



PYRENEES SHIRE MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2023–26



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Pyrenees Shire Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee wishes to acknowledge the Wadawurrung, Dja Dja Wurrung, Eastern Maar Peoples and Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagulk Nations upon whose land the Pyrenees Shire is located.

We would like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land on which we conduct our business. We pay our respects to their Ancestors and Elders past and present and recognise them for their stewardship and continuing connection to Country, working with all communities in making in the Pyrenees a safer and more resilient community.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The Pyrenees Shire Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) documents the agreed emergency management arrangements for mitigation, response and recovery phases within the Pyrenees Shire.

The aim of the MEMP is to identify emergency threats and minimise impact of significant emergency events to members of our community and to the natural and built environments within the Pyrenees Shire.

The objectives of the MEMP seeks to reduce:

- The likelihood of emergencies
- The effect of emergencies on communities and community members
- The consequences of emergencies for communities and community infrastructure

1.2 Authority

In 2020, the [Emergency Management Legislation Amendment Act 2018](#) amended the [Emergency Management Act 2013 \(EM Act 2013\)](#) (the Act) to provide for new integrated arrangements for emergency management planning in Victoria at the state, regional and municipal levels. The Act created an obligation for a Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC) to be established in each of the municipal districts in the state of Victoria.

Each MEMPC is formed with multi-agency membership. Working collaboratively, the members bring organisation, industry or personal expertise to the task of emergency management planning for the municipal district it represents.

This Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) has been prepared in accordance, and complies, with the requirements of the Act including having regard to the guidelines issued under s77, [Guidelines for Preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans](#).

1.3 Disclaimer

The MEMP may be subject to amendment or revocation from time-to-time without notice and actions based upon this Plan should recognise this and check the currency of content with the Pyrenees Shire Council prior to action being taken.

Members and officers of the Pyrenees Shire Council, and members of the Pyrenees Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee expressly disclaim all and any liability (including liability in negligence) to any person or body in respect of anything and of the consequences of anything done or omitted to be done by any such person or body in reliance, whether total or partial, upon the whole or any part of this publication.

1.4 Assurance and approval

1.4.1 Assurance

A Statement of Assurance (including a checklist and certificate) has been prepared by the Pyrenees Shire MEMPC and submitted to the REMPC pursuant to the Act (s60AG).

The MEMP has been prepared with regard to the following guidance in ministerial guidelines issued under the Act s77 (Guidelines for Preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans)

Assurance Date:

1.4.2 Approval

This Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) has been written and approved by the Pyrenees Shire MEMPC at its meeting held in July 2023, with final acceptance of the document in August 2023.

The MEMP has been submitted to the Grampians REMPC for the next stage of assurance.

This MEMP comes into effect when it is published and remains in effect until re-assurance is required, as per the legislative requirements.

1.4.3 Distribution/Audience

When the MEMP has been approved through the legislative process, copies will be made available to the public, with restrictions applied to circulation of this plan becoming enacted once it is published. Information identified as sensitive or restricted will be removed before the plan is presented for public viewing for all stakeholders interested in emergency management. Copies of the MEMP will be:

- displayed on the Council website – www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au
- sent to the State Library of Victoria
- sent to the emergency management information platform EM COP

Please refer to the disclaimer of this plan for further details about the intended uses and appropriate distribution of this document.

1.5 Monitoring and review

The MEMP and sub-plans are reviewed:

- after each major emergency event in the shire and in preparation to the start of higher seasonally expected risk ratings such as the summer fire season, and
- where improvements are identified during an exercise of the MEMP or any of its sub-plans.

The MEMP and sub-plans are reviewed in full, and submitted for assurance, on a cycle that is documented in emergency management legislation, currently in a 3-year cycle. An urgent update of the MEMP is permitted if there is a significant risk to life or property requiring a review (pursuant to section 60AM of the Act).

Reviews will also be conducted where required through legislative change or government direction / recommendation – e.g., pandemic response arising from COVID-19.

This MEMP will be reviewed no later than August 2026. This MEMP is current at the time of publication and remains in effect until modified, superseded or withdrawn.

Reference: Appendix F: Amendment Register

1.5.1 Testing

Monitoring is conducted through exercise testing and training conducted regularly throughout the 3-year cycle, and through live activation of the MEMP or its sub-plans during emergency events.

The MEMP is divided into sections relating to functions and actions. To test the arrangements the MEMPC and sub-committee(s) will select parts of the plan either as an in-person exercise or facilitated as a virtual exercise in partnership with other councils and/or agencies, subject to limitations in place on conducting in-person activities through public health restrictions.

2 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Section 60AK of the Emergency Management Act 2013 (the Act) defines the roles and responsibilities in emergency management.

The State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) and the Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) outline agreed agency roles and responsibilities, noting that existing duties, functions, powers, responsibilities, or obligations conferred on an agency by law, licence, agreement, or arrangement prevail to the extent of its inconsistency with this MEMP (pursuant to section 60AK of the Act).

2.1 Agency Roles

The Victorian Preparedness Framework (VPF) identifies the core capabilities and critical tasks Victoria requires to effectively manage major emergencies. To be effective, the 21 core capabilities are interdependent, coordinated and overlap across EM phases.

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

Agency roles and activities have been determined with participating emergency management organisations for inclusion in this document. Whilst these activities are believed to be current at the date of publication, full details may be omitted and readers are advised to contact the agency responsible to ensure that functions can or will be conducted as expected.

There is a defined lead agency for each type of emergency that is responsible for the coordination of the response phase of an emergency, through to the transition to recovery.

In response to an emergency, an agency other than the lead agency may be requested to provide support to response activities other than what is listed in the specific agency role statement. In such cases, the determination of support for these activities will be made by the Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) or relevant emergency response coordinator.

The Act defines the membership, structure and appointment of the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC), the roles involved in emergency management response, relief and recovery, and involvement in municipal emergency planning including the development and maintenance of a Pyrenees Shire Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).

All agencies with responsibilities under the MEMP will provide data and information including their capability and commitment to meet their obligations, evidenced by each agency's endorsement of the MEMP, including revisions before it is presented to the Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC) for endorsement.

This MEMP references emergency management agency roles and responsibilities for mitigation, response, relief, and recovery in supporting MEMP sub-plans. The MEMP also maps agency roles for core capabilities and critical tasks for the management of major emergencies, pursuant to the [Victorian Preparedness Framework \(VPF\)](#).

2.1.1 Lead emergency agencies

- Fire – CFA / FFMV / DEECA / FRV & Other Crown land Managers with fire responsibilities
- Flood / Storm, Earthquake and landslide – SES
- Relief – DFFH / Red Cross / Council / Other identified local organizations
- Recovery – Council / DFFH / Agvic / ERV

2.2 Victoria's emergency management planning framework

This MEMP supports holistic and coordinated emergency management arrangements within the wider Grampians Region. It is consistent with and contextualises the State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) and the Grampians Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP). The REMP is a subordinate plan to the SEMP, and the MEMP is a subordinate plan to the REMP.

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

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

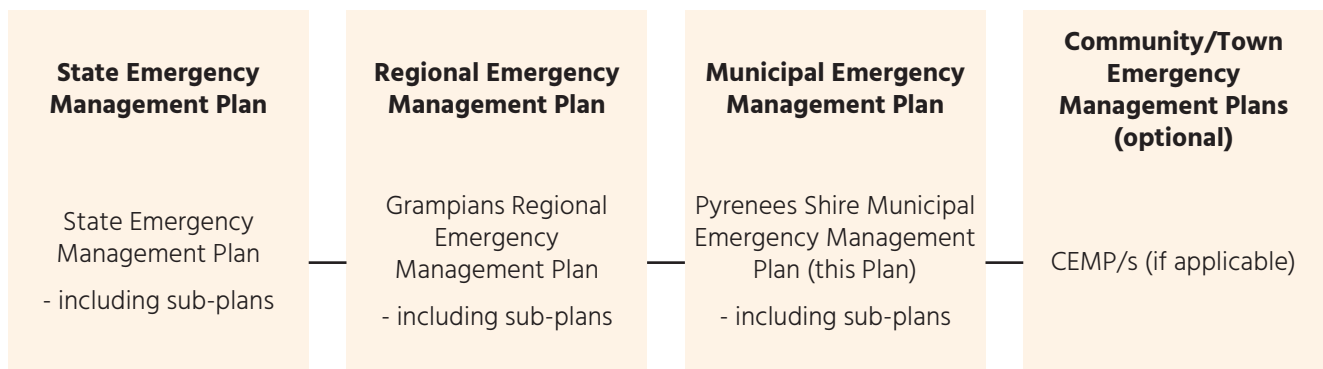


Figure 1: Plan hierarchy

2.3 The Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC)

Mission statement:

To seek to build safer and more resilient communities through dynamic engagement, collaboration and communication with the individuals, groups and broader society that makes up the Pyrenees Shire.

To activate programs and practises to mitigate risks and build community resilience before, during and after events.

The MEMPC's key output – the Municipal Emergency Management Plan – is the result of a integrated and collaborative approach forming part of the three aligned levels of Victorian emergency management governance, working across the relevant regional areas of Victoria to achieve common emergency management objectives:

- Victorian State Emergency Management Planning and Plan (SEMP)
- Regional (Grampians) Emergency Management Planning Committee and Plan (REMPC and REMPP)
- Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee and Plan (MEMPC and MEMPP)

The MEMPC is an emergency management planning committee focused on the Pyrenees Shire. It is a multi-agency collaborative forum for government and non-government agencies to develop policies, procedures and strategies to support emergency planning in the shire. It is not the role of the MEMPC to directly manage emergencies. The primary responsibility of the MEMPC is in planning and ensuring emergency plans at the municipal level remain current and relevant.

The MEMPC is formed under the Emergency Management Act, which appoints agencies to the roles, responsibilities and functions including planning roles for each LGA (local government authority) area in Victoria.

Control or lead agencies assigned as being responsible for managing identified risks, e.g., health, fire, or flood, may involve other agencies in a support capacity to reduce these risks. These relationships build cross-organisational and internal capacity and capability through:

- Regular communication through meetings and relationship-building opportunities
- Identification of trigger points and levels of activation
- Communications to stakeholders and the community
- Working together as one team, culture, and community with collective goals

The MEMPC structure, roles and membership are guided by the legislation, captured in the committee's Terms of Reference which is located in the appendix.

2.4 MEMP agency contact listing

A strictly confidential contact list is in place that captures all current agency and stakeholder contact details for emergency response operations and planning. This list is updated annually as a minimum to maintain currency. Some numbers are direct lines / mobile numbers that must not be used for routine enquiries by member agencies or for use by the general public.

The contact list will be maintained by the MEMPC secretariat at the Pyrenees Shire Council and will be made available only to MEMPC agency members.

2.5 MEMPC sub-committees and working groups

Following the MEMPC's formation in December 2020, the committee determined the sub-committees and working groups required for the shire's emergency management preparation.

Sub-plans to the MEMP have been developed to provide more detailed arrangements to enhance or contextualise the plan, including:

- Fire Management Sub-Committee (MFPC) has developed a Sub-Plan
- Flood Working Group has developed a Sub-Plan
- Animal Welfare Sub-Plan
- Relief & Recovery Council Complimentary Plan
- Relief Centre Operational Council Complimentary Plan

All sub-plans are multi-agency plans and may be hazard-specific where the consequences are likely to be significant requiring localised analysis and treatments for mitigation. In these circumstances, the lead agency takes the role plan development using input from all stakeholders including other MEMPC members.

MEMPC members form the relevant sub-committee or working group, alongside other agency staff, community stakeholders and technical experts. The MEMPC representatives on the sub-committees or working groups are responsible for reporting back to the MEMPC on meeting actions and recommendations. Where practicable, sub-committees and working groups will meet prior to the MEMPC meeting dates.

Each sub committee/working group has a responsibility to contribute to sub plans and other process development to ensure they are kept up to date and any changes within agency organizations or responsibilities are captured.

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

Agencies with roles or responsibilities in a sub-plan must act in accordance with the plan (Act s60AK).

2.6 Complementary plans

Complementary plans are prepared by industries/ sectors or agencies for emergencies that do not fall within the Act Part 6A. They are often prepared under other legislation, governance or statutory requirements for a specific purpose. These plans help to enhance and support the MEMP objectives.

Complementary plans do not form part of this Plan and are not subject to approval, consultation and other requirements under the Act.

The Pyrenees Shire Council has developed several complementary plans with significance to the comprehensive, coordinated and integrated local emergency management arrangements, including Pandemic Plan, Emergency Recovery Operational Plan, Business Continuity Plan, Heatwave Plan, Drought Plan and Blue/Green Algae Plan. These plans are activated at the Council level and, if required, will continue to support the MEMP or other plans.



3 PYRENEES SHIRE ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

3.1 Municipal Characteristics

The Pyrenees Shire geographic area sits across traditional ownership areas of the Wadawurrung, Dja Dja Wurrung, Eastern Maar and Wotjobaluk Aboriginal peoples - spanning 3435 square kilometres between the regional centres of Ballarat and Ararat. We are a Shire of 29 communities, each with their own heritage, character and rural charm. Our towns and settlements are diverse and distinct, abundant with a unique sense of place and history. Just over 50% of our population live within one of our 9 main towns or localities, with the remainder of the population living in rural locations. Our geographically dispersed population means that smaller townships and settlements are important hubs for community activities.

Four major highways run through the region. The Western Highway, through Beaufort, is the main road route from Melbourne to Adelaide and Perth. The Sunraysia Highway runs through Avoca in the north of the shire to Mildura, connecting with the Western Highway at Ballarat. The Pyrenees Highway runs from Maryborough to Ararat through the north central part of the shire. The southern section is serviced by the Glenelg Highway linking Melbourne with south-western Victoria.

A passenger rail service operates between Ballarat and Ararat, stopping at Beaufort. Another passenger rail service operates from Maryborough, in the neighbouring Central Goldfields Shire, to the regional centre of Ballarat, which commenced in late 2010, proving to be of benefit to all residents of the northern section of the shire.

Although there are no airstrips in the region, Ballarat airport in the south and Maryborough in the north are readily accessible.

Our rural shire supports agriculture (including grazing and cereal cropping), forestry, viticulture; plus an abundance of natural resources, windfarms and renewable energy.

While comprising a relatively small population, Pyrenees Shire Council is custodian of an extensive range of community assets, provided to facilitate delivery of services to the community. For road assets, it has responsibility for 2,048km of roads, varying from sealed roads to access tracks and fire-tracks, plus 291 bridges and major culverts.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 Natural Environment

The Pyrenees Shire contains significant areas of public land including the Pyrenees Range and Mt Cole State Forest, which form part of Australia's Great Dividing Range. Other forested areas exist in the southern and northern parts of the Shire between Moonambel and Redbank/Barkly areas, along with the Beaufort and Snake Valley districts. Other elements of the Great Dividing Range in or adjacent to the Shire include Mt Langi Ghiran, Mt Buangor, Mt Cole and Ben Nevis. These areas of public land have associated farmed foothills.

The Pyrenees Shire varies from the very steep hill areas of the Mt. Cole, Mt. Buangor and Pyrenees Ranges to the undulating flat open terrain around the Natte Yallock, Stoneleigh and Streatham areas.

Major streams in the area include the northerly running Wimmera and Avoca Rivers and the Bet Bet Creek together with the southerly running Middle, Fiery and Emu Creeks. Generally these streams provide a barrier to east west firefighting, but being part of the upper catchment for these waterways increases risks associated with flash flooding.

Many sections of the shire have been cleared for pasture with soil types varying from light gravel/clay soils in the north to very rich volcanic soils in the east and south.

Major water courses still contain and promote stands of native trees.

Considerable areas of State forest, pine and blue gum plantations along with private plantations exist in Beaufort, Raglan, Avoca, Landsborough, Moonambel, Waterloo, Chute, and Snake Valley. Skipton, Lake Goldsmith, Trawalla, Eurambeen and Mena Park plantations are currently reducing in size.

3.2.2 Heritage

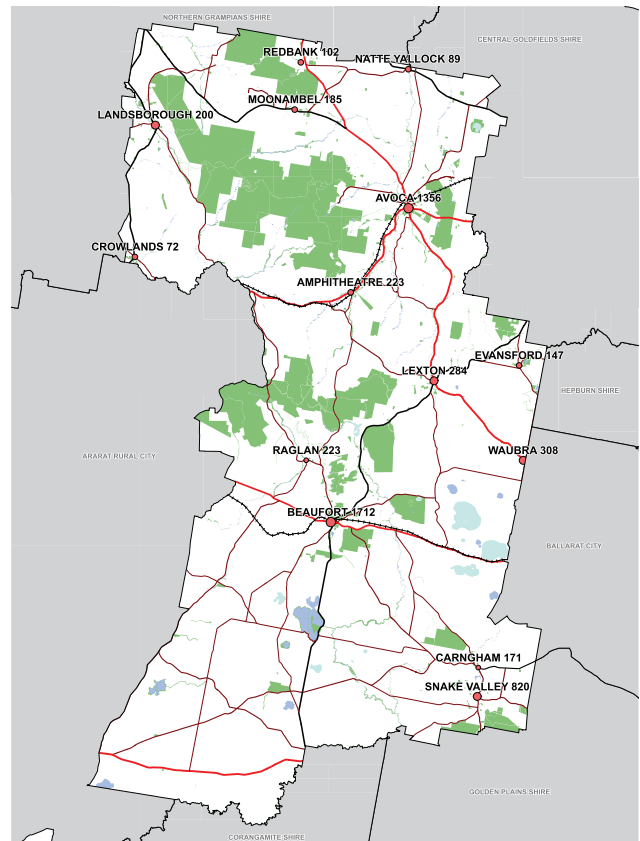
The Pyrenees Shire is home to a wealth of Aboriginal and European heritage, hosting a range of Aboriginal and colonial heritage features of state significance – from pre-settlement to goldrush and pastoral heritage. The shire has significant heritage precinct sites scattered throughout the municipality – including Avoca, Beaufort, Landsborough, Moonambel. There are homesteads in Malwallok, Mount Mitchell, Ercildoun, Percydale Historic reserve. The need to protect and maintain these sites, remains a consideration when responding to emergency events within the location to these sites.

Activities conducted in operational response and recovery may impact these areas therefore records and advice should ideally be sought before or immediately after impacts may have occurred. The Pyrenees Shire Council is the consultative planning agency in these circumstances.

3.3 Demography

The Pyrenees Shire is a local government area in Victoria, Australia, located in the western part of the state.

Approximately 60% of Pyrenees Shire’s population is scattered through numerous small townships, hamlets and rural localities often in rural, forested or semi-forested environments. A large number of low density residential developments have resulted in significant areas of privately owned forest. These communities are very exposed to the impacts of bushfire with often limited access.





Population

Pyrenees

7,671



Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people's

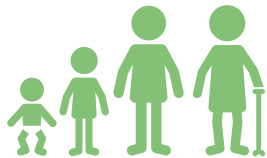
Pyrenees

1.9%



Victoria

1.0%



Median age

Pyrenees

50

Victoria

38

Population over 60 years

Pyrenees

35.8%

Victoria

22.4%



Level of highest educational attainment

Pyrenees

Bachelor degree or above

12.3%

Year 9 or below

11.8%

Victoria

Bachelor degree or above

29.2%

Year 9 or below

7.9%



Households with no internet access at home

Pyrenees

24.5%

Victoria

13.6%



Households where a non-English language is spoken at home

Pyrenees

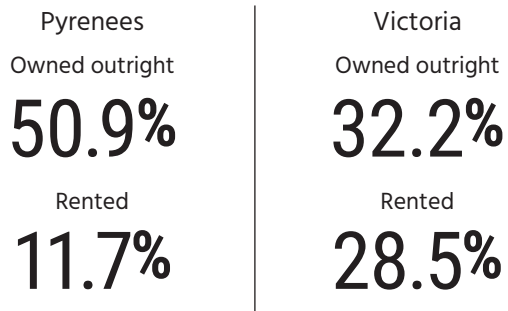
3.2%

Victoria

30.2%



Housing tenure



Couple families with both parents not working



Individuals over 15 who volunteered with an organisation in the last 12 months



Single person households



Adult population with a very high satisfaction with life (9–10 out of 10)



Median weekly household income



Sources include Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census data; REMPLAN Economy Profile and Community Profile; and Grampians Primary Care Partnership Pyrenees Health and Wellbeing Snapshot Feb 2021.

4 RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT

Emergency risk management is a systematic process, based on established risk management Standards, that identifies and documents the key emergency threats faced by the Pyrenees Shire and its communities. The process develops a range of controls that contribute to either reducing the likelihood of a threat materialising, or mitigates the impact in the event of a significant emergency event.

Unexpected or unforeseen emergencies can also affect the community, generally happening without warning or predictability. These may include transport accidents, flash floods, terrorism and structure fires. Due to the unexpected factor of these vents, it can be difficult to plan all suitable countermeasures at the municipal level but exercises and testing can assist in such preparation.

In the context of emergency management, identified risks and major threats are documented in plans or sub-plans, together with the actions to mitigate these risks. These actions may be undertaken by a range of organisations / agencies and sectors of the community.

The MEMPC have documented the shire's emergency risks in the CERA portal, a tool managed by the SES. These risks are reviewed and updated as required and agencies have the option to add details and risks as they arise with the information relayed back through the MEMPC for acceptance.

4.1 Hazard, exposure, vulnerability and resilience - Community Future Shaping Statement

The demographic for the Pyrenees shire, combined with an ageing population, has seen previously robust rural communities replaced by smaller, older and more vulnerable communities isolated from services. The shift in the population might reduce emergency services volunteer capacity and resources, potentially leading to delayed suppression activities in rural areas.

Some changes in hobby/lifestyle farm ownership and the resizing of agricultural properties associated with leasing and absent property owners, might lead to increased fuel content being left on the ground throughout the year, increasing the risk of fire spread due to continuity of fuel load.

Towns or townships surrounded by large productive properties producing crops or hay are widespread throughout the shire and there is potential for harvest machinery causing ignition points and potential

spontaneous combustion in stored product, which together with increased fuel on unmanaged properties has shifted the risks to high in some areas.

An increase in individuals purchasing property for investment purposes has resulted in more absentee landowners. Urban-based landowners traditionally have less understanding of fuel and fire management requirements, have little engagement with the community and live externally to the municipality. This limits their capacity and ability to undertake regular fuel management works and participate in local community networks.

There is also a risk with individuals who are making a lifestyle choice and locate themselves permanently in holiday shacks or other non-permanent structures, not registering their presence with authorities. Their location would remain unknown to agencies or authorities making them vulnerable as their survival during a significant emergency event would likely be initially unaided.

As predicted by the Victorian Government's climate change projections, an increase in temperature can be expected in the future. This escalation in temperature potentially increases the likelihood and frequency of heatwaves or fires across the municipality. Increased heatwaves in conjunction with an ageing population could be a cause for concern.

Everyone is subject to the risks relating to weather and climate events and it is therefore necessary for everyone to understand their own capabilities, limitations and have a plan to act in a timely manner to reduce the impacts of any situation. The services provided by emergency teams is exhaustive and the reality is that in large events priorities will be made, making the need for personal emergency plans/decisions to be in place essential to reduce the load on emergency services, especially in rural areas with a lot of small towns such as the Pyrenees Shire.

4.2 Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA)

The Pyrenees Shire MEMPC recognises it has a key role ensuring emergency planning includes prevention and mitigation activities to reduce the risk or minimize the effects of emergencies that may occur in the municipality. This is done using tools such as the CERA Online facilitated by VICSES, to identify and classify risks within the identified areas and in this case municipal shires.

The agencies based in the shire also contribute to risk identification through experience and local knowledge as well as the historical records relating to events of the past, to learn from the experience and better understand the nature of the events particularly relating to fire and flood. These risks form part of the discussions within the MEMPC and its groups and are documented in the quarterly meeting minutes. Actions may require updates to the CERA portal as a result.

A recent history of emergencies is provided below:

Year	Location	Size	Type
2022	Municipal-wide – Beaufort, Lexton, Avoca, Natte-Yallock and other small towns		3 FLOOD events in quick succession
2022	Nerring, Carimuir Road	100ha+	Grass & scrub FIRE
2022	Lake Goldsmith, Cross Roads		Grass & scrub FIRE
2021	Beaufort structure and scrap metal yard, Racecourse Road		Building FIRE
2021	Beaufort, Lexton, Avoca, Natte-Yallock and other small towns		2 FLOOD events
2021	Snake Valley		WIND/STORM
2019/2021	Municipal-wide		Pandemic COVID19
2019	Lexton fires	100ha+	Bush FIRE
2018	Elmhurst-Amphitheatre	100ha	FIRE
2016	Municipal-wide		FLOOD
2014	Municipal-wide		Heatwave event
2011	Municipal-wide		FLOOD

Assessments relating to the risk of fire and flood is covered in Sub-plans to the MEMP, in which in-depth analysis of the risks and associated control processes are defined and documented.

Reference Appendix ... [fire/flood subplans]

With regard to flood risks, the Pyrenees Shire Council will continue to review current flood plans, engaging flood analysis experts to support flood risk and probability assessments, and development of treatment action plans. A sub-plan details the risks, assessments and treatment processes in the major areas identified in the shire.

Reference Appendix ... (flood sub-plan)

All identified community risks are also recorded in the CERA system. These risks and proposed mitigation action, are managed in the appropriate forums such as Sub-committees of the MEMPC. This may also include community events of a significant size that are planned

to be held within the shire, likely to impact resources both for council and agencies should an emergency response be required.

Where the risk is of sufficient magnitude, hazard-specific sub plans are specifically developed, which may contain mitigation arrangements. Other sub-plans and arrangements may be developed that:

- Manage specific hazards of a technical nature such as biosecurity risks or pandemics
- Support Control Agencies and their arrangements e.g. resource support arrangements
- Contribute to the overall management of an emergency e.g. Emergency Animal Welfare Support Sub-plan

4.3 Managing Risk

4.3.1 Risk mitigation

Mitigation is defined as “sustained action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects.” It describes the ongoing effort at the federal, state, local and individual levels to lessen the impact of disasters upon our families, homes, communities and economy.

Treatment plans are developed by the Council and Agencies to mitigate the risk that may impact the municipality, as a result of natural disasters and events in the shire. Where a risk has been identified of sufficient ratings, hazard-specific sub plans are developed, which will contain detailed activities to assist mitigation some of the risks and identify preparedness arrangements. Other plans and arrangements may be developed that:

- Manage specific hazards of a technical nature such as biosecurity risks or pandemics
- Support Control Agencies and their arrangements e.g. resource support arrangements
- Contribute to the overall management of an emergency

There are also contributions from other key organizations in this area such as local CMA's water authorities and Regional/VicRoads authorities who also have these plans for works performed for mitigation either annually or as a result of an event. The Fire and Flood risk mitigation risk identification, programs and works detail, are captured in the Sub-plans and are summarised in this section also.

4.3.1.1 A Community Commitment

Government and non-government organisations, commercial enterprises, traditional owner groups and community members are all expected to undertake mitigation measures/actions within their areas of responsibility. At times government funding and partnership arrangements may be in place to more effectively manage these actions in the annual work plans or one off events as a responses to an event.

Community groups are encouraged to apply for funding to support town plans focused on actions to reduce their risks.

Community and Government examples include:

- Private businesses prepare business continuity plans, emergency plans where applicable such as windfarms operations
- Aged care and health facilities have emergency management plans
- Farmers have appropriate fire control measures

at harvest and perform fuel reduction works year round such as grazing and slashing grass

- Fire agencies will conduct strategic controlled burn programs and other fuel reduction programs according to scheduled plans and budgets
- Council implements relevant planning, prevention and mitigation measures within its authority, responsibility and policies
- Community members have personal emergency plans
- Organisations and individuals have appropriate levels of insurance
- Pyrenees Shire organizations have documented emergency plans that will also be activated based on the triggers in place for their own operations. These exist with the local schools under the Education Departments guidelines, local hospitals and respite centres, Langi Kal Kal and the windfarms operations, located in the shire/region.

See Appendix: Municipal Fire Management Plan/ Municipal flood plan

4.3.2 Joint agencies treatment plans

Annually, local CFA officers and Council implement a joint roadside fuel reduction program, to reduce fuel loads that are likely to contribute to the spread of fire in the shire.

For areas under the control of DEECA, a program is also activated at set times during the year, to reduce fuel loads within forests and crown land within the shire.

The Council appoints a Municipal Fire Prevention Officer whose role is to conduct inspections and issue notices to properties subject to fuel reduction requirements. They also provide information and education to the residents in the course of their duties.

Council contributes to mitigation by ensuring statutory planning decisions consider the identified risks re flood and fire prone areas, supported by data collected by agencies and/or investigations conducted in the shire to ensure these area are developed and or used according to these risks.

4.3.3 DEECA roles/responsibilities

There are considerable amounts of public land in the Pyrenees Shire footprint, including State Forests, State Parks, and other Reserves. Significant public land estates include the Pyrenees Range, and the Mt Cole State Forest, Mt Langi Ghiran, Mt Buangor, Mt Cole, and Ben Nevis, as well as forested parts around the Snake Valley, and Beaufort districts, and between Moonambel and Redbank/Barkly areas.

Mitigation works such as slashing, spraying, mulching and fuel reduction burning are completed annually, in line with risk assessments conducted as part of the development of the 3-year JFMP (Joint Fuel Management Plan). Fuel Reduction burns are conducted as conditions allow, to form a large-scale mosaic pattern of fuel reduced areas designed to reduce the intensity and severity of bushfires and increase the chances of first attack success.

Key Ignition risks in the area include harvesting operations, private burns off and stubble burns, lightning strikes, and campfires. Some of the mountainous areas of the shire such as the Mt Cole SF and Pyrenees Range are more difficult to access, impacting the likelihood of first attack success.

The footprint of the Pyrenees Shire encompasses the Midlands, Murray Goldfields and Wimmera FFMV Fire districts, and the Grampians Fire Region. Mutual Support arrangements ensure regional and district boundaries do not negatively impact first attack response, and District Duty Officers will cooperate to ensure resources are dispatched from the most appropriate locations.

See Appendix E

4.4 Community risks – Vulnerable Persons

With the data collected in the government census, the dynamics of the age and health of our shire is critical in the success of preparedness today and into the future.

The state-wide secure database for vulnerable people records is managed by Council officers and the Department of Fairness Families & Housing (DFFH). It identifies a small number of individuals within the municipality who have been assessed in accordance with the Vulnerable People in Emergency Policy, as being at risk, who are unable to make emergency plans /actions and who may require specialist assistance or medical aide/support during an emergency.

The register is monitored and updated regularly by DFFH and by the responsible officer within the local council. The register is validated twice per year by authorised agency staff.

Pyrenees Shire Council has appointed an officer designed to coordinate local vulnerable persons information, who reports (for this function) to Council's appointed Municipal Recovery Manager (MRM). As Council has a relatively small list of persons, most are already known as these people are also accessing other Council and health-related services on a regular basis.

Access to the data is restricted under relevant legislation. Authorised agents, such as members of the Victoria Police and Red Cross, have access when responding to emergency events. These actions primarily relate to evacuations and health checks, in the event or threat of a major incident or any threat to community health and safety.

Agencies identify people for inclusion on the list based on data received about the person, however individuals and/or family members may self-nominate a person to be included on the list. The Pyrenees Shire Council and DFFH may provide a Vulnerable Persons list to authorised officers during an emergency event.

The Vulnerable Persons register / database is a dynamic listing as individuals may be added or removed at any time, sometimes for short or specific periods of time through temporary increased vulnerability, requiring regularly maintain and each emergency situation will require a refreshing of information.

4.5 Listed Vulnerable Person facilities & Community Organisations

A list is maintained of facilities that may house or act as a place of congregation for vulnerable persons within the shire. The coordinating officer ensures data and information received is processed in a timely manner and currency maintained through contact with relevant agencies.

Identified facilities include schools, health service premises, facilities for disabled, aged care facilities including retirement villages or any other group or association where vulnerable persons may meet regularly. Approximately 20 locations have been identified within the Pyrenees Shire: 20 nursing homes, 1 hostel, 10 primary schools, 3 pre-schools and 2 other locations.

See Appendix H

4.6 Pyrenees Shire High Risk Areas

4.6.1 Fire

The lead agency in the case of fire within the Pyrenees Shire, including bushfire, is the Country Fire Authority (CFA).

4.6.1.1 CFA (Country Fire Authority)

The municipality has several CFA stations located throughout the shire with the command stations of Ararat and Ballarat within a short distance of the shire boundaries. The Pyrenees shire is under the CFA region of District 16.

The CFA (Country Fire Authority) is a dedicated and skilled team of Volunteers who respond to a range of hazards and emergencies within the Pyrenees shire.

Fire risks associated with in the Pyrenees shire include state forests, major transport routes, Agriculture and tourism locations. Historical ignition points have included fires from lightning strikes, farming operations and escaped burn offs.

The CFA and Crown Land managers conduct fuel reduction works in the shire (see mitigation work plans in the Fire Subplan) during appropriate times of the year. Communities are advised through a range of social media platforms when these plans are activated.

Beyond fire prevention and suppression, the CFA also performs a role in community education and engagement - helping residents develop fire plans, supporting communities to be fire ready and collaborating with other emergency service agencies and local government partners.

Community education and awareness programs are provided throughout the shire leading into the warmer months, with messages supported by webinar and online sessions discussing the risks of living in fire-prone areas of Victoria and supporting resident to prepare properties to increase resilience for a potential fire event.

The Pyrenees Shire remains a high risk for bushfire and heat health events, with much of the landscape remaining as original forested area plus agriculture and other primary production, with minimal residential development for housing except within townships.

Most ignition points are usually quickly extinguished by local brigades preventing spread of the fire and reducing the impact to the community.

4.6.1.2 DEECA (Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action) and FFMV (Forest Fire Management Victoria)

FFMV (Forest Fire Management Victoria) is comprised of specialist staff from DEECA (Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action), Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water and VicForests.

The Grampians Supplement of the FFMV State Readiness and Response Plan outlines the readiness, response and emergency management procedures that are adapted by all FFMV staff in the Grampians Region, in conjunction with the Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook, and the Grampians Local Mutual Aid Plan. The Midlands Fire District has staff rostered on standby for response to bushfires and

other emergencies on weekends during the 'peak response period,' November to May inclusively, and has a workforce available Monday to Friday able to respond operationally and in an IMT capacity.

4.6.1.3 Neighbourhood Places of Last Resort

Neighbourhood 'Places of Last Resort', also known as "Bushfire Place of Last Resort", are what their name implies – a place of last resort, when all other bushfire plans have failed during an event or if persons travelling have become caught in a bushfire event. They are not designed to be places for evacuation in the first instance.

There are nine locations within the shire which have been selected and approved by the CFA as places of last resort:

See Appendix E and Pyrenees Shire Council website [<https://www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au/Emergencies/Neighbourhood-Safer-Places>] for locations and other information.

4.6.2 Heatwave / Heat Health Warnings

Heatwaves are not specific to municipal areas but rather occur regionally, the detail and preparedness information is comprehensively covered in the REMP and SEMP plans.

Communication has been identified as a main mitigation/preparedness activity and is delivered by leading health authorities.

Heat communications are shared with the community through lead agency platforms, Council websites and social media; places where communities can access locally relevant messaging relating to heatwave events or predictions.

The shire has two designated cooling stations, being the local public swimming pools. Other community buildings that can provide cooling are listed on the Council website.

In high/extreme events the Council and health authorities may activate checks of vulnerable persons.

4.6.3 Flood / Storm

The lead agency in the case of flood or storm events within the Pyrenees Shire, including bushfire, is the State Emergency Services (SES).

4.6.3.1 SES – State Emergency Service

Pyrenees Shire has a long history of riverine flood events causing substantial damage to local infrastructure (e.g. roads and bridges), private residences, and agriculture (e.g. fencing). Towns impacted by riverine flooding include Beaufort, Landsborough, Barkly, Avoca, Natte Yallock, Amphitheatre, Lexton, Raglan, Glenpatrick, Glenlofty, Crowlands, Nowhere Creek and Waubra.

Preliminary flood studies and historical records show a high number of buildings at risk of flooding in Natte Yallock and Beaufort, whereas other towns only have a few buildings at risk of flooding. Due to the steep terrain flooding can develop quickly with little warning time available. The road network is frequently impacted by flooding with road access often cut because of heavy rainfall events, leaving large numbers of people isolated.

Though historical records and preliminary studies show Beaufort and other towns in Pyrenees to be prone to stormwater flooding caused by heavy local rainfall, which exacerbates riverine flooding, no significant stormwater flood mapping has been undertaken to date.

Pyrenees Shire has experienced several riverine flood events in recent history, being in 2022, 2016, 2011 and 2010. Prior to that, there were approximately six minor flood events during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.

Flood studies are essential pieces of work that provide data and maps related to a given area, detailing water drainage, flow, potential impacts and proposed mitigation actions to reduce the identified risks in this given area. They are also used to develop flood guides produced for communities and agencies. The Pyrenees Shire Council has supported detailed flood investigations alongside the respective Catchment Management Authority (CMA) for the following townships and river systems:

- Beaufort (2008)
- Raglan (2020)
- Upper Avoca River (2021) including Amphitheatre, Avoca and Natte Yallock
- Upper Wimmera (2014) including Crowlands and Landsborough
- Upper Mount Emu Creek (2020) including Trawalla.

Preliminary flood studies have been undertaken for Lexton (August 2018) and Waubra (March 2019).

For further details, please refer to the Pyrenees Municipal Flood Emergency Plan (MFEP).

4.6.4 Storm/Wind

Storms can occur anywhere and at any time, bringing strong winds, flash flooding, large hailstones and lightning. They can cause major damage, with recent events affecting some isolated towns in Pyrenees.

The SES is the lead agency for impacts of storm or wind events, although Council does play a large part within the Pyrenees Shire due to no local brigades stationed within the area.

The Bureau of Meteorology provides warnings for severe weather and severe thunderstorms which have the potential to affect the safety and well-being of people. Safety statements included in the warnings have been developed in consultation with emergency service organisations.

- Severe Weather Warnings are provided for potentially hazardous or dangerous weather that is not solely related to severe thunderstorms, tropical cyclones or bushfires. They are issued whenever severe weather is occurring in an area or is expected to develop or move into an area.
- Severe Thunderstorm Warnings are provided to warn communities of the threat of dangerous thunderstorms. They are issued when a severe thunderstorm is occurring or likely to occur.

Early communication and advice plays a major role in reducing risk and possible damage to property.

More recent events have taken place across the region, affecting some isolated towns in the shire.

A weather event prediction that can only assist to prepare community for possible wind speed and duration, communication and advice plays a major role in reducing risk and possible damage to property.

4.6.5 Blue Green Algae

Refer Pyrenees Shire Council local Plan

Blue-green algae (BGA) or cyanobacteria are photosynthetic bacteria. They are a natural part of most aquatic environments and are found in streams, lakes, estuaries and the sea. Significant levels of BGA in water bodies can affect the natural ecosystem and potentially impact on human health.

Blooms are common in the warmer months in Victorian rivers and lakes and can be triggered by a combination of:

- nutrients in the water
- low water inflows and storage levels
- warmer weather conditions

There are only a few locations of the water bodies in the shire, particularly shallow lakes have a history of regular BGA blooms. Beaufort Lake is one of the more susceptible and has a recent history of toxic BGA levels above that for recreational waters that have remained present for over 24 months, resulting in extended closure of the lake to recreational activities.

BGA blooms are managed by the relevant water body manager in line with the Victorian Blue Green Algae Circular.

When an area is identified, tests will be conducted on the water and the area will immediately be signed to warn people about the possible algae out break.

Communication will be facilitated by Council, DEECA and at Vic Health Authorities depending on the severity of the bloom.

Signage installation will be coordinated activity with the lead agencies depending on the land authorities.

All agencies will activate warnings on social media platforms, providing guidance to avoid contact with the water. Agencies to activate internal response plans as required, if the blooms cross through multiple areas, Regional response plans may be activated depending on the size and location of the event.

4.6.6 Biosecurity

The biosecurity threats assessed by Agriculture Victoria as being a high threat to Pyrenees Shire:

- Plant Biosecurity Threat – Khapra Beetle
- Animal Biosecurity Threat - Anthrax
- Animal Biosecurity Threat - Foot and Mouth Disease

History of biosecurity emergencies in the Pyrenees Shire:

Locusts incursions - Pest Plague Late in 2010 and early in 2011 a plague of locusts ravaged the state of Victoria impacting greatly on the agricultural industry of the municipality. The occurrence of high summer and autumn rainfall provided an ideal environment for extensive breeding and egg-laying. The Australian plague locust is a native Australian insect and is a significant agricultural pest.

Response:

The response to these events will cause the activation of plans and operational responses from lead agencies, AgVic, Vic Health and to lesser degree Council, this information will be relayed back through the communication receivers such as MERC, MEMOs.

Control agencies responsible for managing identified risks, such as health may involve other agencies in a support capacity to reduce these risks. These relationships build capacity and capability because of:

- Regular communication through meetings and relationship building opportunities
- Identification of trigger points and level of activation
- Communications to stakeholders and the community
- Working together as one team, culture, community with collective goals

5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS

Emergency response and relief focuses on organising, coordinating and directing available resources to respond to emergencies and the provision of rescue and immediate relief services for people affected by emergencies. This includes the provision for requests for physical assistance from regional, state and commonwealth levels of government when municipal resources are exhausted.

The following section outlines the arrangements in place for the activation and implementation of response activities for emergency events impacting the Pyrenees Shire municipality, including regional collaborative arrangements to facilitate an effective response to emergency events that impact an area larger than the municipality.

5.1 Strategic control priorities (Vic Pol)

Emergency Management Victoria provides key strategic priorities for the State Controller, Regional Controllers and Incident Controllers, during the management of any complex emergency. The intent is to minimise the impacts of emergencies and enable affected communities to focus on their recovery.

The priorities include:

- Protection and preservation of life is paramount – this includes:
 - Safety of emergency services personnel, and
 - Safety of community members, including vulnerable community members and visitors/ tourists located within the incident area.
- Issuing of community information and community warnings detailing incident information that is timely, relevant and tailored to assist community members to make informed decisions about their safety.

- Protection of critical infrastructure and community assets that support community resilience.
- Protection of residential property as a place of primary residence.
- Protection of assets supporting individual livelihoods and economic production that supports individual and community financial sustainability.
- Protection of environmental and conservation assets that considers the cultural, biodiversity and social values of the environment.

5.2 Emergency Management Categorisation

(generic section in all plans)

Emergency events are categorised using three parameters:

- Operational tier
- Class of emergency
- Classification

5.2.1 Operational tier

The operational tier defines the level of management required for the emergency event:

- Incident - managed at the local level by the Control Agency
- Regional – managed at the regional level by the Control Agency
- State Incident – managed at State level by EMV

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

5.2.2 Classes of emergency

Classes of emergency as defined *the Emergency Management Act, 2013*, relate to the type of emergency and are defined below:

Class	Definition
Class 1 emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a major fire, or• any other major emergency for which the Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board, the Country Fire Authority, or the Victoria State Emergency Service Authority is the control agency under the State Emergency Response Plan (Emergency Management Act 2013 section 3).
Class 2 emergency	A major emergency which is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a class 1 or class 3 emergency• biological threat, disease or plagues• pandemic, plant and animal biosecurity risks
Class 3 emergency	A class 3 emergency means a warlike act or act of terrorism, whether directed at Victoria or a part of Victoria or any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth; or a hijack, siege or riot. Class 3 emergencies may also be referred to as security emergencies.

Table 4: Classes of emergency

5.2.3 Classification of emergencies

There are three classifications of emergency response:

- **Level one – small scale emergency (less than 24-hour impact)**
A level one incident normally requires the use of local or initial response resources.
- **Level two – medium-scale emergency (more than 24 hours)**
A level two incident is more complex in size, resources or risk than a level one. It is characterised by the need for:
 - deployment of resources beyond initial response
 - sectorisation of the emergency
 - the establishment of functional sections due to the levels of complexity or
 - a combination of the above

The Incident Control Centre (ICC) may be activated to coordinate the multi-agency response to the event. The Incident Controller will establish an Emergency Management Team as required.
- **Level three – large scale emergency (multiple days impact)**
A level three incident is a large scale emergency and is characterised by the levels of complexity that will require the activation and establishment of an ICC. This level of emergency will require forward planning as the emergency continues and will specifically require recovery planning during the early stages of the response phase of the emergency.

5.3 Phases of activation (VicPOL)

Response arrangements should be implemented at the earliest possible opportunity if the consequences of emergencies are to be minimised. The phases of activation are:

5.3.1 Alert

Upon receipt of warning or information that an emergency may occur or affect the relevant area of responsibility, the organisation and staff must be alerted to ensure their readiness to act if called upon. Some of the activities that should be considered in this phase are:

- Warning for key personnel.
- Testing of communications arrangements.
- Establish the flow of information between the municipality and Control/Support Agencies.
- Staff ready to deploy if required to respective emergency centres.
- Arrange resources and prepare equipment and personnel for immediate action.
- Identify assembly areas.

5.3.1.1 Potential Evacuees

Schools

The Victorian Education Department identifies risks for schools located in bushfire areas and according to the AFDR for a specific day, each school has emergency plans, a school will not open and will remain closed depending on the schools risk assessment and emergency plans.

This plan lists potential evacuees on the Vulnerable Persons list.

5.3.2 Action

This is the operational phase of the emergency when control and support agencies are committed to contain or control the emergency. Some operations may necessitate moving to the "Action" phase immediately without the "Alert" phase being implemented. For this reason, it is mandatory that all organisations having a role in this Plan be in a state of preparedness at all times.

Some of the activities that should be considered in this phase are:

- Mobilise personnel/ equipment as requested.
- Produce situation reports on a regular basis for higher authorities.
- Deploy additional resources as required.
- Ensure casual emergency workers are registered.
- Preparing for capacity in all areas.

5.3.3 Stand down

Once "Alert" or "Action" has been implemented, the MERC must declare a "Stand Down". The MERC will advise all participating agencies of Stand Down after consultation with the Control Authority and any other relevant agency, and when satisfied that the response to the emergency has been completed.

5.4 Incident Control Centre (ICC)

Incident management and control will be set up and activated by the controlling agency at a pre-determined Incident Control Centre (ICC). In some cases, it may be initially set up from a police station or predetermined municipal facility. Currently for Pyrenees the ICC may be based at Ballarat, Bendigo or Horsham.

Council stands up the Crisis Management Team (CMT) who communicates through MERC/MEMO to the Incident Control Centre (ICC) when an alert is issued.

The ICC commander has the role and function to assess agency readiness, which includes their capacity for deployment and determine the extent of resources available locally.

The Incident Control Centre (ICC) operates using the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS). AIIMS provides a management system that facilitates the coordination of all activities, by all parties involved, in the resolution of any emergency.

The ICC site selection is made by lead agencies and EMV and may change at different points of the emergency.

5.4.1 CEOC

The Council Emergency Operations centre (CEOC) is usually a facility from which Council and community resources and services are coordinated by personnel nominated as responsible officers under this Plan. It is not a control centre for emergency response but is in close contact with the control agency/Incident Control Centre throughout an emergency.

The CEOC is not activated in all emergency situations but at the discretion of the MERC. The MEMO, with support personnel, activates and manages and eventually deactivates the CEOC. The option to coordinate CEOC operations remotely / online is at the discretion of the MEMO and will depend on the circumstances of the situation.

The role of the CEOC is to:

- Coordinate the provision of human and material resources within the municipality.
- Register volunteer emergency workers.
- Disseminate records and file accurate information and responses for the Pyrenees Shire MEMP.
- Monitor all operational activities for recording, debriefing and planning purposes.
- Coordinate relief and recovery activities where Council officers are involved.

The main location for the CEOC is the Council Chambers in the Beaufort Council offices, however may be relocated according to need. In some circumstances, the CEOC may be a virtual situation.

5.4.2 Control

Control is the overall direction of response activities in an emergency, operating horizontally across agencies. Authority for control is established in legislation or an emergency response plan and carries with it the responsibility for tasking other agencies in accordance with the needs of the situation.

The incident controller is supported by the Incident Management Team, in the ICC. This team is an integrated team of agency representatives and staff with experience and expertise, to deliver the outcomes required.

The 'line-of-control' refers to the line of supervision for those appointed to perform the control function. For the emergencies covered by the scope of this document, the line of control is shown in Figure 3.

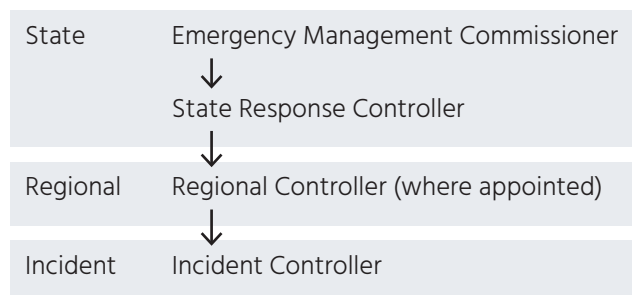


Figure 3: Line of Control

5.4.3 Command

Command is the internal direction of personnel and resources of an agency, operating vertically within the agency. Each agency appoints agency commanders to supervise their personnel and ensure they are working safely.

The "chain-of-command" refers to an agency's organisational hierarchy that defines the accountability of people or positions and identifies the link between individuals and their supervisor. An agency might formally agree for a person from another agency to supervise their personnel for a fixed period during emergencies. However, this does not replace the home agency's responsibility to their personnel.

5.4.4 Coordination

Coordination is the bringing together of agencies and resources to ensure an effective response to and recovery from emergencies.

There is also the coordination of the services to follow response phase which includes initiating impact assessments, relief and recovery communication and resource management.

The Pyrenees Shire has a MERC appointed by Victoria Police command and is usually based at Beaufort. The MERC shall use all the MEMPC key local Agency for contacts and communication.

The appointed MEMO shall be person that coordinates council communication and resources.

The Emergency Management Commissioner is responsible for response coordination at the state tier supported by the Senior Police Liaison Officer (SPLO), while Victoria Police is responsible for the coordination function at the regional and municipal tiers.

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

- The consequences of the emergency are managed.
- There is communication that meets the information needs of communities, stakeholders and government agencies.
- Legislative requirements are met.

5.5 Local response arrangements and responsible agencies

The State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) provides arrangements for an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive approach to emergency management (EM) at the state level. The Emergency Management Act 2013 (EM Act 2013) requires the SEMP to contain provisions for the mitigation of, response to and recovery from emergencies, and to specify the roles and responsibilities of agencies in relation to emergency management.

This section details where to locate emergency management agency roles and responsibilities for mitigation, response (including relief), and recovery. It also maps agency roles for core capabilities and critical tasks under the Victorian Preparedness Framework (VPF) for the management of major emergencies. The VPF identifies twenty-one core capabilities, and subsequent critical tasks for each, that Victoria requires to effectively prepare, respond and recover from major emergencies.

The organisations listed in this document are those with either broad or state-wide presence, government organisations, those with a statutory emergency management involvement and some private corporations with specific roles. The Victorian community receives significant benefit from the emergency management contributions from a wide range of volunteer groups and organisations whose operations are either quite specialised and/or available mainly in a specific locality. These groups should be identified in relevant municipal and/or regional emergency management plans, as appropriate.

The tables for the roles and responsibilities commence at [table 8](#) (tables 1 to 7 are found in the [SEMP](#)) and provide a reference for agency roles and responsibilities for specific emergencies, functions or activities, and indicate the VPF's core capability alignment. See section: Agency roles and responsibilities alignment to the Victorian Preparedness Framework for more information.

5.6 AIIMS

As the nationally recognised incident management structure, AIIMS (the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System) provides a common management framework for organisations working in emergency management roles and/or responding to non-emergency situations as such, the system enables multiple agencies engaged in incident planning, response and recovery to seamlessly integrate their resources and activities. The Pyrenees Shire MEMPC encourages all agencies to adopt AIIMS so that seamless integration of all relevant agencies in emergency management planning, operations and recovery can be achieved.

5.7 Financial considerations

Control Agencies are responsible for all costs involved in that agency responding to an emergency. Government agencies supporting the Control Agency are expected to defray all costs from their normal budgets. When a control agency requests services and supplies (for example, food and water) on behalf of a number of supporting agencies, the control agency will be responsible for costs incurred.

A requesting agency will be responsible for all associated costs for the provision of resources to support the response to an emergency event. Council is able to keep track of resources distributed by recording their provision in Councils emergency operating system Crisisworks.

Municipal Councils are responsible for the cost of CEOC setup costs and emergency relief services and provisions however, depending on the magnitude of the emergency, some financial assistance may be available for prevention, response or recovery activities. All expenditure must be authorised by the MEMO or MRM in accordance with the normal Council financial arrangements and recorded and logged for potential cost recovery.

Municipal employees from other Councils who volunteer during a municipal emergency are to claim staff costs through their Council finance systems which in turn may be claimed against the Pyrenees Shire Council.

Depending on the magnitude of the emergency, some government financial assistance may be available for prevention, response and recovery activities through The Victorian Natural Disaster Financial Assistance Program (NDFA) and/or Australian Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA), both of which are accessed through the Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance by contacting The Natural Disaster Financial Assistance Team (9651 2327 – ndfa@dtf.vic.gov.au). NDFA should be contacted as soon as practicable after an event to register a potential application. State and National agencies release support packages to community and recovery agencies, facilitated through funding process and criteria.

5.7.1 Donations

Pyrenees shire Council does not directly receive or process any monies offered by donation for an emergency. However where an appeal is created, usually with a recommended organization, Council and community will support the appeal.

Red Cross, SES, CFA and other relief agencies will manage donations according to their individual organizational processes and in accordance to relevant legislation.

Donations of services and material aid during relief and recovery stages will be managed in accordance with emergency relief centre standard operating procedures, where delegation to community groups and agency may be facilitated according to the needs at the time.

5.8 Collaboration and Planning for cross-boundary events

Pyrenees Shire shares municipal boundaries with the councils of Ararat, Golden Plains, Ballarat, Corangamite, Northern Grampians, Hepburn and Central Goldfields. With the exception of Central Goldfields and Corangamite, all are part of the Grampians Regional grouping.

Planning and information sharing is facilitated through regional communication platforms throughout the year, including readiness planning and support networking, strengthening capacity and capability for all communities in the region.

Pyrenees Shire MEMPC agencies representatives also connect across wider boundaries within their own organizational arrangements and through MEMPC membership and therefore are familiar with other regional and municipal plans in other areas of Western Victoria.

Pyrenees Shire Council officers are members of the Grampians Emergency Enhancement Group (MEMEG) which meets regularly to discuss local and regional level challenges, working together to:

- find solutions to problems/challenges.
- work collaboratively to deliver training and development opportunities.
- Aligning procedures thus creating a library of processes and expectations during and after an event.
- Collectively submitting regional and state enquiries.
- Sharing connections and other useful information.

5.9 Resource sharing protocols

The Pyrenees Shire Council subscribes to the Municipal Association of Victoria (MAV) Shared Resource Protocol and has completed stages one and two of the three-stage council capability and capacity program.

The Council is a small rural, with limited available resources to assist others and it is more than likely the Pyrenees Shire Council will require assistance from others under this arrangement. Historically Pyrenees Shire Council has reached out to our larger municipal partners being Ballarat, Ararat and Golden Plains for assistance.

5.10 Debriefing arrangements

Lessons management involves the identification and learning of lessons captured through assurance activities (including debriefing, monitoring and reviews) occurring before, during and after emergencies.

The learning from the emergency management experience helps the MEMPC to improve both its emergency management practice and community outcomes. The agencies use review and evaluation as tools to extract understanding from experience and assists the agencies to validate and improve operational policy, processes and practices. Reviews and evaluations will vary in scope, according to the size, complexity and outcomes of the emergency.

An After Action Review (debrief) should follow all emergencies and include all representatives of the MEMPC. This local debriefing process allows groups to learn from an event and address issues as soon as possible, leading to improved performance and communication.

There will be several debriefs held by each agency organization, which may feed into cross organizational debriefs to capture the details and finer points which further improve outcomes for participants and the communities involved.

6 TRANSITION TO RECOVERY

The activation process (transition to recovery) from emergency response to emergency recovery agencies, facilities and services are guided by the Regional Relief and Recovery Plan and the following references:

- The Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)
- Grampians Emergency Relief and Recovery Plan
- State Emergency Relief and Recovery Plan

Generally, recovery will begin when an emergency event occurs and a control/lead agency responds. Initial awareness, obtained through initial impact assessment, will determine the need for emergency relief / recovery services.

To facilitate transition to recovery, the response agency will conduct initial impact assessments and provide a transition to recovery report to the relevant recovery agencies. The lead response agency can obtain support from other response agencies to assist with the assessments.

The Municipal Recovery Manager (MRM) in consultation with the Incident Controller and Municipal Emergency Response Coordinator (MERC), will assess information received to further determine the recovery needs of the affected community.

The transition to recovery is a formal notification process and, at the next stage, recovery agencies will assume roles and responsibilities according to the legislation and processes in place. The MERC is responsible for advising all agencies involved in the emergency of the time at which response terminates.

Following the conclusion of response activities, the impacts from the emergency may continue and recovery activities will often carry on for a long time. Recovery planning should commence as soon as possible after the impact of an emergency and this planning and recovery operations should be implemented pursuant to the state, regional and municipal recovery arrangements. In large or prolonged emergencies, it may be necessary to continue providing relief services to individuals and families under recovery management arrangements after other response activities have finished.

Funding and Grants					
	Community	Informs eligibility for state financial assistance**	Informs eligibility for state financial assistance**	Informs eligibility for state financial assistance**	
	Local		Informs eligibility for Commonwealth grant funding and financial assistance (community members and businesses)*		
	Regional/State		Supports LGA to explore relevant possible funding streams		
		One day +	One week +	Six months +	One year +
Relief and Recovery Planning					
	Local	Supports community and individual needs assessment	Can inform request for regional or State level escalation (incl. ADF)	Informs Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA)	Can inform priorities for MEMPC
		Enables council to coordinate and manage resources, including EM agencies		Informs mitigation planning for LGA and State	
	Regional/State	Informs agency preparedness in readiness for regional escalation for relief and early recovery	Informs relief and early recovery activation and forward planning for State and regional tiers	Informs capability and capacity planning for government and non-government agencies	Can inform priorities of REMPC (incl. sub-committees)
					Informs capability and capacity planning for government and non-government agencies

* There are additional information streams required to confirm eligibility

** Generally, this is administered through the DFFH Personal Hardship Assistance Program (PHAP)

The above Figure 3 represents the ways in which IIA and SIA data may influence funding opportunities and inform relief and recovery planning.
(Source: developed by DFFH and ERV)

6.1 Recovery Explained

Emergency recovery is a coordinated process of support to emergency affected communities which aims to restore emotional, economic and social wellbeing, alongside the reconstruction of community infrastructure and support healing of the natural environment.

Agencies work collaboratively in the shire to provide recovery services focused on supporting affected communities in the management of their own recovery. The loss of the social fabric of a community that has experienced a significant adverse event means that they need additional support to ensure personal, family and community structures are reinstated as soon as possible to ensure the recovery process can begin.

Pyrenees Shire Council, with support from other agencies, will manage municipal recovery by following the Recovery Framework, which takes into consideration five pillars of recovery, which include but are not limited to:

1. Social Recovery
 - a. Temporary Accommodation
 - b. Material and financial assistance
 - c. Family and personal support
 - d. Psychosocial support
 - e. Health and Medical Services
 - f. Community Development
2. Economic Recovery
 - a. Tourism
 - b. Damage to premises
 - c. Loss of productive land
 - d. Reduction in workforce availability
3. Environmental Recovery
 - a. Air and Water Quality
 - b. Public Land and National Parks
 - c. Flora and Fauna
 - d. Ecosystems
 - e. Cultural Heritage sites
 - f. Waste Management
4. Built Recovery
 - a. Essential Services (water/ sewage, power, gas)
 - b. Roads and Bridges
 - c. Transport
 - d. Community Facilities
 - e. Iconic public structures
5. Aboriginal Culture and Healing
 - a. Social Recovery in cultural context, includes a deep connection to country
 - b. Access to country to perform healing ceremonies
 - c. Culturally safe temporary accommodation, preferably near country with community
 - d. Cultural Heritage Sites considered during recovery of natural environment
 - e. Inclusion in Community recovery activities where Traditional Custodians or their country is impacted to ensure culturally sensitive activities can occur.

The fifth pillar is threaded through Pillars 1 – 4 to ensure Aboriginal Culture and Healing are considered across all aspects of Recovery.

The Pyrenees Shire Council Relief and Recovery plan outlines the commitments of various organisations involved with recovery within the Pyrenees Shire and the Regional Relief and Recovery Plan outlines the wider regional recovery commitments of agencies as per the SEMP arrangements.



7 RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

This Plan records the municipal level emergency relief and recovery arrangements that may be utilised in supporting a community impacted by an emergency event. As defined in EMV's State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP), Local Government (Council) is one of many agencies involved in local emergency relief and recovery.

There are multiple plans supporting this MEMP that define how emergency relief and recovery services are coordinated and delivered at the local level. The activation of these plans can be for a non classed emergency and/or any emergency as defined in this plan depending on the event. The role of initiation/activation primarily comes from the Municipal Recovery Manager (MRM), ICC, Council's Crisis Management Team (CMT) or at a regional level when assisting neighbouring council needs.

Council, assisted by other organizations and agencies, coordinate relief and recovery response at a local level, primarily focused on implementing emergency relief, including establishing relief and recovery centres.

Relief centre services may include:

- Providing a temporary safe haven for community members
- A place of community congregation or re-connection
- Basic food and water supplies
- First Aid
- Material Aid
- Psychological support
- Animal welfare assistance
- Other community assistance such as temporary accommodation / relocation
- Reconnecting family and friends via the Register.Find.Reunite (RFR) system.

The Pyrenees Shire Council internal plans and processes are activated by the MRM and MEMO initially, this includes opening relief or recovery centres at the request of the ICC and or CMT. Relief and recovery centre locations may change over time, or as circumstances dictate, and may be virtual when necessary. Other agencies also have plans in place to manage the recovery phase of an event.



Agency	Plan / Process / Procedures	Activation by
Pyrenees Shire Council	Recovery Operational Plan M... Impact Assessment Operational Plan Donations & Appeals Procedure Communication Outreach and support Pandemic Plan Relief & Recovery Plan Business Continuity Plan Drought Plan Heatwave Plan	Municipal Recovery Manager Crisis Management Team Incident Control Centre
MEMPC Plans	Recovery Sub-Plan Animal Welfare Sub-Plan Fire Sub-Plan Flood Sub-Plan	Municipal Recovery Manager or Incident Control Centre
SES	Operational Procedures	Activation starts with emergency response to an event Coordination continues from Incident Control Centre
CFA	Operational Procedures	
Department of Families Fairness & Housing (DFFH)		
Red Cross	Process / Procedures	Red Cross Emergency Services Victoria has local volunteers as well as capacity to mobilise volunteers from neighbouring Divisions and across the state more broadly. All Red Cross Vic ES volunteers are trained to deliver Psychological First Aid (PFA) and may do so in a variety of settings including in relief and recovery centres and during community outreach

The Plan or sub-plans also describe how emergency relief and recovery service support is escalated to the Regional and/or State level when local resources are exhausted. Recovery often extends well beyond the cessation of an event and as a result committees and teams are activated across agency groups to continue the management of requests for assistance, manage funding opportunities, and continue community engagement and other relief needs, primarily:
(need to insert)

7.1 Recovery Operations – Recovery Management Phase (2 weeks +)

The emergency management process follows five phases which require specific actions. Those phases are:

1. The threat of an emergency
2. The Response phase of an emergency
3. The Post-emergency phase (first 7 days)
4. The Recovery management phase (week 3 and onwards)
5. Closure of the recovery operation

The first week sees the majority of the required recovery services and their supporting activities commence. Some will be concluded quickly while others may continue for many months to years. This phase is a period where the Municipal Recovery Committee oversees implementation through to completion. Other recovery services may also commence during this period, if they are required, and could include:

- Outreach services
- Community Development activities
- Economic Development activities

Some of the recovery services outlined are coordinated or provided by Council officers as part of their daily or specific emergency responsibilities, including:

- Post impact assessments
- Rebuilding of critical infrastructure and assets
- Environmental health
- Building inspections
- Clean-up and waste management
- Community development
- Economic development

7.2 Role of Council: Recovery Operations Process

The role of the Pyrenees Shire Council during the recovery operations phase includes:

- During an event providing services to the community.
- Providing up-to-date emergency management community information post an event.
- Coordinate impact assessments and provide data to agencies.
- Open relief / recovery centres.
- Provide staff in ICC during the response stages of an emergency.

- Provide support and connections to the community impacted by an event.
- Continue to offer services to the community post an event.
- Provide data and information to state and federal authorities.
- Maintain connection to and data related to the vulnerable persons located in the shire.

Municipal Recovery Committee

Where the magnitude of the event requires agency and community input into the recovery process, a Municipal Recovery Committee will need to be established within the municipality. E.g., a Bushfire Recovery Committee may be established following a severe bushfire.

If a Municipal Recovery Committee is required to manage the recovery process, Council will determine:

- The most suitable person to Chair the Committee (MRM, lead agency staff, or a member of the impacted community),
- The composition or membership of the committee,
- The content of the first meeting agenda,
- The Terms of Reference for the committee and how often it should meet,
- Reporting processes, and
- Authority / delegations.

7.2.1 Municipal Recovery Committee members

The composition of the committee (membership) will vary depending on the extent and type of emergency – i.e., dependent upon which of the four recovery environments have been impacted: social, natural, built or economic environments. E.g., a fire may impact on all four environments, but drought will largely impact the social and economic environments.

The membership of the committee is likely to include community leaders and agency representatives:

- Municipal Recovery Manager (MRM) - Council
- Municipal Emergency Resources Coordinator (MERC) – Victoria Police
- Municipal Emergency Management Officer (MEMO) – Council
- Recovery Services Coordinators – Council
- Government agencies
- Community Groups
- Non-government agencies
- Volunteers

7.2.2 Committee responsibilities

The key responsibilities of the Municipal Recovery Committee include to:

- Address the impact of the emergency on the five pillars and coordinate the required recovery services. Undertake specific recovery activities as determined by the circumstances and the committee.
- Identify community needs and resource requirements and make recommendations and/or funding submissions to appropriate recovery agencies, municipal councils, and government departments. Develop a Recovery Implementation Plan.
- Form recovery service task forces where the demand for particular services requires a dedicated coordination team. E.g., where a significant numbers of farm properties have been impacted and an agriculture recovery team is required. This task force could be chaired by DPI (Department of Primary Industries) and would prepare funding submissions, develop and then implement the recovery action plan. The same could apply to the coordination of a range of community, health and wellbeing recovery activities under the banner of a Social Task Force. The Chair of each task force would sit on the Municipal Recovery Committee.
- Monitor the overall progress of the recovery process in the affected community. This can be done by:
 - Collating progress reports from the recovery task forces,
 - Receiving feedback from personal support case managers,
 - Conducting outreach services to the affected community,
 - Monitoring service requests received via Council reception and/or the Recovery Centre,
 - Liaise, consult and negotiate on behalf of the affected communities, with recovery agencies, government departments and municipal councils,
 - Liaise with the Regional Recovery Coordinator or Agency,
 - Ensure the affected community is consulted before recovery activities are undertaken,
 - Provide leadership and support to staff specifically employed for the recovery effort (e.g., a community development or business recovery officer),
 - Form a community recovery sub-committee, made up of interested community members, to develop and implement specific recovery projects.

7.3 The Role of the Red Cross

The Australian Red Cross (Red Cross) is a member of the international Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The Movement's mission is to prevent or reduce human suffering wherever it is found. In Australia, the Red Cross works to empower vulnerable people, making them safer and more resilient through the delivery of services and the promotion of humanitarian laws and values. The Red Cross' services include:

1. Psychosocial support – personal support (psychological first aid and emotional-spiritual care) in relief and recovery centres and through community outreach.
2. Reconnecting families – Operate Register.Find. Reunite (RFR) in relief centres, enquiry centres, or online to reconnect people with family, friends and their communities.
3. Advice on wellbeing in recovery – Recovering from disaster resources - www.redcross.org.au/emergencies/resources/#recover

7.4 The Role of the Department of Fairness, Families & Housing (DFFH)

The Department of Fairness, Families & Housing (DFFH) is the department responsible for relief coordination at a regional level.

At a local level the DFFH is responsible for accommodation and psycho-social support in the recovery environment.

7.4.1 The Role of Department Health

Under the State Emergency Management Plan, the Department of Health (DH) works to minimise the impact of emergencies on individuals, communities, and the health system. DH plan and prepare for the health response in emergencies, including consequence planning, community preparedness, and capability planning for the health system.

7.5 The Role of Emergency Recovery Victoria (ERV)

The role of ERV in the recovery phase includes:

- Supporting agencies in recovery by providing assistance, resources, connections to meet operational outcomes and community needs.
- Providing advocacy on behalf of agencies to the high levels of government related to emergency management matters, particularly important in review stages post an event.
- Providing a voice from local government to state government regarding all things recovery.

7.6 The Role of Agriculture Victoria (AgVic)

The role of AgVic in the recovery phase includes:

- Impact assessments re agricultural needs, focus on livestock and physical recovery and support post an event.
- Supporting councils and other agencies in recovery.
- Animal health monitoring and response during an event, lead operations in biosecurity event with assistance from other agencies.



8 CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The Pyrenees Shire MEMPC supports the region's commitment to a culture of continuous improvement that is outlined in the 2015 EM-LEARN Framework by:

- Utilising the EM-LEARN Framework and the Lessons Management Life Cycle to support the identifying and learning of lessons.
- Providing the opportunity to share experiences and learn from others.
- Encouraging the sector to share learnings about examples of good practice or areas for improvement.
- Utilising assurance activities (monitoring, debriefing and reviewing) to identify learnings.
- Focusing on systems of work, rather than the performance of individuals.
- Focusing on identifying trends, rather than actioning issues.
- Recognising that identifying and implementing sustainable solutions takes time, resources and opportunity.

Lessons management involves the identification and learning of lessons captured through assurance and learning activities (including debriefing, monitoring and reviews) occurring before, during and after emergencies. This process of moving from identifying lessons to learning lessons is guided by the lessons management life cycle within the EM-LEARN Framework, which aims to provide a state-wide shared understanding of what lessons management means for the Victorian emergency management sector.

For the Pyrenees Shire MEMPC, lessons management takes the form of the following arrangements:

- After Action Reviews.
- Debriefs of officers, teams and agencies.
- Review systems of work rather than on the performance of individuals.
- Reviews of the effectiveness of the coordination, control, consequence management and communications functions.
- Public forums including representatives from the relevant community, business and industry groups.

The purpose of debriefing is to identify key observations, learning opportunities and good practice to ensure learning and improvement occurs within the emergency management sector. Debriefing allows participants to, as an individual or group, walk through a series of questions enabling reflection on an experience to uncover learnings in a non-punitive environment. The outcomes of debriefs and other review activities will inform the ongoing cycle of learning and improvement within the sector by validating and evaluating existing doctrine, arrangements, policy, procedure, and incident/emergency management application. The outcomes will provide evidence to inform a range of activities including training, exercising and briefings.

The purpose of reviewing is to identify key observations, learning opportunities and good practice to ensure learning and improvement occurs within the emergency management sector. A review is a formal assessment of a specific topic generally at the conclusion of an event with the intent of instituting change. The outcomes from reviews will inform the ongoing cycle of learning and improvement within the sector by validating and evaluating existing doctrine, arrangements, policy, procedure, and incident/emergency management application. The outcomes will provide evidence to inform a range of activities including training, exercising and briefings.

9 APPENDICES

Appendix A – Acronyms

Acronyms

This section contains acronyms that are used throughout this Plan.

Acronym	Description
AFAC	Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council
AFDRS	Australian Fire Danger Rating System
CERA	Community Emergency Risk Assessment
CFA	Country Fire Authority
DEECA	Department Energy, Environment and Climate Action
EM Act	2013 Emergency Management Act 2013
EMC	Emergency Management Commissioner
EMMV	Emergency Management Manual Victoria
EMV	Emergency Management Victoria
FFMV	Forest Fire Management Victoria
ICC	Incident Control Centre
LGA	Local Government Authority
MEMO	Municipal Emergency Management Officer
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MEMPC	Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee
MERC	Municipal Emergency Response Coordinator
MRM	Municipal Recovery Manager
NAFC	National Aerial Firefighting Centre
NERAG	National Emergency Risk Assessment Guideline
NRSC	National Resource Sharing Centre
RCC	Regional Control Centre
REMPC	Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee
REMP	Regional Emergency Management Plan
REMT	Regional Emergency Management Team
RTM&E	Real Time Monitoring and Evaluation
SEMP	State Emergency Management Plan
SES	State Emergency Service
TOR	Terms of Reference
VEOH	Victorian Emergency Operations Handbook
VPF	Victorian Preparedness Framework
WEMT	Pyrenees Emergency Management Teams

Appendix B – Contact directory

Restricted data access

Appendix C – Restricted information

A short summary of the restricted information is included here, including who the contact point is should the user of this plan seek access to this information.

Summary of the restricted information (including location within the MEMP, e.g. page or section number)	Reason for restriction	Agency/ies that hold this information in full	Contact point/s
Contact Directory	Personal information	Council and EM COP, all MEMPC	MEMPC Chairperson Phone
CERA	Online / Portal Agency protected	SES	Head Office

Appendix D – Distribution

The most up to date amended versions of this Plan will be distributed by the MEMP Executive Officer by:

- Loading on to the Council website
- Storing in the Council document management system
- Distributing electronically by email with a link to the website
- Legal Deposit with the Victorian State Library in electronic format
- Storing in the Emergency Management Victoria document library
- Sending by Australia Post when requested

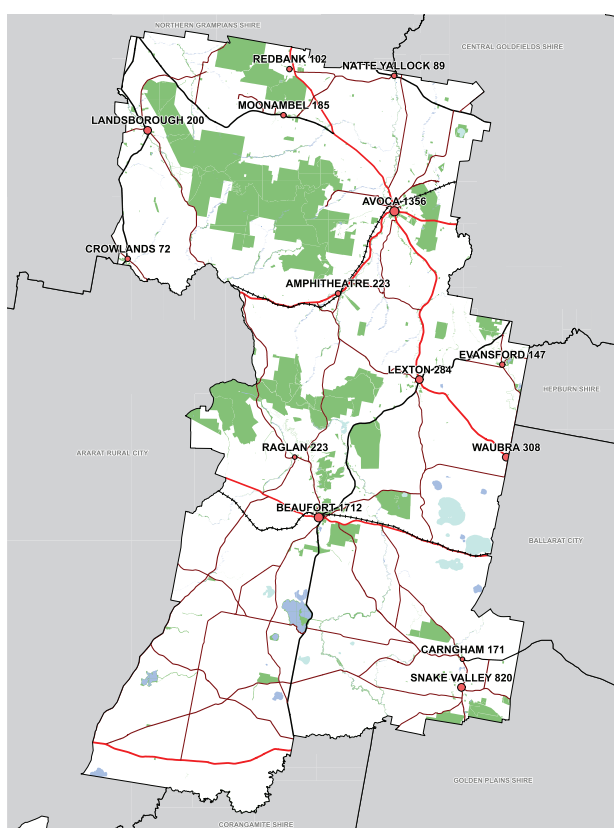
Organisation	Recipient Officer	Distribution Method
MEMPC Members	Attending Officer	Council Website Link
EMV	Authorised Officer	Council Website Link
Pyrenees Shire Council		Council Website Link (plus hard copy)

Appendix E – Sub plans and complimentary plans

Sub Plan	Description
Pyrenees Shire Fire Management Plan	www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/council-publications/2018.12.12-pyrenees-shire-municipal-fire-management-plan-2018-21-v1.03.pdf
Pyrenees Shire Flood Management Plan	www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au/files/content/public/about-pyrenees-shire-council/pyrenees-structure-and-policies/council-policies-and-publications/strategic-plans/9-pyrenees-municipal-flood-emergency-planning-mfep-23th-march-2020-v2-signed-final.pdf
Pyrenees Shire Risk Assessment Plan - CERA	CERA portal record of identified risks and mitigation options Agency access only via login
Pyrenees Animal Welfare Subplan	www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/council-publications/strategic-plans/2022-2025_pyrenees_damp-adopted.pdf
Pyrenees Shire Council Relief and Recovery Ops Complimentary Plan	Internal Council plan

Complimentary Plans	Description
Pyrenees Shire Council's Pandemic Plan	www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/council-publications/2019.02.20-pyrenees-pandemic-plan-approved.pdf
Pyrenees Shire Council Heat Management Plan	www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au/files/content/public/about-pyrenees-shire-council/pyrenees-structure-and-policies/council-policies-and-publications/strategic-plans/pyrenees_heatwave_plan_-_2016_ver_2.pdf
Pyrenees Neighbourhood Places of Last Resort	Reassessed by CFA annually www.cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/your-local-area-info-and-advice/neighbourhood-safer-places
Municipal Recovery Operational plan	Link to Council database document

Appendix F – Maps



Appendix G – Amendment history

Version	Author	Update Details	MEMPC Approval Date
1.0	Pyrenees MEMPC Emergency Management Team	Full review to ensure compliance with EMLA 2018	
2.0	Pyrenees MEMPC	Legislative changes to EM Act 2020	

Appendix H – Vulnerable Persons Places of Congregation

Primary Schools			
Moonambool	24 Humffray St, Moonambel	Principal	54672188
Waubra	2110 Sunraysia Hwy Waubra	Principal	53435358
Trawalla	11 Trawalla Rd, Trawalla	Principal	53492047
Woody Yaloak; Snakevalley Campus	999/1013 Smythesdale Snake Valley Rd	Principal	53449274
Landsborough	82 Mckinlay St, Landsborough	Principal	53569362
Natte Yallock	10 School Rd, Natte Yallock	Principal	54622386
Beaufort	2/37 Park Rd, Beaufort	Principal	53492490
Ampitheatre	16 School St, Amphitheatre		54662223
Avoca	118 Barnett St, Avoca	Principal	0354653176
Navarre	26-28 High St, Navarre		53574256
Secondary School			
Beaufort	1/37 Park Rd, Beaufort	Principal	53492305
Pre Schools/Early years			
Avoca Play group		President	0407079156
Avoca pre school	22 Liebig St, Avoca	Coordinator	0343111564
Beaufort Early centre	13 Park Rd, Beaufort		0424906897
Beaufort Playgroup		President	53492197
Waubra pre School		CEO	53395055
Senior Persons			
Avoca & District Senior Citizens	186 High St, Avoca	President	54622236
Avoca Mens Shed	McIntosh St, Avoca	President	54653218
Beaufort Mens Shed	Albert St, Beaufort	President	0467159188/ 0428844053
Beaufort Senior Citz	27-29 Pratt St, Beaufort	Secretary	53492327
Landsborough Senior Citz		President	53569310
Other Groups			
Beaufort Scouts	3 King St, Beaufort	Secretary	53492723
Beaufort Girl Guides	King St, Beaufort	Unit leader	53492508
Avoca Scouts	64 Barnett St, Avoca		
Health Facilities			
Avoca Nursing Home	10 Templeton St, Avoca		54651202
Beaufort Aged Care/Nursing home	28 Havelock St, Beaufort		53491624
Beaufort Hospital	28 Havelock St, Beaufort		53491625
Trefoil Care	110 Neill St, Beaufort		1300 033645

