Appendix 6 - Emergency Evacuation Plan

Shire of Murray and Shire of Waroona

2022

Shire of Murray

SHIRE OF WAROONA SEA TO SCARP

AWARE All West Australians Reducing Emergencies

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Emergency Evacuation Plan - Authority

The joint Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP) forms part of the joint Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA) and has been prepared and endorsed by the Shire of Murray & Waroona Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) pursuant to Section 41(1) of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

A draft copy was distributed to the District Emergency Management Committee - South Metropolitan (DEMC – South Metro) for comment and feedback during the drafting of the LEMA. A copy has been submitted to the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) for noting pursuant to section 41(5) of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

Chairperson

Shire of Murray LEMC

Cr. Stuart Kirkham

……………………………..……

Date

25/08/2022

…………………………..

Chairperson

Shire of Waroona LEMC

Cr. Mike Walmsley

……………………………..……

Date

23/08/2022

…………………………..

Shire President

Shire of Murray

Cr. David Bolt

……………………………..……

Date

25/08/2022

…………………………..

Shire President

Shire of Waroona

Cr. Mike Walmsley

……………………………..……

Date

23/08/2022

…………………………..

Contents

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Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer (DCBFCO)	Hard	1
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OIC - Waroona Police Station	Electronic	1
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CEO - Bedingfeld Park Inc Aged Care Facility	Electronic	1
DC - Senior District Emergency Services Officer	Electronic	1
DFES - District Emergency Management Advisor - Metropolitan	Electronic	1
DFES - District Officer – Natural Hazards - South West	Electronic	1
DFES - District Officer – Emergency Management - South West	Electronic	1
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CEO – Shire of Serpentine/Jarrahdale	Electronic	1
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Salvation Army – Mandurah	Electronic	1
Murray District Hospital	Electronic	1
DEMC – South Metro	Electronic	1
State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)	Electronic	1
Total:		**99**

Amendment Record

Suggestions and comments from the community and stakeholders can help improve the plan and subsequent amendments.

Feedback can include:

- What you do and don't like about the plan,
- Unclear or incorrect expression,
- Out of date information or practises,
- Inadequacies; and,
- Errors, omissions or suggested improvements.

To forward feedback copy the relevant section, mark the proposed changes and forward it to the Coordinator Ranger and Emergency Management:

Shire of Murray
Post: PO Box 21
        PINJARRA WA 6208
Email: mailbag@murray.wa.gov.au

Shire of Waroona
Post: PO Box 20
        WAROONA WA 6215
Email: warshire@waroona.wa.gov.au

Any suggestions and/or comments will be referred to the LEMC for consideration. Amendments promulgated are to be certified in the following table when entered.

№	Amendment/ Adoption Date	Details	Resolution Number	Amended by (Initials)
1	8 August 2022	Original Document – LEMC endorsed	LEMC22/004	
2	23 August 2022	Original Document – Shire of Waroona endorsed	OCM22/08/104	
3	25 August 2022	Original Document – Shire of Murray endorsed	OCM22/096	

LEMA and Associated Documents

- Local Emergency Management Arrangements
  - Local Recovery Plan
    - Local Recovery Resource Manual
  - Emergency Evacuation Plan

o   Animal Welfare Plan

o   Communication Plan

o   Local Emergency Welfare Plan – Peel Region (Department of Communities)

Document Availability

Copies of the joint EEP is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public during office hours and can be found at:

- Shire of Murray Administration Building, 1915 Pinjarra Road, Pinjarra,
- Shire of Waroona Administration Building, 52 Hesse Street, Waroona
- Murray Library, Corner Pinjarra Road and Forrest Street, Pinjarra
- Waroona Library, Corner Thatcher Street and Hesse Street, Waroona
- Dwellingup History and Visitor Information Centre, Marrinup Street, Dwellingup; and,
- Waroona Visitor Centre, 37 South Western Highway, Waroona.

or alternatively online at: www.murray.wa.gov.au or www.waroona.wa.gov.au

All information relating to the joint LEMA and associated documents will be recorded on the Shire of Murray and Shire of Waroona record-keeping systems to ensure that all records are recorded, registered, maintained and stored. This will allow for efficient retrieval of information.

SoM HPE Content Manager – Emergency Management Files	
Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	7206
Local Recovery – Financial	1/2281
Local Recovery – Communications	1/2282
Local Recovery – Coordination Group	1/2283
Local Recovery – Other	1/2284
Evacuation Centres	1/2161
SoW Synergysoft – Emergency Management Files	
Bushfire Control	23/1
Emergency Services	51/1
Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	51/2
Bushfire Brigades	24/1

Acknowledgements

The joint Local Emergency Management Committee would like to acknowledge the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) All West Australian's Reducing Emergencies (AWARE) Program for providing grant funding for a comprehensive review of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements and the formation of the Emergency Evacuation Plan.

The quality of the information in this plan is directly attributed to the voluntary input of a wide range of industry experts from a variety of organisations involved in recovery planning, management and service delivery. The joint Local Emergency Management Committee would also like to acknowledge assistance from staff at the following agencies whose input was critical to the joint Emergency Evacuation Plan being developed. These include representatives from:

- Shire of Murray
- Shire of Waroona
- State Government Agencies
    - State Emergency Management Committee
    - Department Fire and Emergency Services
    - Department of Communities
    - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions - Parks and Wildlife Service
    - Western Australian Police
- Australian Government Agencies
    - Emergency Management Australia
- Non-government Organisations
    - Red Cross

Consultation of other Evacuation Plans from throughout Australia has assisted in ensuring that best-practice has been adopted;

    - City of Armadale
    - City of Mandurah
    - Shire of Cranbrook
    - City of Busselton
    - City of Bunbury
    - Shire of Mundaring

Introduction

This document is an Appendix to, and should be read in conjunction with, the joint Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA) and Local Recovery Resource Manual (LRRM).

The joint LEMA is available at www.murray.wa.gov.au or www.waroona.wa.gov.au

Aim

The aim of the joint Emergency Evacuation Plan is to assist emergency management agencies with the planning and implementation of emergency evacuations for all hazards within the Shire of Murray and the Shire of Waroona.

Purpose

The purpose of the joint evacuation plan is to provide assistance to any Controlling Agency (CA) and/or Local Emergency Coordinator (LEC) to rapidly develop an effective evacuation plan for any emerging hazard or current emergency event.

Effectiveness of the plan relies on:

- Effective liaison with the incident HMC/CA
- Up-to-date information being maintained within the DC Local Emergency Welfare Plan – Peel Region
- Effective links with the media and community warning systems
- Community preparedness
- Knowledge and skills developed in conjunction with these arrangements for those responsible for implementing evacuations
- Up-to-date LEMA resource and contacts list relevant to the evacuation requirements

Scope

This plan is to ensure the communities of the SoM and SoW are prepared for an evacuation, should the need arise. Evacuation management decision relating to evacuation during an emergency rest with the Controlling Agency (CA) or Hazard Management Agency (HMA) and it is not the intent of this document to detail the procedures for Controlling Agencies or HMAs in managing an evacuation. The procedures for an evacuation should be detailed in the Controlling Agencies or HMAs' individual plans.

Furthermore:

- This document applies to the local government districts of the Shire of Murray and the Shire of Waroona
- This document covers areas where the Shires of Murray and Waroona provide support to HMAs in the event of an evacuation;

This information is to serve as a guide to be used at the local level. Incidents may arise that require action or assistance from district, state or federal level.

Shire of Murray
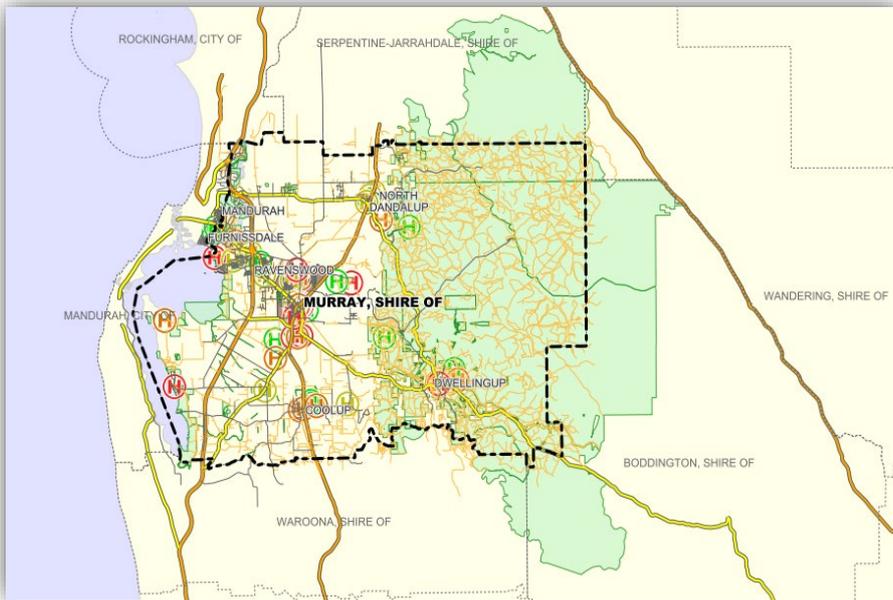
Shire of Waroona

What is Evacuation

Evacuation is the movement of people from a threatened area to a place of safety and is an important part of the emergency management process. The decision to evacuate will be made by the HMA, Controlling Agency or an authorised officer when the members of the community at risk do not have the capability to make an informed decision or when it is evident that loss of life or injury is imminent.

Alternatives such as shelter in place or "prepare, act, survive" should be considered. Any decision to evacuate or recommend evacuation should be made as early as is practical as late evacuation may compound the risk by potentially exposing communities to greater levels of risk.

Evacuation Planning Principles:

Depending on the risk, the need for long or short-term evacuation and immediate or planned evacuation may be necessary. The general policy of the state's emergency management organisation SEMC is that:

- to be effective it is essential the community be involved in the evacuation planning process. It is critical that communities are fully informed of the risks that they may face and the options, including evacuation and shelter in place, which may apply during an emergency.
- planning should also recognise that other plans, such as the State Welfare Emergency Management Support Plan, the State Registration and Inquiry Emergency Management Plan and a number of other district and state level plans, may be relevant. Local emergency management arrangements should therefore recognise the relationship and links to neighbouring districts and higher-level planning.
- the evacuation plan should include arrangements for training exercises and testing of evacuation procedures.
- HMA's must develop and implement community education programs and warning systems for those hazards for which they are responsible to provide community members with the capability to make an informed choice as to whether to stay or leave when threatened by an emergency.
- Warning systems should be developed in partnership with local governments and other emergency management agencies.

See State EM Policy 5.7 – "Community Evacuation" for more detailed evacuation planning principles.

Schools, hospitals, aged care and child care facilities etc, should each have separate emergency evacuation plans, which show where their populations will assemble for transportation.

Evacuation Management

The Controlling Agency (where authorised by the HMA) has overall responsibility for the management of evacuation during an incident and when an emergency response is implemented.

The Controlling Agency is responsible for the management of a recommended evacuation and/or where authorised by the HMA, responsible for the management of a directed evacuation and this continues during an emergency response (State EM Policy section 5.7).

Should there be a need for additional powers to direct the movement of persons, animals and vehicles around or out of an emergency area, the Controlling Agency can request the declaration of an emergency situation by the HMA. This will allow for the authorisation by the HMA of relevant persons to exercise the powers of HMOs.

During an emergency situation or state of emergency, the CA must comply with the directions of the relevant HMA or the SEC, respectively. An IC who is not a HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer does not have the power to make a directed evacuation during an emergency situation or state of emergency.

WAPOL will be requested to effect and control evacuations of persons to a location predetermined by the CA. The CA is to liaise with the appropriate LEC, welfare and support agencies/authorities including DC and the SoM & SoW to ensure the appropriate arrangements for registration and support are in place for evacuees.

Types of Evacuation

For planning purposes an evacuation may be either pre-warned evacuation, immediate evacuation or self-evacuation.

Pre-warned evacuation- where the nature of the hazard allows for the receipt of sufficient and reliable information to prompt a decision to evacuate ahead of a hazard impact (e.g. cyclone, storm surge)

Immediate evacuation – where a hazard impact forces immediate action, allowing little or no waring and limited preparation time (e.g. hazardous materials emergencies, air crashes, bushfires or earthquakes).

Self-evacuation – this is a spontaneous type of evacuation involving the self-initiated movement of people such as individuals, family or community groups.

This Evacuation Plan:

- is applicable to hazards likely to require community evacuation such as, but not limited to, fire, flood, storms, HAZMAT
- will identify resources and services that are needed and outline how they are to be obtained in an emergency, including mobility and communication for at-risk persons
- will be accessible to the Controlling Agency and/or HMA 24 hours per day, 7 days per week
- will identify arrangements, agency responsibilities and systems, where practicable, for each of the five stages of evacuation (refer below)

Responsibility for decisions relating to the return of evacuated residents' rests with the CA. The return of evacuated residents will be conducted in consultation with the affected community and relevant health and welfare agencies including DC and the DoH. Further details can be found under Stage 5 – Return.

It is LG responsibility (in partnership with the CA) to ensure adequate arrangements are in place to support evacuation. This includes the provision of evacuation centres and applicable support functions.

All evacuations shall be managed as per State EM Plan 5.3.2 – "Community Evacuation" and the "Western Australia Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline".

The Five Stages of Evacuation

The evacuation process encompasses five stages: Decision, Warning, Withdrawal, Shelter and Return.

Decision ➡ Warning ➡ Withdrawal ➡ Shelter ➡ Return

Stage 1 - Decision

Evacuation often occurs during a stressful time for people as there may be risk of harm to their life, they may wish to protect their property and/or care for dependents and animals.

The decision to evacuate rests with the CA, HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer, as applicable, have the authority to make the decision to evacuate.

The HMA has the overall responsibility for managing evacuation with the CA (where authorised by the HMA) determining if the evacuation is to be recommended (voluntary) or directed (compulsory). If a directed evacuation is required, the decision can only be made by the HMO, Authorised Officer or Police Officer during an emergency situation or state of emergency using powers under the EM Act (Part 6).

Alternatives such as shelter in place or "prepare, act, survive" should be considered. Any decision to evacuate or recommend evacuation should be made as early as is practical as late evacuation may compound the risk by potentially exposing communities to greater levels of risk.

Legislative Powers

There are several acts of State Government legislation that allow the Incident Controller or HMA to implement an evacuation plan during an Emergency Situation of State of Emergency Declaration including:

- section 14B(2)(b) of the *Bush Fires Act 1954* - powers of authorised persons and police officers during authorised periods; and
- sections 61 and 71 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* - powers concerning movement and evacuation.

Under State Emergency Policy Section 5.7 and State Emergency Management Plan Section 5.3.2, each emergency management agency is required to be familiar with the evacuation powers that are available to them for the hazards they are responsible for.

Risk Management

The decision by the IC to recommend or direct an evacuation will reflect a consideration of relative risks. There are many factors which that may influence the decision whether or not to evacuate which need to be considered by the IC to consider the safety of the effected community, emergency responders and representatives of supporting agencies. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- the nature and probability of the threat presented by the hazard (which will be affected by the hazard, the geography and other characteristics of the area)
- any other risk management strategies that may be in place (such as community and / or asset preparedness)
- the potential consequences of evacuation compared with shelter in place (e.g. building characteristics, community and individual vulnerability)
- engagement with relevant stakeholders (e.g. those who may be required to assist with an evacuation or with responsibilities for groups of the community)
- the potential consequences of making a decision to evacuate too early or too late (e.g. to determine appropriate trigger points for action)
- the risk to evacuees and emergency workers in undertaking an evacuation (direct or indirect effects of the hazard or any other hazard either imminent or occurring)
- any requirements to comply with any other direction/requirements relating to isolation and quarantine for another emergency occurring concurrently
- any individuals/groups within the community that may require specific arrangements, such as pregnant persons, unaccompanied children, tourists and other at risk persons, schools, hospitals and prisons
- the likely loss of any infrastructure that will affect the community's capacity to remain (such as industry, schools, water, electricity and other 'lifeline' services, roads, bridges)
- the risks involved in sheltering
- whether a full or partial evacuation is required
- whether the evacuation should be phased or prioritized
- any other relevant information that may be available, such as weather and historical data
- any time constraints to undertake the evacuation safely
- the anticipated time and location of the impact of the hazard; and
- whether there is sufficient time to evacuate.

SoM and SoW local information to assist with risk assessment is contained within this document within Related Documents and Arrangements.

Resource Requirements

Resource availability and capacity may influence the decision to evacuate. Resources to consider include:

- personnel and equipment
- traffic management plans (including safest routes to get evacuees out, emergency workers and essential services in). Traffic considerations for the SoM and SoW are outlined in this document at Traffic Considerations.
- transport options (within and external to the Community). Details for the SoM and SoW are outlined in **LEMA Part 10 Appendix 2.6 Transport Services and Appendix 2.7 Livestock Transport Services.**
- Suitable accommodation and welfare arrangements as outlined in Appendix 6 (as identified by DC) and **LEMA Part 11 Appendices 3.1 – 3.5** (as identified by SoM and SoW).
- Communication channels (for public information, and within and across agencies involved). Reference to Communication processes can be found in the Communication Plan which is an appendix to the LEMA.

There may also be external factors influencing the Incident Controller's decision such as competing priorities/tasks, external pressures, and the availability or access to adequate knowledge and experience. The HMA or relevant advisory group may provide hazard specific guidance to assist the Incident Controller make the decision. This may be documented in the relevant State Hazard Plan or internal agency procedures or guidelines.

Trigger Points

Decisions to evacuate are made by the HMA involved in managing an emergency event. Each HMA determines its own evacuation trigger points for each incident, that may include, but is not limited to:

In the case of

- Flood, the anticipated high water level expected;
- Bushfire, the severity of the incident, the prevalent and expected weather conditions, the incident location and likelihood of impact on persons or property
- Localities or specific areas with limited or restricted access or egress

Animals

Individual animal owners and/or carers are responsible for the welfare and preparedness of their animals prior and during any emergency event. This includes the response to and recovery from an emergency or disaster event.

In an evacuation, owners and carers should first seek to evacuate animals in their care to the property of friends, family or private shelters outside the emergency area.

Decisions made by the Controlling Agency will need to include recommended or directed action for people with animals (including domestic and livestock animals) as this will affect the likelihood of compliance for many. Due to health and safety issues, animals are not permitted inside evacuation centres excepting those that are assistance animals. The SoM and SoW have identified alternative available accommodation options for animals and this is detailed in the **LEMA Appendix 2.8 Domestic and Animal Management Facilities** and **2.12 Identified Alternative Temporary Animal Facilities**.

DPIRD will assist with the coordination with local governments to advise the public of locations to house evacuated animals if available.

The State Support Plan - Animal Welfare in Emergencies outlines arrangements, including organisational and individual responsibilities, for animal welfare during emergencies.

Further information is also available in the **Animal Welfare Plan** which forms part of the LEMA documents.

Evacuation strategy

Appendix 5 of this document provides information to assist with the determining evacuation strategy that is best suited to the circumstances and the relationship between the type of evacuation and subsequent stages in the evacuation process.

Stage 2 – Warning

Method of Communication

To ensure a wide audience is reached, it is recommended that multiple methods of communication are used. This may include mass audience methods such as social media and specific (targeted) methods, including targeting at risk persons. This is particularly important where there is disruption to services such as electricity, mobile phone coverage and internet networks.

The SoM and SoW have developed a Communication Plan and the CA and/or HMA should refer to this plan for possible methods of communication within the Shires. Contact details for relevant groups and facilities are also available to the CA and/or HMA and can be found in the **LEMA – Part 9 – Emergency Contact Directory Appendices, Part 10 – Resource and Asset Register Appendices** and **Part 11 Evacuation and Welfare Centre Appendices**.

Public Information Strategy

The establishment of the public information strategy is the responsibility of the CA and / or HMA, including determining the most appropriate methods of communication. The strategy may be

included in the Operational Evacuation Plan (**LRRM Appendix 34**) or separately documented, where it has been delegated to the Public Information function of the IMT.

The Controlling Agency and/or HMA may consider the following content where an evacuation is recommended or directed for part or all of a community:

- what is known/not known about the incident;
- the action being taken to combat the hazard;
- what the community is being asked or instructed to do;
- the expected duration of the absence, as far as predictable;
- what evacuees should take with them (such as identification or medication);
- what they should not bring;
- advice to secure premises and personal effects as they leave, but ideally leaving gates to properties unlocked for ease of access to emergency workers;
- advice to restrict use of telephones during emergencies to avoid system overload;
- the recommended evacuation route(s);
- advice about how to obtain updates (such as local ABC radio or www.emergency.wa.gov.au);
- the nominated evacuation centre(s), including if any of them will accept people with pets and/or livestock;
- available assistance, such as transport or health services

Shelter in Place Warnings

If shelter in place is recommended or directed for part or all of the community, the CA and/or HMA may consider further message content that could include

- advice to maximise personal safety
- guidance to support self-sufficiency for the duration of the hazard, particularly if the duration can be estimated
- any specific protective actions in relation to the hazard (such as closing windows or isolating air conditioning systems)
- any re-supply information in relation to food, water, power or other essential services (which may include for livestock if evacuation is being advised for people and there is no time or no facility to accommodate this)
- how to assess possible shelter for suitability, which may be based on location or type, and be a building or open space; and
- a consideration of mental and physical fitness (most relevant for recommended evacuation).

Community Warnings

Community warnings normally have three levels as well as "All Clear" when the threat has passed. The terminology varies depending the emergency situation with those used outlined in the table below:

	Levels of Community Warnings		
Emergency generally used for	General information about potential hazard and advice to keep up-to-date with developments	The community is likely to be impacted and should take action to protect themselves	The community will be impacted and must take action immediately
Bushfire	Advice	Watch and Act	Emergency Warning
Cyclone	Blue Alert	Yellow Alert	Red Alert
Flood	Get Ready	Prepare Now	Take Action

Further information regarding the Public Warning systems commonly used can be found in the **LEMA Part 4 – Response - Public Warning Systems and Public Information Systems**.

Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SWES)

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is a distinct siren sound to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to a major emergency or disaster.

The signal is intended for use as an alert signal to be played on public media such as radio, television, public address systems and mobile sirens as it aims to draw listeners' attention to the emergency warning that follows.

People are strongly advised to become familiar with the Standard Emergency Warning Signal [SEWS Sound].

The emergency announcement that follows SEWS is intended to instruct the community to take, or be prepared to take, specific action in order to protect life, property and/or the environment. It can be used for various hazards and does not relate to any particular emergency situation or State of Emergency, as defined by the Act.

Care must be taken to maintain the status and effectiveness of the signal by limiting its use to significant events as determined by the HMA. The decision to use the SEWS rests with the relevant HMA, in consultation with the LEC.

An IC may use SEWS in a localised emergency, as defined in the Act, for broadcasting over vehicle public address systems by the WA Police, emergency services and local government where there is an immediate requirement to warn the community of a threat.

The conditions and procedures for use of the SEWS are contained within State EM Response Procedure - Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) and State EM Plan.

Stage 3 -Withdrawal

Self-Evacuation

Self-evacuation may occur in response to general awareness of or information about an emergency either prior to, or in the absence of, a recommendation or direction to leave. It may occur as a consequence of the issuing of an 'Advice' level of community warning (or other first level of warning, depending on the hazard), or in response to a perceived risk through personal observation or other sources of information.

A CA and/or HMA may receive requests to assist those who choose to self – evacuate and, while it is unlikely that formal arrangements will be in place to provide welfare and support, it can be prudent to support self-evacuation as far as practicable early in an incident. The key to maximising self-evacuation is ensuring community members have sufficient, timely and relevant information to assist them recognise the threat, so they feel able to make an informed decision.

Recommended Evacuation

The IC or other authorised person makes a decision to recommend an evacuation of a community or part of a community. A recommended evacuation is likely when there is a possible threat to the lives of community members or property, but this threat is not believed to be imminent or significant and it is believed that members of the community have the capacity and capability to make an informed decision.

A recommended evacuation is most likely to be incorporated into a 'Watch and Act' warning (or other second level of warning, depending on the hazard) where advising a community to leave for a safer place is seen as the most appropriate action to the circumstances. A recommended evacuation is associated with the use of words such as "you should…" in the message content.

A recommendation to evacuate does not preclude a direction to evacuate

Direction to Evacuate

The SEC, HMO or Authorised Officer may direct an evacuation under the EM Act in accordance with the State EM Response Procedure 8 or 17 where:

- the HMA or the SEC has declared an emergency situation under s. 50 of the EM Act; or
- the Minister for Emergency Services has declared a state of emergency under s. 56 of the EM Act.

A direction to evacuate by the SEC, HMO or Authorised Officer may prohibit the movement of persons within, into, out of or around an emergency area. A direction to evacuate can also be issued to a place of business, entertainment or worship under certain provisions of the EM Act.

A direction to evacuate is likely to be made when it is believed that members of the community either do not have either the capacity, or capability, to make an informed decision or that there is a significant and/or imminent threat to the lives of members of the community.

A directed evacuation may be incorporated into either a 'Watch and Act' or 'Emergency Warning' warning (or other second or third level of warning, depending on the hazard) where evacuation is seen as the most appropriate action to the circumstances.

A directed evacuation is associated with words such as "you must…" in the message content. It should be noted, however, that sometimes when an 'Emergency Warning' is issued it may be too late to evacuate safely and other urgent action may be required.

The HMO or Authorised Officer directing the evacuation will, as far as practicable, take steps to

- notify community members of the most suitable location to evacuate to, based on the prevailing situation (such as a safer place, evacuation centre or refuge site);
- establish a traffic management system
- assist with egress and prevent other persons entering the evacuated area
- facilitate transportation of evacuees, including evacuation by water and accessing suitable vehicles, with consideration of at risk persons.

A direction to evacuate is a lawful instruction and, in relation to bushfire, may be issued despite the existence of the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) Prepare. Act. Survive. policy.

A person who does not comply with a direction may commit an offence. Personnel conducting the directed evacuation may do all such things as are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the direction, using such force as is reasonable in the circumstances. However, the personnel may choose not to force a person to comply with a direction to evacuation. Factors that may be considered when deciding whether to remove a person failing to comply with a direction to evacuate include

- the resources that would need to be diverted from responding to the emergency; and
- the safety of personnel.

The HMO or Authorised Officer responsible for issuing a direction to evacuate is to provide clear information to personnel conducting the evacuation regarding action to be taken if a person refuses to evacuate. However, this does affect the discretion of a police officer and the fact that any action taken should not imperil the life of the officer or any other person.

The personnel conducting the evacuation need to ensure, as far as practicable, that those who refuse to evacuate understand the risks of staying and are capable of making an informed decision. Where possible, procedures should be developed to track remaining residents' welfare; however, this should not be undertaken in such a manner as to endanger response personnel.

Unaccompanied children should not be left in an area subject to any evacuation direction and should be placed in the care of the DC.

Other legislation may contain powers to evacuate, such as the *Bush Fires Act 1954*, but it is important to be sure that persons carrying out evacuation activities have the legislative authority to exercise them and other conditions of that legislation are met.

The following table is an example of the relationship between the type of evacuation and the expectation of compliance, associated warning level and public access likely to be permitted for each type of evacuation for bushfire.

Types of Evacuation (applicable to Bushfire)			
Name	Compliance	Fire Warning System	Public Access
Self-Evacuation	Voluntary	Advice	Unrestricted or limited access
Recommended Evacuation	Voluntary	Watch and Act or Emergency Warning	Restricted – IC authorization required
Directed Evacuation	Compulsory	Watch and Act or Emergency Warning	Denied

LRRM Appendix 33 Bushfire Evacuation Template is an example of a message and handout that may be used by personnel delivering a door-to-door message in a recommended or directed evacuation. This has been developed by DBCA in consultation with DFES and WAPOL for the use in a bushfire to enhance and/or reinforce the level of information hat may be provided verbally to the resident. Tools such as these provide consistency in the delivery of information to the community.

Securing the Area

The Controlling Agency and/or HMA should ensure, as far as practicable, the security of the area that has been evacuated and, where possible the well-being of remaining persons and property. This may be undertaken by regular patrols in the affected area, where safe and practicable to do so, and by the continuation of controlled access to the affected area post impact until evacuees are able to return. The CA and/or HMA may seek assistance with this function from WAPOL, local government and security and /or traffic management contractors, depending on the specific circumstances of the situation. However, the safety of personnel remains paramount.

Stage 4 – Shelter

Phases of sheltering may include

- immediate sheltering (where there is limited time to take protective action)
- temporary sheltering (e.g. evacuation centres) and
- temporary housing (for more long-term evacuations).

Not all phases are applicable to all emergencies.

Evacuation Facilities

Where the Controlling Agency establishes one or more evacuation centre, they must take all reasonable steps to ensure evacuees are properly received and supported via welfare agencies and/or the local government.

DC will coordinate the provision of welfare support for evacuated persons attending evacuation/welfare centres based in any of the approved centres set out in the LEMA Part 11, in accordance with the State Support Plan - Emergency Welfare (Interim). This will include specific arrangements for unaccompanied children, nursing mothers, and other at-risk persons as far as practicable and as required.

It is important to consult with DC and the relevant local government as soon as practicable to determine the most suitable evacuation facilities to evacuate to. Consideration may be given should there be any requirements to comply with isolation, quarantine, physical distancing and health requirements as a result of another hazard. Evacuation Centres within the SoM and SoW that have been identified by DC are listed in **LEMA Part 11 – Appendix 3.6** and **LEMA Part 10 – Appendices 3.1 to 3.5** lists those identified by the SoM and SoW.

Should facilities in the local area not be considered suitable or sufficient to ensure the safety of all evacuees, welfare staff and volunteers, an evacuation centre may be activated within an adjacent jurisdiction. An Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding is in place between the following Councils to facilitate resources in an emergency situation and can be found in the **LEMA – Appendix 10**:

- City of Mandurah
- City of Rockingham
- Shire of Murray
- Shire of Waroona
- Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

The management of other facilities, such as agricultural grounds or other facility where people with animals may evacuate to, will need to be determined independently. In most cases, this will be supported by the local government or facility staff. The SoM and SoW have developed list of facilities that may be utilized for animals in an evacuation event and are outlined in the **LEMA Part 10 Appendix 2.8 Domestic and Livestock Management Facilities** and **Appendix 2.12 Identified Alternative Temporary Animal Facilities**.

The CA and/or HMA is responsible for the provision of timely and accurate situational information to the displaced community for the duration of the response. The situational information may include current activities being undertaken, timeframe for the return of community and assistance available to evacuees.

As far as practicable, consideration should also be given to evacuation centres that may be established spontaneously by members of the community during an emergency, in addition to the

formally established centres. These informal/ makeshift centres may not be ideal for the coordination of information, services and support; however, they may be a valuable addition in some circumstances, for example for communities isolated during a flood emergency.

Stage 5 - Return

The final stage of the evacuation process is the return of the effected community. In most circumstances the return of evacuees will be the responsibility of the CA and/or HMA that determined the need for the evacuation in the first place. However, in some circumstances, particularly where the impacts of a hazard have had lasting effects, the incident may have been handed over to a Recovery Coordinator and/or Recovery Committee (at either the local or State level).

The responsible person/agency should ensure there is an effective plan in place for returning the displaced community in a safe and controlled manner as part of the operational evacuation plan or other documented process. Please refer to the LRP in conjunction with the EEP regarding recovery activities.

Safety Assessment

The relevant responsible person (from the Controlling Agency or HMA or Recovery Committee) will need to ensure that an appropriate assessment has been carried out to confirm that the area is safe and possible to return to and identify if any special conditions need to be applied. Factors to be considered include

- the hazard itself or any consequential hazards
- the conditions to which evacuees would be returning, such as, availability of food, sanitation and health
- the physical and emotional wellbeing and capacity of evacuees
- the short- and long-term economic viability of evacuated area
- support services for those returning
- the continuing need for public information, particularly about essential services; and
- whether or not the area is a protected forensic area or a restricted access area.

The return of a community is most appropriate after an 'All Clear' for the emergency warning has been issued.

Staged Return

The return phase of evacuation may be executed in stages and the operational plan for this stage should consider matters such as community safety, restoration of essential services and provision of welfare support services. There may be other reasons to delay or restrict access to an evacuated area, such as the preservation of a crime scene or as part of a coronial investigation, where applicable.

Conflict may arise where evacuees and people outside of the evacuated area at the time of the evacuation are prevented from entering/re-entering before the area has been formally re-opened but other residents have remained against either a recommendation or direction to leave. This will need to be carefully managed and may extend to the provision of escorts for returning evacuees, by agreement.

Related Documents and Arrangements

Agreements, Understandings and Commitments

The following agreements (Memorandums of Understanding) have been made between the SoM & SoW, other local governments, organisations and/or industries in relation to the provision of additional resources in emergency management.

Agreement Parties		Agreement Title	Location
SoM	DFES	Provision of ESL Funded Bulk Water Tanker	SoM Administration Centre (D18/49330)
SoM/SoW	CoM, CoR, SoM, SoW and SoSJ	Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding	SoM Administration Centre (D21/42505)
SoM/SoW	DFES	Provision of a Community Emergency Services Manager	SoM Administration Centre (D17/51363)
SoM/ SoW	Shire of Waroona	Provision of Contract Ranger and Administration Services	SoM Administration Centre (1/2079)
SoM/ SoW	Shire of Waroona	Information Technology Service Agreement	SoM Administration Centre (LD 1006)
SoM/ SoW	Shire of Waroona	Environmental Health Service Agreement	SoM Administration Centre (LD 1071)

The MOU between the City of Mandurah, City of Rockingham, Shire of Murray, Shire of Waroona and the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale is to undertake the provision of mutual aid between the local governments named, for cooperation during an incident and recovery which affects one or more of the partnering local governments.

At Risk Persons

Particular attention is needed for sections of the community with special needs. These include, but are not limited to:

- Children and Youth,
- Elderly People,
- Nursing Homes,
- Lifestyle Villages
- Aged Care Facilities,
- Persons with Disabilities,
- Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) Community,
- Schools,
- Childcare Centres,
- Family Day Care Providers,
- Playgroup Centres,
- Hospitals,
- Tourist Facilities; and,
- Caravan Parks and Camp Grounds.

For full contact details of At Risk Persons, Groups and Organisations please refer to **LEMA Section 9 Appendix 1.5 Special Needs Group.**

Major Events

Shire of Murray		
Major Events	**Location**	**Key Dates**
Australia Day Citizen of the Year and Citizenship	Edenvale Heritage Precinct	26 January
Brass 'n' Stumps Charity Cricket Event	Lord's Taverners Oval, Fairbridge	
Dwellingup Log Chop and Community Fair	Marrinup Street, Dwellingup	February
Enduro Epic	Dwellingup	March
Fairbridge Festival	Fairbridge Village, Pinarra	March
MAX Car Show	Sir Ross McLarty Oval, Pinjarra	April – first Sunday
ANZAC Day Commerations	Pinjarra	25 April
Dwellingup Pumpkin Festival	Dwellingup	Easter Saturday
Pinjarra Festival	Edenvale Heritage Precinct	June long weekend
Dwellingup 100 MTB (Mountain Bike) Classic	Dwellingup Oval	September
Hotham Valley Railway's Anniversary Festival	Dwellingup	September
British Auto Classic	Pinjarra Paceway	October
Bindjareb Booia – Back to Pinjarra Day	Pinjarra	October
Coolup Camp Draft	Murray Equestrian Association, Coolup	November
Mandurah Murray Motor Cycle Charity Ride	Pinjarra to Mandurah	December – usually first Saturday
Pinjarra Christmas Festival	Pinjarra	December – first Wednesday
6 Inch Trail Marathon	North Dandalup	December

Shire of Waroona		
Major Events	**Location**	**Key Dates**
Australian Day Celebrations	Memorial Hall	26 January
Live @ the Weir	Drakesbrook Weir	January
All Australia Car Day	Waroona Showground	April – second Saturday
Waroona Vintage Machinery Rally	Waroona Showground	September – long weekend
Preston Beach Community Fair	Preston Beach Golf Club	September – long weekend
Weekend at Bernies	Drakesbrook Wines	September
Waroona Show	Waroona Showgrounds	October
South West Aboriginal Basketball Carnival	Waroona Recreation Centre	November – Easter
John Butler Concert	Waroona Showgrounds	November – Easter
Waroona Community Christmas Gala	Memorial Hall	December – usually a week before Christmas

Evacuation Centres

DC is to be contacted whenever an evacuation is considered as they are responsible for the provision of welfare services (food, clothing, accommodation, financial assistance, personal support) to evacuees and management of registration and inquiry services using the National Registration and Inquiry system and forms.

Should a short-term evacuation include persons who have been involved in or witnessed a traumatic event, the provision of trauma counselling shall be through DC.

In consultation with the DC, suitable evacuation centre facilities have been identified. The DC Local Emergency Welfare Plan (**LEMA Appendix 9**) identifies the Pre-determined Welfare Centres. These can also be found in **LEMA Part 11 – Evacuation and Welfare Centres Appendix 3.6**.

For full details of other Evacuation Centres identified by SoM and Sow please refer to **LEMA Part 11 – Evacuation and Welfare Centres Appendices 3.1 to 3.5**.

Evacuation Routes - Traffic Considerations

Evacuation routes are principally from evacuation assembly areas to Welfare Evacuation Centres. They will relate to evacuation departure points to be used and will be designated at the time of an incident by the Controlling Agencies Incident Controller, in consultation with the LEC.

Traffic Access and Bridges - SoM

SHIRE OF MURRAY		
TRAFFIC ACCESS AND BRIDGES	ACCESS FORM	TERRAIN
BRIDGES		
Unknown Creek – Coolup East Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Nambeelup Brook – Lakes Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
North Dandalup Rive – Lakes Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Serpentine River – Lakes Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
North Dandalup River – McMahon Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Dandalup River – Paterson Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Nambeelup Brook – Paterson Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Balgobin Brook – Hopelands Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Unknown Drain – Hopelands Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Buchanan's Drain – South Yunderup Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Crows Creek – Nicholson Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Alcoa – Del Park Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Old Alcoa Haul Road – Del Park Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
South Dandalup River – Del Park Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Unnamed – Del Park Road	Double lane Road	No identified seasonal issues
Murray River – Nanga Road	Single Lane	Pedestrian
Murray Lakes Canal – Pateman Place	Pedestrian	Pedestrian
Redcliffe Barn – Peel Zoo Entrance Road	Pedestrian	Pedestrian
Murray River – James Street Foot Bridge	Pedestrian	Pedestrian
Dandalup River – Beau sovereign Court	Pedestrian – Single lane	Pedestrian
Murray River – Blake Road	Traffic Causeway – Single lane	Seasonal Flooding

SHIRE OF MURRAY		
CHOKE POINTS South West Highway – near Pinjarra Senior High School Camp Road – near Pinjarra Senior High School Wisteria Crescent – near Carcoola Primary School Dixon Avenue, Roe Avenue and Havil Street – near Pinjarra Primary School George Street and Camp Road – near St Joesph's Primary School Hines Road – near North Dandalup Primary School Inlet Boulevard – near Austin Lakes Baptist College – Primary School California Crescent – near Austin Lakes Baptist College – Secondary School Newton Street – near Dwellingup Primary School		Impacted by school hours
BEACH / RIVER ACCESS Serpentine River, Peel Estuary Boggy Bay, Nirimba Herron Point, Birchmont	Tonkin Drive, North Yunderup Carrabungup Road, Nirimba Herron Point Road, Birchmont	Unsealed road Unsealed road Sealed road
PINJARRA JUNCTION CARPARK	Over 550 car parking bays	Underground and above ground bays. Ease of access

Traffic Access and Bridges - SoW

SHIRE OF WAROONA		
TRAFFIC ACCESS AND BRIDGES	**ACCESS FORM**	**TERRAIN**
South West Highway – Main Roads WA	Double lane road	Sealed road
Old Bunbury Road		Sealed road
Gibbings Road Bridge	Double lane road	Sealed road
Mayfield Road Bridge	Double lane road	Sealed road
Storey Road		Unsealed limestone road
Leach Road		Unsealed limestone road
CHOKE POINTS		
Millar Street and Hesse Street – near St Joseph's Primary School		Impacted by school hours
Millar Street, Hill Street and Sutton Street – near Waroona District High School		
BEACH / RIVER / DAM ACCESS Preston Beach – beach access	Mitchell Road to Preston Beach Road, Preston Beach	Beach access – soft sand from bitumen carpark – 4wd only past carpark
Drakesbrook Weir	Weir Road, Waroona	Sealed road access
Waroona Dam	Invarell Road, Waroona	Sealed road access

Transport Services

For contact details of transport options available within the Shire of Murray and the Shire of Waroona please refer to **LEMA Part 10 Appendix 2.6 Transport Services** and **Appendix 2.7 Livestock Transport Services**.

Isolation and Quarantine

During a Human Biosecurity emergency, the State Emergency Welfare Plan (interim) may be activated to assist with the provision of welfare support services. These services may be extended to those individuals, their family household, and others who have been placed under home isolation or quarantine as part of the emergency response. The provision of these services will be prioritised by the Department of Communities in consultation with WA Health. In the situation of a human epidemic associated with a high mortality or disability rate, the Department of Communities will prioritise its services towards the care of children and dependents of deceased or seriously ill individuals. The WA health system, in consultation with local clinicians and public health officials, will decide if, and when, isolation and/or quarantine of persons and closure of places are required to reduce the risk of disease transmission. These measures will not be implemented without considering the effectiveness and feasibility of less disruptive disease control measures. If isolation, quarantine or closures are required, the establishment of an SECG may be requested by the IC to facilitate a coordinated multi-agency approach to the relocation of displaced persons.

Refer to **LEMA Part 11 Appendices 3.1 – 3.5** for information regarding suitability of evacuation centres with the ability to comply with physical distancing requirements and the availability of areas for the isolation/segregation of evacuees should it be required.

DC is responsible for the management of registration and inquiry services using the National Registration and Inquiry system and forms.

The **LEMA Part 10 Appendix 2.8 Domestic and Livestock Animal Management Facilities** also outlines the facilities available and the AWP should also be read in conjunction with the LEMA.

Emergency Evacuation Planning Data

	SHIRE OF MURRAY - EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANNING DATA DEMOGRAPHICS							DWELLINGS	
								AVERAGE PER DWELLING	
	POPULATION	MALES %	FEMALES %	MEDIAN AGE	FAMILIES	AVERAGE CHILDREN/FAMILY	PRIVATE DWELLINGS	PEOPLE	MOTOR VEHICLES
BARRAGUP	940	51.4	48.6	45	258	1.9	333	3.0	3
BIRCHMONT	86	52.3	52.3	45	27	2.3	41	2.6	2.4
BLYTHEWOOD	85	51.8	43.5	57	26	2.1	42	2.1	2
COOLUP	420	51.7	48.3	38	126	1.9	160	3.1	2.8
DWELLINGUP	524	48.6	51.4	49	140	1.8	275	2.4	2.1
FAIRBRIDGE	55	52.7	56.4	53	14	2	21	3	3.4
FURNISSDALE	1061	52.3	47.7	58	274	1.6	580	2	1.9
HOLYOAKE	22	50	36.4	57	0	0	22	1.6	1.6
INGLEHOPE	18	44.4	66.7	52	5	1.5	10	2.8	4
KEYSBROOK	265	56.6	43.4	51	69	1.8	113	2.4	2.6
MEELON	174	53.5	46.5	46	48	1.8	92	2.4	2.8
NAMBEELUP	361	53.2	46.8	38	96	1.9	126	2.9	3
NIRIMBA	80	46.2	52.5	41	26	1.7	36	2.7	3.5
NORTH DANDLAUP	863	48.1	51.9	40	248	2	310	3	2.8
NORTH YUNDERUP	840	51.6	48.4	52	237	1.7	477	2.2	2.2
PINJARRA	4914	48.3	51.7	43	1303	1.9	2120	2.4	2
RAVENSWOOD	2483	48.3	51.7	41	706	2	1119	2.4	2
SOUTH YUNDERUP	3860	49.9	50.1	47	1119	1.8	1933	2.4	2.1
STAKE HILL	469	47.7	52.3	45	144	1.8	162	3.1	3.1
TEESDALE	89	53.9	48.3	51	25	1.8	50	2.5	2.6

WEST COOLUP	182	55.5	44.5	44	49	1.7	91	2.6	2.8
WEST PINJARRA	448	49.6	50.4	38	123	2.3	159	3.2	2.7
WHITTAKER	9	33.3	55.6	51	4	1.5	6	3	2.7

SHIRE OF WAROONA - EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANNING DATA							DWELLINGS		
DEMOGRAPHICS									
	POPULATION	MALES %	FEMALES %	MEDIAN AGE	FAMILIES	AVERAGE CHILDREN/FAMILY	PRIVATE DWELLINGS	AVERAGE PER DWELLING	
								PEOPLE	MOTOR VEHICLES
HAMEL	286	53.3	46.7	42	78	2	119	2.6	2.5
LAKE CLIFTON	759	50.3	49.7	42	205	1.9	316	2.8	2.6
NANGA BROOK	No data available								
PRESTON BEACH	268	55.9	44.1	62	60	1.6	387	1.8	1.8
WAGERUP	52	61.5	34.6	40	12	2.8	29	2.3	3
WAROONA	2868	48.8	51.2	48	780	1.9	1363	2.4	2.2

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2021 Census

No data available for Banksiadale, Etmilyn, Keralup (part), Marrinup, Myara, Oakley, Solus in the Shire of Murray and Nanga Brook in the Shire of Waroona

High Risk Settlements

The Shire of Murray and the Shire of Waroona have identified eleven (11) major hazards as perceived by the community. The following table indicates the five major hazards that are a source of risk to the community, the responsible HMA, HMA representation at Local and District levels, and the relevant STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (WESTPLAN), Regional and/or Local Plans in place.

Hazard	HMA	Controlling Agency	Local Combat Agency	STATE HAZARD PLAN	Local Plan
Fire	DFES	DFES	(Gazetted Fire District) Pinjarra VFRS	Fire	Urban Plans. *(To be Developed)*
		PWS	(PWS Estate) Perth Hills District Swan Coastal District		PWS Perth Hills Incident Preparedness and Response Plan
		SoM	(Other) Coolup, Dwellingup, North Dandalup West Murray, South Yunderup / Ravenswood VBFB's		SoM Bushfire Management Arrangements
		SoW	Waroona West, Preston Beach and Lake Clifton VBFB's		SoW Bushfire Risk Management Plan
Severe Weather	DFES	DFES	Murray SES	Severe Weather	DFES SOP's
Road Transport Emergency	WAPOL	WAPOL	Pinjarra Police Dwellingup Police Waroona Police	Crash Emergency	WAPOL SOP's
Critical Infrastructure Failure	DFES	DFES	Alinta Energy, Horizon Power, Synergy, ATCO Gas, Western Power and Water Corp	Electricity Supply Disruption	DFES SOP's
Hazardous Material: Spill / Atmospheric	DFES	DFES	Pinjarra VFRS Waroona VFRS	HAZMAT	DFES SOP's
Human Epidemic / Pandemic	DoH	DoH	Murray District Hospital	Human Biosecurity	Nil
Bridge Collapse	DFES	DFES	Main Roads	Collapse	DFES SOP's
Industrial Fire / Explosion	DFES	DFES	Pinjarra VFRS Waroona VFRS	Nil	DFES SOP's

Agricultural Disease / Infestation	DPIRD	DPIRD	DRPIR	Animal and Plant Biosecurity	DPIRD SOP's
Flood / Flash Flooding	DFES	DFES	Murray SES	Severe Weather	DFES SOP's
Coastal Erosion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	State Coastal Planning Policy (Planning and Development Act 2005)

Roles and Responsibilities

Controlling Agency

The overall responsibility for the management of any evacuation rests with the Controlling Agency.

Responsibilities include:

- Ensuring appropriate agencies are engaged
- Risk assessment and decision arising that evacuating a community represents the best option for community safety
- Ensuring that appropriate action is taken across all phases to meet the evacuees needs
- Ensuring the supporting agency undertaking the evacuation is aware of the level of the evacuation
- Public information and media management during a voluntary evacuation

The CA may direct an evacuation under the *Emergency Management Act 2005* if authorised by the HMA or under other legislation.

Hazard Management Agency (HMA)

Where an evacuation is being undertaken for a hazard for which an agency or individual is prescribed as the HMA, the HMA can access powers provided in the EM Act, to direct the movement of people and animals if they make a formal declaration of an emergency situation. An emergency situation can also be declared for any hazard by the SEC. In most circumstances, the HMA will be same as the Controlling Agency for an emergency arising from that hazard.

State Emergency Coordinator

Should the Minister declare a state of emergency, the SEC may direct an evacuation as an Authorised Officer (s.3), or may appoint Authorised Officers to access Part 6 powers under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, including the power to direct an evacuation.

Hazard Management Officer and Authorised Officer

When a state of emergency is declared Hazard Management Officers appointed under section 55 of the EM Act, and Authorised Officer appointed under section 61 of the EM Act, may access part 6 powers, including power to direct an evacuation. When the HMO or AO is directing an evacuation, they are responsible for:

- Maintaining overall responsibility for the evacuation
- Ensuring appropriate agencies are engaged

- Supporting agencies are aware of the level of evacuation, the legislative power for evacuation and the preferred action to be taken if people refuse to evacuate
- Managing public information and media management

Western Australian Police Force (WAPOL)

WA Police Force are often requested to assist with an evacuation by the CA or HMA. They may be required to undertake specific duties during the withdrawal phase of an evacuation or be tasked with overseeing the entire evacuation planning process on behalf of the CA or HMA. There may be some instances where WAPOL are not able to assist and other agencies may be more effectively placed to assist. An example of this may be a remote region effected by cyclones where the State Emergency Service of DFES or other groups may be better placed to provide assistance.

WAPOL will

- Support the Controlling Agency in the evacuation process
- Establish and maintain an appropriate cordon to the emergency area, as requested
- Support the orderly evacuation of persons to the nominated evacuation centre/s
- Maintain road safety in the access and egress routes for the withdrawal around the evacuation centre
- Assist with security of the evacuated area, as requested

Local Government (SoM and/or SoW)

During an emergency evacuation event, local government will be responsible for:

- Making available suitable municipal buildings to be used as evacuation centres by the Department of Communities (DC) to coordinate welfare support during the emergency
- Establish additional facilities where those with animals may evacuate to, with appropriate resources to manage as outlined in the joint AWP which forms part of the LEMA documents
- Provide relevant local information with regard to communities at risk
- Keep informed during the response phase in order to affect a smooth transition to recovery when appropriate

Main Roads WA (MRWA)

MRWA has an important role to play in any traffic management plan for the withdrawal phase, through the provision of information about road networks and infrastructure capabilities, staffing and/or contractors to assist with vehicle control points or undertaking detailed traffic management plans for extended emergencies.

MRWA will assist the CA or HMA and/or WAPOL with the development of Traffic Management Plans and/or activities supporting its implementation, as requested.

Department of Communities (DC)

DC is responsible for coordinating welfare and support for evacuees at the agreed evacuation centres. This is achieved by accessing a number of organisations and volunteer groups. The operational details that relate to the welfare function are available in the State Support Plan – Emergency Welfare. DC maintains a list of refuges and evacuation centres and is documented in the Local Emergency Welfare Plan – Peel Region which is **LEMA Appendix 9**.

Role of the Department of Communities:

- Determine the location and number of evacuation centres to be opened in consultation with the CA or HMA
- Provide for reception of evacuees at evacuation centres and appropriate resources and welfare support
- Provide and/or facilitate services to victims of the emergency to help them cope with the effects of the emergency
- Arrange for a registration and reunification services to be established if required

Red Cross

Red Cross may provide assistance when requested by DC by providing a registration and reunification service. This may include the use of Register.Find.Reunite system.

Department of Health (WA Health)

WA Health's roles and responsibilities include:

- Coordinate medical support including services such as St John Ambulance, Royal Flying Doctor in accordance with the State Health Emergency Response Plan
- Coordinate medical evacuation to major medical centres as appropriate
- Assist welfare agencies in crises counselling and critical stress management

Department of Education

The Department of Education's role is to:

- Liaise with DC and relevant Local Governments in relation to the use of educational facilities as evacuation centres
- Provide up-to-date information about schools in the affected area to be available to CA, HMA or WAPOL, including appropriate contact information
- Ensure evacuation plans that extend beyond the carpark are in place for each facility

Department of Defence

In certain circumstances, i.e. where the capabilities of agencies are insufficient or unavailable, the Department of Defence may provide assistance in accordance with State EM Policy Section 5.10 and State EM Plan Section 5.6.

Organisations responsible for educational and care facilities, and other specialist sites for at risk persons

Responsibilities include:

- Provide up-to-date information about their location and appropriate contact information
- Ensure that emergency evacuation plans include arrangements that extend beyond the carpark and include considerations for transportation to a place of safety

Information regarding these groups is available in the **LEMA Part 9 Appendix 1.5 Special Needs Groups**.

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

Terminology used throughout this Emergency Evacuation Plan shall have the meaning as prescribed in Section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* (EM Act) or as defined in the State Emergency Management Glossary (EM Glossary).

Assembly Areas – Designated locations used for the assembly of persons affected by the emergency. This area may also incorporate an emergency relief centre. A prearranged, strategically placed area, where support response personnel, vehicles and other equipment can be held in readiness for use during an emergency.

At Risk Persons - Anyone who may have difficulty either receiving or responding to emergency public information, e.g. those with physical or intellectual disabilities or other health related issues, children, the aged, tourists/travelers, those who are homeless, those who are socially isolated and those from remote or culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

Emergency Accommodation – The provision of temporary shelter for persons requiring shelter during an emergency, or due to evacuation from an emergency, ranging from short to medium term accommodation, coordinated by Department of Communities.

Evacuation – The planned relocation of persons from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to safer areas and eventual return.

Directed Evacuation: a direction for members of a community to evacuate with which they are obliged to comply in circumstances where it is believed there is an imminent and real threat to life should they remain. Under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, as directed evacuation can occur only during an emergency situation or state of emergency. Only a Hazard Management Officer, Authorised Officer or Police Officer may issue a direction for members of a community to evacuate in circumstances where it is believed there is an imminent and real threat to life should they remain. A direction to evacuate is a lawful instruction.

Immediate Evacuation: This results from a hazard impact that forces immediate action, thereby allowing little or no warning and limited preparation time (e.g. hazardous materials emergencies, air crashes, bushfires or earthquakes).

Pre-warned Evacuation: This follows receipt of sufficient and reliable information that prompts a decision to evacuate ahead of a hazard impact (e.g. cyclones and storm surges).

Controlled Evacuation: A recommended or directed evacuation, where a Controlling Agency is undertaking specific activity to manage the withdrawal of people from an area that is at risk, or subject to the effects of, a hazard.

Recommended Evacuation: A controlled evacuation whereby a Controlling Agency provides advice to members of a community that they evacuate, when the Incident Controller believes

this represents the best option to mitigate the effects of an emergency on a community, based on the agency's risk assessment at that time, but where the risk is not perceived as extreme / imminent.

Self-Evacuation: The voluntary evacuation of community members who have assessed their risk and have decided to move to a safer place, either a place established for the hazard or a place of their opinion.

Evacuee – A person who has withdrawn or been removed from a place of danger.

Evacuation Centre – A centre that provides affected people with basic human needs including accommodation, and water. In addition, to enhance the recovery process, other welfare/recovery services may also be provided.

Immediate Sheltering - Includes shelter in place, assembly areas and places of last resort.

Place of Last Resort - A place where members of a community can go/ be taken at the last minute to seek shelter from an imminent threat when it is too late to evacuate. It should only be used when all other plans have failed and no other option exists. This may be a shed, area of the home, swimming pool, dam or other place appropriate to the hazard.

Refuge Site – A place where the community may take shelter within the community that is suitable to the hazard that presents. This may be an open space, building or other suitable place of shelter. It may be determined at the time of the emergency.

Relocation - A term sometimes used in place of self-evacuation. It can also be used to refer to an individual's choice to move to a location of reduced risk of an emergency occurring under certain conditions even before an emergency has occurred (e.g. on a day where a catastrophic fire weather danger rating has been issued).

Safer Place – A nearby location where members of the community can relocate or evacuate to quickly that is safer than the location being threatened by the hazard.

Safest corridor - The route that evacuees take that presents the safest way to move away from the threat to a place of safety or 'safer place', sometimes known as the recommended egress for evacuation.

Shelter in Place – the advice to community to reman in their location, this may be an open space, building, indoors or other suitable place of shelter, usually with additional advice from emergency services as to how to take actions to reduce their exposure to the hazard.

Specialist facilities - May be required when evacuees are unable to care for themselves or require additional care (e.g. hospitals, aged care or similar facilities, and disability care).

Temporary accommodation - Accommodation provided over an extended period of days, weeks or months, for individuals or families affected by an emergency. It is different from emergency shelter.

Temporary sheltering - Includes family, friends or commercial accommodation outside the impact zone, refuge sites, evacuation centres and specialist facilities.

Welfare Centre – A facility that may provide for evacuation, reception, accommodation and relief and recovery for an impacted community. Welfare centres may continue the extended provision of services into the recovery phase.

Appendix 2 – Acronyms

The following acronyms are used throughout the Emergency Evacuation Plan;

ABC	Australian Broadcasting Company
AO	Authorised Officer
AWP	Animal Welfare Plan
CA	Controlling Agency
CaLD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
DC	Department of Communities
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DEMC	District Emergency Management Committee
EEP	Emergency Evacuation Plan
EM	Emergency Management
EM Act	*Emergency Management Act 2005*
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
HMO	Hazard Management Officer
ISG	Incident Support Group
IMT	Incident Management Team
JOINT	Shire of Murray and Shire of Waroona
LEC	Local Emergency Coordinator
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Arrangements
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LEWP	Local Emergency Welfare Plan (Department of Communities)
MRWA	Main Roads Western Australia
OASG	Operational Areas Support Group
PIO	Public Information Officer

SEC	State Emergency Coordinator
SECG	State Emergency Coordination Group
SES	State Emergency Service
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
WA Health	Western Australia Health Department
WAPOL	Western Australian Police

Appendix 3 – Types of Evacuation

Hazard occurring or imminent

Controlling agency / HMA

Impact Unlikely
Community provided with general information

Impact Expected:
Consider evacuation
Develop Operational Evacuation Plan

Community should be alert in case situation changes. Some **self-evacuation** may occur

Impact likely: Recommended Evacuation

Will be impacted: Directed Evacuation

Voluntary: Community should take action

Compulsory: Community must take action

Recommended action for non-compliance