

Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Sub Plan

2022-2025



VICTORIA POLICE



GLENELG SHIRE COUNCIL



Document Control

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Authorisation and Endorsements | 5 |
| Section 1 Introduction | 6 |
| 1.1 Acknowledgement to Country | 6 |
| 1.2 Purpose and Scope | 6 |
| 1.3 Plan preparation and review | 6 |
| 1.4 Plan Approval..... | 7 |
| 1.5 Stakeholder Analysis | 7 |
| Community Engagement..... | 7 |
| Section 2 Summary of the Environmental Scan | 8 |
| Location and Land Tenure..... | 8 |
| Barwon South West Environmental Scan..... | 8 |
| Natural Environment..... | 9 |
| Climate and Bushfire Season | 10 |
| Population and Demographic Information | 10 |
| Land Use and Economy | 10 |
| Bush Fire History | 11 |
| Structural Fire History | 12 |
| Section 3 Glenelg Shire Footprint Fire Management Objectives | 14 |
| Alignment to Regional Objectives..... | 14 |
| Outcomes..... | 15 |
| Strategic Directions | 16 |
| Links to Other Organisations and Programs: | 16 |
| Section 4 Fire Management Risk Strategies..... | 16 |
| Background to Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR)..... | 17 |
| Safer Together Approach | 18 |
| Structure and Hazmat Fire Risk..... | 18 |
| Introduction..... | 18 |
| Context | 18 |
| Risk Assessment and Prioritisation Considerations | 19 |
| Methodology | 19 |
| Risk Treatments..... | 19 |
| Glenelg Shire Action Plan Summary | 19 |
| APPENDIX A.1 – Victorian Fire Risk Register – Bushfire (VFRR-B) (Glenelg VFRR Data reviewed December 2021) | 21 |
| APPENDIX A.2 - Structure Fire Risk Management Register | 22 |
| APPENDIX A.3 - Hazardous Materials Risk Management | 24 |
| APPENDIX B - Multi Agency and other industry Work Plan | 25 |
| APPENDIX C. - Hazardous Trees | 29 |
| APPENDIX C.1 - Community Information Guides | 32 |
| APPENDIX C.2 – Bushfire Place of Last Resort - Neighbourhood Safer Places..... | 33 |
| APPENDIX C.3 - Community Fire Refuges | 34 |
| APPENDIX D - Engagement and Communications Plan..... | 35 |
| APPENDIX E - CFA Maps – Structural Incidents in Glenelg Shire | 36 |
| CFA Maps – Chemical Incidents in Glenelg Shire | 37 |
| APPENDIX F - Terminology used in this Plan | 38 |
| APPENDIX G - Acronyms used in this plan..... | 42 |
| APPENDIX H - Bibliography | 43 |
| APPENDIX I - Committee Members | 44 |

Authorisation and Endorsements

This sub-plan was adopted by the below committees;

Plan endorsed by the Glenelg Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Sub Committee

Dated: 16 November 2023

Plan endorsed by the Glenelg Shire Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee

Dated: 16 November 2023

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

We respectfully acknowledge the traditional lands and waters of the Gunditjmara, Boandik and Jardwadjali people and their respective cultural heritages. We acknowledge the Elders past and present and through them, to all Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People provide an important contribution to Australia's cultural heritage and identity. We respectfully acknowledge the Aboriginal and Torres Strait community living throughout the Glenelg Shire and the contribution they make to the Glenelg Shire's prosperity and wellbeing.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

This document is a sub-plan of the Glenelg Municipal Emergency Management Plan 2022-2025 (MEMPlan). The Sub Plan is risk based and has been developed applying principles outlined in the Victorian State Emergency Management Plan 2021 (SEMP), multi-agency and provides specific information and arrangements for management of bushfires in Glenelg Shire.

The purpose of the Sub Plan is to provide a structured approach 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 Sub Plan is to engage the community providing a valid pathway for input into the fire management planning process.

The Municipal Fire Management Planning Sub Committee (MFMPSC) will jointly develop collaborative planning including the aggregation of current plans as a basis for Integrated Fire Management Plans (PLAN's):

- 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.

1.3 Plan preparation and review

This Sub Plan was originally developed by the previous Glenelg Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Sub Committee (GMFMPSC) prior to the *Emergency Management Act 2013* legislation changes and the implementation of the *Emergency Management Legislation Reform Act 2018* effective from 1 December 2020.

Since then, a minor review of the Sub Plan has been undertaken in June 2023 by the newly created Municipal Fire Management Planning Sub Committee (MEMPSC) in February 2021 in partnership of key organisations with responsibilities in the identified risk environments which occur across the Glenelg Shire:

- Country Fire Authority (CFA)
- Forest Fire Management/Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DECCA)
- Fire Rescue Victoria
- Victoria Police;
- Glenelg Shire Council;
- Parks Victoria;
- Forest Owners Conference;
- Department of Transport;
- Wannon Water;

The sub-plan will undergo a major review prior to mid-2024 and will be approved by the Barwon South West Region and from there will be reviewed as required and updated at least every three years and/or when major emergencies have occurred.

1.4 Plan Approval

Approval

This Sub Plan has been reviewed by the MFMPSC and was endorsed by the Glenelg Emergency Management Planning Committee on 16 November 2023.

This Plan comes into effect when it is published and remains in effect until superseded by an approved and published update.

The Glenelg MFMPSC is a sub-committee of the Glenelg Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC).

This Plan will be available on the [Glenelg Shire website](#).

1.5 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. Refer to [Appendix D](#) for the MFMPSC Stakeholder Identification Engagement Communications Matrix.

Community Engagement

The Municipal Fire Management Sub Plan aims to collate and integrate agency and Council prevention and awareness programs within the Glenelg Shire Municipal area.

The key agencies are listed in section 1.3 in this document.

Section 2 Summary of the Environmental Scan

Location and Land Tenure

The Glenelg Shire 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, click 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 DEECA | 322 | 0.05% |
| Local - management delegated by DEECA | 262 | 0.04% |
| Other - management delegated by DEECA | 208 | 0.03% |
| Parks Victoria - management delegated by DEECA | 29 | 0.00% |
| Future addition to Parks Victoria | 20 | 0.00% |
| Other | 20 | 0.00% |
| Other Government Departments | 183 | 0.03% |
| Road Reserves (Disused, Department of Transport and Council managed) | 17,329 | 2.79% |
| DEECA - 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 FFMV, DEECA has the largest private firefighting resource in the region. Fire Rescue Victoria also have a jurisdiction that encompasses the city of Portland including its port.

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, produces approximately 19% 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 the population are residents born in Australia with only 2.7% of our citizens from non-English speaking backgrounds. Approximately 2.9% 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 Guditjmara and Boandik 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 which can significantly increase the risk of fires in the landscape. Coastal winds influence the conditions from time to time.

Population and Demographic Information

The population of the Glenelg Shire is 20,138 people (2021 Data Census). 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 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. Glenelg Shire sits well within Victoria's South West Renewable Energy Zone which has been established to attract investment into renewables.

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:

| Date | Incident Details |
|--------------------|--|
| 1851 - 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 – 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 – November | A fire ignited by lightening occurred near Casterton and burnt over 4400ha including approximately 100ha of blue gum plantation. |
| 2013 – 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 – 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 - November | 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 – January | 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. |
| 2019 – 2020 19 December 2019 | Over a course of two weeks 25 fires across the Glenelg Shire started from lightning strikes. There were 20 fires on public land (12,000ha burnt) and five on private land (3,000ha burnt). Of the 3,000ha burnt 1,000 was plantation and 2,000 was agriculture. Eleven private properties were impacted but with no loss of live or buildings. Lake Condah and Budj Bim National Park fires burnt approx. 7,000 hectares. |
| 2022 - February | Grass fire at Tahara burnt approx. 113 hectares agricultural land in Glenelg Shire and 218 in Southern Grampians Shire. No loss of buildings, animals but loss of fencing. |

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:

| Date | Incident Details |
|------------------------|--|
| 1997, 1992, 1999, 2008 | Several significant commercial fishing boats fires within the Port of Portland (with several lives lost). |
| 2005 | A large and complex fire in the overhead conveyor system at the Grain Corp facility in the Port of Portland. |
| 2006 | A large fire at the wood chip unloading facility within the Port of Portland in. |
| 2004, 2008 & 2011 | Regular incidents at the Portland Smelter with notable incidents. |
| 2012 | Commercial property fires such as the Portland IGA Supermarket fire 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. |
| 2015 | 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. |
| 2017 March | 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. |

History of residential fires year-round, the domestic housing is predominantly ageing, timber construction with possible asbestos construction materials. These factors ensure that there is a low likelihood of containing fire to room of origin.

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

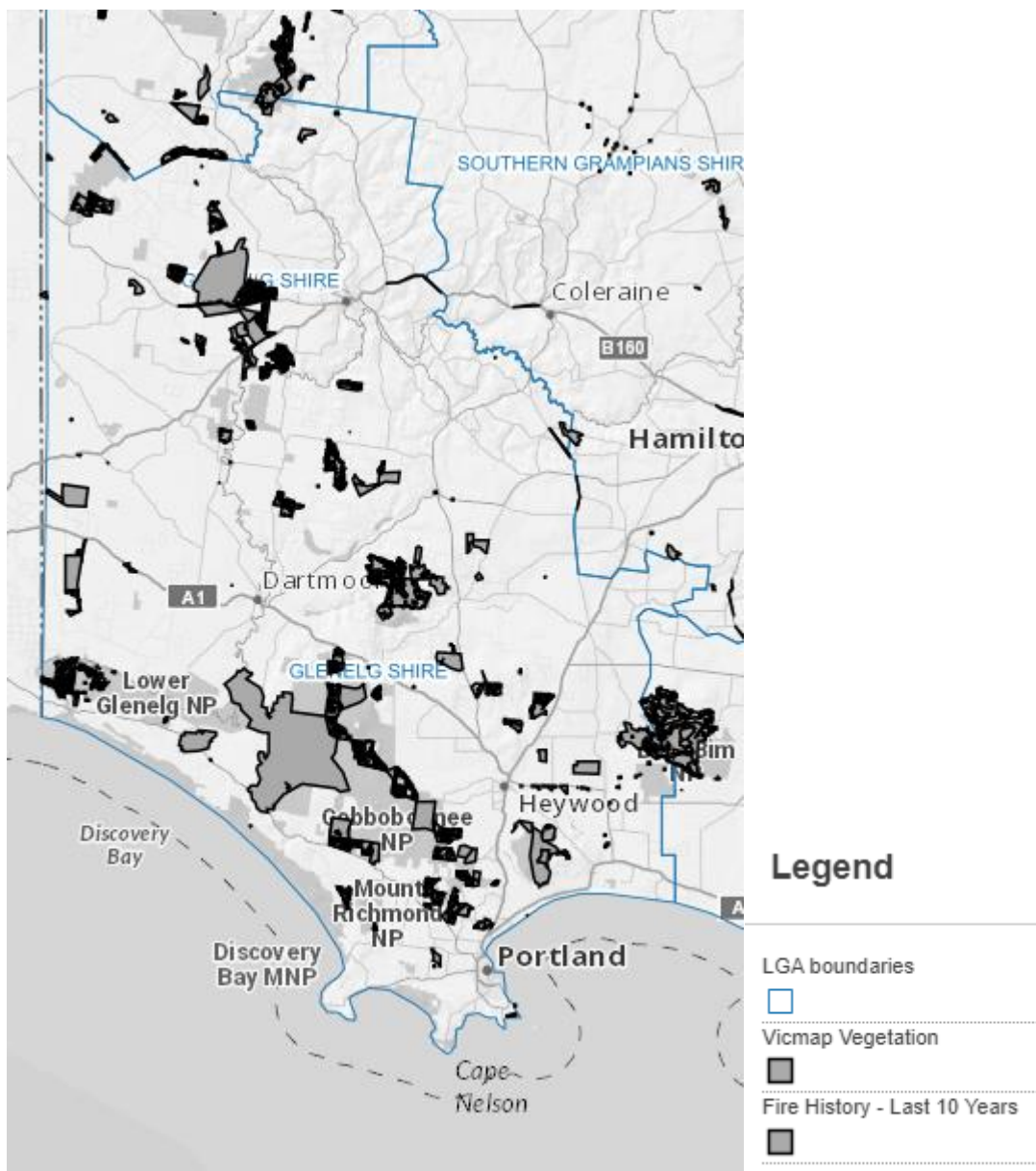
Hazmat History

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

| Date | Incident |
|-----------------|---|
| 1998 | A large chlorine leak at the Port of Portland |
| 2003 | An acid spill at the Portland Smelter |
| 2006 & 2011 | Multiple chlorine leaks at the Heywood Swimming Pool between 2006 and 2011, and at the Casterton Swimming Pool; |
| 2012 - February | 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. |
| 2016 - December | Power outage (6 hours) at the Portland Aluminium Smelter causing loss of power to the company's pot line. |

In addition to the above, incidents also occur on major transport corridors (e.g. Trucks operating on major arterial roads) but may also occur on properties in rural areas.

The below VFRR Map shows the fire history that has occurred during the last 10 years in the municipality.



Section 3 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.

Bushfire Place of Last Resort –(Neighbourhood Safer Place) – Division 3 of the CFA Act 1958 places responsibilities on both the CFA and Councils for the assessment, planning and maintenance of Bushfire Place of Last Resort.

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 it or under its control or 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. To access the VFRR Municipal Risk Register for the Glenelg Shire, refer to [Appendix A1](#) in this Plan.

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.

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 MFMPSC.

Previous committee workshops reviewed this information and identified the following priority regional values at risk from fire utilizing 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 Emergency Management Plan 2021(SEMP).

The SEMP and other emergency management plans prepared under the Emergency Management Act 2013 should:

- aim to reduce the likelihood of emergencies, their effect on and consequences for communities
- ensure a comprehensive, integrated approach to emergency management
- promote community resilience in relation to emergencies
- promote interoperability and integration of emergency management systems

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

- State Emergency Management Bushfire Sub Plan
- Maritime Emergencies Sub Plan

Links to Other Organisations and Programs:

www.cfa.vic.gov.au

<http://www.deeca.vic.gov.au>

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

www.glenelg.vic.gov.au

www.frv.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 4 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 Sub 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 review processes); and
- Following a major fire event.

The MFMPSC will also review this plan as necessary and every three years and account for any changes in context or risk.

Background to Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR)

The VFRR is a Victorian version of a mapping application developed 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, 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 MFMPSC to enter risk reduction treatments and link these treatments to assets. The primary output of the VFRR is a Municipal Bushfire Risk Register and to access the risk register refer to [Appendix A.1](#) in this Plan.

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 Protection - schools, hospitals Other |
| Economic | Agriculture Commercial Infrastructure Tourist & Recreational Mines Commercial Forests Drinking Water Catchments |
| 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 DEECA, CFA, Parks Vic, Glenelg Shire Council and other agencies when required. The committee meets on a regular basis to support the local implementation of Safer Together, with an 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.

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 A local 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.

This risk management process has been include in the VFRR data which is a matrix of the priority fire risks in the municipality; refer to [Appendix A1](#).

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 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, 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, DEECA, CFA and 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

A summary of individual agencies work programs are in [Appendix B](#) from the following agencies;

- CFA – Country Fire Authority
- FRV – Fire Rescue Victoria
- FFMV – Forest Fire Management Victoria
- Forestry Industry
- GSC - Glenelg Shire Council
- VICPOL – Victoria Police
- PV - Parks Victoria; and
- DoT– Department of Transport.

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.

APPENDIX A.1 – Victorian Fire Risk Register – Bushfire (VFRR-B)

(Glenelg VFRR Data reviewed December 2021)

The CFA developed an online portal for the Victoria Fire Risk Register – Bushfire, so it would be more accessible for emergency services agencies and Council to have online access and review the data via the MFMPSC.

Due to the development of the portal the fire Asset Classes are and include the following;

- **Human Settlement** – Townships, Tourism, Schools, Medical Services, Community facilities, holiday and camping locations
- **Economic** – Critical Essential Services, Major Transport Routes, Rural Industries,
- **Cultural Heritage** – Non-Indigenous Assets

To access the full list of assets is on the VFRR website

https://www.vfrr.vic.gov.au/cb_pages/what_is_vfrr.php

Access is restricted and further information can be obtained from the Glenelg Shire Council MEMO.

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, Community Civic Hall, Police Complex, Victorian SES Complex, Magistrate 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

COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY (CFA)

CFA are Victoria's volunteer fire service, operating across the state to reduce the occurrence and impacts of fire and other emergencies. CFA protects lives and property through responding to fire and other emergencies and fire prevention and preparedness activities. Further information on any of CFA's programs is available via the webpage; [Welcome to CFA | CFA \(Country Fire Authority\)](#)

FIRE RESCUE VICTORIA (FRV)

Fire Rescue Victoria (FRV) firefighters work with Victorian communities to encourage fire safety and prevention.

FRV respond to fires, complex rescues, road crashes, emergency medical calls and hazardous chemical spills.

FRV aims to reduce the number of fires and other emergencies that occur and reduce their impacts.

There are various fire safety programs that VFR conduct and a list of the current programs are available on the FRV [website](#). Click on the safety tab and select your subject.

FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT VICTORIA (FFMV)

FFMV core purpose is to protect people, property and the environment.

They do this by managing bushfires and bushfire risk in Victoria's parks, forests and other public land, and by minimising the impact of fire on our communities, environment and everything they value most.

This management includes:

- risk-based bushfire management and planning
- fire prevention and preparedness
- fuel management programs (including planned burning)
- emergency response and recovery.

They also preserve and upgrade our parks and state forests across Victoria to provide more accessible opportunities to get outdoors and enjoy nature. For further information [click here](#).

PARKS VICTORIA (PV)

Parks Victoria works closely with DEECA as one team to deliver a world-class bushfire management program on public land that protects the Victorian community, economy, environment, and our cultural heritage.

Parks Victoria are an important contributor to the DEECA led fire and emergency effort in both prevention and response activities across public land in Victoria. Parks Victoria staff provide critical capability and participation in fire and emergency management through planning, fuel reduction activities and emergency response.

Bushfires can impact large sections of our national parks and forests. PV works to rebuild and reopen bushfire affected areas and support the natural environment in its recovery. PV

work together with FFMV to protect local communities and our unique natural environment from the impacts of bushfire. To stay up to date on Parks Victoria programs [click here](#).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT (DTP)

DTP will ensure compliance to the Road Management Plan as to Roadside Mowing and Vegetation Trimming or Removal.

DTP will ensure fire prevention programs are delivered in accordance with Municipal Fire Prevention Plans and will continue to engage other fire management stakeholders in fire prevention programs. Visit DTP [website](#)

V/Line rail mitigation program;

| Mitigation | | |
|------------|-----------------|---|
| 4 | Rail Mitigation | <p>V/Line - reduce the risk of fire starting on and spreading from the rail reserve and established bushfire from impacting upon rail infrastructure (so far as is reasonably practical).</p> <p>Controls to achieve the above objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel Management Program (slashing within the rail reserve, track spraying, mechanical fuel reduction, herbicide application) • Electric Line Clearance Management Program (assessment and trimming/removal of trees within the minimum clearance space of electric spans) • Planned burning (undertaken by CFA) • Regulatory controls focused on ignition reduction (hot works policies, TFB day controls, permits) • Joint planning, risk assessment and strategic fuel management works with partner agencies through Safer Together. <p>V/Line's fuel management program currently focuses on the rail reserve within township areas (where rail assets interface with residential areas). Other areas may undergo risk assessment (VFRR, Bushfire Risk Engagement Area mapping) to be added to the fuel management program.</p> <p>VicTrack - has a range of risk mitigations in place for fuel management proximal to the rail corridor.</p> <p><u>Mitigations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fuel management (reduction), including slashing and mechanical • contribution to CFA planned burn coordination • reduced works and maintenance on higher risk days (TFB, extreme fire weather rating) • collaboration within the Safer Together Program |

GLENELG SHIRE COUNCIL

Glenelg Shire Council carries out various activities to prevent, respond and recovery of bushfires occurring across the shire.

Roadside slashing, property fire inspections to identify potential fire hazards, vegetation trimming/removal hazardous tree program.

In response Council can activate the Municipal Emergency Operations Coordination centre, the MEMPlan addresses the prevention, mitigation of response to relief and recovery.

For further information visit the Councils [website](#)

FORESTRY INDUSTRY PROGRAMS

| 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 |

VIC POLICE – PORTLAND POLICE STATION – PROGRAMS

| No. | Activity | Comments |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Prevention | | |
| 1. | Operation 'Safeguard | Units are to patrol the Shire when available on days of high fire danger. To prevent & detect arson. |
| 2. | Monitor Recidivist Arsonists Operation 'Safeguard' | CIU to visit & monitor recidivist arsonist ensuring them Police are aware of their movements. Vehicle types, habits & accomplices |
| 3. | Gather Intel on suspect Arsonists Operation 'Safeguard' | Divisional DIU will gather and collate information on suspect and convicted arsonist |
| Preparedness | | |
| 4. | Members rostered for 'Safeguard' | Where available members will be rostered to patrol fire danger areas on days of High Fire Danger days. |
| 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 | Attend these exercises as required. Ensure ICCS framework in place. |
| 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. Reassurance Patrols. |
| 12. | Traffic Management | Conduct Traffic Management Points as needed to enable the safe return of the public to their homes / businesses |

APPENDIX C. - 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.

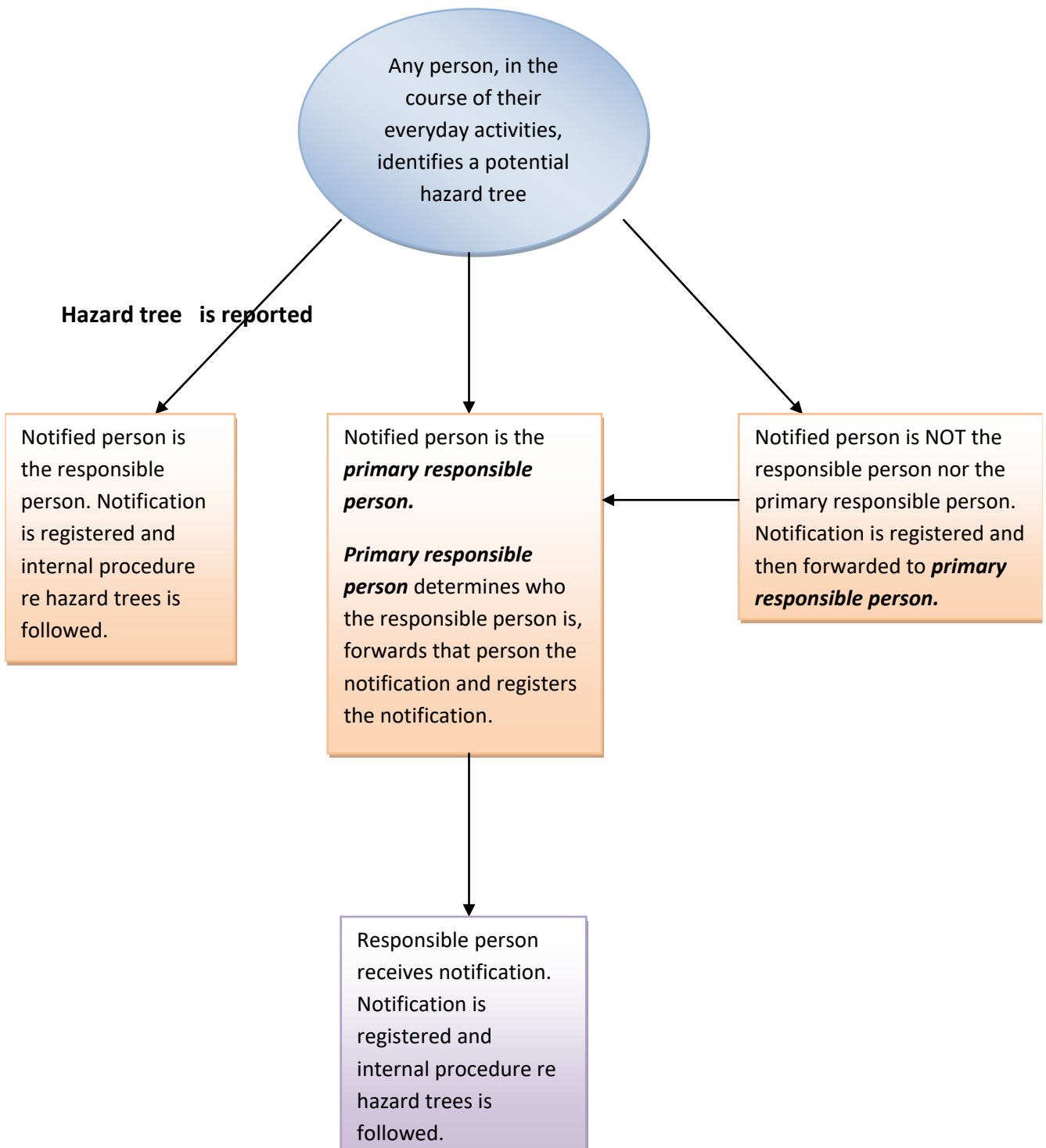
In relation to **hazardous trees caused by a bushfire** refer to EMV JSOPJ08.03 can be found on EMCOP under the library tab section.

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 Sub 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



APPENDIX C.1 - Community Information Guides

Community Information Guides (CIG) were developed in response to the 2009 Fires Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission, as a tool to support councils with local bushfire planning for communities at risk. In the years since, there have been major developments in how community's access information.

The modernised CFA public facing website has allowed this transition to occur. The new product is now part of CFA Local. The new product does not include the full extent of the information included in a CIG, but it is now located together with or with links to this information.

Community members, site visitors will be able to easily access geographically relevant information, by a prompt to provide their location.

The change to the online version will ensure the information provided is current. The new online format allows for quicker updates, improved version control and provides an easy to understand visual of bushfire risk information, that can be printed if desired.

Link to CFA Local - [Local information | CFA \(Country Fire Authority\)](#)

APPENDIX C.2 – Bushfire Place of Last Resort – (Neighbourhood Safer Places)

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

<https://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/your-local-area-info-and-advice/neighbourhood-safer-places>

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 (riverbank) 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

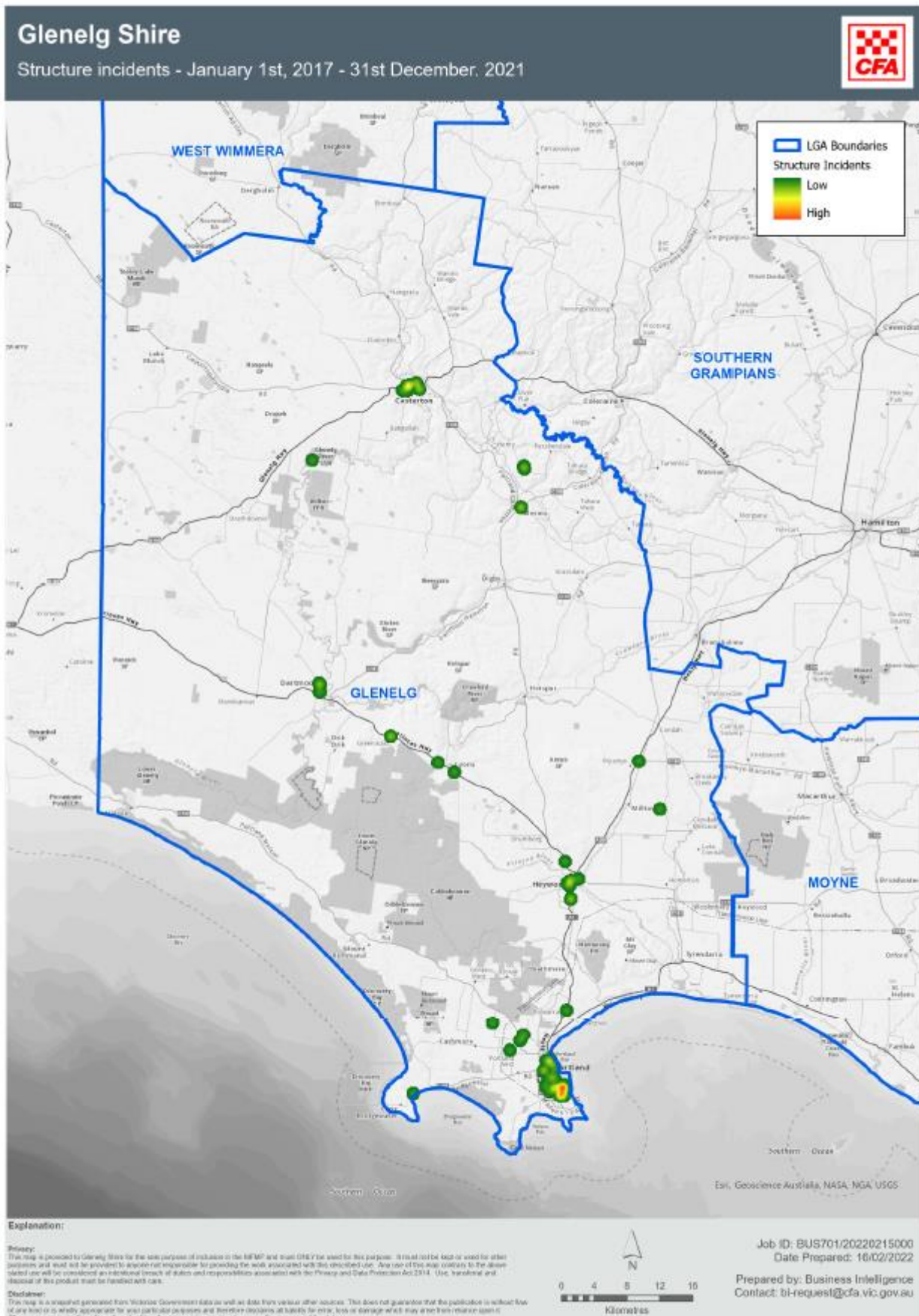
APPENDIX C.3 - Community Fire Refuges

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

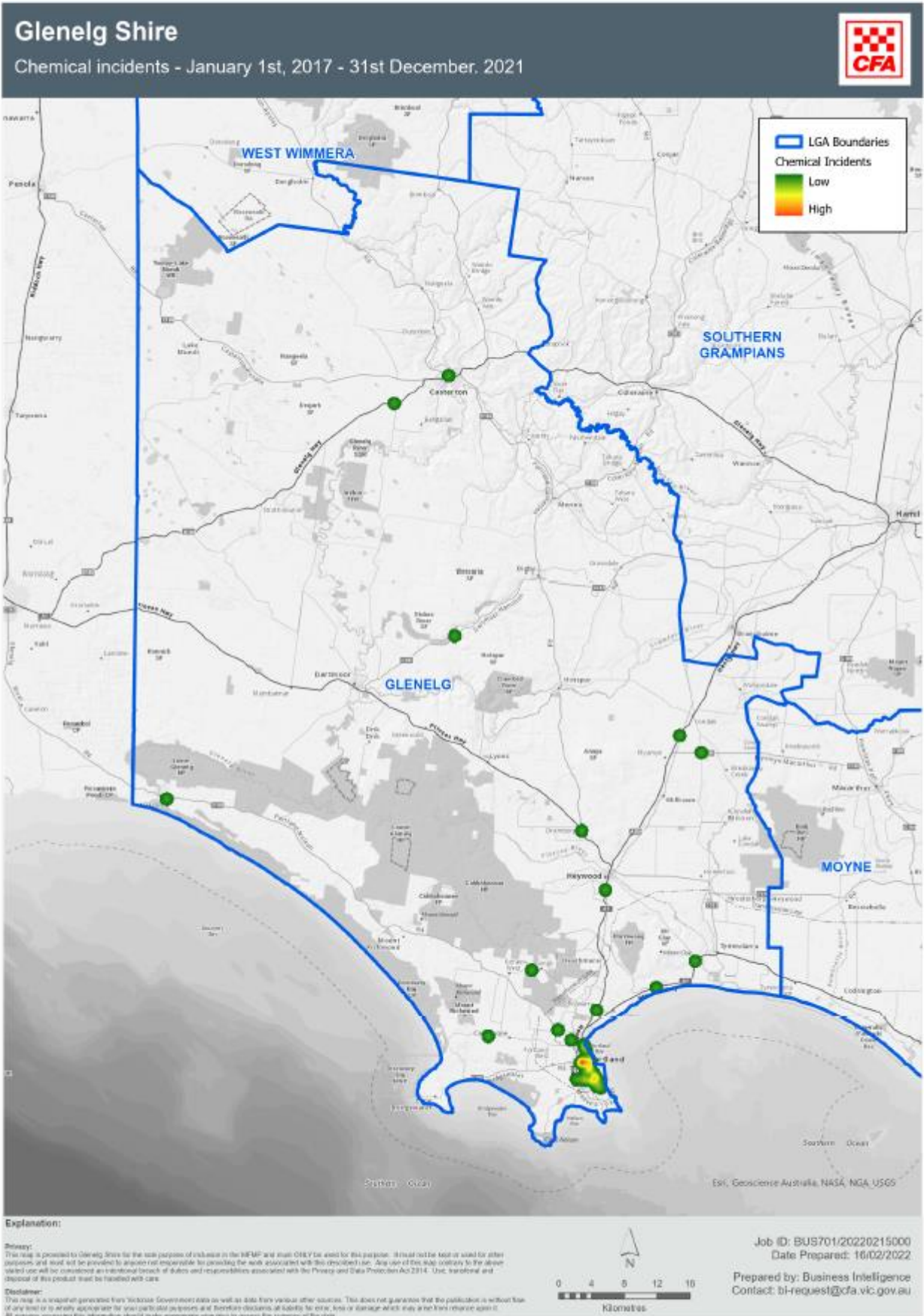
APPENDIX D - Engagement and Communications Plan

| Level of Engagement | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Primary Stakeholders | Attend all MC Meetings | Participation in all MC projects | Receive Minutes | Receive Regional Communiqué |
| Glenelg Shire Council | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| CFA | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| FFMV - DEECA | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fire Rescue Victoria | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Parks Victoria | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| VICPOL | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Department of Transport | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Forest Industry | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Wannon Water | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 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 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| DFFH & DOH | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Victorian SES | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| DEECA | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Water Authorities | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Catchment Management Authorities | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Powercor | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| DEECD | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Department 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 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Media | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| AV | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Indigenous Groups / Traditional Owners | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

APPENDIX E - CFA Maps – Structural Incidents in Glenelg Shire



CFA Maps – Chemical Incidents in Glenelg Shire



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 values¹ | 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 management³ | 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • telecommunications • electrical power systems • gas and oil storage and transportation • banking and finance • transportation • water supply systems (and sewerage). <p>Adapted from Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council (CIAC).</p> |
| 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) | <p>A service (including the supply of goods) provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| Practicable³ | What is realistic to achieve in the context of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. |

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 conditions ⁶ . |
| Risk analysis | Systematic process to understand the nature of, and deduce, the level of risk. |
| Risk assessment | The overall process of risk identification, analysis and evaluation |
| Risk criteria | Terms of reference by which the significance of risk is assessed. |
| Risk evaluation | Process of comparing the level of risk against risk criteria. |
| 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. |

⁴ UN/ISDR, Geneva 2004

| | |
|--|--|
| 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 (DFFH 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
 Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Plan (version1.4) September 2023

APPENDIX G - Acronyms used in this plan

| | |
|------------------|---|
| BSWR | Barwon South West Region |
| CFA | Country Fire Authority |
| GSC | Glenelg Shire Council |
| DEECA | Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action |
| FFMV | Forest Fire Management Victoria |
| FRV | Fire Rescue Victoria |
| PV | Parks Victoria |
| DoT | Department of Transport |
| IFMP | Integrated Fire Management Planning (I) |
| MEMP | Municipal Emergency Management Plan |
| MEMPC | Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee |
| MFMPSC | Municipal Fire Management Planning Sub Committee |
| MFPO | Municipal Fire Prevention Officer |
| MFPP | Municipal Fire Prevention Plan |
| BFPLR-NSP | Bushfire Place of Last Resort - Neighbourhood Safer Place |
| 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 2022 - 2025, 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 – Sub-Committee Members

| Glenelg Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee (MFMP) |
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| <p>Glenelg Shire Council Paul Phelan – Chief Executive Officer Chair – MFMP Committee</p> <p>David Hol Deputy Chair MFMP Committee</p> <p>Lynne McMahon MEMO & Emergency Management Coordinator</p> <p>Jodie Maybery Municipal Fire Prevention Officer</p> |
| <p>Country Fire Authority Steve Giddens District Operations Commander</p> |
| <p>Fire Rescue Victoria Greg Kinross Commander</p> |
| <p>Forest Fire Management Victoria Simon Sealey Senior Forest Fire Management Officer – Emergency Preparedness</p> |
| <p>Department of Transport Daniel Fraser Regional Emergency Management Coordinator</p> |
| <p>Parks Victoria Vacant</p> |
| <p>Forest Industry Representative Noel Bull</p> |
| <p>Victoria Police Portland Station Gavin Slade - Senior Sergeant/MERC</p> |
| <p>Wannon Water Annie Grundy Emergency Management Officer</p> |
| <p>Administration: Provide by Glenelg Shire Council</p> |