Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Plan

2014 - 2020

CFA

VICTORIA POLICE

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FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT VICTORIA

IFMP
Integrated Fire Management Planning

GLENELG SHIRE
Victoria's Birthplace

GLENELG SHIRE COUNCIL

LOCATION OF GLENELG SHIRE COUNCIL

Document Control

VERSION CONTROL

Version	Release Date	Author	Changes
1		Ken Ross	Full version
1.1	25 May 2017	Lynne McMahon	Minor changes
1.2	17 May 2018	Lynne McMahon	Minor changes
1.3	June 2018	Lynne McMahon	Minor changes

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amendment No	Author	Pages Numbers Amended	Release Date
1	L McMahon	Minor adjustments to incorporate MFMPC and MEMPC review, minor editing and formatting improvements.	25 May 2017
2	L McMahon	Minor administration update to the Plan. Barwon South West Fire Sub Committee endorsed the Plan at the meeting on 23/02/2018.	17 May 2017
	L McMahon	Update of Human Settlement of VFRR June 2018. Facilitated by CFA.	26 June 2018

FORWORD

This Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Plan (the Plan) identifies priority risks across the entire Glenelg Municipal Area and integrates a wide range of programs to address these risks. Programs are identified for prevention, preparation, response and recovery during and in the period following significant events.

The Plan addresses a range of risk environments, including fires in residential, commercial, industrial and marine environments, bushfires and hazardous material environments.

Unfortunately we are all familiar with the consequences of incidents which occur and know that future incidents in all these environments are likely to re-occur. This Plan seeks to focus on and integrate with all programs delivered for the community to reduce the likelihood and severity of future events and to assist with community recovery following those incidents that inevitably occur.

This Plan has been developed by the Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee which is a partnership of key organisations with responsibilities in the identified risk environments which occur across the Glenelg Shire:

- Country Fire Authority;

- Forest Fire Management/Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning;

- Victoria Police;

- Glenelg Shire Council;

- Parks Victoria;

- Forest Owners Conference;

- Regional Roads Victoria;

- Wannon Water; and

- Community representation.

Where appropriate, other organizations have also been invited to contribute towards the development of this Plan.

Importantly, this Plan will be available for engagement with the community of the Glenelg municipality to make contribution and assist in the Plan's implementation and future development and review.

Cr Karen Stephens
Chairperson
Glenelg Shire Municipal Fire
Management Planning Committee

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Authorisation and Endorsement

This Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Plan was written in partnership with the agencies listed below:

- Glenelg Shire Council;

- CFA Operations Manager;

- DELWP SW Regional Manager;

- Parks Victoria;

- Regional Roads Victoria: Regional Director;

- Victoria Police: Senior Sergeant ;

- Wannon Water: Managing Director; and

- MEMPC Chairperson.

Note: original signatures received as dated are on Glenelg Shire Council file copy.

Section 1 Introduction

The Glenelg Shire is located in a bushfire prone environment dictated by a climate of wet winters and hot dry summers. Fire management requires an understanding of the role fire plays and the threat it poses to life and property, in biodiversity retention and the management of our parks and forests.

Reducing the likelihood and impact of bush, structural and hazardous material incidents is a shared responsibility of local government, lead agencies, industry and the community.

In particular, lead agencies and local government have a statutory obligation and each identified in this plan and there is an expectation to demonstrate a lead role in managing these risks.

This approach requires integrated fire management planning and activity to occur across bushfire, structural fire and hazardous material risk environments. This Plan is developed to assist stakeholders meet their legal obligations and support the development of safer environments at a local level.

It uses a ground up approach to guide lead agencies, municipalities, key stakeholders and the local community to understand and manage priority structural and hazmat risks at a local level. Aggregation of the local information and activities from this and other local plans is considered paramount to manage contiguous risks that span across local areas, municipal boundaries and broader landscapes

This approach follows the values based decision making process to identify and manage priority risks, consistent with the other sections of this Plan. Each priority value, risk and action/treatment are identified and mapped to form decision making processes and to represent changes in risk ratings over time. Desired outcomes and continual improvement processes are also provided to demonstrate how the implementation of this Plan will reduce risks, continually improve and report residual risk levels.

Relevant Barwon South West Regional Fire Management Plan priorities, objectives, processes and activities used to manage large scale risks and events throughout the region are referenced to include Integrated Fire management Plan information and implementation at regional and local level.

This Plan is a sub-plan of the Glenelg Municipal Emergency Management Plan. It is risk based and has been developed applying principles outlined in the Integrated Fire Management Planning Framework and Guide and the Guidelines for Municipal Fire Management Planning, part 6A: Emergency Management Manual Victoria.

TABLE 3. IFMP ALIGNMENT WITH AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009	
Stage of the IFMP planning cycle	Relevant aspect of the AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines
Engagement Plan	Communicate and consult
Environmental Scan	Establish the context
Risk Assessment > Analyse	Identify the risk > Analyse the risk > Evaluate the risk
Decide > Publish	Determine and document treatment options
Deliver	Treat the risk
Monitor and Improve	Monitor and review

The purpose of the Plan is to provide a structure for the planned and coordinated implementation of measures designed to minimise the occurrence and effect of fires in the geographic area of Glenelg Shire, including the planned use of fire for a variety of purposes.

An important aspect of the Plan is to engage the community providing a valid pathway for input into the fire management planning process. This ensures the Plan's relevance to respond to the needs of the community, it's values and perceived risks.

The Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee will jointly develop collaborative planning including the aggregation of current plans as a basis for Integrated Fire Management Plans (PLAN's). Planning activities will be aligned to achieve IPLAN within each organisations planning and business processes through:

• The implementation of common planning models and methodologies;

• Allocation of resources and accountabilities;

• Participation in common decision making through the committee process; and

• Collaborative delivery of fire management activities.

Cooperative Engagement

The Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee is a sub-committee of the Glenelg Municipal Emergency Management Committee. This Plan is to be considered as an evolutionary process in the transition from the previous Municipal Fire Prevention Plan to an integrated Municipal Fire Management Plan which replaces the Municipal Fire Prevention Plan 2009 - 2014.

Authority for Plan

The Plan has been produced by the Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee and has received the endorsement of the Glenelg Shire Council pursuant to Section 20 of the *Emergency Management Act 1986*; This Plan will be deemed to fulfil Section 55A of the *CFA Act 1958*. The Plan is a sub plan of the Glenelg Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).

Period of Plan

Municipal Fire Management Plans have a three year planning cycle and this Plan has been endorsed for a period of 36 months commencing from the date of Council adoption of the plan (page 5).

Planning Process

This Plan has been prepared by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee as an advisory committee to Glenelg Shire Council in accordance with the Integrated Fire Management Planning process.

Figure 2. Integrated Fire Management Planning process

The Plan addresses both public and private land across the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery continuum. The Plan will be reviewed and updated each year to ensure it incorporates new strategies, programs and tools developed by the State Fire Management Planning Committee and the Barwon South West Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee ensuring it meets the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee and community needs and expectations.

The planning process is based on the identification and assessment of risks within the geographic area of the Glenelg Shire. For Bushfire, this was undertaken utilising the Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR) process. For Structural Fire and HAZMAT incidents, the risk assessment methodology was consistent with NERAG 2011 and SERAM 2011 using PIPE$S.

The Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee then validated this work and will complete an analysis to establish priorities and develop a range of measures to mitigate the risk. These measures, or treatments, will then link to the appropriate agency plans. The measures and treatments identified as a part of this Plan are lifted from the superseded Municipal Fire Prevention Plan and as such will be incorporated in current relevant agency plans.

The Plan is not designed to duplicate existing plans but it is to consolidate and coordinate the significant range of plans that exist within Glenelg Shire related to fire events. Linkage to agreed work plans at the regional level is achieved through the agreed local work plans.

Stakeholder Analysis

The Plan stakeholders are grouped into three categories Primary, Secondary and Tertiary which describes the level of participation in the development of the Plan. See Attachment D.2 for the Glenelg Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee Stakeholder Identification & Engagement Matrix.

Community and Organisational Engagement Process

The ability of a community to respond to a fire situation and in turn recover from the effects of a fire will depend on the attitude of the people affected, and as such varies widely. Achieving the most effective response from people during a fire will require community and organisational engagement, education and awareness programs to be implemented for this purpose.

With this context in mind the Municipal Fire Management Plan aims to collate and integrate agency and Council prevention and awareness programs within the Glenelg Shire Municipal Area.

Key agencies include (but are not limited to):

- Country Fire Authority;
- Parks Victoria;
- Forest Fire Management/Department of Environment Land, Water & Planning;
- Regional Roads Victoria;
- Victoria Police;
- Glenelg Shire Council; and
- Forest Industry.

Section 2 Engagement and Communications

The Plan was written with the support of the following stakeholders that are signatories of the Plan; Glenelg Shire Council, Country Fire Authority, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Regional Roads Victoria, Victoria Police, Parks Victoria and representatives of the Forestry Industry.

The Plan Committee developed, reviewed and endorsed the Plan on 27 November 2013.

The Plan Committee has conducted a minor reviewed of the Plan in May 2017 due to the State Strategic Municipal Fire Management Plan under review.
The Barwon South West Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee reviewed and endorsed the current Plan at the meeting held on 23 February 2018.

The authorisation page of the Plan (page 5) commits each organisation in the Plan to implement and report on the actions detailed within the Plan.

The value and importance of engagement and communications with regard to emergency management planning activities has been acknowledged through the development of a supporting Glenelg Shire Emergency Management Planning: Community and Organizational Engagement Plan.

This information is designed to support further engagement activities and is designed to assist stakeholders to integrate the use of proposed State support tools.

Community and organisational engagement is undertaken to inform the planning process by identifying areas of risk; values to be protected and community and organisational fire management needs.

Outcomes

Through shared commitment and agreement on outcomes, all key stakeholders will 'own' the project and ensure that outcomes are not predetermined.

The Glenelg Shire Emergency Management Planning: Community and Organisational Engagement Plan provide a local communication, engagement and participation strategy for the development of Municipal Emergency Management Plans including this Fire Management Plan. It has been developed to enhance communication and stakeholder engagement using IAP2 principles outlined below, and fulfils the requirements of this section of the Plan.

Inform

Provide appropriate, detailed and accurate information to assist stakeholders in developing a shared understanding of the complexity of issues and possible solutions.

Consult

Utilise stakeholder expertise and diversity to obtain appropriate and accurate input into analysis, solutions and key decisions.

Involve

Work directly with the suite of key stakeholders throughout the various processes to ensure identified issues and intent are understood and considered.

Collaborate

Partner with key stakeholders in each aspect of decision making. This includes the development of alternative solutions, the identification of contributions and priority actions (with a clear understanding of the responsibilities of each stakeholder).

Empower

Foster and promote transparent and accountable processes that allow each stakeholder organisation to empower themselves through key actions and the implementation of responsibilities.

Section 3 Summary of the Environmental Scan

Location and Land Tenure

The Glenelg Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee is located in South Western Victoria and is a part of the Barwon South West Region. The land area of the Glenelg Shire is 665,100 hectares. Estimates of the area ascribed to various land managers are outlined in the Table below.

Barwon South West Environmental Scan

To view the Barwon South West Region Environmental Scan, follow the link:
Barwon South West Region Environmental Scan

Table: Glenelg Shire Land Managers

Key Land Managers	Estimated area managed (Ha)	Area of Shire %
Council – owned land	1,405	0.23%
Council - management delegated by DELWP	322	0.05%
Local - management delegated by DELWP	262	0.04%
Other - management delegated by DELWP	208	0.03%
Parks Victoria - management delegated by DELWP	29	0.00%
Future addition to Parks Victoria	20	0.00%
Other	20	0.00%
Other Government Departments	183	0.03%
Road Reserves (Disused, Regional Roads Victoria and Council managed)	17,329	2.79%
DELWP - State Forest	82,751	13.32%
Parks Victoria – National and State Parks and reserves	78,534	12.64%
VPC	2,140	0.34%
Vested VPC	20,745	3.34%
Water Authority	83	0.01%
TOTAL PUBLIC LAND	204,031	32.84%
Remainder - freehold title managed as private land	417,169	67.16%
Total Shire area (= 6212 sq. km)	**621,200**	**100%**

* Data collated from VicMap (Public Land Management Table PLMGEN) June 2018. Area and percentages are estimates only.

Natural Environment

The area ranges from river table lands to extensive area of forest and national parks. The natural beauty of the Shire features expansive beaches, scenic and rugged coast, large national parks, large areas of commercial plantations, extensive wildlife and provides the western access to the world renowned Great Ocean Road.

Approximately 22% of Australia's dairy production comes from our region. Dairying is projected to increase at the rate of 4% per annum to the year 2015. More than 40 % of Melbourne's fresh fish to market comes from the Port of Portland.

Seventeen percent of Australia's timber plantations are located within the Green Triangle region of South East Australia. The timber industry makes a significant contribution to the regional economy contributing some $788 million gross regional product annually and underpins directly and indirectly over 18,000 jobs across the Green Triangle Region. Harvesting of hardwood (blue gum) and softwood (pine) plantations suppliers both local processing facilities in the region and are exported through the Port of Portland. Timber makes up over 70% of all business passing through the Port. The plantation industry also undertakes significant fire protection activities and working with the CFA and FFM (DELWP) has the largest private firefighting resource in the region.

The Shire is home to the Port of Portland, one of four major ports in the State. The shire is home to a range of significant industries including manufacturing, engineering and horticulture.

Portland Aluminium, and Point Henry Geelong, was Victoria's largest exporter and together produces approximately 30% of Australia's total aluminium production. Point Henry Geelong closed down in August 2014. We have an increasingly valuable natural competitive advantage through opportunities to supply new age energy including wind power, wave power, geothermal and natural gas power production. The opportunity to capitalise on eco tourism and the promotion of the natural assets, recreation and adventure experiences within our area also offers great potential.

In addition to managing the economic instability created by the global financial turmoil, Glenelg Shire must manage the opportunities and mitigate the threats provided through climate change. This includes protecting increasingly valuable primary production areas, enhancing and preserving our biodiversity and ensuring coastal risk management issues, such as sea level rise and coastal erosion, together with water shortages and increases in temperatures and storm events are accommodated within our lifestyles and communities.

In addition to the changes in our industry base and the ongoing climate change, the structure and makeup of our communities are also changing.

Sensis data indicates approximately 80% of our population are residents born in Australia with only 2.7% of our citizens from non-English speaking backgrounds. Approximately 2% of Glenelg's population is indigenous which makes Glenelg an area with one of the largest indigenous populations within the state.

Our community is ageing with 20% of residents aged 60 years and older. This is predicted to increase to more than 46% of our population by 2030.

Glenelg Shire, in many respects, has high levels of community wellbeing and liveability. Relatively affordable levels of housing, combined with good employment prospects and attractive natural settings, make the Shire a potentially appealing place for visitors and residents. However, there are some significant community health and wellbeing issues that

need to be addressed. These include a life expectancy for both men and women that is, respectively, 3.6 and 2.8 years below the Victorian average. Whilst significant portions of our population have quality housing and comparatively high levels of accommodation, pockets have also been identified where education levels, standards of housing and general health and wellbeing of residents are lower than other regional areas of Victoria.

Our Shire boasts expansive beaches, scenic and rugged coastline, large national parks, Australia's first geo park – Kanawinka, extensive wildlife and western access to the world renowned Great Ocean Road.

Glenelg Shire is the traditional lands of the Gunditjmara and Bunganditj people with their rich indigenous history. It is also the site of the first permanent European settlement in Victoria. We have a responsibility to protect and preserve our natural and cultural assets whilst at the same time embracing progress through responsible development and presentation of our urban areas. We will continue to support new and ongoing community cultural events and experiences that help to define our region.

Climate and Bushfire Season

The typical/average climate in the Glenelg Shire has winters which are normally very wet in the south, cold frosts in the north with occasional heavy rains.

The spring season can be unpredictable and varied and often sees occasional severe thunderstorm activity.

The summer season has long hot dry spells with occasional mild conditions which can include thunderstorm activity.   The fire danger period generally runs from October to April.

Prevailing weather conditions associated with the fire danger period in the Glenelg Shire are north westerly winds accompanied by high daytime temperatures and low relative humidity. There are also frequently dry lightning storms occurring in the north during the fire danger period. Coastal winds influence the conditions from time to time.

Population and Demographic Information

The population of the Glenelg Shire is approximately 16,800 people. The major population centres are Portland, Heywood and Casterton. The following issues have been identified within the Glenelg shire area as potentially impacting on the ability of certain sections of the community to prepare themselves for bushfire: seasonal population changes, high tourism areas E.g.; Nelson and Cape Bridgewater, high level of itinerant farm labour, high level of non-resident property owners or those travelling out of town for work.

Land Use and Economy

The Shire's rich soils and reliable rainfall provides the basis for cattle and prime lamb grazing, cropping, wool production thriving timber plantation industry , viticulture, and dairy production. The region is responsible for one of the highest levels of agricultural production in dairy, wool and meat in Victoria.

The existing 550KV power line to Portland provides an opportunity for Great South Coast (GSC) wind energy facilities to contribute an additional 3000-4000MW of power to the national grid and as such, the region will increasingly become a major contributor to the state's electricity supply. The predecessor to the Australian Energy Market Operator, VENcorp, stated that most of Victoria's wind power generation will occur in western and south western Victoria.

South West Victoria currently accounts for a significant number of the total wind farms in Victoria. As green energy becomes increasingly viable it is expected that further development and investment in wind generators will increase.

Outputs of environmental scanning - Assumptions about the future of the municipality are for longer and hotter summers, an aging population, aging and poorly maintained infrastructure and decreasing firefighting volunteer capability will potentially place Glenelg Shire at a higher risk level in the future.

Bush Fire History

Fires have caused devastation in the municipality on many occasions, including the following major incidents:

- 1851 – in February ("Black Thursday") when a total of 5 million hectares or ¼ of Victoria burnt including a large area around Portland.

- 1939 – in January ("Black Friday") when 2 million hectares of Victoria burnt including most of the now Glenelg Shire, and including Portland, Heywood, Bridgewater, Tyrendarra, Condah, Lyons, Dartmoor, Rennick, Strathdownie and Tullich.

- 1976 - January much of the Cobboboonee State Forest west of Heywood was burnt following a series of lightning strikes.

- 1979 – in February fires swept into the Nelson area from Caroline in South Australia after travelling 27 km. The fire burnt 7,700 hectares, including 3,300 hectares of pine plantation and 4,200 hectares of Lower Glenelg National Park.

- 1983 - in the Region were Ash Wednesday Fires in south east South Australia. On the 16th February, six separate ignitions coalesced into a major fire in which 14 people died, 96 houses were destroyed and nearly 20,000 hectares of plantation was burnt. The loss of this plantation impacted the long term regional wood supply, which potentially may have been able to support another sawmill or timber processing plant by the early 2000s.

- 1991 - in February a large fire burnt approximately 12,000 hectares in the Lower Glenelg National Park and Cobboboonee State Forest.

- 2000 - a fire started in farmland at Kentbruck near the coast and spread rapidly for eight kilometres under south west winds, burning through pine plantations and Lower Glenelg National Park.

- 2005 - a fire started from a prescribed burn at Dunmore lit several days previously and burnt for eleven kilometres under northerly winds through Mt Eccles National Park, farmland and blue gum plantations towards the coast.

- 2006 - a fire at Tyrendarra was ignited by lightning in farmland east of Heywood and spread for several days across farmland, rough lava flow areas along the Fitzroy River. The fire threatened communities in the Tyrendarra and Narrawong areas before eventually being controlled near the coast.

- 2006 – in October a 10,000 hectare fire burnt in the area west and north of Casterton after a massive lightning event caused a series of fires across the shire.

- 2012 – in November a fire ignited by lightening occurred near Casterton and burnt over 4400ha including approximately 100ha of blue gum plantation.

- 2013 – on 4 January a fire started in the Kentbruck area and over the course of the following 7 days burnt over 12000ha. No serious injuries, no loss of life and no loss of major structures in this event however plantation assets were lost with a reported economic loss of $12 million.

- 2013 – in March a fire started in the Cashmore area and spread quickly across grassland posing a threat to properties in Portland's West burning approximately 144ha in area.

- 2014 – a fire started in the Mount Clay/Narrawong state forest burning an area of approximately 1300 hectares.

- 2015 – in November a peat fire started in the Ardno/Kaladbro area. The fire was approximately 12 hectares in size in a 400 hectare peat swamp. The fire continued for 2 weeks and was caused by lightning strike.

- 2018 – in January a building fire started on Palpara Settlement Road Mumbannar and in total burnt approximately 55ha of plantation and farming land. There was no loss of life or major structures in the event.

Structural Fire History

Structural fires occur regularly within all structural environments including heavy industrial sites, light industrial sites, residential properties, medical and supported residential accommodation, commercial properties and marine structures. The following are some of the major incidents within the past fifteen years:

- Several significant commercial fishing boats fires within the Port of Portland in 1992 (with several lives lost), 1997 and 1999 and 2008;

- A large and complex fire in the overhead conveyor system at the Grain Corp facility in the Port of Portland in 2005;

- A large fire at the wood chip unloading facility within the Port of Portland in 2006;

- Regular incidents at the Portland Smelter with notable incidents occurring in 2004, 2008 and 2011;

- Commercial property fires such as the Portland IGA Supermarket fire (2012); and Heywood Newsagency (2012).

- By association, a substantial fire at the Telstra exchange in Warrnambool in 2012 had a considerable widespread impact on communications throughout Victoria's south-west. Emergency services have become more reliant on this communications network for their day-to-day operations and this event highlighted the need for adequate redundancies in the event of failure.

- In 2015 at the Port of Portland the Awassi Express Ship was berthed at the port waiting to load 17,000 head of livestock. After loading the fodder a fire broke out and this caused a very completed incident run under CFA control over 11 days.

- Two portables at the Portland Secondary College caught on fire causing significant damage to the buildings. It is alleged that the fire was started by a stray flare that was let off some hours prior to the fire igniting (March 2017).

Fire statistics maintained by CFA reveal a number of causes of structural fires with human causes and arson being the two most common.

Hazmat History

Hazardous material incidents do not occur frequently and are most common in industrial and similar environments. Notable incidents in recent years include the following:

- A large chlorine leak at the Port of Portland in 1998;

- An acid spill at the Portland Smelter in 2003;

- Multiple chlorine leaks at the Heywood Swimming Pool between 2006 and 2011, and at the Casterton Swimming Pool; and

- A very significant and lengthy operation for the control and clean-up of a leak from the Koppers (Australia) Liquid Pitch Facility at the Port of Portland in February 2012.

- Power outage (6 hours) at the Portland Aluminium Smelter causing loss of power to the company's pot line in December 2016.

In addition to the above, incidents also occur on major transport corridors (eg. Trucks operating on the Princes Highway) but may also occur on properties in rural areas.

Section 4 – Glenelg Shire Footprint Fire Management Objectives

The aim of the Plan is to protect:

- Life;

- Critical Infrastructure;

- Property;

- Sustainability, productivity and economic health, particularly agricultural and forestry industries;

- Environmental Values; and

- Cultural Values.

Under the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958* (section 55A), this Plan must contain provisions for:

- Identifying areas, buildings and land use in the Glenelg Shire footprint that are at particular risk in case of fire;

- Specifying how each identified risk is to be treated and who is responsible for treating those risks; and

- Identifying all designated neighbourhood safer places in the Shire.

The Glenelg Shire is required under section 43 of the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958* to take all practicable steps (including burning) to prevent the occurrence of fires on, and minimize the spread of fires on and from:

- Any land vested in the Shire or under its control and management; and

- Any road under its care and management.

To meet these objectives and requirements, this Plan has been developed as a planning and strategic document. The Plan identifies communities and assets at risk through an Environmental Risk Scan and the Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR). The VFRR is a risk prioritisation tool that identifies assets at risk, assesses the level of bushfire risk to assets and identifies a range of treatments to mitigate the risks. Treatments may include activities such as fuel reduction, community education, preparedness programs and property planning.

The Plan also references treatments for the five regional risk priorities (listed above) identified by the Barwon South West Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee. A copy of the VFRR Municipal Risk Register for the Glenelg Shire, with risks presented by the regional risks prior to 2012 is attached (appendix A).

Alignment to Regional Objectives

The Barwon South West Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee has resolved that the priorities to be addressed are:

1.   Demonstrate effective leadership;

2.   Understand the Barwon SW region;

3.   Identify our priority assets and values;

4.   Support our values whilst managing priority risks; and

5.   Continue to improve and evolve.

In order to achieve the objectives of this plan the principles of the regional objectives will be applied. The development of S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Timely) goals to support the alignment of regional and local objectives will be a primary focus of activity for the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee in 2012/15.

A regional committee workshop in 2012 developed the above five BSW fire priorities using VFRR data. A previous committee workshop in September 2011 had previously reviewed this information and identified the following priority regional values at risk from fire following the PIPE$ model:

P   People
- Community assets. Including community houses, hospitals, schools caravan parks, accommodation facilities, and commercial outlets;

- Townships. Including coastal, hinterland and urban (interface); and

- Vulnerable communities. , such as tourists older people, disabled people, absentee homeowners, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI) and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD).

I   Infrastructure
- Essential services. Including water and energy supply, telecommunications and sewerage systems;

- Hospitals and social infrastructure; and

- Regionally significant roads and bridges.

P   Public Administration

- Capability and capacity for agencies, councils and service providers to be maintained before during and after bushfire events;

- Health services and

- Cross agency planning and response.

E   Environment and Cultural Heritage

Natural Environment

- National Parks including indigenous flora, fauna and sites of significance;

- Water Quality e.g. water catchments and environmental systems for ecological benefits and potable use;

- Listed/significant environmental assets including RAMSAR wetlands; and

- Threatened species and communities, regionally significant wetlands etc…

Cultural Heritage

- Indigenous heritage sites;

- European heritage sites; and

- Historic townships.

$ ECONOMIC

- Major industries;

- Farming; and

- Road, rail, shipping ports and airports.

Outcomes

The desired outcomes of this Plan are:

- Human life and critical infrastructure are protected in the Shire;

- Plans are in place and activities undertaken to minimise the risk of fire and to suppress uncontrolled fire and hazmat incidences which may occur within the Shire;

- Members of the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee actively seek opportunities for agency collaboration to improve outcomes for communities and to reduce duplication;

- All agencies contribute to and are accountable for implementing agreed treatments; and

- Communities within the Glenelg Shire have an improved understanding of fire in their environment and their shared responsibility for action to reduce the risk of fire.

Strategic Directions

The strategic direction of this Plan aligns directly with the State Fire Management Strategy 2009.

The State's vision for fire management in Victoria involves:

- Active participation of the community, the fire management sector and government, working together in fire management planning to reduce the destructive impact of fire on communities and the environment;

- Communities that are resilient to the effects of fire;

- Greater understanding of the fire sector within the community; and

- Healthy natural, social and built economic environments.

In addition, the ongoing development of this Plan will also consider the following broad strategic documents:

- Fire Services Reform Program and Action Plan, (June 2011), Fire Services Commissioner;

- Implementing the Government's Response to the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission, (May 2011), State Government of Victoria;

- *Bushfire Safety Policy Framework*, (September 2011), Fire Services Commissioner;

- Living with Fire – Victoria's Bushfire Strategy, (June 2008), State Government of Victoria.

Links to Other Business and Programs:

www.cfa.vic.gov.au

http://www.delwp.vic.gov.au

http://www.ffm.vic.gov.au

www.glenelg.vic.gov.au

https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/

www.mav.asn.au

www.regionalroads.vic.gov.au

www.parkweb.vic.gov.au

www.victrack.com.au

www.police.vic.gov.au

Section 5 Fire Management Risk Strategies

Management of risk is an integral part of good business practices and quality management. Understanding risk and learning how to manage it effectively enables fire services, government agencies, municipalities and the broader community to reduce hazards and risks by identifying and analysing issues which could threaten communities and providing a systematic way to make informed decisions to mitigate or reduce those threats to an acceptable level.

Ongoing monitoring and review is essential to ensure that the Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Plan remains relevant and up to date with specific attention to:

- Changes to community demographics and level of risk;

- Changes to organisational responsibilities or legislation (e.g. as a consequence of a Royal Commission); and

- Following a major fire event.

These and other factors may affect the likelihood and consequences of an outcome, as they can affect the suitability or cost of the treatment options. It is therefore necessary to repeat the risk management cycle on a regular basis by conducting an annual review. Because the risk from bushfire is prominent within the country area of Victoria, the annual review will occur prior to each bushfire season. The review process shall also ensure new strategies, programs and plans developed by the State and Regional Fire Management Committees are considered and incorporated where appropriate and meets community expectations.

The Glenelg Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee will also review this plan as necessary to account for any changes in context or risk. The Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee will also provide a Status Report (as determined by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee) on fire management across the PPRR continuum of the 5 priorities determined by the Barwon South West Region Fire Management Committee.

Background to Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR)

The VFRR is a Victorian version of a mapping application developed by the NSW Rural Fire Service to assist in the bushfire risk management planning process. It is a systematic process involving experts from a range of key stakeholders identifying assets at risk from bushfire, assessing their level of risk and assigning a range of treatments to mitigate the risk. Treatments may include activities such as fuel reduction, community education programs and safety audits.

Using the categories of Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural Heritage, assets were identified and their level of risk assessed based upon consideration of a range of characteristics including proximity to flammable vegetation, vegetation type, slope and frequency of fires.

The VFRR has enabled the Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee to enter risk reduction treatments and link these treatments to assets. The primary output of the VFRR is a Municipal Bushfire Risk Register table (Appendix A.1) with maps showing assets and satellite imagery, as well as a list of treatments assigned to each asset.

The objective of the VFRR is to provide fire planners with evidence based data and information to better inform bushfire management planning in achieving:

- Tenure blind, integrated fire management planning across the landscape;

- A reduction in the number of human induced bushfire ignitions that cause damage to life, property and the environment;

- effective fuel management to reduce the rate of spread and intensity of bushfires while minimising environmental/ecological impacts;

- A reduction in community vulnerability to bushfires by improving preparedness; and

- Effective containment of fires with the potential to cause damage to life, property or the environment.

The VFRR identifies the following asset classes:

Asset Class	Asset Subclass
Human Settlement	Residential Special Fire Class Other
Economic	Agriculture Commercial Infrastructure Tourist & Recreational Mines Commercial Forests Drinking Water Catchments
Environmental	Locally Important Endangered Vulnerable
Cultural Heritage	Aboriginal Significance Non Indigenous Other

Safer Together Approach

Safer Together was introduced by the State Government in response to the review of performance targets for bushfire fuel management on public land. The program supports fire and land management agencies to work together as one with local communities to reduce the impact of bushfires and collectively create safer, more resilient communities and ecosystems.

The Glenelg Safer Together Engagement Action Group commenced in Glenelg Shire in 2016 with Forest fire Management Victoria (DELWP), CFA, Parks Vic, Glenelg Shire and other agencies when required. The committee meets on a regular basis to support the local implementation of Safer Together, with a integrated and coordinated approach to bushfire engagement and Safer Together projects.

Structure and Hazmat Fire Risk

Introduction

This structural and hazmat section of the Plan aims to uphold the primacy of human life, whilst implementing risk management treatments that support our local values.

Reducing the likelihood and impact of structural and hazmat incidents is shared responsibility between Government, Lead Agencies, Industry and the Community.

In particular, Municipalities and Lead Agencies have a duty of care by law and each identified in this plan are expected to play a leadership role in managing these risks.

Context

This structural and hazmat section of the Plan is an interim guide, developed to assist stakeholders to meet their legal obligations and support the development of safer environments at a local level.

It uses a ground up approach to guide Municipalities, lead agencies, key stakeholders and the local community to understand and manage priority structural and hazmat risks at local a level. Aggregation of local information and activities from this and other local plans is considered paramount to manage contiguous risks that span across local areas, municipal boundaries and broader landscapes.

Risk Assessment and Prioritisation Considerations

The method of analysis to determine the hazmat and structural risk within the local government area of Glenelg has revolved around a review of the historical incident data. Data from 1999 to the present have been collated and analysed with the assistance of the State Fire Management Planning Support Team (SST) to produce a range of views to support decision making for the priority of these two risk areas.

Methodology

The Risk Assessment and management methodology used in the development of this plan is informed by and consistent with the following: AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009, and NERAG 2011.

Risk Management Process:

1.   Identify Risk;

2.   Analyse Risks;

3.   Evaluate Risk;

4.   Apply Risk Treatment; and

5.   Monitor and Review.

Included in this plan is a matrix of the priority fire risks in the municipality; Appendix A.

Treatments and actions to achieve fire management strategy (including timelines and areas of responsibility) are contained within the Multi Agency and other industry Work Plans located in Appendix B.

Risk Treatments

At the higher level generic risk treatments exist such as the Victorian Planning Scheme, Building Regulations and the Building Code of Australia (BCA). In addition to these every fire and land agency has had in place for many years various fire management strategies to treat the bushfire risk include:

- Fuel Hazard Reduction e.g. Forest Fire Management Victoria DELWP planned burn program, multi-agency slashing programs;

- Ignition Management e.g. *Electrical Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2010*;

- Community Education e.g. CFA Community Fireguard, Fire Ready Victoria;

- Preparedness e.g. Community Information Guides, multi-agency Fire Management Plans, specific premises pre-plans; AND

- Property planning e.g. private property inspections, planning and building legislation.

Glenelg Shire Action Plan Summary

NOTE: Whilst individual agency programs are listed under the most relevant program heading, they may deliver outcomes in multiple areas.

(Refer to individual Agency Programs for details, Pages 44-57)

- CFA – Country Fire Authority

- DELWP - Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning'

- GSC - Glenelg Shire Council;

- VICPOL – Victoria Police;

- PV - Parks Victoria; and

- RRV– Regional Roads Victoria.

Section 6 Improvement, Plan Reporting and Review Processes

Plan Endorsement and Adoption

The Glenelg Shire Council is the custodian of the Plan pursuant to current legislative arrangement. All partnership agencies involved in the development and implementation of the Plan are signatories. All signatories must sign off on their respective activities, responsibilities and components of the Plan.

The Plan must be endorsed by the MEMPC prior to submission to Council for their adoption. This obligation may change in subsequent versions as Plan processes evolve. Fire services must attest to the rigour of the planning processes.

Plan Amendment and Review

The Plan is reviewed and updated regularly by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee to ensure it meets community needs and expectations. This review takes into account works completed, environmental changes and any additional risks. Significant changes, including planning mitigation works, must be approved by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee and submitted through the MEMPC to Council for adoption.

The Plan will be reviewed and amended:

- Annually in association with the MEMP;

- Changes to the VFRR data will be updated in the plan;

- The Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee will review the implementation of the treatments applied to VFRR identified risks by each agency (as appropriate);

- Requirement for additional or alternative treatments to mitigate identified risks will be assessed;

- Following a significant incident, if required;

- As directed by the State or Regional Fire Management Planning Committees; and

- As required by legislation.

Private Fire Bunkers

Private fire bunkers are the responsibility of individuals and do not form a part of this Plan.

Cross Boundary Arrangements

It is acknowledged that the Glenelg Shire Council and stakeholder agencies have existing planning relationships across the following boundaries:

- Moyne Shire;

- Southern Grampians Shire;

- West Wimmera Shire;

- Southern Border Fire Control Association Guidelines 2011; and

- CFA (Vic) – CFS (SA) Memorandum of Understanding.

Monitor & Review

Ongoing monitoring and review is essential to ensure that the Plan remains relevant and up to date with specific attention to:

- Changes to community demographics and level of risk;

- Changes to organisational responsibilities or legislation as a consequence of the Bushfire Royal Commission;

- The White paper – Future Direction of Emergency Management;

- Recommendations following a major fire event.

These and other factors may affect the likelihood and consequences of an outcome, as they can affect the suitability or cost of the treatment options. It is therefore necessary to repeat the risk management cycle on a regular basis by conducting an annual review. Because the risk from bushfire is prominent within the country area of Victoria, the annual review will occur prior to each fire season.

The review process shall also ensure new strategies, programs and plans developed by the State and Regional Fire Management Committees are considered and incorporated where appropriate and meets Council and community expectations. The Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee will also review this plan as necessary to account for any changes in context or risk; it will provide a Status Report as determined by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee on fire management across the Prevention Preparedness Response & Recovery (PPRR) continuum of the 5 priorities (PIPE$) determined by the Barwon South West Regional Strategic Fire Management Committee.

APPENDIX A.1 - Bushfire Risk Management Register
Glenelg VFRR Data against RSC 5 Priorities (Reviewed June 2018)

Priority 1 High Risk Townships

Asset Type	Asset Sub type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Likelihood	Consequence Rating	Risk Rating	Priority	Community Information Guides	NSP adopted
Human Settlement	Residential	Nelson	Nelson	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme	1A	Completed	In place refer to Appendix C3.
Human Settlement	Residential	Dartmoor	Dartmoor	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Completed	In place refer to Appendix C3.
Human Settlement	Residential	Bolwarra	Bolwarra	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme	1B	Completed	No suitable location not yet identified.
Human Settlement	Residential	Cape Bridgewater	Cape Bridgewater	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme	1B	Completed	No suitable location not yet identified
Human Settlement	Residential	Merino	Merino	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Digby	Digby	Almost Certain	Moderate	Very High	2C	Consideration required	No suitable location not yet identified
Human Settlement	Residential	Sandford	Sandford	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Portland North West	Portland	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	1C	Consideration required	No suitable location not yet identified
Human Settlement	Residential	Narrawong	Narrawong	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	Under consideration
Human Settlement	Residential	Dutton Way	Portland North	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	No suitable location not yet identified

Priority 1 High Risk Townships

Asset Type	Asset Sub type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Likelihood	Consequence Rating	Risk Rating	Priority	Community Information Guides	NSP identified
Human Settlement	Residential	Casterton	Casterton	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Casterton West	Casterton West	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	No suitable location not yet identified
Human Settlement	Residential	Heywood	Heywood	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Portland Central	Portland	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Portland South	Portland	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Portland West	Portland	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Portland South West	Portland	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Portland Sheoke	Portland	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Portland Wyatt St	Portland Wyatt St	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Residential	Maretimo	Portland	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	In place refer to Appendix C3
Human Settlement	Other	Mount Clay	Narrawong North	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme	1A	Consideration required	No suitable location not yet identified
Human Settlement	Other	Heathmere	Heathmere	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	No suitable location not yet identified
Human Settlement	Other	Allestree	Allestree	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	Consideration required	No suitable location not yet identified

Priority 2 Critical Essential Services

Asset Type	Asset Sub Type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Level of Impact	Cost of recovery	Consequence	Do fires occur frequently	Expected to spread & reach assets	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Priority
Economic	Infrastructure	Mt Clay Sub Station	Mt Clay	National State	High	Catastrophic	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Extreme	**1A**
Economic	Infrastructure	Mt Clay Radio Communications Tower	Mt Clay	Regional	Moderate	Major	No	Yes	Likely	Very High	**2A**
Economic	Infrastructure	HYTS-APD No. 1& 2 Trans Line	Portland – Heywood	Local	High	Major	No	Yes	Likely	Very High	**2A**
Economic	Infrastructure	Koroit-Portland 66kv line 2	Koroit Portland	Regional	Low	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Very High	**2C**
Economic	Infrastructure	Warrnambool – Portland 66kv 1	Warrnambool Portland	Regional	Low	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Very High	**2C**
Economic	Infrastructure	Tullich Bores& Pipe Lines	Casterton-Penola Rd	Regional	Low	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Very High	**2C**
Economic	Infrastructure	HYTS-SESS No. 1&2 T/Lines	SA Link	National State	Low	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	**3A**
Economic	Infrastructure	MLTS-HYTS No. 1&2 T/Lines	Moyne Shire to Heywood	National State	Low	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	**3A**
Economic	Infrastructure	Bald Hill WWTS (water supply)	Portland	National State	High	Catastrophic	No	Yes	Likely	Extreme	**1B**
Economic	Infrastructure	Nelson Mobile Phone Tower	Nelson	Local	Low	Minor	No	Yes	Likely	Medium	**4**
Economic	Infrastructure	Casterton WTP	Casterton	Local	Moderate	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	**3A**

Priority 3 Tourism and Major Events

Asset Type	Asset Sub type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Level of Impact	Cost of recovery	Consequence	Do fires occur frequently	Expected to spread & reach assets	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Priority
Economic	Infrastructure	Cape Nelson Lighthouse	Cape Nelson	Local	Low	Minor	Yes	No	Unlikely	Low	NA
Economic	Tourist and Recreational	Recreation Camps/ picnic areas	Glenelg Shire	Regional	Low	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Likely	High	3A

Priority 4 Key Rural Industries

Asset Type	Asset Sub type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Level of Impact	Cost of recovery	Consequence	Do fires occur frequently	Expected to spread & reach assets	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Priority
Economic	Commercial Forest	Hardwood Plantations	Glenelg	Regional	High	Major	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Extreme	1C
Economic	Commercial Forest	Softwood Plantations	Glenelg	Regional	High	Major	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Extreme	1C
Economic	Commercial	Heywood Pellet Mill	Heywood	Regional	Moderate	Major	No	Yes	Likely	Very High	2A
Economic	Commercial	Alcoa Smelter	Portland	National State	High	Catastrophic	No	Yes	Likely	Extreme	1B
Economic	Infrastructure	Portland Pine Products	Danger Lane Heywood	Local	Moderate	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Economic	Commercial	Myamyn Woodchip Mill	Myamyn	Regional	High	Major	No	Yes	Likely	Very High	2A
Economic	Infrastructure	Wind farm	Glenelg Shire	Regional	Low	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A

Priority 5 Major Transport Corridors

Asset Type	Asset Sub type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Level of Impact	Cost of recovery	Consequence	Do fires occur frequently	Expected to spread & reach assets	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Priority
Economic	Infrastructure	Portland Maroona Railway	Portland to Branxholme	Regional	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Economic	Infrastructure	Henty Hwy	Sthn Grampians to Heywood	Regional	Low	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Very High	2C
Economic	Infrastructure	Glenelg Hwy	Glenelg Shire to SA	Regional	Low	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Very High	2C
Economic	Infrastructure	Princes Hwy	Glenelg Shire	National State	Low	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Very High	2C
Economic	Infrastructure	Dartmoor to Hamilton Rd	Dartmoor to Hamilton	Local	Low	Minor	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	High	3D
Economic	Infrastructure	Portland to Casterton Rd	Glenelg Hwy to Princes Hwy Portland Casterton	Local	Low	Minor	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	High	3D
Economic	Infrastructure	Portland to Nelson Road	SA to Portland	Local	Low	Minor	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	High	3D
Economic	Infrastructure	Portland Airport	Portland	Regional	Moderate	Major	No	Yes	Likely	Very High	2A
Economic	Infrastructure	Casterton Airport	Casterton	Local	Low	Minor	No	Yes	Likely	Medium	4

Other Assets not included in the 5 Priority List

Asset Type	Asset Sub type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Consequence	Do fires occur frequently	Expected to spread & reach assets	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Priority
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Glenelg School Bus Routes	Glenelg	Catastrophic	Yes	Yes	Likely	Extreme	1B
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Bolwarra Primary School	Princes Hwy Bolwarra	Catastrophic	No	Yes	Likely	Extreme	1B
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Caravan Park & Karnkendi Camp Nelson	37 Wade St Nelson	Catastrophic	No	Yes	Likely	Extreme	1B
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Nelson Caravan Park	Nelson Rd Nelson	Catastrophic	Yes	Yes	Likely	Extreme	1B
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Edgerley House	Casterton	Catastrophic	No	Yes	Likely	Very High	2A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Shelly Beach	Shelly Beach	Catastrophic	No	Yes	Likely	Extreme	1B
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Dartmoor PS (includes pre-school)	ASCOT St Dartmoor	Major	No	Yes	Likely	Very High	2A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Merino PS	49 Paschendale Rd Merino	Major	Yes	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Heywood Schools (includes pre-school)	Heywood	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Narrawong PS	Duke St Narrawong	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Portland Schools (includes pre-schools)	Portland North	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Casterton Schools(includes pre-schools)	Casterton	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Likely	High	3A

Asset Type	Asset Sub type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Consequence	Do fires occur frequently	Expected to spread & reach assets	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Priority
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Cape Bridgewater Convention Centre	1721 Blowhole Rd Cape Bridgewater	Catastrophic	No	Yes	Likely	Extreme	1B
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Merino Community Health Centre	19 High St Merino	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Heywood Hospital	Heywood	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	BUPA (Glenelg Age Care)	83 Wellington Rd, Portland	Moderate	No	No	Unlikely	low	N/A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Dartmoor Bush Nursing Centre	Dartmoor	Major	No	No	Unlikely	Medium	4
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Casterton Hospital	Casterton	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Portland Bay Lodge (previously known as Narrawong Methodist) Camp Site, - Hurley Rd	Narrawong	Major	No	Yes	Likely	Very High	2A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Portland YMCA 22 Bentinck St Portland	Portland	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Portland Guide Hall	14 Otway Crt Portland	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Portland Surf Life Saving Club	1669 Bridgewater Rd Bridgewater	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	3A
Environment	Vulnerable	Glenelg – Public Land	Glenelg	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Almost Certain	Very High	2C

Asset Type	Asset Sub type	Asset Name	Asset Location	Consequence	Do fires occur frequently	Expected to spread & reach assets	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Priority
Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Lake Condah	Condah	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	**3A**
Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Tyrendarra Indigenous protected area	Tyrendarra	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High	**3A**

APPENDIX A.2 - Structure Fire Risk Management Register

Glenelg Shire Structural Fire Risk Precinct Assessment

Precincts	Details	Provisional Risk Rating [1]	Planning Zone/s
Portland Civic Area	Shire Offices, Police, SES, Court, Library – High dependency for continued community functioning	High	Public Use
Port of Portland	International industrial port with a wide range of risk environments	High	Special Use
Maritime	Anchorage and offshore Oil spills etc.	High	Special zone and offshore
Portland Smelter	Portland Aluminium Smelter	High	Industrial 2
Bolwarra	Secondary Township & Rural Residential – Extreme risk of wildfire impact on dispersed residential areas	Medium	Rural Living
Casterton	Major Township	Medium	Mainly Residential 1, Business 1 & 4
Heywood	Major Township	Medium	Mainly Residential 1, Business 1
Nelson	Secondary Township – Extreme risk of wildfire impact on residential areas	Medium	Mainly Township and Public Park & Recreation
Portland CBD	Commercial structures	Medium	Business 1
Portland North Industrial	Multiple industrial facilities	Medium	Industrial 3
Portland South Industrial	Multiple industrial facilities	Medium	Industrial 3
Cape Bridgewater	Secondary Township	Low	Environmental Significance Overlay
Dartmoor	Secondary Township	Low	Mainly Township
Digby	Small Township	Low	Mainly Township
Merino	Small Township	Low	Mainly Township
Narrawong	Secondary Township	Low	Mainly Township
Portland North Residential	Residential	Low	Residential 1
Portland South Residential	Residential	Low	Residential 1

A standard risk assessment tool is not available to provide guidance for the consistent assessment of relative risks across Victoria or the Glenelg Shire. This assessment has been based on a desk top assessment which takes account of several factors including:

- The observed frequency of incidents within several environments during the past fifteen years;

- The potential consequences of incidents within each environment with consideration to the potential impacts affecting continued community functioning and economic activity; and

- The potential for an external wildfire impacting on township areas and significantly affecting structural environments (with consideration of the VFRR assessments for each township).

APPENDIX A.3 - Hazardous Materials Risk Management

The following precincts have been developed to consistently identify and describe structural and hazmat areas of interest for the Glenelg Shire Local Government Area:

Glenelg Shire Hazmat Risk Precinct Assessment

Precincts	Details	Provisional Risk Rating [2]
Port of Portland	International industrial port with a wide range of risk environments	High
Portland Smelter	Portland Aluminium Smelter	High
Princes Highway	Major road transport route to/from port and industries in Portland as well as interstate destinations	Medium
Townships	A relatively low number of significant incidents occur in these townships	Low
Rural areas	Generally isolated rural areas in-dispersed with forests and plantations	Low

A standard risk assessment tool is not available to provide guidance for the consistent assessment of relative risks across the Victoria or the Glenelg Shire. This assessment has been based on a desk top assessment which takes account of several factors including:

- The observed frequency of incidents within several environments during the past fifteen years; and

- The potential consequences of incidents within each environment with consideration to the potential impacts affecting continued community functioning and economic activity.

APPENDIX B - Multi Agency and other industry Work Plan

(List of Treatment)

Program	Comments	Agency Ref
Prevention		
Fire prevention program	A range of programs are undertaken by agencies to prevent fires occurring and to minimize their spread.	CFA 1 FFMV 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 GSC 1, 2, 4 PV 5 RRV2, 3 VI 1
Education programs	An extensive array of programs are delivered by the agencies in order to inform the general community and specific at risk groups about how they may prevent fires occurring, prepare and respond in the event of fires.	CFA 2 FFMV 2 PV 1 RRV4
Hazard inspections	Inspections are undertaken in specific risk environment in order to identify and respond to existing or potential fire hazards.	CFA 5 GSC 3 PV 2
Hazardous Tree Notification Program	Procedures for the identification of trees that are hazardous to electric lines	GSC 7
Fire safety programs.	Various programs delivered to identify, assess and manage risks in various environments, and ensure the community is well informed.	CFA 4, 5
Planning controls	A range of planning mechanisms undertaken within the formal planning environment to ensure that risks are analysed, minimized and controlled via appropriate mechanisms.	CFA 6 GSC 5
Guidelines	Provision of appropriate practical advice for various activities.	CFA 3, 9
Fire Restrictions	The introduction of fire restrictions (Fire danger Period) during the summer, and the declaration of Total Fire Ban Days on days of extreme fire danger. Permits for some activities are administered by CFA and Glenelg Shire.	CFA 7 GSC 6
Preparedness		
Fire service readiness	Provides an escalating set of measures taken by fire agencies and other emergency management partners to prepare for potential incidents during days of fire danger.	CFA 10 FFMV 8 PV 5 RRV7 FI 2
Community Information Guides including Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places or Last Resort	Development of TPP for highest risk locations in shire.	CFA 11 GSC 8
Infra-structure management	Outlines works undertaken to maintain infra-structure needed to support fire management programs.	CFA 8 GSC 9 PV 3 RRV1

Response		
Operations Management Plans and operating procedures	Procedures and information prepared by individual agencies and as joint agency plans to provide procedures on operating procedures.	CFA 12 FFMV 10 RRV10 GSC 12, 13
BSW Local Mutual Aid Plan	A high level plan developed annually by CFA & FFMV detailing the way the agencies work together.	CFA 13 FFMV 11
Response resource provision	Provision of an extensive network of equipment and personnel from across agencies in order to respond to incidents in a co-ordinated manner.	CFA 14 PV 6 RRV5, 8, 9 GSC 10 FFMV FI 3
Fire investigations	Collaborative investigation by fire services and Police to establish the cause of fires and take appropriate action.	CFA 15 FFMV 12
Recovery		
Infra-structure recovery	Maintain and where necessary restore infra-structure (eg roads, facilities, assets).	RRV11
Community recovery	Support the community by providing temporary relief and restoring normal community systems and lives	VR12 GSC 14-17
Asset Recovery	Plantation Forestry – maximise salvage of timber and rapid re-establishment of plantations	FI 4

CFA PROGRAMS 2014-2020

No.	Activity	Comments
Prevention		
1	Fire prevention program	Burning and other hazard reduction activities (eg slashing, grazing or vegetation removal) conducted by brigades, property owners and other bodies to deliver fire prevention benefits on strategic roads and corridors.
2	Education programs	Delivery of a large range of safety education, including programs suitable for under the age of five, primary & secondary school aged children, child fire lighters & their families, isolated elderly persons and their carers, intellectually disabled persons, persons with English as a second language, local community groups and neighbourhoods, and tourism operators.
3	Community event guidelines	Community Event Bushfire Risk management Guidelines is designed to assist event organizers identify vulnerability of their community event to bushfire and to apply a risk management approach to mitigate or reduce the level of risk.
4	Structural fire safety programs and inspections	Works collaboratively across partners to identify, assess and manage risks in the built environment including the ten caravan parks in the shire.
5	Home fire safety programs.	Works collaboratively across partners to ensure residents are well informed about fire safety in and around homes. Includes a service on request for an individual home bushfire inspection and provision of a detailed report from CFA on improving property defence against fire.
6	Planning referrals	CFA is a referral authority for bushfire matters where a planning permit is required. CFA conditions may be placed on the planning permit, and CFA may become a party where VCAT or panel hearings are necessary.
7	Fire Restrictions	CFA declares a Fire Danger Period each summer when fuel, weather and other conditions reach a level when there is a danger of fires igniting and spreading within the shire. During this period, permits may be issued for some proposed activities along with specific conditions. Permits may also be issued for activities on days of total fire ban.
Preparedness		
8	Fire Access Roads Subsidy Scheme (FARSS)	FARRS assists in enhancing community bushfire safety. The scheme provides funding for: construction & maintenance of fire access roads, and the establishment of strategic static water supplies.
9	Agricultural Fire Management Guidelines	Provides practical fire management advice for people living and working on cropping, grazing, plantation, timber and rural lifestyle properties.
10	Fire service readiness	Provides an escalating set of measures taken by fire agencies and other emergency management partners to prepare for potential incidents during days of fire danger.
11	Community Information Guides including Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places or Last Resort	Development of CIG for highest risk locations in shire. As these CIG are completed, additional locations will be considered. NSP-PLR are annually assessed for continued use. Constant evaluation of locations for suitability.
Response		
12	District Operations Management Plan and	Provides detailed procedures and information on the conduct of response activities. Also includes information relevant to preparedness and recovery

	operating procedures	activities.
13	BSW Local Mutual Aid Plan	Provides procedures and information on how CFA and DEPI operate together across the Barwon South West Region, particularly in relation to preparedness and response activities.
14	Response resource provision	Provision of an extensive network of equipment and personnel, including 92 tankers and thousands of members within the shire, together with access to an extensive range of Victorian and interstate resources and personnel, including suppression aircraft, plant contractors and specialist equipment.
15	Fire investigations	Works collaboratively with fire services and Vic Police to establish the cause of fires and take appropriate action.

CFA Programs 2014 – 2020

Structure

No.	Activity	Comments
**Prevention**		
1	Legislative Compliance	CFA undertake many requirements detailed in: • Glenelg Shire Building Code • Glenelg Shire Planning Scheme.
2	Legislative Compliance Inspections	CFA undertakes a pro-active inspection program (eg. Nursing homes)
3	Education Programs	CFA delivers programs including: • Home Bushfire Advice Service • Community Fireguard • Bushfire Preparation Meetings • Practical Bushfire Planning Workshops
Preparedness		
4	Caravan Park Audits	On request, CFA undertakes caravan park safety inspections
5	Industrial Training	CFA is a provider of industry training.
6	Emergency Site Planning	CFA supports site planning required by operators under OH&S legislation.
7	Liquor Licensing Inspections	CFA supports Glenelg Shire Council and Victoria Police with required inspections.
8	Major Community Event Planning	CFA participates in planning when this is appropriate.
Response		
9	Operational Management Plans & Procedures	CFA develops operational management plans and procedures in association with industry and managers of key facilities.
10	Response Resource Provision	CFA maintains an extensive network of personnel and equipment to respond to incidents in a coordinated manner.
11	Fire Investigations	CFA participates in a coordinated investigation process with Victoria Police and other agencies.
Recovery		
12	Recovery Support Actions	CFA advises Department of Human Services of appropriate incidents and provides support.

CFA Programs 2014 – 2020

HAZMAT

No.	Activity	Comments
Prevention		
1	Legislative Compliance	CFA has responsibilities and undertakes inspections under the following: • Dangerous Goods Act • Dangerous Goods & Explosives Regulations • Dangerous Goods Regulations • Dangerous Goods Storage & Handling Regulations Dangerous Goods Transport by Road & Rail Regulations.
Preparedness		
2	Industrial Training	CFA is a provider of industry training
3	Emergency Site Planning	CFA supports site planning required under OH&S legislation.
4	Major Community Event Planning	CFA participates when appropriate.
Response		
5	Operational Management Plans & Procedures	CFA develops operational management plans and procedures in association with industry and managers of key facilities.
6	Response Resource Provision	CFA maintains an extensive network of personnel and equipment to respond to incidents in a coordinated manner.
7	Investigations	CFA participates in a coordinated investigation process with Victoria Police, EPA and other agencies.
Recovery		
8	Recovery Support Actions	CFA advises the EPA and DHS of appropriate incidents and provides support.

FFMV (DELWP) PROGRAMS 2014-2020

No.	Activity	Comments
Prevention		
1	Fire management program	Involves managing the threat and occurrence of bushfires and the use of planned burning to achieve specific and other management objectives on public land.
2	Campfire Prevention	Provide information to increase awareness of the risks associated with campfires to reduce the incidence of preventable bushfires. Undertake patrols and enforcement activities to ensure compliance with fire regulations.
3	Fire Management Zones	Fire management zones indicate the primary integrated fire management purpose for an area of land. Zones are determined following consideration of: strategic importance of fire protection to the areas; appropriateness and practicability of burning; natural and developed assets and values; management objectives for the area; suppression methods most appropriate to the area; and the principles of environmental management.
4	Fire Operation Plans (FOP)	Annual preparation of a three-year forward looking program comprising a schedule and maps for fuel reduction and ecological burning.
5	Fuel Reduction Program	Planned burning and mechanical works in accordance with FOP to reduce fuels on public lands based on ecological and risk management objectives. Aim to reduce the bushfire risk to communities and sustain ecosystem health and resilience.
6	Road Management Program	Roads and tracks on public land maintained in accordance with Road Management Act to provide for fire access for rapid first attack response.
7	Strategic Fuel breaks	The establishment and maintenance of a network of strategic fuel breaks along roads and tracks that provide extra support for protection of significant assets and facilitate the delivery of planned burns.
8	Community Engagement	Engagement with community members, stakeholders and partner agencies regarding planning and conducting fuel reduction activities in public parks and forests.
Preparedness		
8	Daily Readiness	Set up and establishment of Incident Control Centres, Staging, Communications, Aircraft, Plant and People in readiness for bushfire incidents based on trigger levels.
9	Vegetation Monitoring	Fuel hazard assessment, mapping of burn outcomes and monitoring of vegetation on public land to support decision making in scheduling of planned burn program.
Response		
10	Fire Readiness and Response Plan	Provides detailed procedures and information on the conduct of response activities. Also includes information relevant to preparedness and recovery activities.
11	BSW Local Mutual Aid Plan	Multi-agency approach to emergency management lead by FFM & CFA by working collaboratively to implement fire readiness and response arrangements to ensure integrated and effective fire suppression action.
12	Fire investigation	Works collaboratively with fire services and Vic Police to establish the cause of fires and take appropriate action.

PARKS VICTORIA PROGRAMS 2014-2020

No.	Activity	Comments
Prevention		
1	Education programs	Delivery of a range of education programs including fire awareness and fire messages via PV web site, Park notes and signs. Liaison with organizations such as Friends of the Great South West Walk
2	Patrols	Ranger patrol of key visitor nodes areas on Total Fire Ban and Code Red days.
3	Access and facility maintenance and hazard reduction works	Road & track maintenance, facility maintenance (e.g. water points) and vegetation management (e.g. slashing) in parks and reserves
4	Fuel reduction burning program	Provision of personnel and equipment to support FFM prescribed burns.
Preparedness		
5	Fire service readiness	Contribution towards the escalating set of measures taken by fire agencies and other emergency management partners to prepare for potential incidents during days of fire danger.
Response		
6	BSW Local Mutual Aid Plan	Provision of equipment and personnel in the shire.

FORESTRY INDUSTRY PROGRAMS 2018-2020

No.	Activity	Comments
		Prevention
1	Fire prevention program	Plantation Forestry – plantation design, annual fire break works programs, involvement in tenure blind fuel management programs with FFMVic and CFA, plantation closures and work bans.
		Preparedness
2	Fire service readiness	Plantation Forestry – Annual fire map book production, automatic dispatch arrangements, trained personnel, fire resource availability base on fire danger, aerial and ground based fire detection.
		Response
3	Response resource provision	Plantation Forestry – Working with fire agencies, automatic dispatch of fire equipment and trained personnel to incidents across the Municipal.
		Recovery
4	Asset Recovery	Plantation Forestry – maximise salvage of timber and rapid re-establishment of plantations

REGIONAL ROADS VICTORIA PROGRAMS 2014-2020

No.	Activity	Comments
Prevention		
1	Regional Roads Victoria Roadside Maintenance Program	Regional Roads Victoria will ensure compliance to the Road Management Plan as to Roadside Mowing and Vegetation Trimming or Removal.
2	Fire Prevention Program	Regional Roads Victoria will attend Municipal Fire Prevention Planning Committee meetings when requested. Ensure fire prevention programs are delivered in accordance with Municipal Fire Prevention Plans. Regional Roads Victoria will continue to engage other fire management stakeholders in fire prevention programs.
3	Identified Fuse Breaks	Regional Roads Victoria will maintain identified fuse breaks on its arterial road network in accordance with Municipal Fire Prevention Plans.
Preparedness		
4	Stakeholder Engagement	Regional Roads Victoria will continue to liaise with other stakeholders involved in fire management preparation. Attend exercises or events if required Regional Roads Victoria will continue to liaise with other stakeholders involved in fire management preparation. Attend exercises or events if required.
5	Traffic Management	Assist in the development of detour routes and turn around points.
6	Forecast Conditions	Ensure compliance with Regional Roads Victoria Forecast Conditions – Preparation Guidelines
7	Communication	Participate in any pre incident joint agency telecommunications or briefing.
Response		
8	Resources	Ensuring Regional Roads Victoria attend ICC or RCC in the event of an incident
9	Traffic Control	Adhere to Traffic Management Points – Bushfire guidelines for access levels C and D.
10	Communication	Advice of road closures to motorists via media, website, permanent and portable VMS.
Recovery		
11	Clearing potential hazards	Ensuring safe network for motorists – rectify pavement defects, delineation, signage, damaged vegetation removal, and burnt vehicle removal.
12	License replacement	In the event of personal belongings being lost or damaged, Regional Roads Victoria will attempt to license customers as soon as practicable.

GLENELG SHIRE PROGRAM 2014-2020

No.	Activity	Comments
		Prevention
1	Roadside slashing	Roadside slashing will typically be carried out were achievable taking into account restriction on vegetation removal and land geography. Roadside maintenance is generally carried out within the area from the edge of a sealed road to 1 meter behind the white guide posts. Roadside slashing will not be carried out on unsealed roads. Council may adopt a higher standard than that defined above in certain circumstances such as fuse breaks and strategic fuel breaks. Follow-up maintenance cuts may be required and are undertaken on a reactive basis and subject to seasonal conditions.
2	Other Vegetation Control	Council may consider alternative methods for vegetation control such as burning, poisoning or removal where the control of vegetation is not achievable by slashing alone. When clearing vegetation for fire prevention purposes, consideration must be given to Environmental/Planning overlays, Property Ownership, regulations under any other Act and to soil disturbance which can lead to erosion or weed growth, adding to fuel loads and increasing fire risk.
3	Fire inspections	Council Officers carry out property inspections throughout the municipality to identify existing or potential fire hazards. Officers will respond to fire hazard reports from the community in conjunction with their inspection program. In identifying fire hazards, consideration is given to: • The fuel location in proximity to the asset. • Type & quantity of fuel • The likely direction of approach of any potential fire. • Fuel continuity • Fuel structure & moisture content of vegetation • The slope and topography of the site Consideration will be given to Environmental/Planning overlays, Property Ownership and regulations under any other Act or General Local Law.
4	Fire Prevention	The goal of undertaking fire prevention is to manage the risk of fire with the view of protecting life & property with due regard to our natural environment.
5	Planning Scheme	The Bushfire Management Overlay applies to land at highest risk of bushfire and is a planning control used to identify and minimize risk associated with new land use and development.
6	Fire Permits	The lighting of fires during the Fire Danger Period is restricted and permits must be obtained from the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer or the CFA.
7	Hazardous Tree Program (Appendix C.1)	Procedures and criteria for the identification of Hazardous Trees and the notification of responsible Agencies.

		Preparedness
8	NSP Neighbourhood Safer Place - A Place of Last Resort (Appendix C3.)	Neighbourhood Safer Places - Places of Last Resort are not designed to replace a personal bushfire survival plan but may offer some shelter should your bushfire survival plan fail. Council is continuing to work with agencies and the community to identify and maintain existing Neighbourhood Safer Places -Places of Last Resort within all townships throughout Glenelg although Neighbourhood Safer Places - Places of Last Resort will not exist in all communities. Refer to Appendix A2 (High Risk Townships) for Neighbourhood Safer Places -Places of Last Resort identification or location. Neighbourhood Safer Places: • Do not cater for pets. • Do not always expect emergency services to be present. • Do not provide meals, amenity or cater for special needs (e.g. for infants, the elderly, the ill or disabled). • May not provide shelter from the elements, particularly flying embers.
9	FARSS Fire Access Road Subsidy Scheme	The Fire Access Road Subsidy Scheme (FARSS) is administered by CFA where works and maintenance of projects are undertaken by the Council. Applications are considered by the MFMPC, Council & CFA to overcome deficiencies in the permanent road network or for the provision of water supplies.
		Response
10	Municipal Operation Centre (MOC)	The Municipal Operation Centre (MOC) is the process from which Council emergency offices will coordinate the provision of human and material resources within the municipality, during emergencies as requested by the Incident Control Centre (ICC). It will also maintain an overall view of the operational activities within the Plan's area of responsibility, for record, planning and debrief purposes.
11	Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)	The Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) addresses the prevention of, response to and relief and recovery from emergencies within the municipality. It provides a multi-agency approach to emergency management. The Plan is managed by representatives from the Municipal Emergency Management Planning committee.
12	Vulnerable Persons list	A list of Vulnerable persons in the Glenelg Shire is readily available for emergency agencies.
13	GIS Emergency Mapping	A secure login in for emergency services only to access online property owners details, location, aerial photos, road network.

		Recovery
14	Spontaneous Volunteer/Donations	Council will monitor spontaneous volunteers and the offer of donations from members of the public in an emergency. This includes media messages to be broadcast telling citizens what skills, knowledge and experience is requested for volunteers, and where and how to register interest.
15	Crisisworks emergency management program to record recovery data.	Crisisworks recovery is a program that is available to capture, manage and report on: infrastructure assessments of organisational assets; environmental health assessment; affected people; affected private property; affected private assets; damaged agriculture; affected livestock and follow-up services.
16	Emergency Relief Centres	Council has equipped all three ERCs in the Shire - Heywood, Casterton and Portland - with Emergency Kits including satellite phones, electrical equipment (such as torches, power boards, and megaphones), basic public hygiene supplies (disinfectant, wet wipes, washing powder, first aid kit) and short-term supplies (long life milk, sugar/sweetener, tea, coffee, paper cups, plastic plates and cutely)
17	Succession Planning	To identify which Council services need to be prioritised in an emergency, and which staff members can be relocated to other duties.

GLENELG SHIRE PROGRAM 2014-2020

Structure

No.	Activity	Comments
Prevention		
1	Legislative Compliance	Glenelg Shire Council has in place: • Building Code of Australia : • Emergency Management Act 1986 and 2013: • Country Fire Authority Act 1958: • Glenelg Planning Scheme Bushfire Management Overlay. • Glenelg Shire General Local Law
2	Legislative Compliance Inspections	In accordance with the Planning and Environment Act 1987 Local Laws Fire Prevention notices
3	Education Programs	Community newspapers outlining preparedness to fire season Social Media posts GSC facebook , Connect Glenelg web site and facebook
Preparedness		
4	Emergency Site Planning	Glenelg Shire Council supports site planning required by operators under OH&S legislation.
5	Liquor Licensing Inspections	Glenelg Shire Council supports CFA and Victoria Police with required inspections.
6	Major Community Event Planning	Emergency Management Plans submitted to council
7	Caravan Parks	Code of conduct signed by operators
8	Fire Plug Markers	Council will meet legal obligation for installing, marking and maintaining all fire plug markers
Response		
9	Municipal Emergency Resource Officer (MERO)	Coordinate Council owned resources for prevention, response, relief and recovery in an emergency.
10	Fire Investigations	Glenelg Shire Council participates in a coordinated investigation process with Victoria Police and other agencies.
Recovery		
11	Municipal Recovery Manager (MRM) - Relief and Recovery	Glenelg Shire Council has a legislative responsibility to manage the relief and recovery process of an emergency.

GLENELG SHIRE PROGRAM 2014-2020

HAZMAT

No.	Activity	Comments
Prevention		
1	Legislative Compliance	Glenelg Shire Council has a legislative responsibility under the following Acts: • Planning and Environment Act 1987; • Country Fire Authority Act 1958 • Emergency Management Act 1986 and 2013
2	Mitigation processes	Glenelg Shire Council promotes, supports and instigates various mitigation programs including: • Free motor oil and container disposal • Free household chemical collection (Detox your home) • Free disposal of farm and vet chemicals (Drum Muster) • Free disposal of car batteries • Disposal of refrigerators for recycling • Empty gas cylinders are accepted for recycling
Preparedness		
1		24 hour emergency contact phone numbers for Council and MERO
Response		
7	Investigations	Glenelg Shire Council participates in a coordinated investigation process with CFA, Victoria Police, EPA and other agencies.
Recovery		
8	Relief and Recovery	Glenelg Shire Council has a legislative responsibility to manage the relief and recovery process of an emergency.

VIC POLICE – PORTLAND POLICE STATION – PROGRAMS 2014-2020

No.	Activity	Comments
		Prevention
1.	Fire Setter Patrols	Units are to patrol the Shire when available on days of high fire danger. To prevent & detect arson
2.	Monitor Recidivist Arsonists	CIU to visit & monitor recidivist arsonist ensuring them Police are aware of their movements. Vehicle types, habits & accomplices
3.	Gather Intel on suspect Arsonists	Divisional DIU will gather and collate information on suspect and convicted arsonist
		Preparedness
4.	Members rostered for Fire Setter patrols	Where available members will be rostered to patrol fire danger areas on days of High Fire Dangesir
5.	Fire kits in all Police vehicles	To protect members who may be confronted by fire.
6.	All units to have DIU photo & details of local arsonists	To identify arsonists and their vehicles that may occur in areas of High Fire Danger.. (bushland, plantations etc.)
7.	Stakeholder engagement	Continue to meet and liaise with emergency services. Attend exercises as required.
8.	Conduct & attend Emergency Management Exercises at Warrnambool IPOC	Attend these exercises as required. Appoint deputy MERC
		Response
9.	Traffic Management	Conduct Traffic Management Points to assist other emergency services and to evacuate the public.
10.	Evacuation Management	Alert the public of the need to evacuate. Direct the public to Shire recovery centres. Recommend to the public to find their own form of relief at friends, relatives shopping centres etc.
		Recovery
11.	Relocation of the public to their homes / businesses	Patrol where possible evacuated homes / businesses to ensure their safety from burglary, theft. Inform the public that it is safe to return home.
12.	Traffic Management	Conduct Traffic Management Points as needed to enable the safe return of the public to their homes / businesses

APPENDIX C - Statutory Audit Obligations

The current audit provisions contained under section 21A of the *Emergency Management Act 1986* and for councils within the Country Area of Victoria, S55 of the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958,* will continue to apply.

The CFA Audit the Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Plan in June 2018 and received notification (refer to letter ECM NO. 2589124) the MFMP met requirements of the CFA Act on the 5 August 2019.

APPENDIX C.1 - Hazardous Trees

In accordance with Section 86B of the Electricity Safety Act 1998 (Victoria) (ES Act) provides that a council must identify within its Municipal Fire Prevention Plan, procedures for the identification of trees that are hazardous to electric lines, specifying:

(a) procedures and criteria for the identification of trees that are likely to fall onto, or come into contact with, an electric line (hazard trees); and

(b) procedures for the notification of responsible persons of trees that are hazard trees in relation to electric lines for which they are responsible.

What is a hazard tree?

According to the ES Act, a hazard tree is a tree which is likely to fall onto, or come into contact with, an electric line.

Due to legal requirements which require a clearance space to be created in all directions around an electric line, hazard trees are usually located outside the regulated clearance space. Despite being outside the clearance space, the hazard tree may still have the potential to contact the line due to its size. Or, it may have some structural fault or weakness which renders part, or all, of the tree likely to contact or fall onto the line.

Hazard trees therefore pose a potential fire risk.

Who is responsible for a hazard tree?

Under the ES Act, the person responsible for the maintenance of a line is referred to as the 'responsible person'. The responsible person is required to maintain vegetation and clearance space around power lines. This includes a responsibility for keeping the whole or any part of a tree clear of the line.

The person responsible for the maintenance of a line is determined on the basis of who owns and operates the line and who owns, occupies or manages the land. Under the ES Act, responsibility is allocated between land owners and occupiers, public land managers such as municipal councils distribution businesses and other owners of electricity infrastructure.

Municipal councils are responsible for trees on public land within their municipalities, for which they are the land manager, where these are also within a Declared Area for the purposes of the ES Act.

Primary responsibility for vegetation clearance and management within the municipality, for areas which are not within a Declared Area, will usually fall to the relevant electricity distribution company.
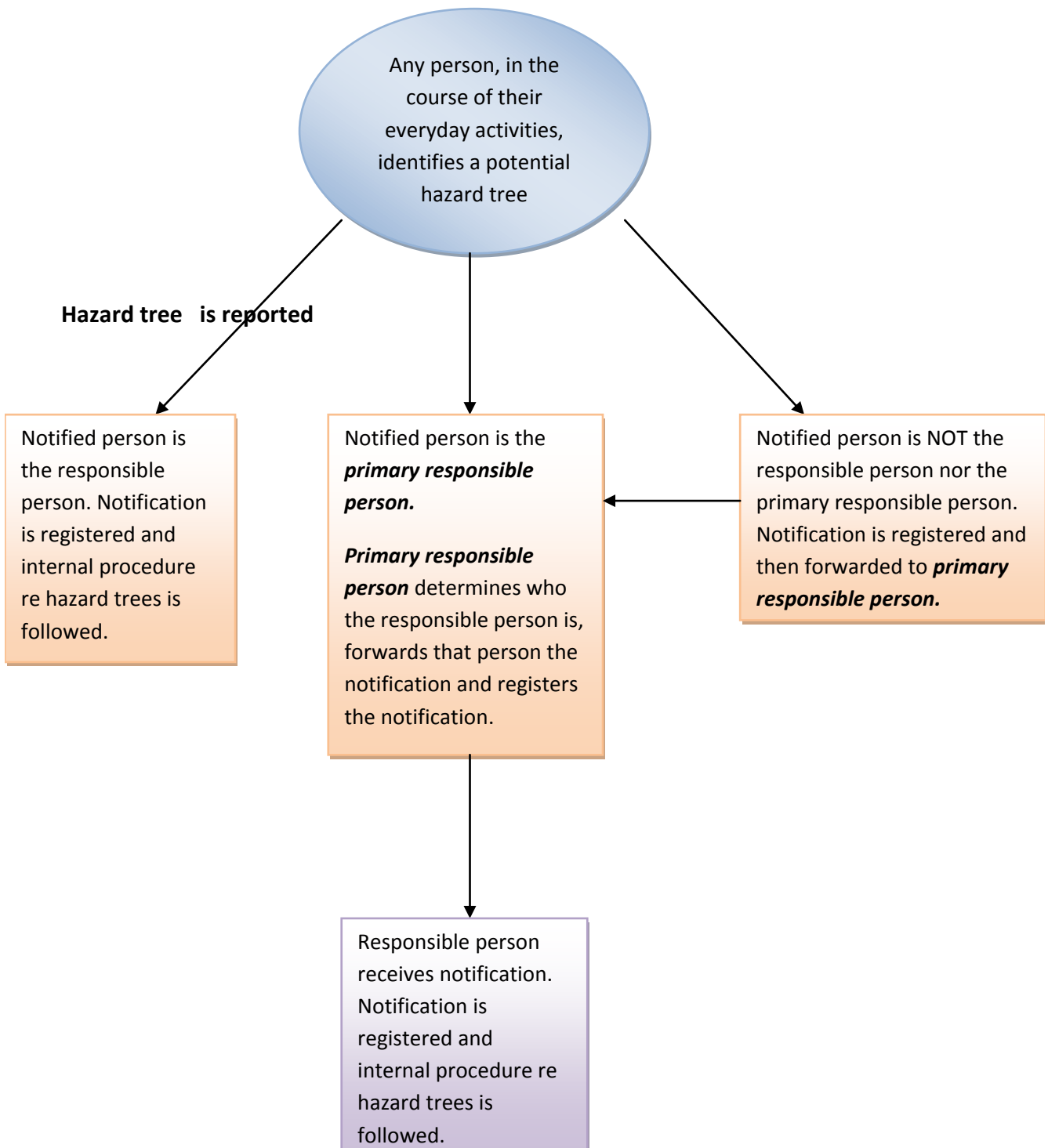
In relation to powerlines on private property the responsible person will generally be the person who occupies the land where the tree is located. This responsibility extends to situations where the tree has the potential to contact a private line located on an adjacent property.

Procedures for Notifying of Hazard Trees

Potentially hazardous trees may come to the attention of the community, staff or members of the entities with representation on the Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee.

To ensure that this information is captured in the most efficient manner and, as appropriate, referred to the responsible person for action, the following procedure for the notification of hazardous trees should be followed:

HAZARD TREE

NOTIFICATION PROCESS

Any person, in the course of their everyday activities, identifies a potential hazard tree

Hazard tree   is reported

Notified person is the responsible person. Notification is registered and internal procedure re hazard trees is followed.

Notified person is the *primary responsible person.*

Primary responsible person determines who the responsible person is, forwards that person the notification and registers the notification.

Notified person is NOT the responsible person nor the primary responsible person. Notification is registered and then forwarded to *primary responsible person.*

Responsible person receives notification. Notification is registered and internal procedure re hazard trees is followed.

APPENDIX C.2 - Community Information Guides

Please refer to the below website for the following towns in Glenelg Shire:

http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/community-information-guides/

Bolwarra   **Cape Bridgewater**

Dartmoor   **Nelson**

APPENDIX C.3 - Neighbourhood Safer Places - Places of Last Resort

Please refer to the below website for *Neighbourhood Safer Places - Places of Last Resort* in the following towns.

http://www.saferplaces.cfa.vic.gov.au/cfa/search/default.htm

Casterton

Casterton Central Business District – Henty Street (Glenelg Highway) between Hutton Street and Clarke Street, Casterton 3311

Heywood

Heywood Central Business District – Edgar Street (Princes Highway), including Service Roads, between Lindsay Street and Cameron Street, Heywood 3304

Dartmoor

Dartmoor Recreation Reserve – Corner of Ascot Street and Egan Street. Entry from Ascot Street (opposite Wood Street) or Egan Street (opposite Glenelg Terrace) Dartmoor 3304

Merino

High Street service road between fire station and public hall – High Street (Portland-Casterton Road) Service Road between house number 6 and 10 Merino 3310

Portland

Civic Hall Car Park – 30 Bentinck Street (between Glenelg Street and Gawler Street) Portland 3305

Nelson

(1) Grassed area (river bank) adjacent to Visitor Information Centre. From bridge in the north to kiosk in the south – Leake Street (between Kellett Street and Portland-Nelson Road) Nelson 3292

(2) Nelson boat ramp car park – Corner Leake Street and Kellett Street Nelson 3292
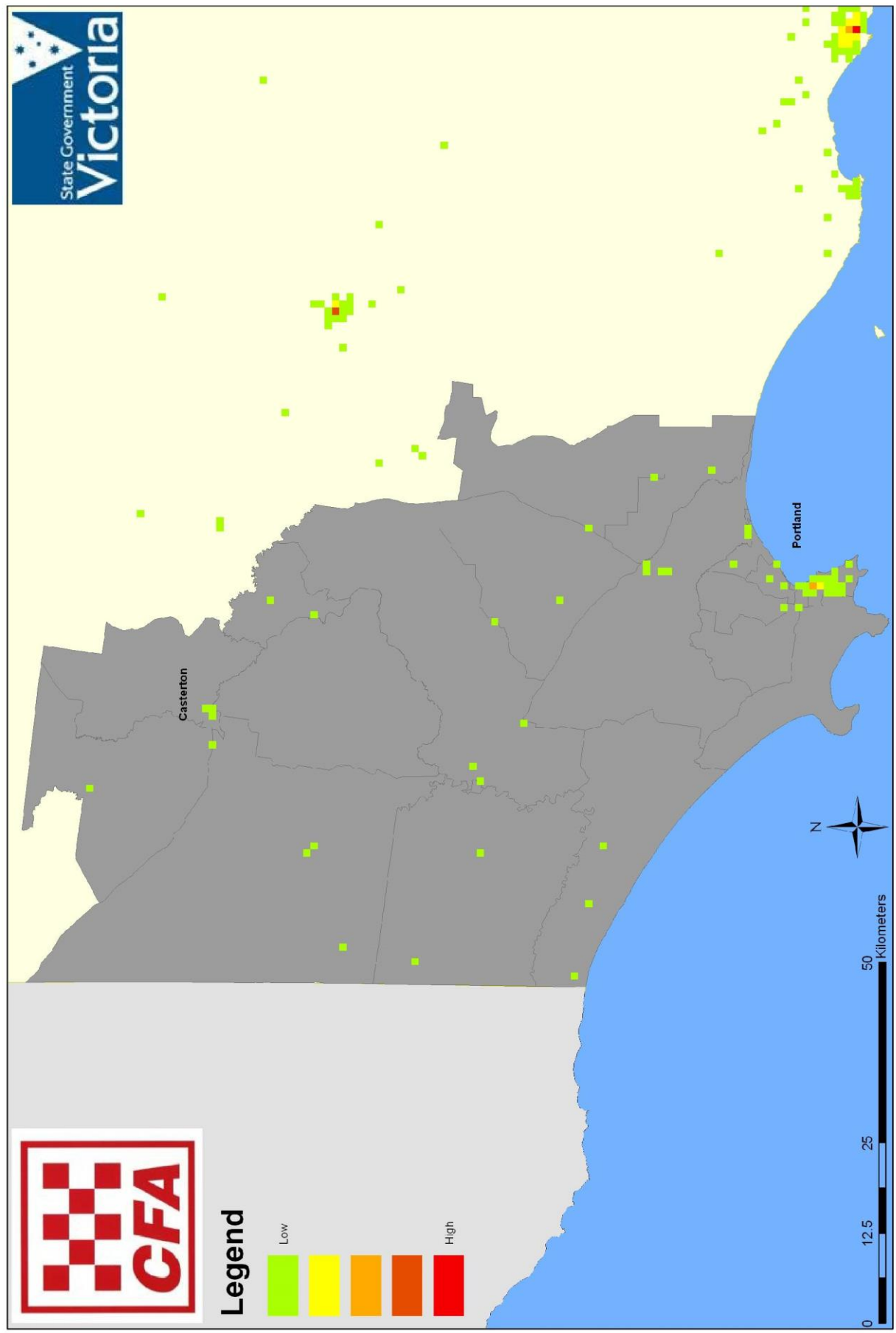
APPENDIX C.4 - Community Fire Refuges

No Community Fire Refuges have been identified at this stage within the Glenelg Shire municipal area.

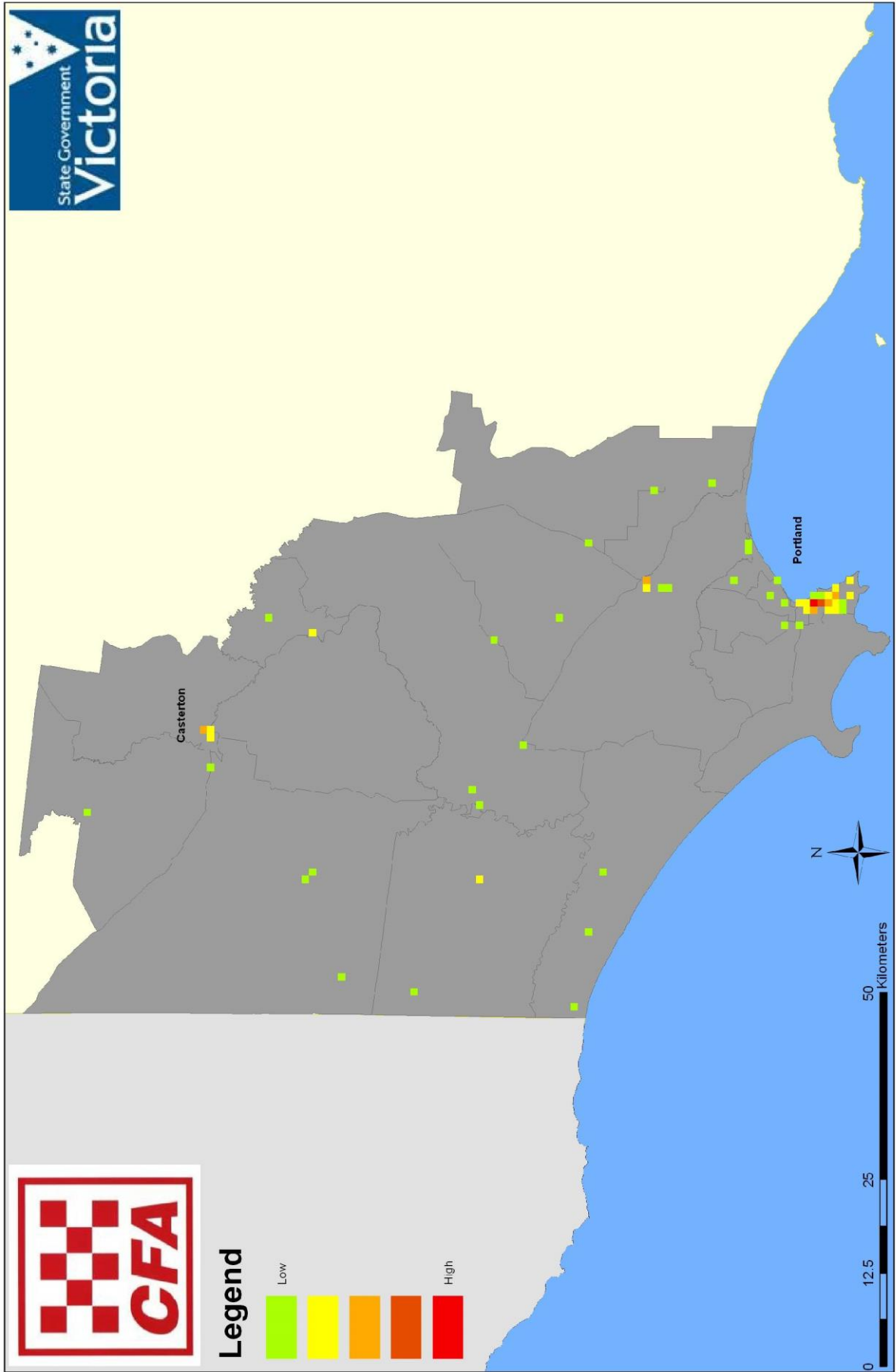# APPENDIX D - Engagement and Communications Plan

Level of Engagement				
Primary Stakeholders	**Attend all MC Meetings**	**Participation in all MC projects**	**Receive Minutes**	**Receive Regional Communiqué**
Glenelg Shire Council	✓	✓	✓	✓
CFA	✓	✓	✓	✓
DELWP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parks Victoria	✓	✓	✓	✓
VICPOL	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regional Roads Victoria	✓	✓	✓	✓
Forest Industry	✓	✓	✓	✓
Second Tier Stakeholders	**Attend MC meetings as required**	**Participation in MC Projects as required**	**Receive Minutes**	**Receive Regional Communiqué**
CFA Groups	✓	✓		✓
Ambulance Vic	✓	✓		✓
Local Health Authorities	✓	✓		
DHS	✓	✓		✓
SES	✓	✓		✓
DELWP	✓	✓		✓
Water Authorities	✓	✓		✓
Catchment Management Authorities	✓	✓		✓
Powercor	✓	✓		✓
DEECD	✓	✓		✓
Dept of Transport	✓	✓		✓
Telecommunication Providers	✓	✓		✓
CFA District Planning Committee Members				✓
V Line	✓	✓		✓
Rail Authorities	✓	✓		✓
RDV	✓	✓		✓
Committees of Management	✓	✓		✓
VFF	✓	✓		✓
DPCD	✓	✓		✓
Third Tier Stakeholders	**Chair/Delegate & Executive Officer Meet as required**	**Involved/informed regarding MC Projects as required**	**Receive Minutes**	**Receive Regional Communiqué**
Tourism Providers	✓	✓		✓
Industry Groups	✓	✓		✓
Public Interest Groups	✓	✓		✓
Hamilton Regional Business Association	✓	✓		✓
Media	✓	✓		✓
AAV	✓	✓		✓
Indigenous Groups / Traditional Owners	✓	✓		✓

# APPENDIX E - CFA Maps – Total Chemical and Structural Incidents in Region and Municipality

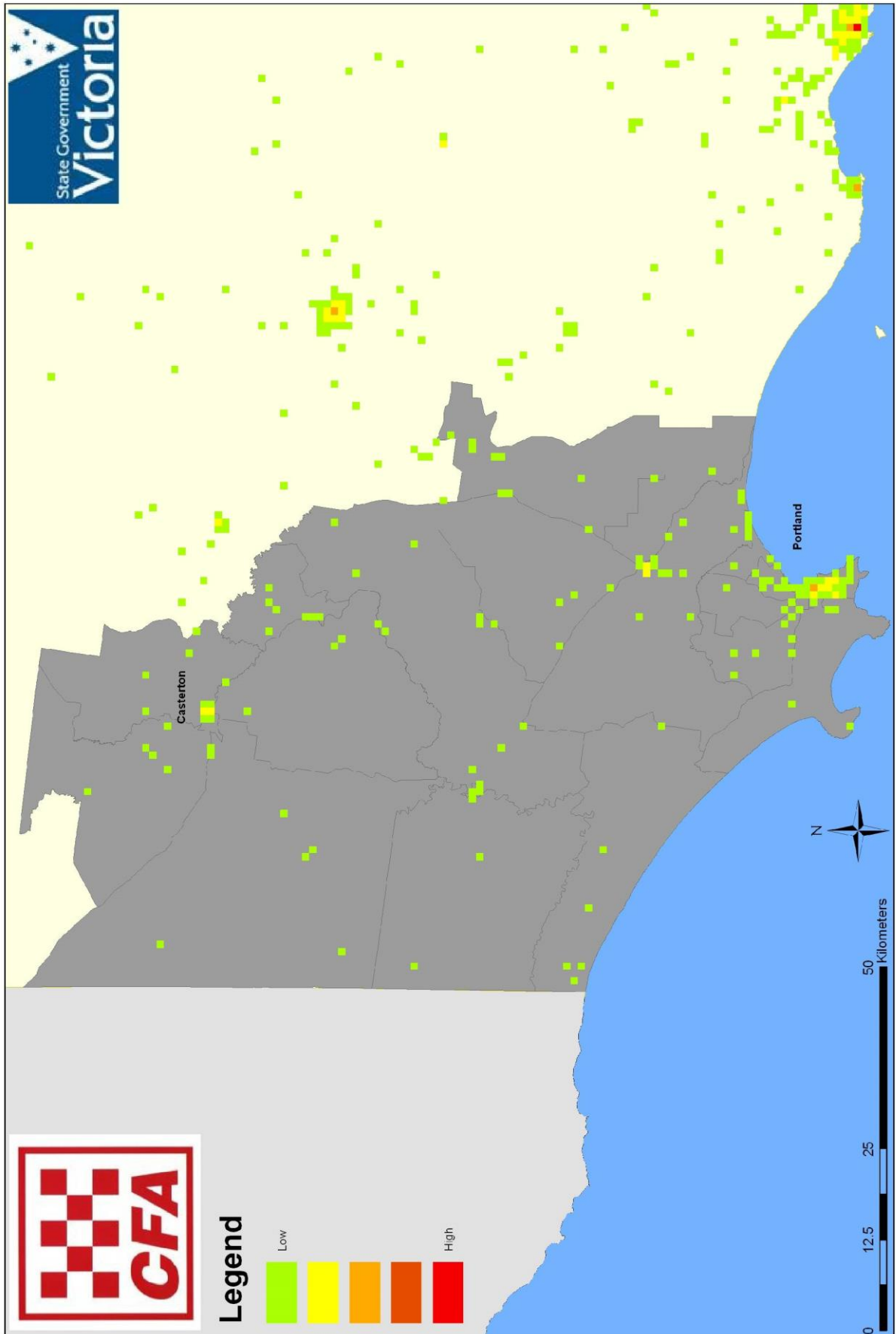Total Chemical Incidents (relative to region) - 1999 to 2012: Glenelg Municipal Footprint

Portland

Casterton

Legend

Low — High

Kilometers
0   12.5   25   50

Total Chemical Incidents- 1999 to 2012: Glenelg Municipal Footprint

Legend

Low

High

Portland

Casterton

Total Structural Incidents- 1999 to 2012: Glenelg Municipal Footprint
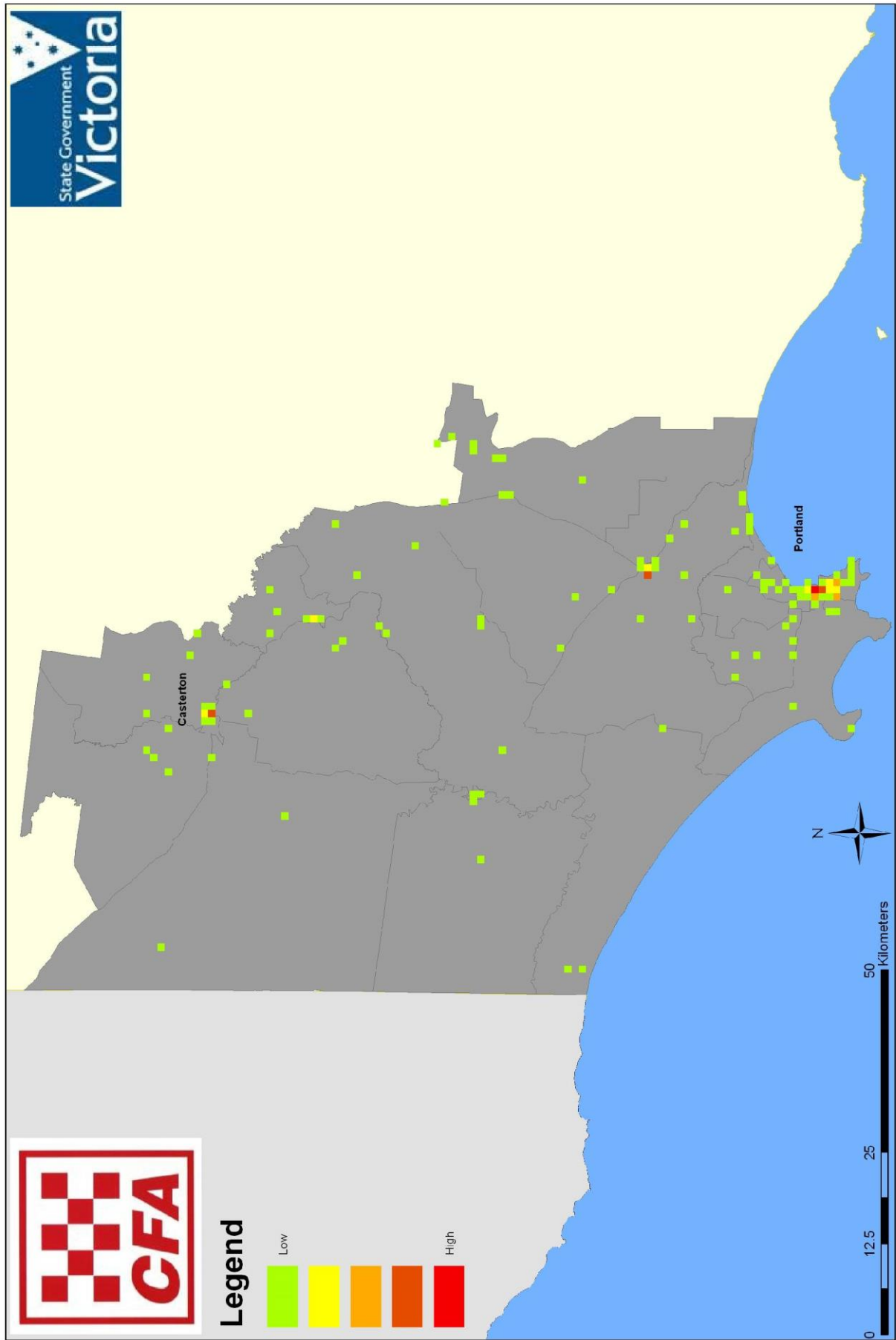
Portland

Casterton

Legend

Low

High

0   12.5   25   50
Kilometers

Total Structural & Chemical Incidents (relative to region)- 1999 to 2012: Glenelg Municipal Footprint

Legend

Low

High

Portland

Casterton

N

0   12.5   25   50
Kilometers

Total Structural & Chemical Incidents- 1999 to 2012: Glenelg Municipal Footprint

Portland

Casterton

Legend

Low

High

Kilometers
0   12.5   25   50
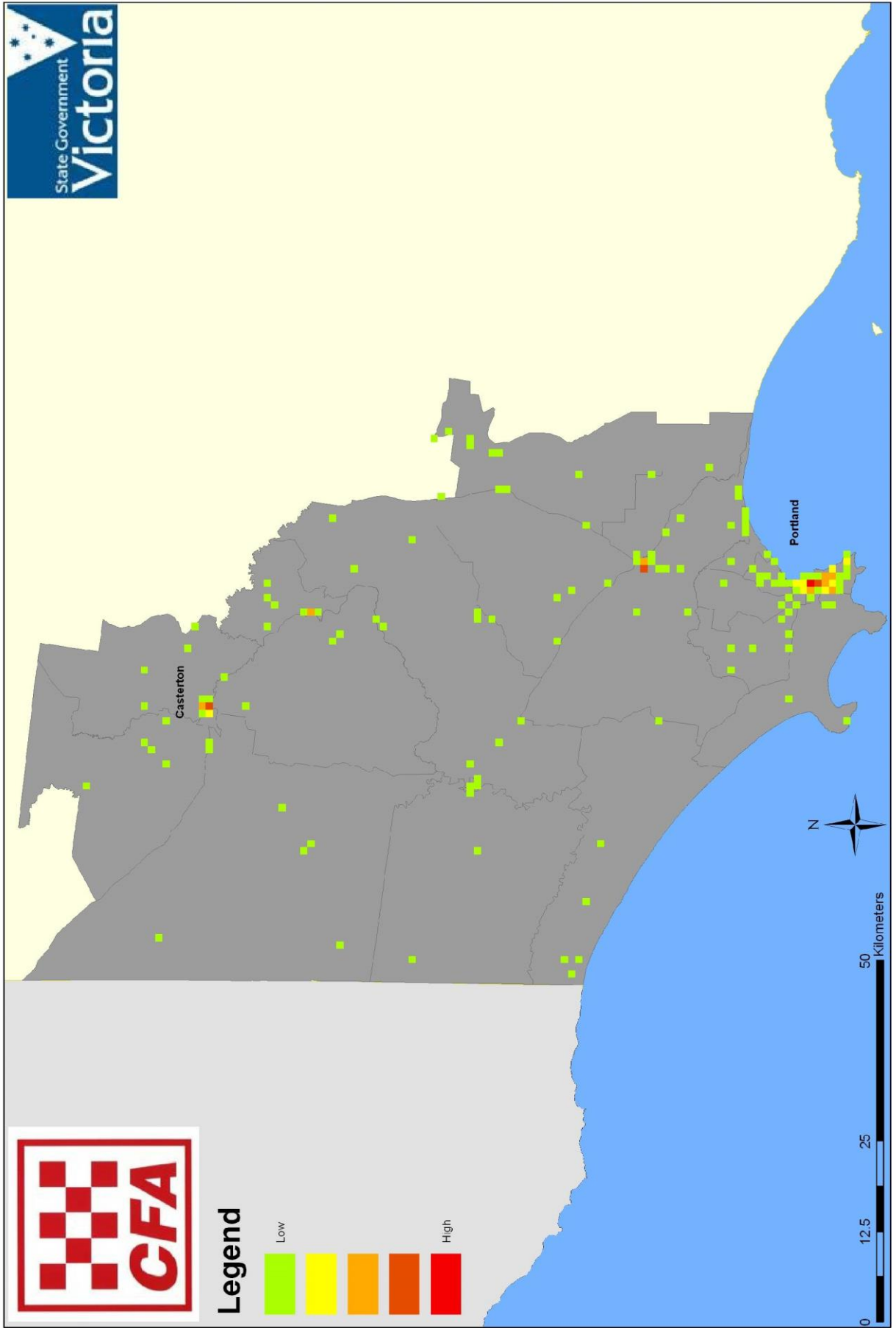
APPENDIX F - Terminology used in this Plan

Acceptable risk	The level of potential losses that a society or community considers acceptable, given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions.
Assets and values[1]	Recognised features of the built, natural and cultural environments. Built assets may include buildings, roads and bridges; structures managed by utility and service providers; or recognised features of private land, such as houses, property, stock, crops, forestry assets and associated buildings and equipment. Natural assets may include forest produce, forest regeneration, conservation values including vegetation types, fauna, air and water catchments*. Cultural values may include recreational, Indigenous, historical, archaeological and landscape values.
Assumption	A conclusion that is reached based on the information available at the time.
Community	A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience or function.
Community based disaster risk management[3]	A process that seeks to develop and implement strategies and activities for disaster preparedness (and often risk reduction) that is locally appropriate and locally 'owned'.
Consequence	Outcome or impact of an event.
Critical infrastructure	Critical infrastructure includes those services, physical facilities, supply chains, information technologies and communication networks that, if destroyed, degraded or rendered unavailable for an extended period, would significantly impact on the social or economic well-being of the community. Includes: • telecommunications • electrical power systems • gas and oil storage and transportation • banking and finance • transportation • water supply systems (and sewerage). Adapted from Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council (CIAC).
Elements at risk	The population, buildings and civil engineering works, economic activities, public services and infrastructure etc. exposed to sources of risk.
Emergency	An event, actual, or imminent that endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and that requires a significant and coordinated response.
Essential service **(Essential Services Commission Act 2001)**	A service (including the supply of goods) provided by: • the electricity industry • the gas industry • the ports industry • the grain handling industry • the rail industry • the water industry • (g) any other industry prescribed for the purpose of this definition.
Event	Occurrence of a particular set of circumstances. An incident or situation that occurs in a particular place during a particular interval of time.
Frequency	A measure of the number of occurrences per unit of time.

Fire	Comes under the definition of an Emergency. The Emergency Management Act 1986 defines 'emergency' as: "… the actual or imminent occurrence of an event which in any way endangers or threatens to endanger the safety or health of any person in Victoria or which destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in Victoria or in any way endangers or threatens to endanger the environment or an element of the environment in Victoria, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing and specific to integrated fire management and therefore includes: • A fire; and • An explosion, • A road accident or any other accident, • A disruption
Hazard	A source of potential harm or situation with a potential to cause loss. A potentially damaging physical event that may cause loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.[2]
Impact	See consequence.
Leadership group	A subgroup of the broader committee comprising the risk category, technical knowledge and experience.
Likelihood	Used as a general description of probability or frequency – can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.
Loss	Any negative consequence or adverse effect – financial or otherwise.
Mitigation	Measures taken in advance of a disaster, aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment.
Monitor	To check, supervise, critically observe or measure the progress of an activity, action or system on a regular basis in order to identify change from the performance level required or expected.
Organisation	Group of people and facilities with an arrangement of responsibilities, authorities and relationships.
Practicable[3]	What is realistic to achieve in the context of: ▪ the severity of the hazard or risk in question ▪ the state of knowledge about that hazard or risk and any ways of ▪ removing or mitigating that hazard or risk ▪ the availability and suitability of ways to remove or mitigate that ▪ hazard or risk ▪ the cost of removing or mitigating that hazard or risk.
Preparedness	Arrangements to ensure that in the event of an emergency occur all those resources and services that are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed.
Prevention	Regulatory and physical measures to ensure that emergencies are prevented, or their effects mitigated.
Probability	A measure of the chance of occurrence expressed as a number between 0 and 1. 'Frequency' or 'likelihood' rather than 'probability' may be used in describing risk. The likelihood of a specific outcome, as measured by the ratio of specific outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes. Probability is expressed as a number between zero and unity – zero indicating an impossible outcome and unity indicating an outcome that is certain. Probabilities are commonly expressed in terms of percentage e.g. the probability of throwing a six on a single roll of a die is 1 in 6, or 0.167, or 16.7 per cent.
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.

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[2] ISDR, 2008. Climate Resilient Cities
[3] Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2000
S.R. No. 127/2000

Residual risk	Risk remaining after implementation of risk treatment.
Resilience	The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself to increase its capacity for learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve risk reduction measures[4]
Response	Actions taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency, to ensure its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.
Risk	The chance of something happening that will have an impact on objectives.
	The probability of harmful consequences resulting from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions6.
Risk analysis	Systematic process to understand the nature of, and deduce, the level of risk.
Risk assessment	The overall process of risk identification, analysis and evaluation
Risk criteria	Terms of reference by which the significance of risk is assessed.
Risk evaluation	Process of comparing the level of risk against risk criteria.
Risk identification	The process of determining what, where, when, why and how something could happen.
Risk management	The culture, process and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects.
Risk management process	The systematic application of management of policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of communicating, establishing the context, identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and reviewing risk.
Risk reduction	Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk.
Risk register	A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk, with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.
Risk treatment	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk. The term 'risk treatment' is sometimes used for the measures themselves.
Source of risk	Source of potential harm.
Stakeholders	Those people and organisations who may affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision, activity or risk.
Susceptibility	The potential to be affected by loss.
Tolerable Risk	A risk within a range that society can live with so as to secure certain net benefits. It is the range of risk regarded as non-negligible and needing to be kept under review and reduced further if possible.
Treatment	An existing process, policy, device, practice or other action that acts to minimise negative risk or enhance positive opportunities. The word control may also be applied to a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives.

Treatment (adequacy) assessment	Systematic review of processes to ensure that controls are still effective and appropriate.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.[5]
Vulnerable people (DHS definition)	Those living in high bushfire risk areas and who are unable to make an independent decision, including due to cognitive impairment; physically dependant and totally reliant on in home personal care and support; and people who live alone and are geographically and socially isolated with no co-resident carer or family.

[5] UN/ISDR, Geneva 2004

APPENDIX G - Acronyms used in this plan

BSW	Barwon South West Region
CFA	Country Fire Authority
GSC	Glenelg Shire Council
DELWP	Department of Environment Land Water and Planning
FFM	Forest Fire Management
PV	Parks Victoria
RRV	Regional Roads Victoria
IAP2	International Association of Public Participation
IFMP	Integrated Fire Management Planning (I)
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MEMPC	Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee
MFMPC	Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee
MFPC	Municipal Fire Prevention Committee
MFPO	Municipal Fire Prevention Officer
MFPP	Municipal Fire Prevention Plan
MWG	Municipal Working Group
NSP	Neighbourhood Safer Place
RSFMPC	Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee
SFMPC	State Fire Management Planning Committee
VBRC	Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission
VFRR	Victorian Fire Risk Register
DEECD	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development
FOC	Forest Owners Conference

APPENDIX H - Bibliography

- **Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Plan 2014 – 2020, available at www.glenelg.vic.gov.au**

- **State of Victoria, Integrated Fire Management Planning Guide, (2010), available at www.emv.vic.gov.au**

- **State of Victoria, State Fire Management Strategy 2009, available at www.emv.vic.gov.au**

- **State of Victoria, Integrated Fire Management Planning Framework, (2010) available at www.emv.vic.gov.au**

- **State of Victoria, Emergency Management Manual of Victoria, available at www.emv.vic.gov.au**

- **2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission, Final Report (July 2010), available at www.royalcommission.vic.gov.au**

- **Other draft Municipal Fire Management Plans located at www.emv.vic.gov.au**

- **The key legislation relevant to this Plan is the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958*, *Emergency Management Act 1986 and 2013*, *Local Government Act 1958*. These Acts can be viewed at http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au**

APPENDIX I - Committee Members

Name
Glenelg Shire Council Representatives
Glenelg Shire Council Cr. Karen Stephens
Glenelg Shire Council Cr. Robert Halliday
David Hol Director Corporate Services
Lynne McMahon MERO & Emergency Management
Jacqui Muskee Municipal Fire Prevention Officer
External Representatives
Terry Heafield Country Fire Authority Acting District Operations Manager
Neale Emerson Volunteer CFA Member
Michael Davis Forest Fire Management Officer
Richard Curwell Regional Roads Victoria, Regional Emergency Management Coordinator & Emergency Management Officer (REMO)
Don Tumney & Daniel Deppler Parks Victoria
Noel Bull Forest Industry Representative
Senior Sergeant Brett Jackson Victoria Police,
Sarah van Rooy Wannon Water, Risk & Emergency Management Officer
Administration: Provide by Glenelg Shire Council