



City of
Wagga Wagga

Wagga Wagga
Local Emergency
Management Plan
June 2015



Part 1 – Administration

Authority

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

APPROVED

Caroline Angel



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Delegated Chair

Wagga Wagga Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: Tuesday 4th July 2017

ENDORSED

RECON Gary Worboys



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Chairperson

Chair

Riverina Murray Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated: Wednesday 25th November 2015

Contents

Part 1 – Administration	2
Authority.....	2
Contents.....	3
Purpose.....	4
Objectives	4
Scope.....	4
Principles	5
Test and Review Process	5
 Part 2 – Community Context.....	 6
Annexure A – Community Profile	6
General.....	6
Landform and Topography	7
Climate	7
Land Use.....	9
Population and People	10
Transport Routes and Facilities.....	11
Economy and Industry.....	13
Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary	15
Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies.....	18
 Part 3 – Restricted Operational Information.....	 19
Annexure D – Community Assets	19
Key Resources and Locations.....	19
Key Infrastructure	28
Annexure E – Vulnerable Facilities List.....	31
Annexure F – Consequence Management Guides	35

Purpose

Details arrangements for **prevention** of, **preparation** for, **response** to and **recovery** from emergencies within the Local Government Area 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.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- define participating organisation and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in 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.

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:

- 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 (ERM) process 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.

Test and Review Process

The Wagga Wagga 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.

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

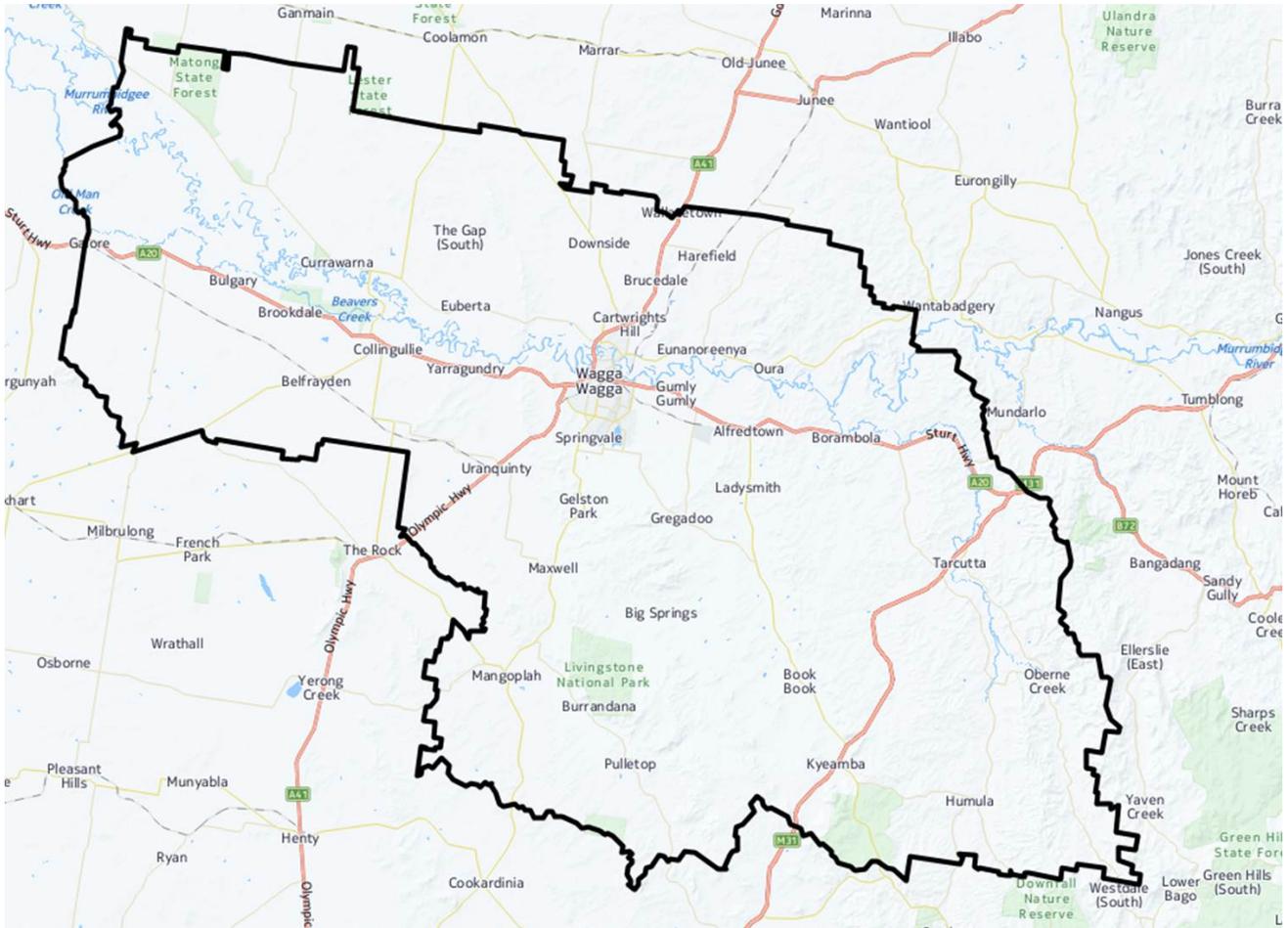
The name of the City is derived from the language of the Wiradjuri people, which was the biggest aboriginal tribe in New South Wales, embracing the Riverina Region. In December 1829, the early colonists first sighted the land on which Wagga Wagga now stands. Wagga Wagga was proclaimed a town in 1849, and proclaimed a City in 1946. The Murrumbidgee River, which flows through the City area, is an important river of the Murray-Darling system. The City of Wagga Wagga is situated on the south bank of the Murrumbidgee River with the village of North Wagga Wagga, the first settlement, on the north. North Wagga Wagga is on land enclosed between the Northern flood plain and the river, on land slightly higher than the surrounding flood plain.

The Wagga Wagga Local Government Area (LGA) is located in the Riverina region of southern New South Wales, about 450 kilometres south-west of Sydney and 460 kilometres north of Melbourne. The Wagga Wagga LGA is bounded by Coolamon and Junee Shires in the north, Gundagai and Tumut Shires in the east, Tumbarumba, Greater Hume and Lockhart Shires in the south and Narrandera Shire in the west.

The Wagga Wagga LGA includes the suburbs, villages and rural localities of:

Alfredtown	Cookardinia	Harefield	Milbrulong	Tolland
Ashmont	Coolamon	Hillgrove	Moorong	Turvey Park
Belfrayden	Currawarna	Holbrook	Mount Austin	Uranquinty
Big Springs	Downside	Humula	Mundarlo	Wagga Wagga
Bomen	East Wagga Wagga	Kapooka	North Wagga Wagga	Wallacetown
Book Book	Estella	Kooringal	Oberne Creek	Yarragundry
Boorooma	Euberta	Kyeamba	Oura	Dhulura
Borambola	Eunanoreenya	Ladysmith	Pulletop	
Bourkelands	Forest Hill	Lake Albert	Rowan	
Brookdale	Galore	Little Billabong	San Isidore	Charles Sturt University
Brucedale	Ganmain	Lloyd	Sandigo	
Bulgary	Gelston Park	Lockhart	Springvale	
Burrandana	Glenfield Park	Mangoplah	Tarcutta	
Carabost	Gobbagombalin	Marrar	Tatton	
Cartwrights Hill	Gregadoo	Matong	The Gap	
Collingullie	Gumly Gumly	Maxwell	The Rock	

Of this list, the following localities are shared with neighbouring Local Government areas: Coolamon, Ganmain, Holbrook, Lockhart, Marrar, Matong and The Rock



Wagga Wagga LGA Area: 4,825 Km²

Landform and Topography

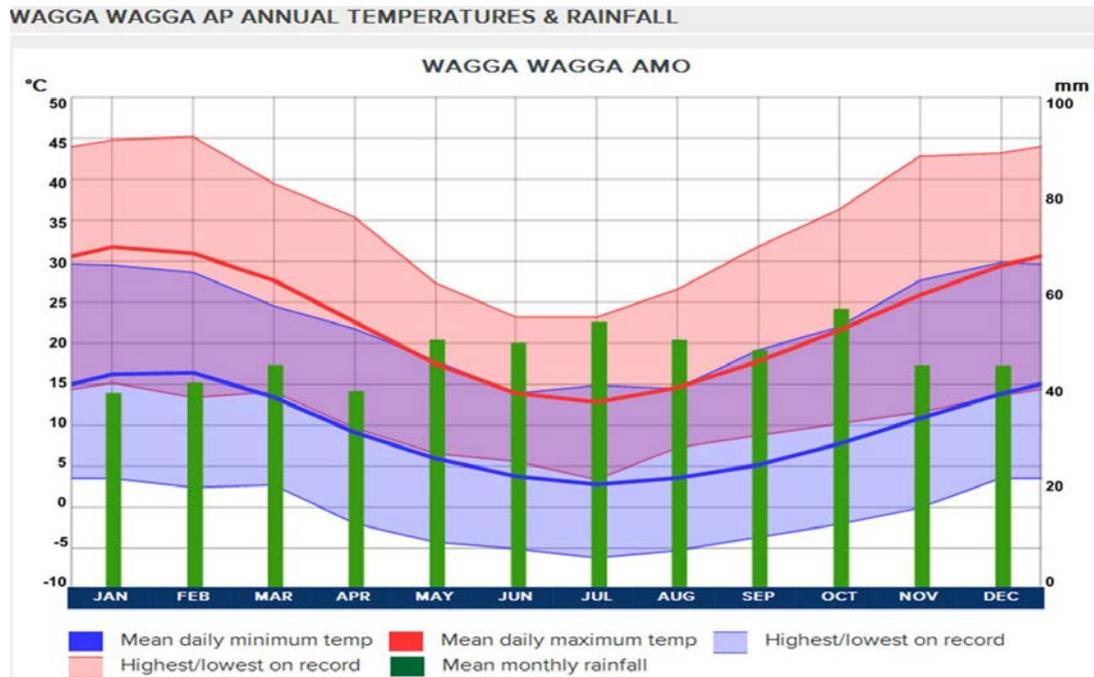
The topography in the LGA varies from flat flood plain near the Murrumbidgee River and tributary creeks to moderately steep hills in the east which are foothills to the Great Dividing Range. The greater part of the LGA that is not flood plain is gently undulating in nature.

Vegetation across the LGA, outside of the urban area, is predominantly cleared pasture and cropping with some pockets of natural vegetation. There are limited areas of commercial forestry operations, comprising predominantly Radiata Pine varieties, between the Hume Highway and the LGA's eastern boundary.

Climate

Wagga Wagga has a temperate climate. The highest recorded temperature was 45.2°C (7 Feb 2009). The lowest recorded temperature was -6.3°C (21 Jul 1982). The average summer maximum temperature is about 30°C with a minimum of 15°C. The average winter maximum is 13°C with a minimum of 3°C.

The mean annual rainfall is 571.6mm. The mean rain days are 106.1p.a. Rainfall is generally evenly spread throughout the year with winter and spring months showing a slight predominance in statistics.



(Climate information sourced from WeatherZone)

The Impacts of Climate Change on Natural Hazards Profile-State Overview 2010 report identifies that for the Riverina: Daily maximum temperatures are projected to rise across all seasons by an average of 1.5–3°C, with the greatest increase in winter and spring (2–3°C). Nights are also projected to be warmer by an average 0.5–2°C, with the greatest increase in spring (1–2°C). Rainfall is projected to shift from winter to summer dominance with overall total falls declining, especially in the winter growing season. This decline is projected to be 20–50%, with the greatest reduction in southern parts of the region. Spring and autumn are projected to be similar to winter with rainfall decreasing by up to 50%, and the largest decreases occurring in the south and west. Evaporation is projected to increase in these seasons, exacerbating the dry conditions. Projected increases in the severity of short, medium and longer term droughts are likely to lead to a decrease of up to 15% in total runoff. El Niño years experienced in the region are likely to continue to result in an increased probability of lower than average rainfall and become hotter. La Niña years experienced in the region are likely to continue to result in an increased probability of higher than average rainfall and become warmer, with storms producing heavy downpours likely to become more frequent. Projections indicate that despite water stress overall becoming more intense, there is a risk that flood-producing rainfall events are likely to become more frequent and more intense with increased summer rainfall in La Niña years in the Riverina Murray region which includes extensive floodplains and wetlands.

Land Use

Wagga Wagga Local Government Area contains a mix of rural, residential, business, industrial, special purpose, environmental, waterway and recreation zones shown in the table below. Density in the rural areas is general low with higher densities located in residential and some business zones. The Wagga Wagga Spatial Plan 2013-2043 identified that 5.6% of the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area population live in villages. 91.1% of the population live in urban areas of residential and limited business zones. Only 3.3% of the population live in rural and environmental zones.

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area (HA)	% of LGA
Rural Zones	456248.72	94.55
RU1 Primary Production	438060.44	90.78
RU2 Rural Landscape	9174.29	1.9
RU3 Forestry	9013.99	1.86
RU4 Primary Production Small Lots	946.80	0.19
RU5 Villages	493.82	0.10
RU6 Transition	246.72	0.05
Residential Zones	5451.27	1.12
R1 General Residential	2589.97	0.53
R3 Medium Density Residential	167.58	0.03
R5 Large Lot Residential	2693.72	0.55
Business Zones	230.88	0.04
B1 Neighbourhood Centres	2.65	0.0005
B2 Local Centres	24.55	0.005
B3 Commercial Core	69.13	0.01
B4 Mixed Use	17.71	0.003
B5 Business Development	39.55	0.008
B6 Enterprise Corridors	77.29	0.01
Industrial Zones	2157.7	0.44
IN1 General Industrial	1744.74	0.36
IN2 Light Industrial	412.96	0.08
Special Purpose Zones	9005.73	1.86
SP1 Special Activities	289.67	0.06
SP2 Infrastructure	8716.06	1.80
Environment Protection Zones	3837.78	0.79
E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves	3183.69	0.65
E2 Environmental Conservation	617.25	0.12
E4 Environmental Living	36.84	0.007
Waterway Zones	1647.94	0.34
W1 Natural Waterways	1554.23	0.32
W2 Recreational Waterways	93.71	0.01
Recreation Zones	1862.5	0.38
RE1 Public Recreation	1721.33	0.35
RE2 Private Recreation	141.17	0.02

Population and People

LGA	Population	Over 65		Under 15		Persons living alone	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	% of Households
Wagga Wagga	59,458	7,848	13.2	12,546	21.1	5,535	25.5%

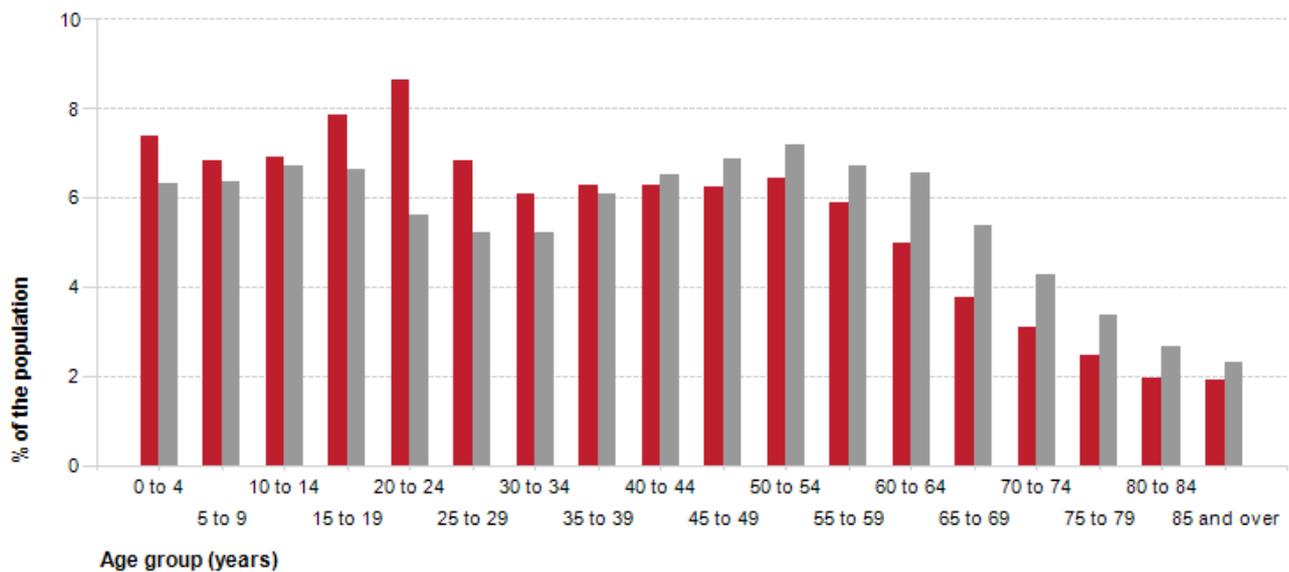
In the 2011 Census, there were 59,458 people in Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area) of these 48.7% were male and 51.3% were female. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up 4.6% of the population. The median age of people in Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area) was 34 years. Children aged 0 - 14 years made up 21.1% of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 13.2% of the population.

The population distribution of Wagga Wagga differs from the NSW Regional average in that there is a greater number of younger people and a lower number of middle aged and older people. The following diagram demonstrates the difference.

Age structure - five year age groups, 2011

Total persons

Wagga Wagga City Regional NSW



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



The population of Wagga Wagga is steadily increasing. The population in 2006 was 57,012. That increased to 59,463 in 2011. The estimated population in 2014 was 62,799.

The most common ancestries in Wagga Wagga were Australian 34.3%, English 29.2%, Irish 10.4%, Scottish 7.6% and German 4.1%. In Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area), 87.8% of people were

born in Australia. The most common countries of birth were England 1.4%, New Zealand 0.7%, India 0.5%, China (excludes SARs and Taiwan) 0.4% and South Africa 0.3%.

Language

In Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area) 92.2% of people only spoke English at home. Other languages spoken at home included Arabic 0.5%, Mandarin 0.4%, Cantonese 0.2%, Hindi 0.2% and German 0.2%.

Employment

There were 30,584 people who reported being in the labour force in the week before Census night in Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area). Of these 61.7% were employed full time, 27.6% were employed part-time and 5.0% were unemployed. The most common occupations included Professionals 19.0%, Technicians and Trades Workers 16.5%, Clerical and Administrative Workers 12.8%, Managers 12.1%, and Community and Personal Service Workers 11.2%.

Of the employed people in Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area), 5.0% worked in Defence. Other major industries of employment included School Education 4.9%, Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services 4.6%, Tertiary Education 4.5% and Hospitals 3.6%.

Dwellings & Families

Based on statistics that were gathered in the 2011 census, of all occupied private dwellings in Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area) 84.8% were separate houses, 4.2% were semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc, 10.3% were flats, units or apartments and 0.6% were other dwellings. In Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area), of all households, 69.9% were family households, 25.5% were single person households and 4.6% were group households. Of the families, 42.5% were couple families with children, 38.6% were couple families without children and 17.2% were one parent families.

Mobility

In Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area), on the day of the Census, the methods of travel to work for employed people were Car, as driver 68.0%, Car, as passenger 6.7% and Walked only 5.0%. Other common responses were Truck 1.1% and Other 1.0%. On the day, 0.7% of employed people travelled to work on public transport and 74.9% by car (either as driver or as passenger). In Wagga Wagga (Local Government Area), 34.5% of occupied private dwellings had one registered motor vehicle garaged or parked at their address, 37.9% had two registered motor vehicles and 16.9% had three or more registered motor vehicles.

Transport Routes and Facilities

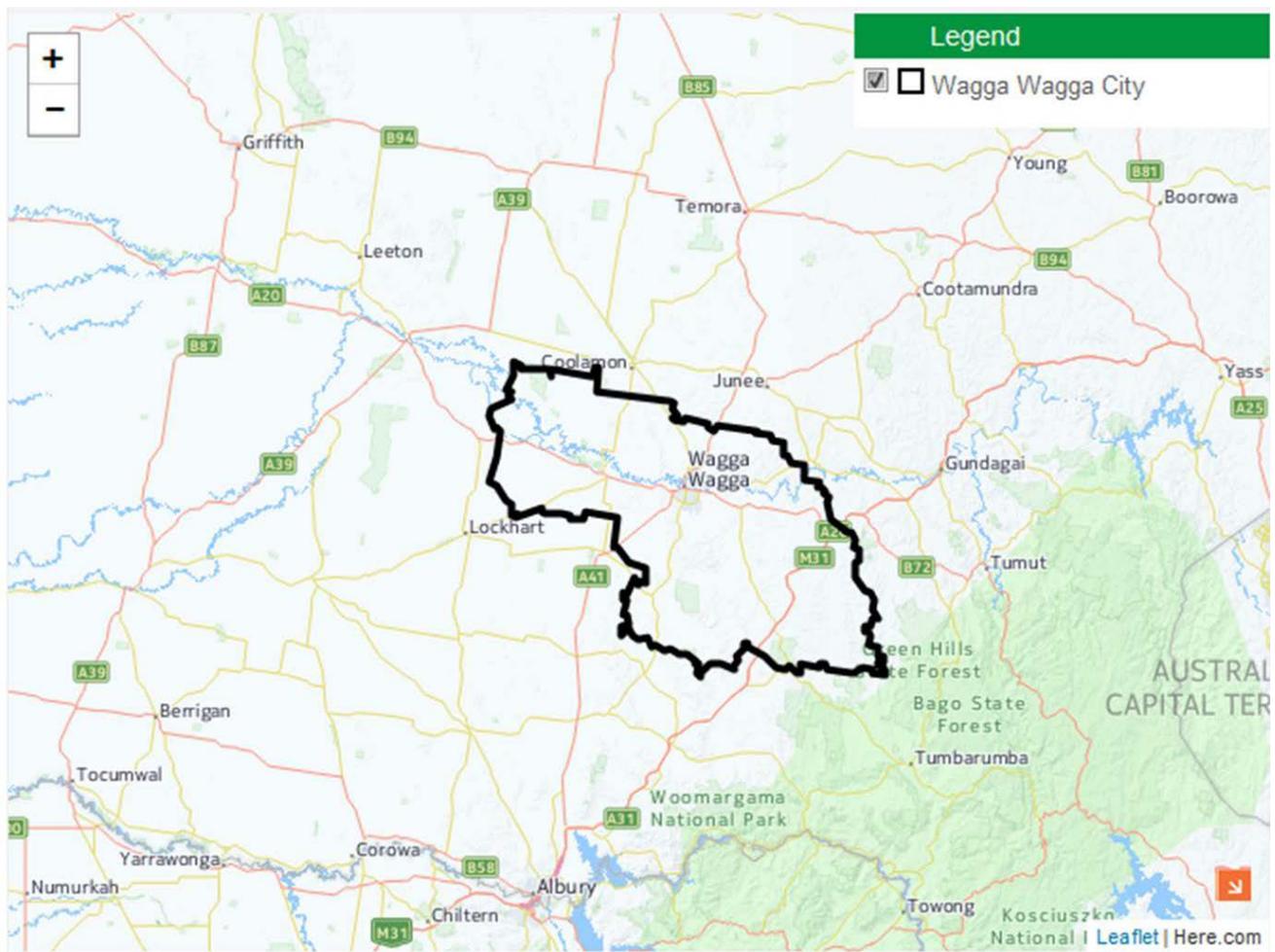
Road

The Sturt Highway forms the main east-west road transport route through the LGA, linking to the Hume Highway in the east. The Sturt Highway provides a road link to the Riverina, Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the Murray Valley, South Australia and ultimately to Western Australia. The Hume

Highway is the predominant road link between Sydney and Melbourne, traversing the eastern side of the LGA. The effect of these two routes traversing the LGA is that a significant portion of freight that is moved by road transport in Australia travels through Wagga Wagga LGA.

The Olympic Highway provides a north - south linkage between Albury and the Central Western Region of NSW. Use of this link by traffic that is travelling between Melbourne and Brisbane is increasing as the route is preferable to the conventional Newell Highway route between Seymour and Wyalong.

The LGA is served by a number of bus operators providing an alternative form of intra-area and inter-area public transport. Bus services travel to both intrastate and interstate destinations.



Rail

The main southern rail line, running between Sydney and Melbourne, passes through the centre of the City. There are six at-grade level crossings on this line within the LGA, the busiest of which is on Docker Street which carries about 18,000 vehicle movement per day. There are three rail-over-road bridges and three road-over-rail bridges.

Countrylink operates rail passenger services through Wagga Wagga Railway station and a number of other stations within the LGA to provide access to and from Sydney and Melbourne.

Air

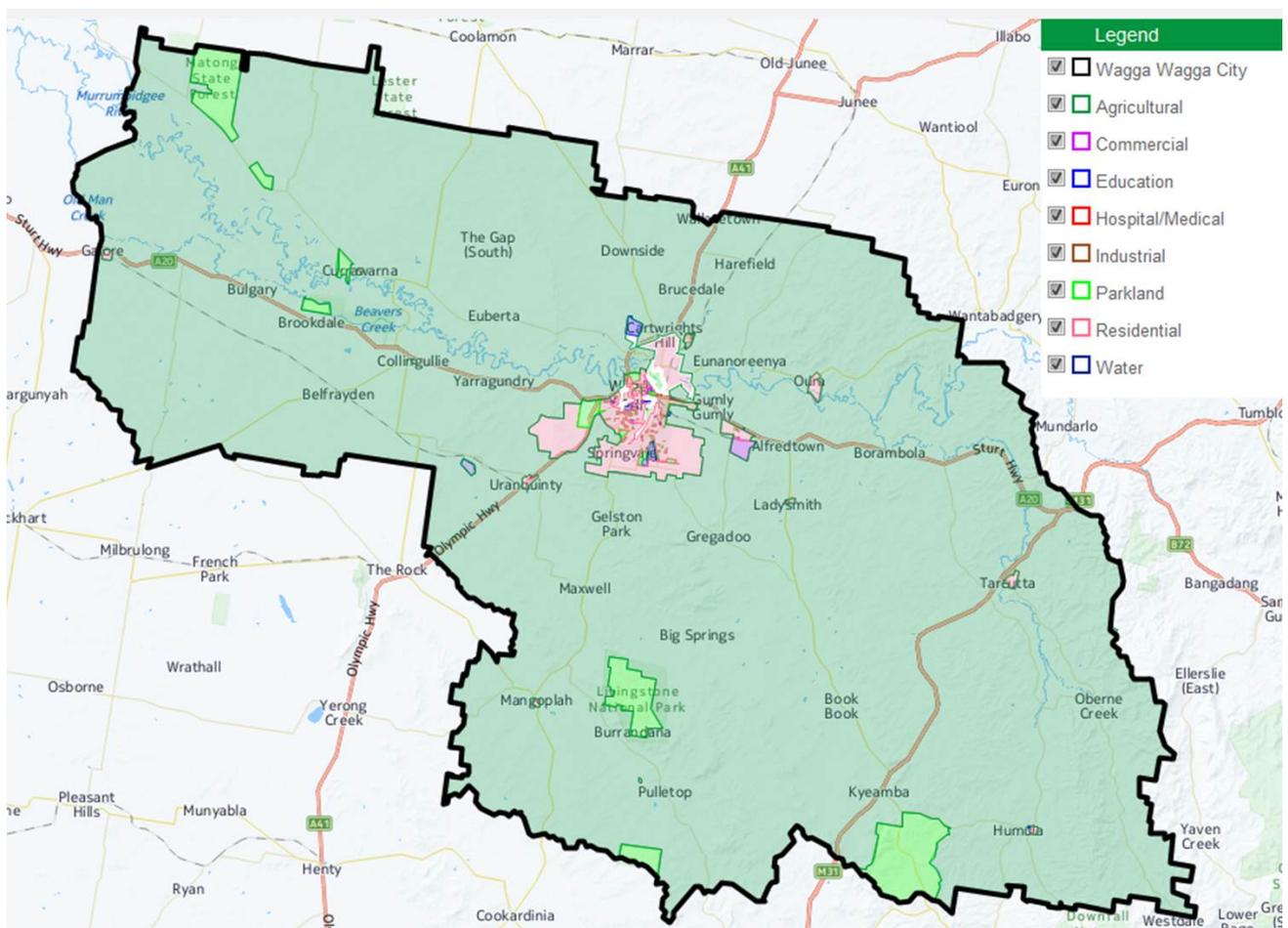
Wagga Wagga City Council operates Wagga Wagga Airport, offering commercial air services to the Wagga Wagga LGA from Regional Express (Rex) and Qantaslink airlines. Daily flights are available to both Sydney and Melbourne.

Wagga Wagga Airport is a shared facility with the RAAF. The initial recruit training facility and the Trade School are both located at RAAF Forest Hill.

Economy and Industry

The estimated gross regional product of Wagga Wagga is \$3.32 billion which is 0.7% of the gross state product of New South Wales.

The major industry land use is rural, as indicated in the following diagram.



While primary industry utilises the greatest portion of land use in Wagga Wagga LGA, it is not necessarily the largest employment sector.

The key employment sectors are health care, followed by public administration and safety, retail, education and manufacturing. Health care, as the main employing industry, is facilitated by Wagga Wagga Rural Referral Hospital (formerly Wagga Base Hospital), Calvary Private Hospital, two separate day surgery facilities and a significant number of medical practitioners including specialist doctors / surgeons, general practitioners and allied health professionals.

Wagga Wagga as a regional centre has attracted regional administration offices for many State and Commonwealth departments.

The principal retail area is in the central part of the City, immediately south of the Murrumbidgee River with secondary retail centres in Koorringal and Glenfield Park.

There are numerous public and private schools across the City. Charles Sturt University has a significant campus at Estella on the northern side of the Murrumbidgee River.

Heavy industry is predominantly found in Bomen and East Wagga Wagga.

Wagga Wagga City Council operates a livestock marketing centre at Bomen, selling cattle, sheep and pigs in at least two sales per week. This facility is one of the largest livestock sales centres in Australia.

There is also a significant privately operated abattoir in Bomen. The Operator is a multi-national company that is based in the USA. Most of the product from the abattoir is shipped overseas or to the wider Australian fast food industry.

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Wagga Wagga Local Emergency Management Committee identifying the following hazards as having risk of causing loss of life, property, utilities, services and/or the community's ability to function within its normal capacity. These hazards have been identified as having the potential to create an emergency. The Name Emergency Risk Management Study should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptions.

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Agricultural Disease (Animal/Plant)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation.	Possible	Major	Extreme	Department of Primary Industries
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.	Unlikely	Major	High	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Unlikely	Major	High	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Communicable Disease (Human)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human population	Rare	Catastrophic	High	Department of Health
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	Dam Owners NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Likely	Major	Extreme	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Unlikely	Major	High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Possible	Major	Extreme	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Likely	Moderate	High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Unlikely	Major	High	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Possible	Moderate	High	FRNSW

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Explosion	May involve silo grain storage, flour mill processes, industrial process, bulk fuel storage, may require community evacuation.	Possible	Major	Extreme	FRNSW
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding.(includes tornado)	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Road)	A major vehicle accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Possible	Major	Extreme	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Rail)	A major accident that results in fatalities or injuries and damage with possible environmental contamination	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Relevant Port / Maritime
Utilities Failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Possible	Major	Extreme	LEOCON

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 Wagga Wagga 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 LEMO on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions are available on the Council Website.

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Wagga Wagga Flood Plan	Flood prevention, preparation and response	State Emergency Operations Controller
Riverina Zone Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Rural fire prevention, preparation and response	NSW Rural Fire Service
Bomen BOC Major Hazard Facility Emergency Plan	Hazardous Release Response Plan	Fire & Rescue NSW
Wagga Wagga Airport Emergency Plan	Emergency Response to WWC/RBW Airport	Local Emergency Operations Controller