



Clarence Valley Local Emergency Management Plan 2023

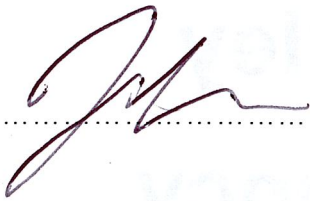


Part 1 – Administration

Authority

The Clarence Valley Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the Clarence Valley Local Emergency Management Committee in compliance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989.

APPROVED



Chair

Clarence Valley Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 17 July 2023

ENDORSED



Chair

North Coast Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 10 October 2023

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Purpose

Details arrangements for, prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Local Government Area(s) covered by this plan.

It encompasses arrangements for:

- emergencies controlled by combat agencies;
- emergencies controlled by combat agencies and supported by the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON);
- emergency operations for which there is no combat agency; and
- circumstances where a combat agency has passed control to the LEOCON; and
- demobilisation and transition of control from response to recovery.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- define participating organisation and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in preventing, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies;
- set out the control, co-ordination and liaison arrangements at the Local level;
- detail activation and alerting arrangements for involved agencies; and
- detail arrangements for the acquisition and co-ordination of resources at the Local level,
- identify trigger points for regional level escalation

Scope

The plan describes the arrangements at Local level to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and also provides policy direction for the preparation of Sub Plans and Supporting Plans. Further:

- This plan relies on effective implementation of the Governance framework for Emergency Management;
- Arrangements detailed in this plan are based on the assumption that the resources upon which the plan relies are available when required; and
- The effectiveness of arrangements detailed in this plan are dependent upon all involved agencies preparing, testing and maintaining appropriate internal instructions, and/or standing operating procedures.

Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

- a) The Emergency Risk Management Framework is to be used as the basis for emergency planning in New South Wales. This methodical approach to the planning process is to be applied by Emergency Management Committees at all levels.
- b) Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at Local level. If Local agencies and available resources are not sufficient they are augmented by those at Regional level.
- c) Control of emergency response and recovery operations is conducted at the lowest effective level.
- d) Agencies may deploy their own resources from their own service from outside the affected Local area or Region if they are needed.
- e) The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is responsible, when requested by a combat agency, to co-ordinate the provision of resources support. EOCs would not normally assume control from a combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained. Where necessary, this should only be done after consultation with the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and agreement of the combat agency and the appropriate level of control.
- f) Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
- g) Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities/agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.

Activation, Escalation & Demobilisation

There are a number of Activation, Escalation and Demobilisation triggers that initiate and conclude this Local EMPLAN or escalation of the emergency to the regional level.

Activation Triggers:

Support

- The designated combat agency has a local level emergency response plan and requires local resources to support them implement such a plan;
- Whenever there is an impending or unforeseen emergency operation requiring a multi-agency response to support the consequences of such an emergency.

Control

- Where there is no designated Combat Agency, and a multi-agency local level response is required;
- When the LEOCON considers it necessary;
- When requested by a designated Combat Agency
- When directed by the REOCON to take control of an emergency response.

Escalation Triggers:

Local to Regional

- When an emergency grows beyond the capability of a Local EOC;
- When the emergency crosses two or more local emergency management boundaries and the change in control level may improve the situation;
- When significant Political, Environmental, Social, Technological or Economic impacts are foreseen;
- When directed by the REOCON or SEOCON.

Regional to State

- When an emergency grows beyond the capability of a Regional EOC;
- When the emergency crosses two or more Regional emergency management boundaries and the change in control level may improve the situation;
- When significant Political, Environmental, Social, Technological or Economic impacts are foreseen;
- When directed by the SEOCON.

Demobilisation Triggers:

- When it is determined that the incident has scaled back to the extent a coordinated local level response is no longer required;
- When the emergency response has transitioned to a formalised recovery phase as determined by the LEMC, and an appropriate handover to the designated Recovery Coordinator or Local Recovery Committee occurs;
- When it is determined that no further control or support is required for the emergency.

Note: The LEMC may identify specific local triggers for activation, escalation and demobilisation beyond those listed above.

Test and Review Process

The Clarence Valley Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) will review this Plan every three (3) years, or following any:

- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan; and
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.

Glossary of Terms

Combat Agency: the agency identified in the State Emergency Management Plan as the agency primarily responsible for controlling the response to a particular emergency.

Evacuation centre: A safe place which provides disaster effected people with basic human needs including accommodation, food and water. A location where people that have been evacuated or forced to leave their homes during an emergency and are unable to return or be accommodated elsewhere, can be accommodated for a short period. Immediate personal support needs would be provided for and it is unlikely that this centre would operate for more than 72 hours.

Functional Areas: Functional Areas represent key sectors and provide support to combat agencies

LEOCON: Local Emergency Operations Controller, means the police Officer appointed by the Regional Emergency Operations Controller as the Local Emergency Operations Controller for the Local Government Area

Neighbourhood Safer Place: Neighbourhood Safer Places are a place of last resort during a bush fire emergency. It is a building or a space within the community that has been designated as such by the Commissioner of the Rural Fire Service. It provides for improved protection of human life during the onset and passage of a bush fire. It is a location where people facing an immediate threat to their personal safety or property can gather and seek shelter from the impact of a bush fire.

Recovery Centre: A location where people who been affected by an emergency can obtain information concerning the recovery activities for the community and gain access to personal support and emergency recovery services. It is likely that this centre could operate for weeks or months following an emergency that has a significant effect on the community.

REOCON: Regional Emergency Operations Controller, means the Region Commander of Police appointed by the Commissioner of Police.

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

The area covered by the Emergency Management Plan is referred to as the Clarence Valley Local Government Area (LGA). The Clarence Valley LGA is located in the Northern Rivers region of New South Wales, about 600 kilometres north of Sydney and 300 kilometres south of Brisbane. The LGA is bounded by the Kyogle and Richmond Valley Council areas in the north, the Coral Sea in the east, Coffs Harbour City and Bellingen Shire in the south and Glen Innes Severn Council area, Guyra Shire and Tenterfield Shire in the west.

The Clarence Valley LGA includes numerous rural localities and the townships and villages including Alice, Angourie, Ashby, Baryulgil, Braunstone, Brooms Head, Clouds Creek, Coaldale, Copmanhurst, Coutts Crossing, Cowper, Dalmorton, Diggers Camp, Durrurrabin, Glenreagh, Grafton, Gulmarrad, Iluka, Jackadgery, Junction Hill, Lawrence, Malabugilmah, Maclean, Minnie Water, Newton Boyd, Nymboida, Palmers Island, Ramornie, Sandon, South Grafton, Southgate, Townsend, Tucabia, Ulmarra, Waterview Heights, Wooli, Wooloweyah, Woombah and Yamba.

Climate

The Clarence Valley has a humid subtropical climate with hot, wet and humid summers, and mild, drier winters. Rainfall is lower inland of the LGA compared to on the coast. There is an annual average rainfall of up to 1,469mm in coastal centres such as Yamba and 1006mm at Grafton. As can be seen in Figure 1, there are numerous Bureau of Meteorology weather stations located in the Clarence Valley LGA. The below two tables illustrated the typical weather conditions in two of these stations, Grafton and Yamba.

Grafton from 1917 to 2022	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean max temp (°C)	30.3	29.9	28.0	25.8	23.0	20.6	20.4	22.0	25.1	27.1	28.7	29.9	25.9
Mean min temp (°C)	19.1	19.0	17.8	14.6	10.6	8.3	6.8	7.4	10.5	13.5	16.0	18.1	13.5
Mean rainfall (mm)	131.8	138.8	128.1	80.2	70.1	71.4	49.2	38.8	42.8	64.3	79.5	106.6	1006.0
Mean no. days ≥ 1 mm rain	4.5	4.2	5.1	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.9	4.1	39.6

Table 1. Grafton Weather data from 1917 to 2022

(Source: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_058077.shtml - accessed 6 January 2023)

Yamba from 1877 to 2022	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean Max (°C)	26.8	26.8	26.1	24.3	21.8	19.7	19.1	20.2	22.1	23.4	24.7	26.0	23.4
Mean Min (°C)	20.3	20.4	19.3	16.5	13.3	10.9	9.8	10.5	13.0	15.5	17.5	19.2	15.5
Mean Rain (mm)	39.5	163.2	191.6	160.4	153.9	135.9	100.3	74.9	59.5	80.0	91.8	117.5	1469.7
Mean Rain Days	10.3	11.0	13.5	11.5	10.5	8.8	7.5	6.6	6.4	7.7	8.2	9.0	111.0

Table 2. Yamba Weather Data from 1877 to 2022

(Source: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_058012.shtml – accessed 6 January 2023)



Figure 1. BOM Weather Stations in the Clarence Valley LGA

(Source: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> - accessed 6 January 2023)

Landform and Topography

The Clarence Valley LGA is predominantly rural, with expanding residential areas and some industrial and commercial land uses. The Clarence Valley LGA encompasses a total land area of 10,440 square kilometres, of which a significant proportion is National Park, State Forest and nature reserves, including beaches, rainforests, mountains and rivers. Much of the rural area is used for forestry, agriculture and grazing, including beef cattle and sugarcane growing. Fishing is also an important industry. In more recent years tourism has become a major industry, especially along the coast. Settlement is based around the main town of Grafton and the townships of Iluka, Maclean and Yamba, with many small villages and localities along the coast and inland.

Land Use

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area Hectares	% of LGA
B1 - Neighbourhood Centre	22.801	0.0022
B2 - Local Centre	31.476	0.003
B3 - Commercial Core	59.629	0.0057
B5 - Business Development	44.832	0.0043
C1 - National Parks & Nature reserves	229583.777	21.9908
C2 - Environmental Conservation	5080.648	0.4867
C3 - Environmental Management	51708.123	4.9529
IN1 - General Industrial	549.297	0.0526
IN4 - Working Waterfront	47.633	0.0046
R1 - General Residential	1285.651	0.1231
R2 - Low Density Residential	1725.065	0.1652
R3 - Medium Density Residential	108.715	0.0104
R5 - High Density Residential	7470.082	0.7155
RE1 - Public Recreation	726.207	0.0696
RE2 - Private Recreation	243.239	0.0233
RU1 - Primary Production	115040.565	11.0192
RU2 - Rural Landscape	398191.092	38.1409
RU3 - Forestry	205363.22	19.6708
SP1 - Special Activities	0.602	0.0001
SP2 - Infrastructure	2401.114	0.23
SP3 - Tourist	106.436	0.0102
W1 - Natural Waterways	13896.869	1.3311
W2 - Recreational Waterways	8241.015	0.7894
W3 - Working Waterways	18.919	0.0018

Table 3. Clarence Valley LGA Land Use Classifications

(Source: Clarence Valley Council – accessed 22 February 2023)

Population and People

The original inhabitants of the Clarence Valley area were the Bundjalung, Gumbaingirr and Yaegl Aboriginal groups. The Clarence River forms the boundary between the Bundjalung Nation to the north and the Gumbaingirr and Yaegl Nations to the south.

The Clarence Valley LGA Estimated Resident Population for 2021 is 54,180. Figure 2 is provided illustrate the changes in this total over the preceding 10 year period. Table 3 provides more detail regarding the specific areas of the Clarence Valley and the population numbers recorded in the 2021 Census. Further demographic information for the Clarence Valley LGA is provided in Table 4.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)			
Clarence Valley Council area			
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent
2011	51,287	+294	+0.58
2012	51,350	+63	+0.12
2013	51,443	+93	+0.18
2014	51,498	+55	+0.11
2015	51,547	+49	+0.10
2016	51,622	+75	+0.15
2017	51,596	-26	-0.05
2018	51,647	+51	+0.10
2019	52,519	+280	+0.54
2020	52,780	+261	+0.50
2021	54,180	+1,400	+2.65

Table 4. Clarence Valley LGA Population Changes

(Source: <https://profile.id.com.au/clarence-valley/population-estimate?WebID=10> – accessed 6 January 2023)

Location:	2021:	2016:	% Change:
Grafton	10,563	10,385	+1.71
South Grafton	6,288	6,064	+3.69
Junction Hill area	2,465	2,297	+7.31
Waterview Heights area	4,080	4,083	-0.07
Ulmarra area	1,736	1,699	+2.18
Macleay	2,788	2,620	+6.41
Gulmarrad area	2,939	2,566	+14.54
Yamba	6,405	6,076	+5.41
Iluka	1,764	1,709	+3.22
Wooli Tucabia area	3,574	2,317	+54.25
Lawrence Woombah area	4,572	4,134	+10.6
Palmer's Angourie area	1,606	1,567	+2.49
Glenreagh area	1,924	1,736	+10.83
Rural North West	2,414	2,405	+0.37
Rural South West	1,013	1,007	+0.6

Table 5. Clarence Valley LGA Area Populations

(Source: <https://profile.id.com.au/clarence-valley/population> – accessed 6 January 2023)

	Clarence valley LGA:	New South Wales:	Australia:
Median age	49	39	38
Median weekly household income	\$1,115	\$1,849	\$1,740
Couples with children	20%	31%	30%
Medium and high-density housing	13%	35%	28%
Households with a Mortgage	25%	31%	33%
Median weekly rent	\$315	\$420	\$380
Households renting	23%	31%	30%
Language other than English	3%	27%	22%
University Qualification	12%	28%	26%
Public transport (to work)	1%	16%	11%
Unemployment	6.2%	4.9%	5.1%

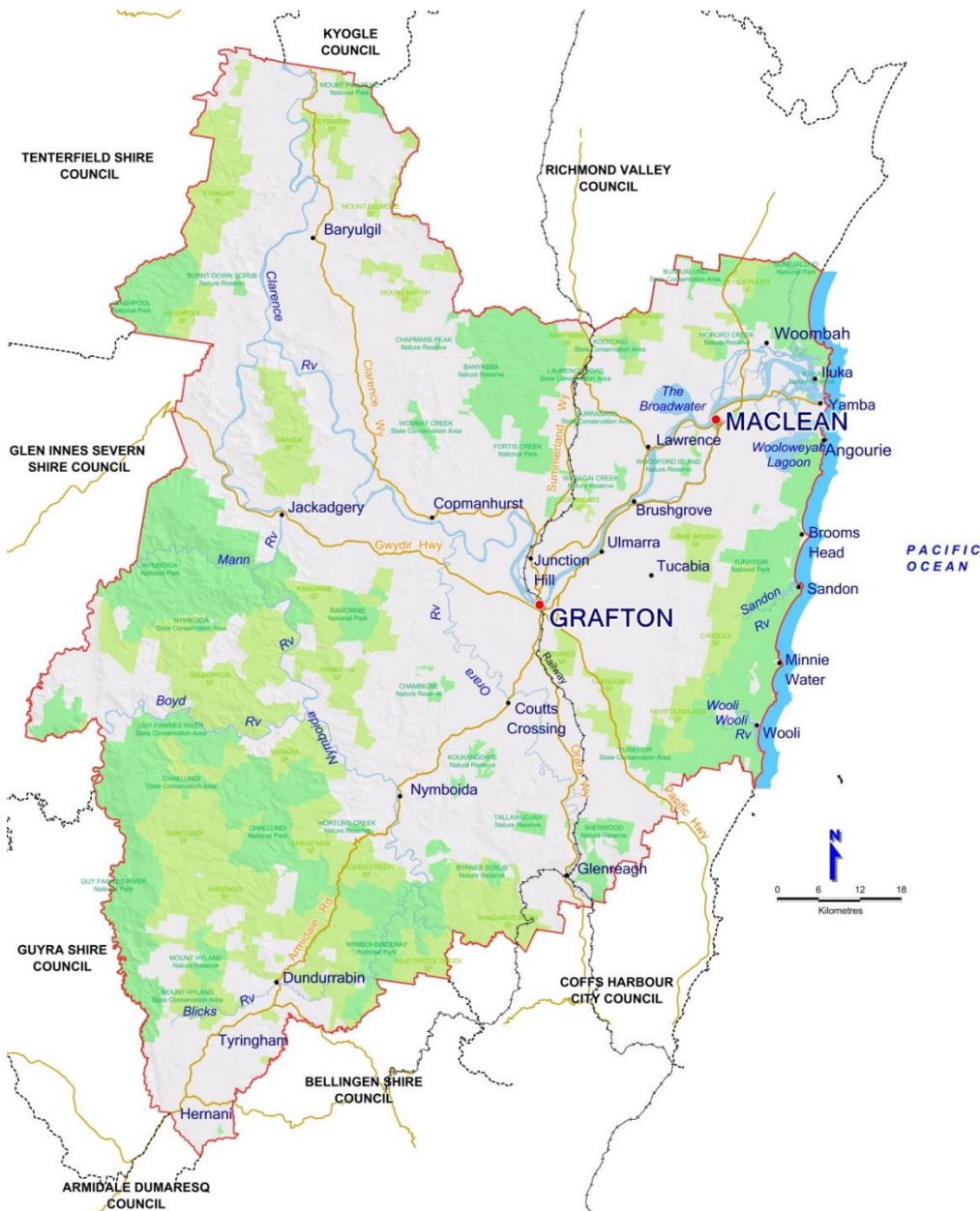
Table 6. Further Demographic information for the Clarence Valley LGA

(Source: <https://profile.id.com.au/clarence-valley/highlights> – accessed 6 January 2023)

Transport Routes and Facilities

The Valley is at the convergence of three major arterials and the north-south rail network. The Clarence has its own regional airport and seaport. The Pacific Highway is the key road transport network linking the Clarence Valley north to Queensland and south to Sydney via Big River Way. Summerland Way is an inland highway network that provides important north-south connectivity and is an alternative highway route between Brisbane, Casino, Grafton and Coffs Harbour. The Gwydir Highway is an east-west corridor that links the inland plains to the Clarence via the New England region.

Owned and operated by Council, the Clarence Valley Regional Airport is a category 3C facility located 15kms southeast of Grafton along Big River Way. The airport caters for scheduled passenger services, charter traffic and general aviation. The airport is a security controlled aerodrome under the Aviation Transport Security Act 2004.



Economy and Industry

The Clarence Valley industries with the highest employed persons are Health Care and Retail. Education and Public Administration also provide high levels of employments. The full list of employment by sector is provided in Table 7.

Industry sector of employment							
Clarence Valley Council area - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2021			2016			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	Regional NSW %	2016 to 2021
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,191	6.0	5.1	1,128	6.4	5.7	+63
Mining	138	0.7	2.4	96	0.5	2.4	+42
Manufacturing	997	5.0	5.6	966	5.5	6.0	+31
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	214	1.1	1.2	194	1.1	1.3	+20
Construction	1,804	9.1	9.4	1,530	8.7	8.7	+274
Wholesale trade	293	1.5	2.0	298	1.7	2.0	-5
Retail Trade	2,098	10.6	9.4	2,062	11.7	10.3	+36
Accommodation and Food Services	1,734	8.8	7.5	1,620	9.2	7.9	+114
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	758	3.8	3.7	752	4.3	4.0	+6
Information Media and Telecommunications	118	0.6	0.8	156	0.9	0.9	-38
Financial and Insurance Services	235	1.2	1.9	218	1.2	2.0	+17
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	252	1.3	1.3	278	1.6	1.4	-26
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	656	3.3	4.9	590	3.4	4.5	+66
Administrative and Support Services	698	3.5	3.2	576	3.3	3.3	+122
Public Administration and Safety	1,779	9.0	7.2	1,392	7.9	7.2	+387
Education and Training	1,664	8.4	9.2	1,392	7.9	9.0	+272
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,297	16.7	16.3	2,710	15.4	14.4	+587
Arts and Recreation Services	240	1.2	1.2	223	1.3	1.2	+17
Other Services	763	3.9	3.8	726	4.1	3.9	+37
Inadequately described or not stated	845	4.3	3.9	680	3.9	3.8	+165
Total employed persons aged 15+	19,774	100.0	100.0	17,587	100.0	100.0	+2,187

Table 7. Industry sector of employment for the Clarence Valley LGA

(Source: <https://profile.id.com.au/clarence-valley/industries> - accessed 6 January 2023)

Historical Events

Bushfire, drought, storm, riverine & flash flooding are all significant natural hazards for the Clarence Valley Local Government Area. Table 6 below lists the natural disaster declarations applied to the Clarence Valley since 2018 including the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangement (DRFA) categories each event has attracted. Note: DRFA commenced - 1 November 2018.

AGRN:	Disaster Type:	DRFA Category:	Disaster Name:
1012	Severe Weather & Floods	ABCD	NSW Severe Weather and Flooding from 22 February 2022 onwards
960	Storm & Flood	ABCD	NSW Storms & Floods :10 March 2021 onwards
954	Storm & Flood	ABCD	NSW Storms & Floods: 19 February 2021 onwards
943	Storm & Flood	AB	NSW Storms & Floods: 10 December 2020 onwards
898	Storm & Flood	AB	NSW Storms & Floods: 15 January 2020 onwards
871	Bushfire	ABCD	NSW Bushfire: 31 August 2019 onwards
880	Bushfire	AB	NSW Bushfire: 18 July 2019 onwards
834	Storm & Flood	AB	NSW Storms & Floods: 20 December 2018 onwards
833	Storm & Flood	AB	NSW Storms & Floods: 13 December 2018 onwards
824	Bushfire	N/A	Clarence Valley & Glen Innes Severn Bushfire: 14 August 2018 onwards

Table 8. Clarence Valley Natural Disaster declarations since 2018

Source: <https://www.nsw.gov.au/disaster-recovery/natural-disaster-declarations> - Accessed 6 January 2023

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

Hazard	Risk Statement	Likelihood	Consequence					Rating
			People	Economic	Environment	Public Admin	Social Setting	
Biosecurity (Animal/Plant)	An agriculture / horticulture incident that results in or has potential to result in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation that causes economic loss, risk to community, public amenity and/or environment.	Likely	Minor	Major	Major	Moderate	Moderate	Extreme
Bridge Collapse	Failure of a major bridge structure with or without warning owing to structural failure or as a result of external/ internal events or other hazards/ incidents.	Rare	Minor	Major	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	High
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards/incidents.	Rare	Major	Minor	Minor	Minor	Insignificant	Low

Hazard	Risk Statement	Likelihood	Consequence					Rating
			People	Economic	Environment	Public Admin	Social Setting	
Communicable Disease (Human)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population.	Likely	Major	Major	Insignificant	Major	Major	Extreme
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised resulting in localised or widespread flooding.	Rare	Major	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Minor	High
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Very Rare	Major	Major	Moderate	Major	Major	Medium
Fire (Bush)	Major fires in areas of bush.	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Medium
Fire (Grass)	Major fires in grassland areas.	Likely	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Medium
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates	Likely	Minor	Minor	Minor	Insignificant	Insignificant	Medium
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Likely	Major	Major	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme

Hazard	Risk Statement	Likelihood	Consequence					Rating
			People	Economic	Environment	Public Admin	Social Setting	
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time.	Likely	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Medium
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Likely	Moderate	Major	Major	Moderate	Moderate	High
Hazardous Release (marine)	Release of hazardous material into the marine environment requiring an immediate and Coordinated response.	Unlikely	Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Minor	Medium
Hazardous Release (land)	Release of hazardous material onto the land requiring an immediate and Coordinated response.	Unlikely	Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Minor	Medium
Hazardous Release (air)	Release of hazardous material into the air requiring an immediate and Coordinated response.	Unlikely	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Low

Hazard	Risk Statement	Likelihood	Consequence					Rating
			People	Economic	Environment	Public Admin	Social Setting	
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Likely	Major	Insignificant	Minor	Minor	Minor	Medium
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Likely	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Low
Landslip (Pilot Hill)	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised damage at Pilot Hill.	Likely	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Minor	High
Storm / East Coast Low	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding (includes tornado).	Almost Certain	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	High
Coastal Erosion	The loss of land along the shoreline due to the natural removal of beach and dune material in response to changing wave and water level conditions.	Likely	Insignificant	Insignificant	Moderate	Insignificant	Insignificant	Low

Hazard	Risk Statement	Likelihood	Consequence					Rating
			People	Economic	Environment	Public Admin	Social Setting	
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Very Rare	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Low
Transport Emergency (Road)	A major vehicle incident that disrupts one or more major transport routes causing risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Almost Certain	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Medium
Transport Emergency (Sea)	A major incident that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation	Unlikely	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Low
Transport Emergency (Livestock Transport)	A major incident involving animal or livestock transport	Likely	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Low
Transport Emergency (Rail)	A major rail crash that disrupts rail infrastructure.	Unlikely	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Low
Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.	Extremely Rare	Catastrophic	Major	Catastrophic	Major	Major	Extreme

Hazard	Risk Statement	Likelihood	Consequence					Rating
			People	Economic	Environment	Public Admin	Social Setting	
Utilities Failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Likely	Moderate	Major	Insignificant	Moderate	Moderate	High
Levee Failure	A situation where a levee fails or is intentionally breached, causing the previously contained water to flood the land behind the levee	Rare	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Moderate		Medium

Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies

Responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of appropriate sub and supporting plans rest with the relevant Combat Agency Controller or the relevant Functional Area Coordinator.

The sub/supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Clarence Valley LEMC and the community.

The plans listed below are supplementary to this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans have been endorsed by the LEMC and are determined as compliant and complimentary to the arrangements listed in this EMPLAN.

These plans are retained by the Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO) on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions may be available on the Council Website.

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency	Type of Document	Saved on LEMC File
Clarence Valley Section 52 Plan of Operations 2021	Bushfire	NSW Rural Fire Service	Sub Plan	Yes
Clarence Valley Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2019	Bushfire	NSW Rural Fire Service	Sub Plan	Yes
Clarence Valley Local Flood Plan 2017	Flood	NSW State Emergency Service	Sub Plan	Yes
Flood Traffic Management Plan - Clarence Valley Local Government Area 2014	Traffic Management	Transport for NSW	Supporting Plan	Yes
Port of Yamba Incident Control Plan 2023	Port of Yamba	Relevant Port Authority	Sub Plan	Yes
Port of Yamba Marine Oil & Chemical Spill Contingency Plan 2022	Port of Yamba	Relevant Port Authority	Sub Plan	Yes

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency	Type of Document	Saved on LEMC File
Clarence Valley Emergency Operation Centre Standing Operating Procedure 2023	Emergency Operation Centre Arrangements	Clarence Valley LEMC	LEMC Document	Yes
Clarence Valley Evacuation Centre Audits 2023	Evacuations	Clarence Valley LEMC	LEMC Document	Yes
North Coast Regional Emergency Response Plan	Electricity Supply	Essential Energy	Supporting Plan	No
Grafton and Maclean Hospital Code Brown External Disaster/Major Incident Response Plans 2021	Local Hospital Emergency arrangements	Department of Health	Supporting Plan	Yes
Clarence Health Services Flood Standard Operating Procedure 2022	Flood	Department of Health	Supporting Plan	Yes
Grafton Aerodrome Emergency Response Plan 2022	Airport	Clarence Valley Council	Supporting Plan	Yes
Shannon Creek Dam Safety Emergency Plan 2022	Dam Safety	Clarence Valley Council	Supporting Plan	Yes

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency	Type of Document	Saved on LEMC File
Rushforth Reservoirs (100ML & 32ML) Modified Dam Safety Emergency Plan 2022	Dam Safety	Clarence Valley Council	Supporting Plan	Yes
Yamba Coastline Emergency Management Plan 2015 (under review)	Yamba Hill landslip monitoring and evacuations	Clarence Valley Council	Supporting Plan	Yes
Broom Head & Wooli Erosion Emergency Action Plans 2015 (under review)	Coastal Erosion	Clarence Valley Council	Supporting Plan	Yes
Clarence Valley Council Flood Procedures Manual 2022	Flood	Clarence Valley Council	Supporting Plan	Yes



**The Remainder of the Clarence Valley Local
Emergency Management Plan contains
Restricted Operational Information.**

**If you believe there is good reason for you to
view this information please contact:**

lemo@clarence.nsw.gov.au

