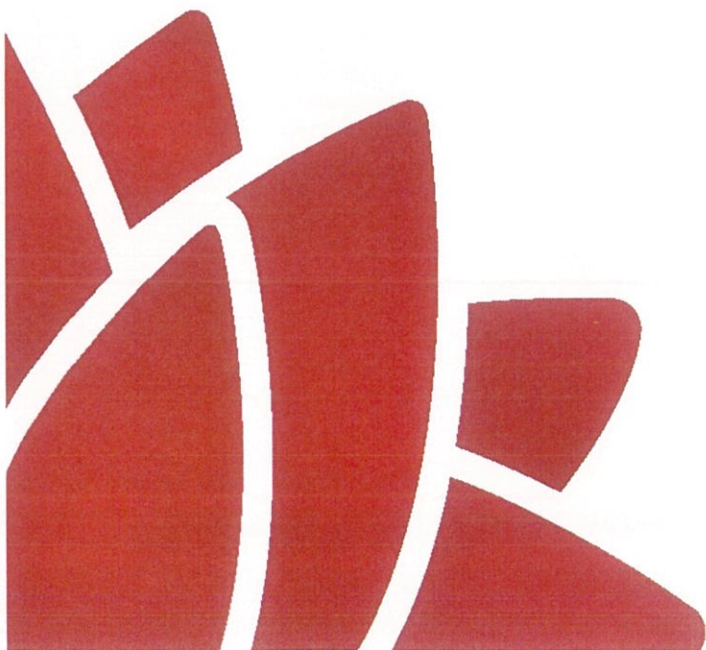


**Dungog Shire Council**  
**Local Emergency**  
**Management Plan**  
**04/12/2017**



## Part 1 – Administration

### Authority

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

APPROVED



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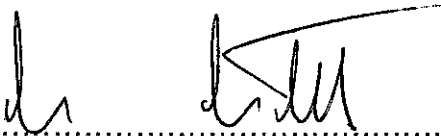
**Shaun Chandler**

**Chair**

**Dungog Shire Local Emergency Management Committee**

Dated: 4<sup>th</sup> December 2017

ENDORSED



.....

**Chair**

**Regional Emergency Management Committee**

Dated: 18.2.19

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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.

## 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. LEOCONs 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 Dungog Shire 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 Dungog Local Government Area comprises an area of 2,248 Km<sup>2</sup>, the Shire is situated within the Hunter Valley region of NSW.

The Shire comprises three main river valleys namely the Williams, Paterson & Allyn rivers with all three river systems forming within the upper northern region of the Shire amidst the world heritage area of the Barrington Tops.

The Shire has two major dams constructed within the LGA, the Lostock Dam regulates the river flows of the Paterson river and the Chichester Dam regulates flows in the Chichester and Williams Rivers. However, the primary purpose of Chichester Dam is as a water storage dam for the Hunter Water Corporation supplying water to the lower Hunter by way of a gravity trunk main.

The principal township of Dungog is situated adjacent to the Williams river and is also on the main north coast railway line. Key infrastructure in Dungog includes the Dungog Community Hospital, Lara Aged Care Facility, Dungog High School and two primary schools and the Hunter Water Treatment Plant.

Other key population centres include Clarence Town, Paterson, Gresford, East Gresford, Vacy and Martins Creek. The Shire is experiencing a steady growth rate which is predominated by the popularity in rural residential lifestyle blocks. The proximity of the Shire to the major employment centres of Maitland and Newcastle is a major contributing factor to this growth.

With national parks and state forests within the LGA the areas witness a large influx of visitors during the holiday periods.

The environment is a key focus for the community of Dungog Shire and this is particularly relevant with approximately 65% of the Shire as identified within Hunter Waters drinking water catchments.

#### Landform and Topography

The Shire comprises diverse natural features from the river flats to the mountain peaks, as previously mentioned the three main river valleys with the Paterson & Allyn rivers on the western side of the Shire and the Williams river on the eastern side of the Shire which runs adjacent to Dungog & Clarence Town.

There are many creeks that flow into the three main river systems and as a consequence of heavy rainfall the creek and river levels can rise quite rapidly making areas of the Shire inaccessible.

**Climate**

The climate of the Shire is quite diverse.

There are two weather stations for the area which are situated on the western side being at Tocal College and Lostock Dam. The Tocal college weather station is 30 metres above sea level, whereas the Lostock Dam weather station is at 200 metres above sea level.

Weather conditions within the upper reaches of the Shire can quickly change as a consequence of the influence of the Barrington Tops and the confluence of warm moist air from the east meeting the dry air from the west.

The LGA's proximity to the east coast heightens the risk associated with weather impacts from east coast lows.

The following table outlines key weather information from both weather stations. Data at Tocal covers the period 1967 to 2016 whilst Lostock recording period is 1969 to 2016:

Weather information												
Total Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Highest Temp (C)	44.4	44.6	41.2	37.3	29.5	26.1	27.3	30.4	36.2	40.1	43.9	44.2
Date recorded	18/1/13	21/2/04	9/3/83	5/4/86	10/5/73	30/6/70	24/7/90	21/8/95	23/9/03	21/10/88	23/11/14	23/12/90
Mean Max Temp (C)	29.7	28.8	27.1	24.2	20.8	17.8	17.4	19.4	22.4	25.1	26.8	29
Lowest Temp (C)	8.6	9.4	7.7	1.3	0.5	0	-4.7	-1.5	-0.6	3.4	5.3	6.2
Date recorded	14/1/97	18/2/98	31/3/08	23/4/06	23/5/82	30/6/16	16/7/70	4/8/94	2/9/71	13/10/93	10/11/71	7/12/67
<b>Rainfall</b>												
Highest Monthly fall (mm)	449.4	487	350.2	529.7	226.4	413.1	136.2	145.8	169.2	288.2	336	224.7
Year	2016	1990	2000	2015	1977	2007	1999	1987	2008	1985	2013	2014
Highest daily fall (mm)	178.6	194.4	140.4	242.6	81.6	200.2	60.4	50.4	73.6	96	171	122
Date recorded	6/1/16	3/2/90	4/3/77	21/4/15	16/5/77	9/6/07	6/7/88	21/8/07	6/9/08	13/10/85	18/11/13	11/12/02
<b>Lostock Station</b>												
Highest Temp (C)	43.5	42.5	39.8	36.7	27.8	25	26	28.3	34.9	38.5	43.7	42
Date recorded	13/1/13	21/2/04	14/3/83	4/4/86	4/5/07	7/6/02	24/7/90	26/8/95	30/9/80	21/10/88	23/11/14	23/12/90
Mean Max Temp (C)	29.4	28.4	26.7	23.6	20.1	17	16.5	18.5	21.7	24.7	26.6	28.8
Lowest Temp (C)	9.2	10.2	5.6	3.6	0.7	1.2	-1.7	0.1	1	3.3	6	6.8
Date recorded	1/1/72	23/2/93	10/3/70	29/4/70	12/5/81	30/6/10	14/7/70	31/8/70	13/9/92	10/10/71	14/11/93	21/12/00
<b>Rainfall</b>												
Highest Monthly fall (mm)	413.8	448.4	418.5	327.4	274	318.6	152.8	163.6	130.6	312.8	241.8	231.2
Year	1972	1990	1978	2015	1977	2007	1999	1998	2008	1985	2013	1992
Highest daily fall (mm)	115.6	146	143.6	135	116.8	155	74.8	48.4	77	145	81	102.4
Date recorded	6/1/16	4/2/90	20/3/78	21/4/15	16/5/77	8/6/07	15/7/99	31/8/96	6/9/08	13/10/85	7/11/84	11/12/02

Note:- Two major flood/storm events in recent years include the 21 April 2015 and 09 June 2007.

## Land Use

Councils Standard Instrument Local Environmental Plan (SILEP) was gazetted in June 2014, a key element of Councils SILEP is the protection of rural lands, waterways and the scenic qualities of the Shire, the following table outlines the main zonings within the Shire:

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area	% of LGA
RU1 Primary Production	1618 Km <sup>2</sup>	72%
RU3 Forestry	121 Km <sup>2</sup>	5%
E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves	373 km <sup>2</sup>	17%
E3 Environmental Management	67 Km <sup>2</sup>	3%
R1 General Residential	3.8 Km <sup>2</sup>	0.17%
R5 Large Lot Residential	32.8 Km <sup>2</sup>	1.462%
W1 Natural Waterways	14.7 Km <sup>2</sup>	0.65%
RE1 Public Recreation	2.8 Km <sup>2</sup>	0.12%
Zones B2,B4,IN1(Combined)	0.58 Km <sup>2</sup>	0.03%
SP2 Infrastructure	6.3Km <sup>2</sup>	0.28%

(Zone B2 Local Centre, Zone B4 Mixed Use, IN1 General Industrial)

## Population and People

The Shires population from the 2016 Census data is reported as 8,975 people. From the statistics it is clearly evident that the Shires population is ageing with the median age recorded as 45 years.

Reviewing the statistics further, 20% or 1,789 residents are over the age of 65 years. Within the profile of ages 50-64 years, 2,154 residents or 24% of the population is within this age bracket meaning that 44% of the Shires population is aged over 50 years of age.

Children within the age range 0-14 years accounted for 18.6% of the population (1,666 persons).

As mentioned earlier the Council is experiencing growth within the rural residential lifestyle blocks which is generally an attraction feature for families with children.

The ATSI population was reported as 454 people or 5.1% of the population. The census also identifies that 92.4% of the population speak English at home as their first language, with only 65 households reporting that two or more languages were spoken at home, the top response other than English was German with only 9 people or 0.1%.

From an employment perspective 4,118 people are reported as being in the labour force. The close proximity of the Shire to the employment markets of the lower Hunter has highlighted that more than 50% of local residents commute outside the Shire for work every day commuting by way or motor vehicle

The 2016 census identified that there were 3,790 private dwellings within the Shire. Growth has been predominantly within the rural lifestyle properties in proximity to Clarence Town and Vacy.



The population density of the Shire is estimated at 4 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> the census population of the urban centres is detailed as follows:

Dungog	2,131
Clarence Town	863
Paterson & surrounds	802
Vacy & surrounds	547
Gresford	315

## Transport Routes and Facilities

### Roads

Dungog Shire has a road network consisting of:-

- Regional Roads 123.72 km
- Rural Local Sealed Roads 288.53 km
- Rural Local Unsealed Roads 268.31 km
- Urban Local Sealed Roads 41.79 km
- Urban Local Unsealed Roads 2.82 km

The Shires highest order of road is the regional road network. Following are the significant regional road links:-

- MR101 - Links from Maitland Council through Paterson and Dungog to Mid-Coast Council;
- MR128 - Links from Singleton Council to Gresford and East Gresford;
- MR301 - Links from Port Stephens Council through to MR101 south of Dungog;
- RR7764 - Links Dungog to East Gresford;
- RR7778 - Links East Gresford to MR101 north of Paterson.

In addition to these links, Limeburners Creek Road links Clarence Town to the Bucketts Way and is also used as an alternate route to the Pacific Highway in times of flood events.

### Bridges

Dungog Shire has a large road bridge infrastructure consisting of 131 bridges as follows:-

- Regional Road Network 22 (3 of which are maintained by RMS)
- Local Road Network 109 (2 of which are maintained by RMS)

The bridges maintained by the Roads & Maritime Service (RMS) are:-

- Vacy Bridge (Gresford Road)
- Cooreei Bridge (Stroud Hill Road)
- Brig O'Johnston Bridge (Limeburners Creek Road)
- Gostwyck Bridge (Dungog Road)
- Steel Truss Bridge (Paterson Road)

The Brig-O'Johnston bridge at Clarence Town which is a timber structure of State Heritage significance. This bridge connects the Clarence Town community with the eastern side of the locality along Limeburners Creek Road.

### **Railways**

The main north coast rail line traverses through the Shire through Paterson, Martins Creek, Hilldale, Wallarobba and Dungog. The LGA is also part of the Cityrail network servicing the above communities. There are 4 layovers constructed in the rail corridor to enable trains to pass, the movement of general freight along the corridor does pose a series of risks to the community and environment.

### **Water & Sewer Facilities**

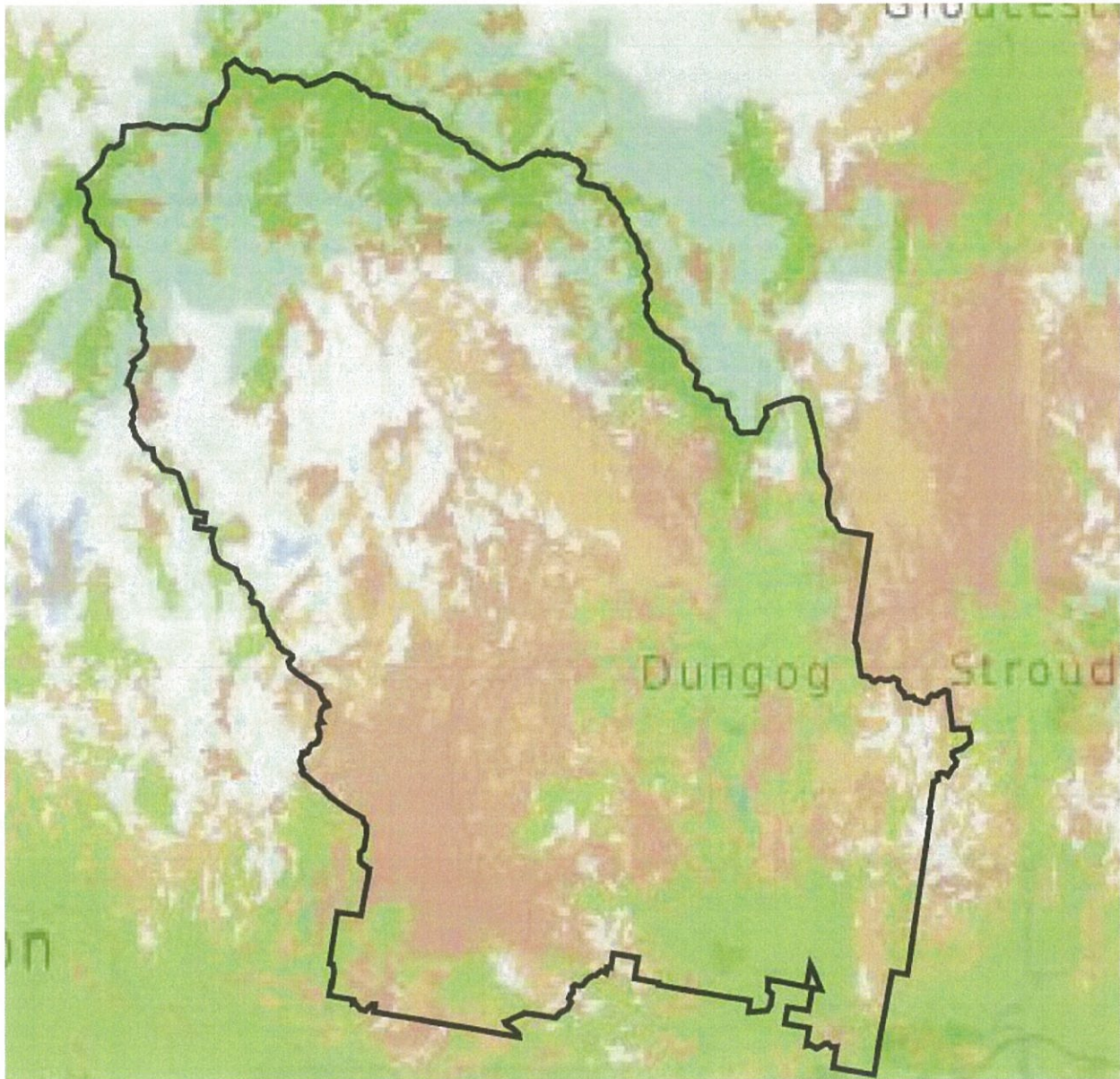
The Hunter Water Corporation is the provider of reticulated water supply to the urban areas of the Shire, the filtration plant in Short Street, Dungog also undertakes the primary treatment of water for the gravity trunk main. The water supply in Gresford is sourced locally and is treated at Gresford, whereas all other localities within the Shire are dependent upon the Chichester Dam gravity trunk main and distribution network for the provision of water.

Hunter water is also responsible for the provision of reticulated sewerage and sewerage treatment plants for Dungog and Clarence Town.

### **Mobile Phone Services**

The Shire is not well serviced by mobile phone coverage with numerous blackspot areas across the Shire the most notable at present is the Paterson area and the service drops in and out through Gresford and further north.

Telstra currently provides the best coverage for the shire with the most recent mapping shown below:-



This is approximate coverage only and does not include indoor coverage. Speed and performance depends on your location and device and can be improved with an external antenna at additional cost. Voice is available over all the defined coverage areas.

- 4GX device only typical download speed 2 to 75Mbps
- 4G device only typical download speed 2 to 50Mbps
- 3G device only
- 3G external antenna

### Economy and Industry

The provision of data from REMPLAN identifies that there are 2,046 local jobs within the Dungog LGA. With the key industry being the agricultural sector which accounts for 20% of local employment, followed by education 11%, retail trade 11%, health & social services 9%. The following tables reflect of local profile for the Shire in relation to employment.

The Shire is a net exporter of jobs with only 1,591 people employed locally out of an employee pool of 3,636 with Maitland, Newcastle & Port Stephens LGA's employing 35% of workers who live within the Dungog LGA.

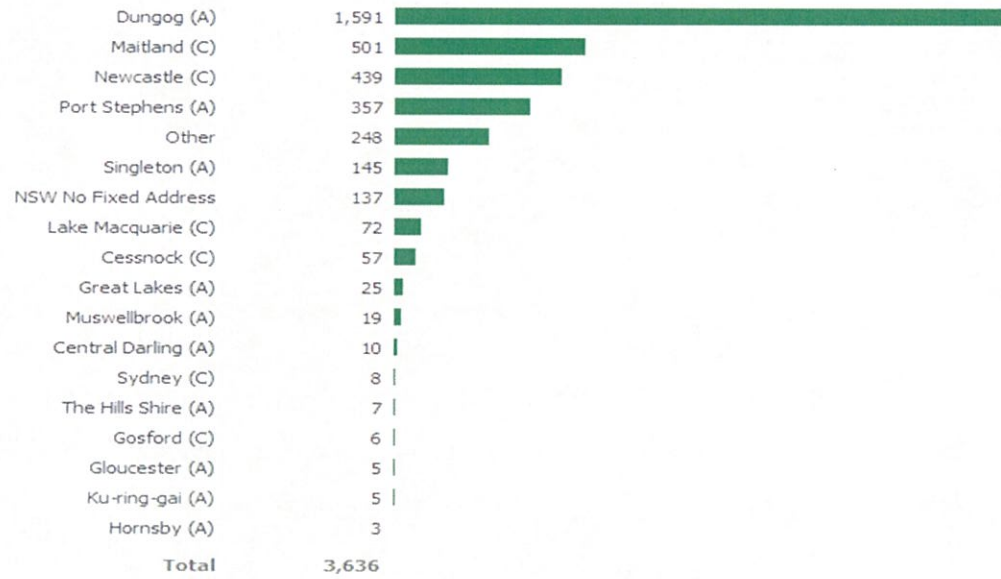
Agriculture is the most significant industry within the Dungog LGA

## Dungog

Workers (Living in Dungog) - by Place of Usual Work

► All Industries

### Place of Usual Work

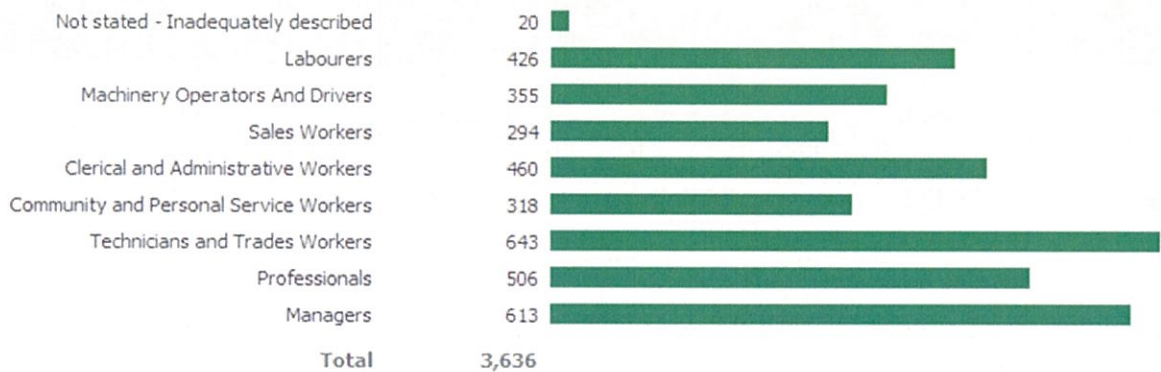


## Dungog

Workers (Living in Dungog) - by Occupation

► All Industries

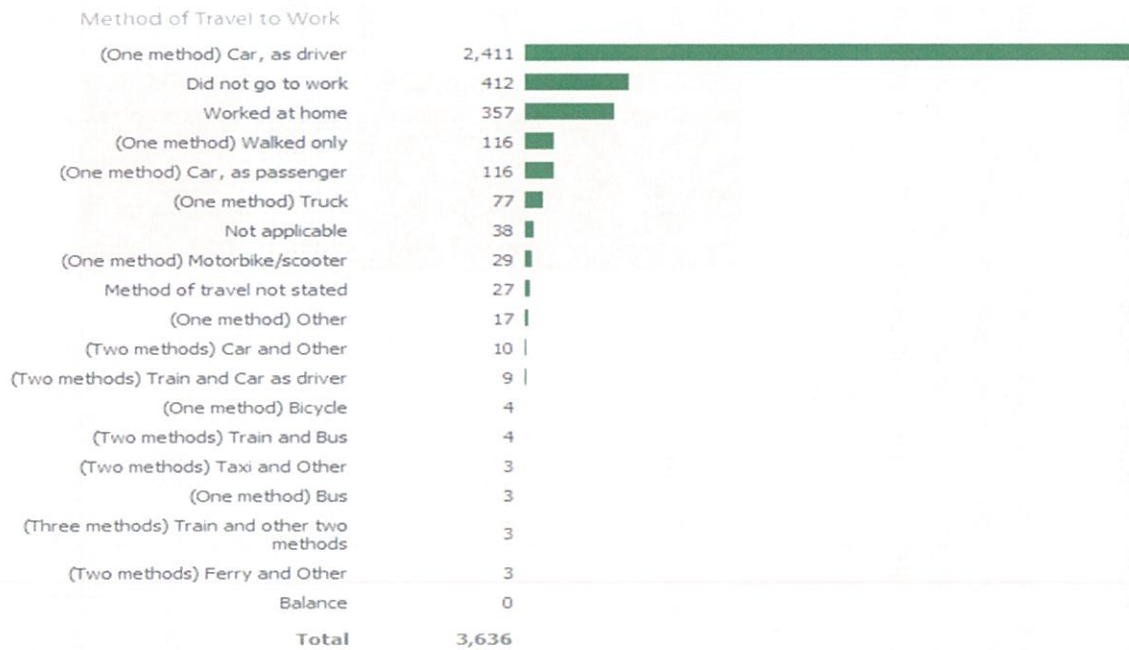
### Occupation



## Dungog

### Workers (Living in Dungog) - by Method of Travel to Work

► All Industries



## Dungog

### Employment by Industry

► All Industries - All Zones



**Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary**

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Dungog Shire 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/Animal)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation.	Possible	Major	High	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.	Possible	Major	High	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Rare	Moderate	Low	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Communicable Disease (Human/Animal)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population	Possible	Major	High	Department of Health

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	Dam Safety Committee - Office of Water SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Possible	Major	High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Almost Certain	Catastrophic	Extreme	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Almost Certain	Moderate	High	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	SEOCN
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Likely	Minor	Medium	LEOCON
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.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	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.	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Rail)	A major rail accident that results in a number of fatalities, injuries and/or potential for significant environmental impacts	Unlikely	Major	High	ARTC LEOCON



Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Essential Utilities Failure (Water, Sewer, Power, Telecommunications)	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Possible	Major	High	LEOCON, Hunter Water, Telstra, Essential Energy

**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 Dungog Shire 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
<b>State EMPLAN</b>	The State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared with a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The aspects of prevention, preparation, response and recovery all must be considered and are essential to reducing the impacts of emergencies on communities in New South Wales.	State Emergency Operations Controller
<b>LHEMCC SOPs</b>	Standard operating procedures for use of EOC.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
<b>LHEMCC Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Document</b>	The aim of this report is to address the natural hazards and associated identified elements at risk which have a potential to require a significant and coordinated multi-agency response to the four Councils of the LHEMCC.	Local Emergency Operations Controller

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
<b>Dungog Shire Flood Plan</b>	This plan covers preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from flooding within the Dungog Shire Council area. It covers operations for all levels of flooding within the council area.	NSW State Emergency Service
<b>Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee - Bush Fire Risk Management Plan</b>	The aim of the Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan is to minimise the risk of adverse impact from bush fires on life, property and the environment.	NSW Rural Fire Service
<b>NSW Asbestos Emergency Plan</b>	The NSW Asbestos Emergency subplan details the arrangements for the coordinated funding and management of asbestos debris during and following a larger scale emergency, being an event that requires a significant and coordinated response, where the presence of asbestos containing material in the community poses a significant risk to public health and safety	EPA Fire & Rescue NSW
<b>NSW Aviation Emergency Sub Plan</b>	The State Aviation Emergency sub plan details the arrangements for control and co-ordination of the response to and initial recovery from an aviation impact emergency.	Local Emergency Operations Controller

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
<p><b>NSW Biosecurity (Animal &amp; Plant) Emergency Sub-Plan</b></p>	<p>The NSW Biosecurity (Animal and Plant) Emergency sub plan (formerly known as the NSW Animal Health Emergency Sub-Plan) has been prepared as a Sub-Plan to the NSW State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) to detail the control and coordination arrangements for the response to and initial recovery from a biosecurity emergency in New South Wales relating to animals and plants (not humans).</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries</p>
<p><b>State Bush Fire Plan</b></p>	<p>The State Bush fire plan sets out the arrangements for preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response to and recovery from bush fire events by combat, participating and support agencies in NSW.</p>	<p>NSW Rural Fire Service</p>
<p><b>NSW Counter Terrorism Plan</b></p>	<p>The Counter Terrorism plan outlines the counter terrorism arrangements within NSW, including the roles and responsibilities of NSW agencies in relation to counter terrorism. The NSW Counter Terrorism Plan incorporates existing NSW State Disaster Plan arrangements and complements the National Counter Terrorism Plan.</p>	<p>Local Emergency Operations Controller</p>
<p><b>NSW State Flood Plan</b></p>	<p>The NSW State Flood plan details the mitigation, preparation, warning, response and recovery arrangements for flooding in New South Wales and the responsibilities of agencies and organisations with regard to these functions.</p>	<p>NSW State Emergency Service</p>
<p><b>Food Industry Emergency Sub Plan</b></p>	<p>The Food Industry Emergency sub-plan provides for both the Government and non-Government organisations to co-operate in a coordinated manner during a food industry emergency within NSW</p>	<p>Local Emergency Operations Controller</p>

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
<b>NSW Hazardous Materials Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Management Plan</b>	The NSW Hazardous Materials / Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Emergency Sub Plan details the arrangements relating to an imminent or actual, accidental or deliberate release of a hazardous material in NSW.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
<b>Heatwave Sub Plan</b>	The NSW State Heatwave sub plan details the arrangements for the control and coordination of, the preparation for, the response to and immediate recovery from heatwave events within NSW to reduce the risk or counter the effects on the community	Department of Health
<b>NSW Human Influenza Pandemic Plan</b>	The NSW Human Influenza Pandemic plan identifies measures and mitigating strategies to protect the community and minimise the impact of influenza pandemic on NSW.	Department of Health
<b>State Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan</b>	The Major Structure Collapse sub plan details the special arrangements for major structure collapse emergencies that may occur in NSW.	Fire & Rescue NSW
<b>Mine Sub Plan</b>	The Mine sub plan details the control and coordination arrangements for the preparation for and response to an emergency at a mine including, but not limited to, rescues at a mine.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
<b>State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan</b>	The NSW State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency plan details the arrangements to deal with marine oil or chemical spills and marine incidents such as groundings, collisions, disabled vessel, fire on a vessel etc that could result in an oil or chemical spill into State waters of NSW.	Fire & Rescue NSW

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
<b>NSW State Storm Plan</b>	The NSW State Storm Plan details the damage mitigation, warning, preparedness, response and initial recovery arrangements for severe storm activity in New South Wales and the responsibilities of agencies and organisations with regard to these functions.	NSW State Emergency Service
<b>NSW SUPPORTING PLANS</b>		
<b>Agriculture &amp; Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan</b>	The Agriculture and Animal Services supporting plan details the control and coordination arrangements for agricultural resources available within the State in response to, and recovery from, the impact and effects of an emergency.	Department of Primary Industries
<b>Energy &amp; Utilities Supporting Plan</b>	The Energy and Utilities Supporting Plan outlines the co-ordination arrangements for managing severe and sudden disruptions to the supply of energy and utility services due to severe, widespread or unexpected disruptions which requires a significant and coordinated response to restore the supply.	Other
<b>NSW Engineering Services Functional Area Supporting Plan</b>	The Engineering Services Plan identifies the necessary arrangements at State level to effectively and efficiently co-ordinate the mobilisation of all engineering resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations.	Other
<b>Environmental Services (ENVIROPLAN) Supporting Plan</b>	The Environmental Services Supporting Plan focuses on the protection of the environment during emergencies. It applies throughout New South Wales, including its inland and State waters.	Other

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
<b>Gas Supply Disruption Supporting Plan</b>	This plan is a sub-plan of the Energy and Utility Services Functional Area Supporting Plan of the State Disaster Plan (Displan). This sub-plan details the arrangements for the coordination and management of, and recovery from, a State level natural gas supply disruption in NSW.	Other
<b>NSW Health Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (HEALTHPLAN)</b>	HEALTHPLAN is the NSW Health Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.	Department of Health
<b>Public Information Services Supporting Plan</b>	The Public Information Services Supporting Plan details the arrangements for the co-ordination of the collection, collation and dissemination of public information in a multi-agency emergency which is under the control of an emergency operations controller.	Other
<b>NSW Recovery Plan</b>	The New South Wales Recovery Plan outlines the strategic intent, responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms for disaster recovery in New South Wales.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
<b>Telecommunications Services (TELCOPLAN) Supporting Plan</b>	The Telecommunications Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (TELCOPLAN) sets out the NSW arrangements to coordinate emergency telecommunications services support and resources required by the community, combat agencies and other essential services, in the event of an emergency.	Other
<b>Transport Services Functional Area Supporting Plan</b>	The Transport Services Functional Services Supporting Plan identifies the arrangements needed at State level to effectively and efficiently coordinate the mobilisation and deployment of all transport resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations.	Other

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
<p><b>Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan</b></p>	<p>The Welfare Services Functional Area supporting plan describes and details preparedness measures and arrangements for the provision of welfare services during response to and recovery from emergencies in New South Wales.</p>	<p>WELFAC</p>