



STATE HEATWAVE SUBPLAN

**A SUBPLAN OF THE
NSW STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

March 2018

AUTHORISATION

The Heatwave Subplan has been prepared as a subplan to the New South Wales State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) to detail the control and coordination arrangements for aspects of the preparation for, response to, and immediate recovery from a heatwave.

This plan has been prepared on behalf of the State Emergency Operations Controller was endorsed by the State Emergency Management Committee, in accordance with the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended), Section 15 (e), on 1st March, 2018.

AMENDMENTS

Proposals for amendment or addition to the contents of the NSW State Heatwave Subplan are to be forwarded to:

NSW Police Force, Emergency Management Unit
151-241 Goulburn Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010

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DISTRIBUTION

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GLOSSARY

Area Affected by Heatwave

In this plan means the area, based on local Government boundaries, where the large population centres of that area are, or may, be impacted by an actual or predicted heatwave. In this context the Sydney Metropolitan Area will be considered as one area and the Unincorporated Area will be considered as an LGA.

Command

Means the direction of members and resources of an agency/organisation in the performance of the agency/organisation's roles and tasks (*Source: SERM Act*).

Authority to command is established by legislation or by agreement with the agency/organisation. Command relates to agencies/organisations only, and operates vertically within the agency/organisation.

Combat Agency

Means the agency identified in the State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) as the agency primarily responsible for controlling the response to a particular emergency. (*Source: SERM Act*).

Control

Means the overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. (*Source: SERM Act*).

Control operates horizontally across all agencies/organisations, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.

Coordination

Means the bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective emergency or rescue management, but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction. (*Source: SERM Act*).

Emergency

Means an emergency due to the actual or imminent occurrence (such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, terrorist act, accident, epidemic or warlike action) which:

- (a) endangers, or threatens to endanger, the safety or health of persons or animals in the State; or
- (b) destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in the State, being an emergency which requires a significant and coordinated response.

For the purposes of the definition of emergency, property in the State includes any part of the environment of the State. Accordingly, a reference in the Act to:

- (a) threats or danger to property includes a reference to threats or danger to the environment, and
- (b) the protection of property includes a reference to the protection of the environment.

(*Source: SERM Act*).

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

Means a centre established at state, regional or local level as a centre of communication and as a centre for the coordination of operations and support during an emergency. (*Source: SERM Act*)

Emergency Operations Controller (EOCON)

The member of the NSW Police Force who has been appointed as Local, Regional or State Emergency Operations Controller. (*Source: SERM Act*).

Extreme Heat

In this plan means a climatic condition of abnormally hot weather where the high maximum temperatures are unusual and prolonged for that specific location. **This term should not be confused with 'Extreme Heatwave'.**

Functional Area

A category of services involved in preparations for an emergency, including the following:

- Agriculture and Animal Services
- Communication Services
- Energy & Utility Services
- Engineering Services
- Environmental Services
- Health Services
- Public Information Services
- Transport Services
- Welfare Services

(*Source: SERM Act*).

Functional Area Coordinator (FAC)

In this plan means the nominated coordinator of a Functional Area, tasked to coordinate the provision of Functional Area support and resources for emergency response and recovery operations, who, by agreement of Participating and Supporting Organisations within the Functional Area, has the authority to commit the resources of those utility. (*Source: EMPLAN*).

Heatwave

Whilst the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) generally defines heatwave as 'A period of abnormally hot weather lasting over several days', and can be characterised as three or more days of high maximum and high minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location. There are variations of how this is interpreted by different agencies.

Heatwaves are calculated using the forecast maximum and minimum temperatures over the next three days, comparing this to actual temperatures over the previous thirty days, and then comparing these same three days to the historical temperatures from a reference period that have occurred previously for that particular location. Using this calculation takes into account people's ability to adapt to the heat. For example, the same high temperature will be felt differently by residents in Broken Hill (rural environment in far west of the state) compared to those in Ballina (rural environment on north coast) or Bankstown (urban environment in highly populated metropolitan area) who are not used to the higher range of temperatures experienced in Broken Hill.

This means that in any one location, temperatures that meet the criteria for a heatwave at the end of summer will generally be higher, than the temperatures that meet the criteria for a heatwave at the beginning of summer.

In this plan, a heatwave is considered as an 'Extreme Heat' event in which a set of meteorological conditions occur that is described by the Bureau of Meteorology as a heatwave and which may affect part or the whole of the state.

Heatwave Intensity

The bulk of heatwaves at each location are of low intensity, with most people expected to have adequate capacity to cope with this level of heat. Less frequent, higher intensity heatwaves are classified as severe and will be challenging for some more vulnerable people, such as those over 65, pregnant women, babies and young children, and those with a chronic illness. Even rarer and exceptionally intense heatwaves are classed as extreme and will impact normally reliable infrastructure, such as power and transport. Extreme heatwaves are a risk for anyone who does not take precautions to keep cool, even those who are healthy.

(Source – BoM website - <http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/heatwave/about.shtml>)

Heatwave Intensity/Severity Scale

The BoM uses the following Scale to describe heatwave intensity or severity:

- **No Heatwave**
- **Low Intensity Heatwave** – The bulk of heatwaves at each location are of low intensity, with most people expected to have adequate capacity to cope with this level of heat.
- **Severe Heatwave** – Less frequent, higher intensity heatwaves are classified as severe and will be challenging for some more vulnerable people, such as those over 65, pregnant women, babies and young children, and those with a chronic illness.
- **Extreme Heatwave** – Even rarer and exceptionally intense heatwaves are classed as extreme and will impact normally reliable infrastructure, such as power and transport. Extreme heatwaves are a risk for anyone who does not take precautions to keep cool, even those who are healthy.

(Source – BoM website - <http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/heatwave/about.shtml>)

Liaison Officer

In this plan means a person, nominated or appointed by an organisation or functional area, to represent that organisation or functional area at a control centre, emergency operations centre or coordination centre, a liaison officer maintains communications with and conveys directions/requests to their organisation or functional area, and provides advice on the status, capabilities, actions and requirements of their organisation or functional area.

Public Education

In this plan means public awareness through increasing knowledge to enable people to understand the risk and the necessary actions to take to mitigate the effects of the risk. Public education is delivered prior to the event.

Public Information

In this plan means the information and advice provided to the to the public during an emergency to inform them of the response actions being taken and the specific actions that they should take, given the circumstances, to protect themselves.

Recovery

In relation to an emergency includes the process of returning an affected community to its proper level of functioning after an emergency. *(Source: SERM Act).*

Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON)

Means the Region Commander of Police appointed by the Commissioner of Police, as the Regional Emergency Operations Controller for the emergency management region. *(Source: SERM Act).*

Response

In relation to an emergency includes the process of combating an emergency and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by an emergency. (*Source: SERM Act*).

State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCN)

In this subplan means the person designated by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister as the person for the time being holding or acting in that position.

The SEOCN is responsible for controlling, in accordance with the SERM Act, the response to an emergency that affects more than one region or for which the SEOCN assumes responsibility.

State Emergency Recovery Controller (SERCON)

In this subplan means the Secretary of the Department of Justice or a senior executive of the Department of Justice designated by the Secretary.

The SERCON is responsible for controlling, in accordance with the SERM Act, the recovery from an emergency that affects more than one region or for which the SERCON assumes responsibility.

Vulnerable People

Whilst all people may be affected by heat to varying degrees, there are sections of the community where people may be at risk, such as those over 65 years of age, pregnant women, babies and young children, outdoor workers and those with a chronic illness.

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| BoM | Bureau of Meteorology |
| EMPLAN | NSW State Emergency Management Plan |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Centre |
| EOCON | Emergency Operations Controller |
| FAC | Functional Area Coordinator |
| PIFAC | Public Information Functional Area Coordinator |
| REOCON | Regional Emergency Operations Controller |
| SEMC | State Emergency Management Committee |
| SEOC | State Emergency Operations Centre |
| SEOCON | State Emergency Operations Controller |
| SERCON | State Emergency Recovery Controller |
| SERM Act | State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 |

BACKGROUND

Extreme heatwave events are generally predicted and what one community may be able to respond/mitigate against may in fact have different consequences in another community irrespective of location and/or size. These events as a natural hazard, are shaped by the vulnerability of the relevant community and the ability of the community to take measures to prevent, mitigate and prepare for such events.

Extreme heat events, including heatwaves, are estimated to cause more deaths in Australia than all other natural hazards combined.¹ They have also been known to occur elsewhere in the world with similar impacts on the health and mortality of people and animals. Associated infrastructure failure has exacerbated these problems.

During the summer of 2009, southern Australia experienced one of the nation's most severe Heatwaves. Governments, councils, utilities, hospitals and emergency response organisations and the community were largely underprepared for an extreme event of this magnitude, overwhelming some services and disrupting other services such as electricity and transport. Whilst the heatwave was predicted in the lead-up, the forecasts (based on historical observations) did not anticipate the severity. Many of the emergency management response services relied on responsive solutions to the emerging impacts caused by the heat. Taken individually, agencies tended to cope. Communication and cross-agency cooperation generally lagged behind the demands from the overwhelming situations that emerged during the heatwave.

The overall impacts on human health were evident from the dramatic increase in mortality and morbidity that correlated with the increased and prolonged temperatures. In Melbourne, there were 374 excess deaths (deaths above what would be expected for the period of the event).

Anticipated future climate change will potentially increase the number of extreme heatwave events with widespread impacts on the health and comfort of at risk individuals (particularly the most vulnerable) and communities. With the expanding urban areas, the population will be more prone to heat-related issues such as photochemical smog, bushfires and breakdowns of transmission and supply-chain networks.

It is recognised that the most vulnerable of the population to the effects of heat are the elderly, those with chronic diseases, taking certain medications, socially isolated, outdoor workers, pregnant women and the very young. The loss of electrical power to any population and in particular the vulnerable groups can exacerbate their vulnerability to heat. It is also recognised that heatwaves have an impact on multiple jurisdictions (for example, population health, animal welfare, energy infrastructure, transport, fire risk), such that no individual agency has the function of controlling or coordinating the response to this event.

¹ Coates L., Haynes K., O'Brien J., McAneney J., De Oliveira F.D. Exploring 167 years of vulnerability: An examination of extreme heat events in Australia 1844-2010. (2014) *Environmental Science and Policy*, 42, pp.33-44.

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This subplan has been prepared at the direction of the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) as a state level subplan of the State Emergency Management Plan.
- 1.2 SEOCON is the designated combat agency for 'Heatwave Emergencies' in accordance with the State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN).
- 1.3 Extreme heat as described in the Glossary may require a multi-agency coordinated response utilising specialised resources from agencies, including emergency services and functional areas. Further, the Bureau of Meteorology has produced a Heatwave Severity Scale from 'No Heatwave' to 'Extreme Heatwave' (see description in Glossary).
- 1.4 Agencies, as part of their normal core business service delivery and business continuity, need to perform a variety of functions before and during extreme heat events, whether or not those events result in the activation of this subplan. This subplan does not describe functions that agencies consider should occur as normal business. Instead it focuses on the mechanisms for coordinating the increased requirements for information coordination during heatwave or some extreme heat events.
- 1.5 It is anticipated that as agencies deal with extreme heat and heatwaves of various levels of severity as part of their normal core business, those agencies will consult the Bureau of Meteorology and possibly its Heatwave Prediction Service or make their own determinations as to when to initiate their own actions and not only act on the activation of the Heatwave Subplan.
- 1.6 Where agencies require support to perform any functions during extreme heat events (including heatwaves) then the normal EMPLAN arrangements are available for such circumstances and are not included herein.
- 1.7 During activation of this plan, information released to the public in respect to the heat event or heatwave will be coordinated by the PIFAC. Agencies are to provide any information that they intend to issue to the public including warnings, health and other advice so that its dissemination can be coordinated by PIFAC and provided to other agencies and stakeholders for possible incorporation into their agency information releases.

2. AIM

- 2.1 The aim of this subplan is to describe the arrangements for the control and coordination of, the preparation for, response to and immediate recovery from extreme heat and heatwave events within NSW to reduce the risk or counter the effects on the community.

3. SCOPE

- 3.1 This subplan details the coordination arrangements that will apply to heatwave events, or periods of extreme heat where SEOCON considers that activation of this subplan is appropriate and deals specifically with the coordination of information between agencies and to the public in relation to these events.

- 3.2 This subplan only details the arrangements that are additional or different to those in EMPLAN, which details the 'all agency' approach to dealing with hazards.
- 3.3 This subplan does not address the reduction of the risk before the event as the actions required are not controlled by the combat agency.
- 3.4 This subplan operates within the context of, and should be read in conjunction with the NSW State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) and its subordinate arrangements.

4. PREPARATION

4.1 Public Education & Information

Education to the public regarding actions that they may be able to take to prevent, reduce or deal with the effects of extreme heat on people's health will be led by NSW Health on an ongoing basis.

4.2 Planning at Regional and Local levels

Due to the potential for severe health impacts including deaths attributable to extreme heat and heatwave events, Emergency Management Regions and Local Areas are to consider these events as having at least a 'High Risk' in their planning considerations and where it is considered necessary to develop appropriate regional and or local arrangements. These arrangements should not be just limited to the distribution of information but should also consider other practical response and support activities.

Whilst these planning activities are to occur in all EM Regions, and local areas, specific attention should be paid to vulnerable communities as well as isolated communities, whether or not the isolated community is in an urban or rural area.

Activation of regional or local arrangements should not be dependent on the activation of this subplan.

4.3 Agency's Concept of Operations

Each agency mentioned in this Subplan is to develop their own internal Concept of Operations or procedures to detail how they will fulfil their respective roles and responsibilities under this subplan.

4.4 Training

Agencies involved in activities covered by this Subplan are responsible for training of their respective members and staff to ensure an appropriate level of skill and knowledge is maintained of this Subplan and their specific Concept of Operations in order to fulfil the agency's roles.

4.5 Review and Exercise

The SEOCON will ensure that a review of this document is conducted after each summer season, if the subplan has been activated during that season, or at least every five years after the date of approval.

The arrangements in this plan are to be exercised at least on a biennial basis or at the direction of the SEOCON unless an activation of this subplan has occurred within two years from the previous activation or exercise.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Roles and Responsibilities listed below may be additional or variations to any listed in EMPLAN

5.1 SEOC

- Assume control of heatwave operations as outlined in this subplan.
- Activate this subplan as necessary.
- Activate SEOC as necessary and distribute advice of activation to affected stakeholders.
- Coordinate, via the SEOC, the distribution of heat related information to SEMC members and other key stakeholders, including to education services and to the public, during activation of Heatwave Subplan.
- Control the allocation of support resources during activation of Heatwave Subplan.
- Establish and maintain liaison with other Combat Agencies and Functional Areas where other emergency operations are being conducted concurrently.

5.2 SEOC

- Inform SEMC Members, REOCs and REMOs of activation of this plan.
- Monitor the situation.
- Ensure SEOC is updated regularly.
- Collect and disseminate information and intelligence in relation to the operation, in particular, to PIFAC.
- Distribute warnings or predictions and other relevant advice to SEMC members affected Emergency Management Regions and education services.

5.3 Bureau of Meteorology

- Issue Heatwave Predictions and advise SEOC via SEOC of any 'Severe' or 'Extreme' Heatwave Predictions issued for the State or any Area Affected by Heatwave,
- Provide information, updates and advice to SEOC, and other agencies regarding extreme heat conditions, including heatwaves, and provide advice as to when these conditions have or will cease.
- Provide Heatwave Prediction or Extreme heat related information and talking points for distribution to stakeholders and in media releases.

5.4 Public Information Services Functional Area

- Collect heatwave predictions and other information from BoM.
- Liaise with relevant Emergency Services and Functional Areas, in particular, RFS and FRNSW, Health Services, Energy and Utility Services, Transport Services and Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Areas, and other stakeholders to determine respective public information media messages and talking points from each relevant service. Package these messages for verbatim distribution to the public and back to stakeholders for appropriate inclusion for their respective messaging.
- Distribute warnings, predictions and other relevant advice to Participating and Supporting Organisations and other associated stakeholders.
- Coordinate the distribution of warnings, information and other advice to the community in accordance with the Public Information Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.
- The process of collection and distribution of public information from agencies in relation to items mentioned in this subplan should be logged through SEOC.
- Monitor social media for reactions to any messaging strategies.

- Provide regular information/situation reports to SEOC regarding messaging and distribution activities related to arrangements outlined in this subplan.

5.5 **REOCN(s) (in affected Regions)**

- Consider activation of Regional Heatwave/Extreme Heat Arrangements, as necessary, in response to consequences of extreme heat or heatwave affecting the Emergency Management Region.
- Activate the REOC as necessary.
- Coordinate the provision of information to and from SEOC and local areas within the region and other regional stakeholders.
- Liaising with the Regional Health Services Functional Area representatives to determine and monitor regional and local health issues,
- Monitor, through Local Emergency Management Areas and other stakeholders, effectiveness of activities being undertaken to provide warnings and information to affected communities particularly in rural and remote areas. This relates to the appropriateness and effectiveness of the delivery methods not necessarily the content of the information.
- Coordinate the passage of information to and from SEOC, LEOCONs/LEOCs and relevant regional and local level stakeholders.
- Coordinate Impact Assessments from local areas.
- Provide regular information/situation reports to SEOC.

5.6 **LEOCN(s)**

- Consider activation of local heatwave/extreme heat arrangements, as necessary, in response to consequences of extreme heat or heatwave affecting the Local Emergency Management Area.
- Activate the LEOC as necessary.
- Coordinate the provision of information to and from REOC and LEOC areas and other local stakeholders.
- Undertake Impact Assessments if their EOCs have been opened or as otherwise directed.
- Provide regular information/situation reports to REOC.

5.7 **NSW Health**

- Advise SEOCN whenever extreme heat events, including heatwaves, are creating or have the potential to create unusual health impacts on the population.
- Provide regular information, including impact on population health, and Situation Reports to SEOC via the HSFAC.
- Provide, to PIFAC, health related information and talking points for distribution to stakeholders and in media releases.
- Distribute warnings and other relevant advice to Participating and Supporting Organisations and other associated stakeholders.
- Assist as requested by SEOCN or EOCONs.

5.8 **Fire and Rescue NSW**

- Maintain a heightened readiness.
- Provide, to PIFAC, Fire and Rescue NSW related information and talking points for distribution to stakeholders and in media releases.
- Provide regular information/Situation Reports to SEOC regarding significant fire or other related activity.
- Assist as requested by SEOCN or EOCONs.

5.9 **Rural Fire Service**

- Maintain a heightened readiness.
- Provide, to PIFAC, Rural Fire Service related information and talking points for distribution to stakeholders and in media releases
- Provide regular information/Situation Reports to SEOC regarding significant fire or other related activity.
- Assist as requested by SEOCON or EOCONs.

5.10 **Ambulance Service of NSW**

- Provide regular information and Situation Reports to SEOC.
- Assist as requested by SEOCON or EOCONs.

5.11 **Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area**

- Distribute warnings and other relevant advice to Participating and Supporting Organisations and other associated stakeholders
- Provide, to PIFAC, animal welfare related information and talking points for distribution to stakeholders and in media releases.
- Provide regular information/situation reports to SEOC.
- Assist as requested by SEOCON or EOCONs.

5.12 **Energy & Utility Services Functional Area**

- Distribute warnings and other relevant advice to Participating and Supporting Organisations and other associated stakeholders.
- Provide, to PIFAC, energy and utilities related information and talking points for distribution to stakeholders and in media releases.
- Provide regular information/situation reports to SEOC.
- Take actions as appropriate, and reasonably achievable, to ensure continuity of supply to critical infrastructure during high demand events.
- Assist as requested by SEOCON or EOCONs.

5.13 **Engineering Services Functional Area**

- Distribute warnings and other relevant advice to Participating and Supporting Organisations and other associated stakeholders.
- Provide, to PIFAC, engineering support and technical advice to agencies engaged in the response to heatwave operations.
- Assist as requested by SEOCON or EOCONs.
- Provide regular information/situation reports to SEOC.
- Assist as requested by SEOCON or EOCONs.

5.14 **Transport Services Functional Area**

- Distribute warnings and other relevant advice to Participating and Supporting Organisations and other associated stakeholders.
- Provide, to PIFAC, transport related information and talking points for distribution to stakeholders and in media releases.
- Coordinate transport services in accordance with the Transport Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.
- Assist as requested by SEOCON or EOCONs.
- Provide regular information/situation reports to SEOC.

5.15 **Welfare Services Functional Area**

- Distribute warnings and other relevant advice to Participating and Supporting Organisations.
- Assist Health Services to provide health advice to vulnerable groups including to facilities which are regulated or coordinated by Department of Family and Community Services.
- Provide regular information/situation reports to SEOC regarding activity related to arrangements outlined in this subplan.
- Assist as requested by SEOCON or EOCONs.

6. **RESPONSE**

6.1 **Activation**

This plan will be activated by the SEOCON who is responsible for coordinating the response to Heatwave emergencies.

The Activation may be for the whole state or for part of the state in relation to an area affected by the extreme heat or heatwave event.

The SEOCON may:

- Consider activation of this subplan during extreme heat events when advice is received from BoM that they are predicting a 'Severe' or 'Extreme' heatwave for the state or any Area Affected by Heatwave, or
- Consider activation of this subplan during extreme heat events when advice is received from an agency that the conditions are or expected to adversely impact on their respective area of operation beyond which they can manage using their normal business arrangements and which may have adverse impacts on the community, or
- Consider activation of this subplan during extreme heat events due to other unusual heat related consequences.

Prior to any activation of this subplan, SEOCON should consult with or advise relevant agencies.

The SEOCON will activate the SEOC to the appropriate level and advise REOCONs of the Region/s which include the areas affected by heatwave.

The REOCON(s) of the emergency management region(s) in which extreme heat is predicted or occurring is/are responsible for controlling regional emergency operations as required and for notifying LEOCONS within their Emergency Management Regions to activate any local heatwave or extreme heat arrangements as necessary.

SEOC disseminates operational information to emergency services and functional areas and affected Regions as directed by the SEOCON.

NSW Health will arrange for community health information to be disseminated as appropriate.

Emergency Services, Functional Areas and other agencies are to provide regular reports to the SEOC regarding their respective situations including comments regarding capability to maintain operations or any predicted shortfall.

As the BoM Heatwave Prediction Service is available to the media and the public, in order to avoid the public becoming desensitised to heatwave information, it is not necessary, or desirable, to make public announcements about activation of this subplan.

During activation of this subplan, consideration should be given to its operation in conjunction with any other subplans that may be activated concurrently.

6.2 **Stand Down**

This plan will remain active whilst ever severe or extreme heatwave conditions exist over the Area Affected by Heatwave or the extreme heat conditions that caused the activation remain.

The SEOCON will:

- Consider Stand Down after receiving advice from BoM that the heatwave, extreme heat or other conditions which may have caused the activation of this subplan, have ceased and when it has been determined that coordination of the emergency response operations in relation to the extreme heat conditions are no longer required.
- Regional and Local activities will conclude based on the decision of the relevant EOCON at the respective level in accordance with respective Regional or Local arrangements.
- Advise decision to Stand Down and cessation of the state level emergency management response operations to participating agencies, and EOCONs.
- Hand over recovery operation to the State Emergency Recovery Controller (SERCON), if appropriate, and arrange for stakeholders, including the community, to be advised of any transition to recovery arrangements.
- Arrange for appropriate multi-agency debrief(s) to document issues for the review of response operations and the subplan.

6.3 **Liaison**

Emergency service organisations and functional areas are to provide liaison officers to emergency operations centres at the request of the respective EOCONs.

7. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**

7.1 **Logistic Support**

Emergency service organisations and functional areas are responsible for their own logistic support in the first instance. Additional support may be coordinated by the SEOC or as outlined in Regional or Local arrangements.

7.2 **Financial Responsibilities**

Agencies are responsible for meeting their own costs for both training and emergency operations.

Expenditure of funds by emergency service organisations or functional areas during emergency response and/or recovery operations is to be met in the first instance by the providers of resources from within their normal operating budgets. Should expenditure be of such a magnitude as to prevent the providing government agencies from continuing their normal operations for the remainder of the financial year, NSW Treasury may provide supplementation, however Departments cannot be guaranteed that funding will be provided.

8. RECOVERY

The arrangements for recovery operations in New South Wales are outlined in the NSW State EMPLAN and further described in the State Recovery Plan.

A recovery operation may be initiated where the consequences and cumulative impacts of a heatwave require a coordinated approach to recover.

The New South Wales Recovery Plan outlines the strategic intent, responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms for disaster recovery in New South Wales. The Recovery Plan, together with the guidelines, allow for the development and implementation of a planned recovery following a natural disaster or other emergency.

During a heatwave, the SEOCON will liaise with the SERCON to discuss the need for recovery arrangements as detailed in the State Recovery Plan.

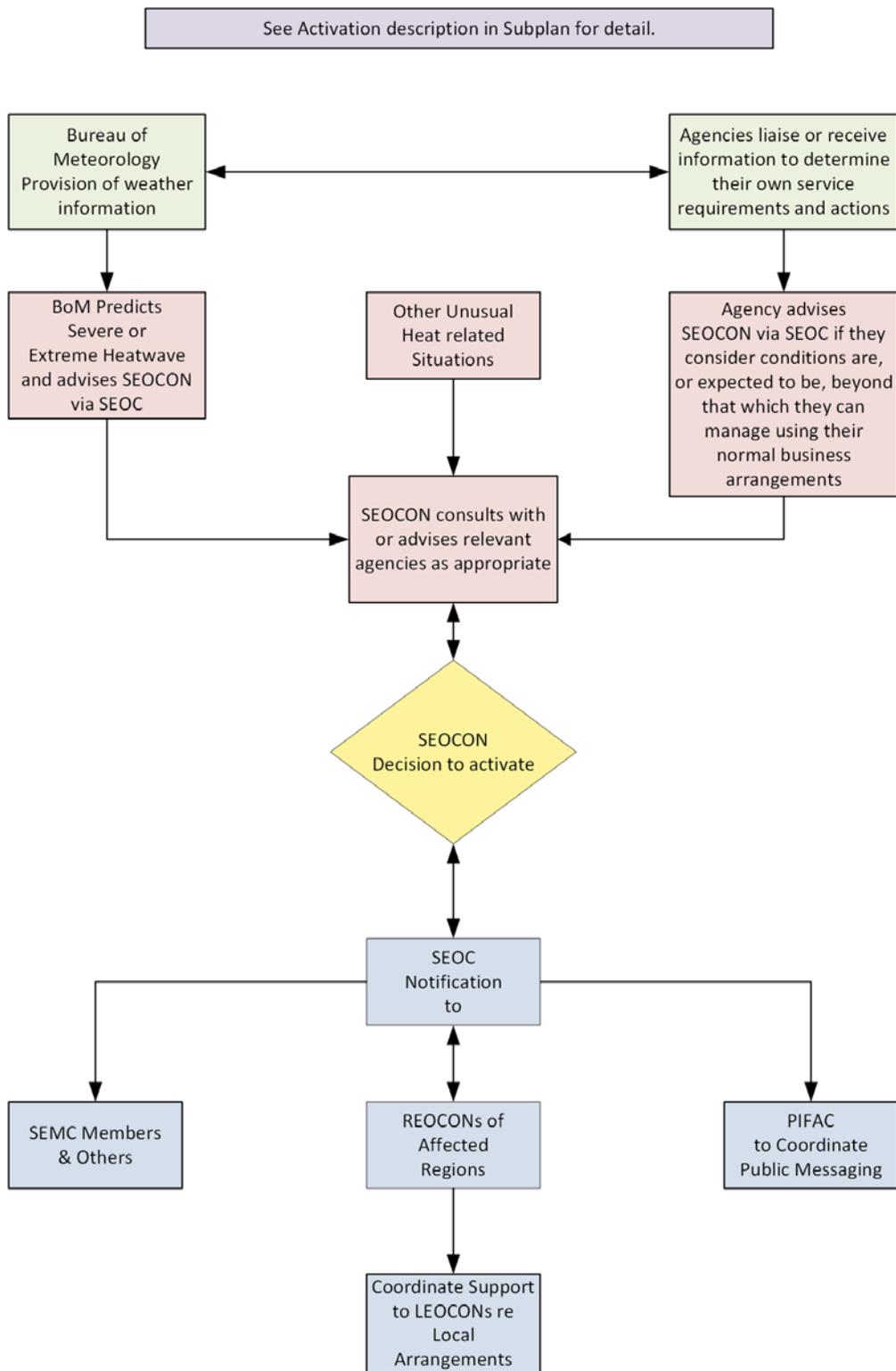
9. ANNEXES

9.1 **ANNEX 1 – Activation Sequence Flow Chart**

9.2 **ANNEX 2 – Information Flow Chart**

ANNEX 1 – ACTIVATION SEQUENCE FLOW CHARTS

Activation Sequence Flow Chart



ANNEX 2 – INFORMATION FLOW CHART

Information Flow Chart

