAN arrangements.
Major Structure Collapse (USAR)	District Emergency Operations Controller (DEOCON) control the operation in accordance with the NSW Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan. Fire and Rescue NSWs provide and control USAR Task Force including Recon Team, and deploy the USAR Task Force at the direction of SEOCON or Deputy SEOCON
Mine Explosion or Collapse	Workcover and LEOCON
Severe Storm and / or Strong Winds and / or Storm Surge and / or Coastal Erosion	NSW State Emergency Service
Significant Infrastructure Failure or Damage.	Appropriate Emergency Operations Controller (EOCON) under DISPLAN arrangements
Transport Emergency – Aircraft, Road/Rail, or Marine.	Appropriate Emergency Operations Controller (EOCON) under DISPLAN arrangements

Type of Emergency Situation	Situation	Control Structure	Planning	Information / Liaison
Operations Controlled By a Combat Agency	1. Combat Agency alone or with other emergency service and / or functional area support	Combat agency controls ALL aspects of the operation including all resource support.	Support tasks which can be foreseen are agreed and reflected in Combat Agency Plans (Sub -Plans) or Functional Area Plans (Supporting Plans) where applicable	Liaison Officers at combat agency centre. It is the responsibility of the combat agency to ensure that the LEOCON \ DEOCON and any involved Agency Commanders or Functional Area Coordinators are kept informed of the situation The LEOCON \ DEOCON monitors the situation in case support required.
	2. Combat Agency supported by emergency management arrangements	Combat Agency controls the operation and requests the LEOCON \ DEOCON to coordinate resource support and / or undertake certain tasks	Support tasks which can be foreseen are agreed to and reflected in DISPLAN, Combat Agency Plans (Sub -Plans) or Functional Area Plans (Supporting Plans) where applicable.	Liaison Officers at LEOC/DEOC in accordance with DISPLAN arrangements and LEOC/DEOC SOPs. It is the responsibility of the combat agency to ensure that the LEOCON \ DEOCON and any involved Agency Commanders or Functional Area Coordinators are kept informed of the situation and advised of the support that is required.

Type of Emergency Situation	Situation	Control Structure	Planning	Information / Liaison
		The DEOC / LEOC may become a resource coordination centre and /or a control centre if necessary to manage allocated tasks.	Unforeseen support can be 1.coordinated by LEOCON \ DEOCON or	LEOCON \ DEOCON, and supporting agencies under the control of the Combat Agency and provide resources as required by the Combat Agency
			2.the combat agency can deal direct with supporting agencies.(In this case the LEOCON \ DEOCON MUST be kept informed by the Combat Agency.)	Agencies and Functional Areas providing support under the coordination of the LEOCON \ DEOCON provide a liaison officer to the DEOC / LEOC
Operations Controlled By A District / Local Emergency Operations Controller	3.When there is NO combat agency. 4. When LEOCON \ DEOCON designated as controller in DISPLAN 5. Combat Agency hands total control over to LEOCON \ DEOCON (with the approval of the combat agency head and SEOCON)	The LEOCON \ DEOCON controls ALL aspects of the operation and_cordinates resources Agencies command their own resources but carry out tasks as directed by LEOCON \ DEOCON	As detailed in the DISPLAN, Sub Plans and / or Supporting Plans	Liaison Officers at LEOC\DEOC in accordance with DISPLAN arrangements and LEOC/DEOC SOPs It is the responsibility of the LEOCON / DEOCON to ensure that Agencies and Functional Areas are kept informed of the situation Agencies and Functional Areas will provide a liaison officer to the DEOC / LEOC

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