Appendix A

Table 1: Roles and responsibilities of statutory authorities

Statutory authorities	Legislation	Roles and responsibilities
Floodplain management authorities • Catchment Management Authorities (see attached map of Floodplain Management Areas in Victoria) • Melbourne Water	Floodplain management functions under the *Water Act 1989* and *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*.	**Catchment management authorities** • manage and control waterways, drainage and floodplains • promote community awareness of management of land and water resources • develop regional catchment management strategies • prepare and implement floodplain management plans • maintain and enhance flood information, including the extent and height of floodwater • provide advice about flooding and controls on development of land to local councils, Department of Transport and Planning and the community. **Melbourne Water** • manages and controls waterways, drainage and floodplains • promotes community awareness of water resource management issues • prepares comprehensive drainage and flood mitigation schemes for new development areas and corridors, and for existing areas undergoing redevelopment • prepares detailed information on overland flow paths and floodplains to guide orderly planning for future land development activities • updates individual property information and encumbrance databases so that interested parties can gain easy access to flood information

Statutory authorities	Legislation	Roles and responsibilities
		• regulates development in the Melbourne metropolitan area as a formal referral authority under local planning schemes. **DEECA** • develops national and statewide flood policy • promotes best practice in floodplain management • coordinates the statewide flood database.
Responsible authorities **Planning authorities** • All municipal councils	Administer and enforce planning schemes under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Municipal councils also have responsibilities for building approvals under the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Building Act 1993*.	**Municipal councils** • provide for the fair, orderly, economic and sustainable use and development of land • provide for the protection of natural resources and man-made resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity • establish a system of planning schemes to be the principal way of setting out objectives, policies and controls for the use, development and protection of land • ensure that environmental, social and economic effects are considered when decisions are made about the use and development of land • provide for effective enforcement procedures to achieve compliance with planning schemes, permits and agreements • regulate or prohibit any use or development in hazardous areas or in areas which are likely to become hazardous • facilitate accountability at all levels by maintaining information and reporting systems

Statutory authorities	Legislation	Roles and responsibilities
		• prepare 'designated special area' maps for areas liable to flooding • set minimum floor levels for buildings in areas liable to flooding • consider the likely danger to life, health and safety of the occupants of a proposed building due to flooding.

Table 2: Application of the flood zone and overlays

	Urban Floodway Zone	Floodway Overlay	Land Subject to Inundation Overlay	Special Building Overlay
Urban or Rural areas?	Urban areas only	Both urban and rural areas	Both urban and rural areas	Urban areas only
Mainstream or stormwater flooding?	Mainstream flooding from a river or stream	Mainstream flooding from a river or stream	Mainstream flooding from a river or stream	Stormwater flooding along overland flow paths
Application	**Case 1 (see Fig. 2.3)** • Urban land which is mainly undeveloped • The stream channel or primary flow path area • Important for conveying and/or storing floodwater • Higher flood depths and/or flow velocities • Higher potential flood risk Unsuitable for intensive urban development.	**All cases** • The stream channel or primary flow path area • Important for conveying and/or storing floodwater • Higher flood depths and/or flow velocities • Higher potential flood risk, but usually not as severe as in the UFZ. **Case 2** • Rural land which is	**Case 5 (see Fig. 2.1)** • Rural or urban areas where the extent of the floodway has not been identified and only the extent of land subject to inundation is known • Areas that cover the total extent of land subject to inundation, including the higher risk floodway component	**Case 8 (see Fig. 2.4)** • Urban land that is inundated if the capacity of the drainage system is exceeded during heavy rainfall • Currently used by Melbourne Water in the Melbourne metropolitan area Can be applied by councils for regional towns provided overland flow

	Urban Floodway Zone	Floodway Overlay	Land Subject to Inundation Overlay	Special Building Overlay
		mainly undeveloped. **Case 3** • Urban land which is mainly undeveloped • Unsuitable for intensive urban development but may be suitable for development compatible with the flood risk (for example, public purpose uses, such as school grounds, golf courses, sports grounds and recreation areas). **Case 4** Urban land that is fully or substantially developed (for example, currently zoned residential, commercial or industrial areas).	• LSIO can be applied as an interim measure until further mapping of the floodway is carried out. **Case 6 (see Fig. 2.2)** • Rural land that is mainly undeveloped Areas where the extent of the floodway has been identified and LSIO covers the balance of land subject to inundation, excluding the floodway component • Lower flood depths and/or flow velocities • Lower potential flood risk. **Case 7 (see Fig.2.3)** • Urban land that is fully or substantially developed ('flood fringe') • Areas where the extent of the floodway has been	path areas are delineated.

	Urban Floodway Zone	Floodway Overlay	Land Subject to Inundation Overlay	Special Building Overlay
			identified and the LSIO covers the balance of land subject to inundation, except the floodway component • Lower flood depths, lower flow velocities • Lower potential flood risk.	

Figure 2: Application of flood zone and overlays

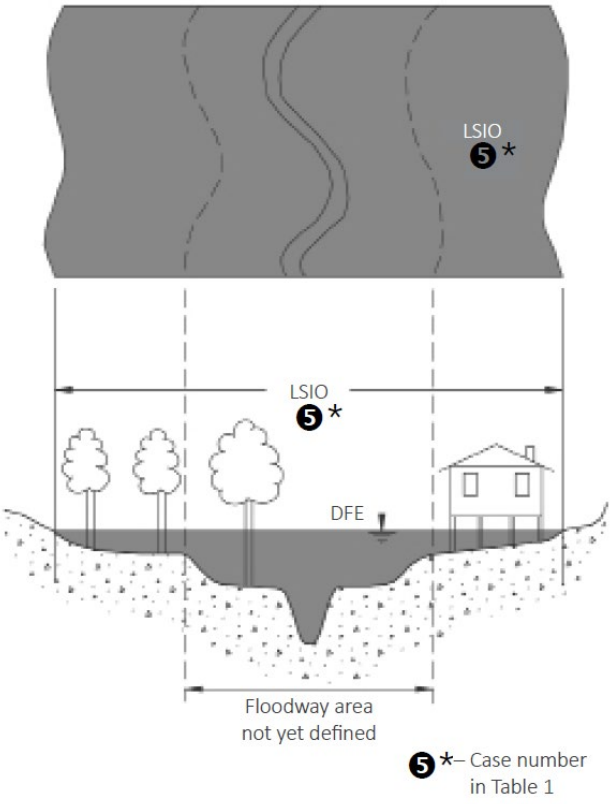


Figure 2.1
Rural and urban areas
Mainstream flooding
Case 5

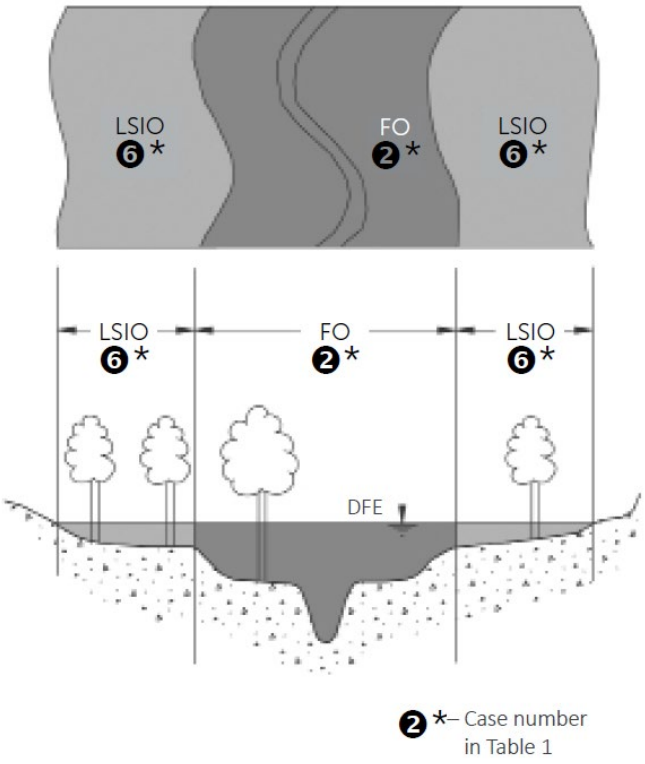


Figure 2.2
Rural and urban areas
Mainstream flooding
Cases 2 and 6

Figure 2: Application of flood zone and overlays continued

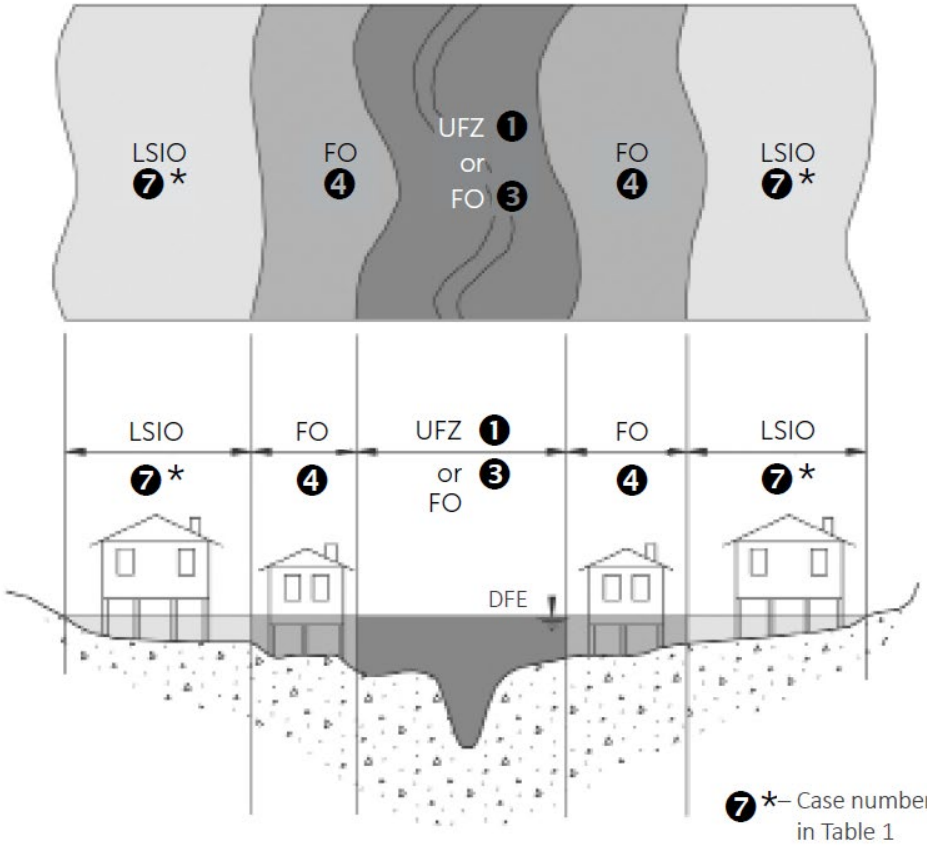


Figure 2.3
Urban areas
Mainstream flooding
Cases 1, 3, 4 and 7

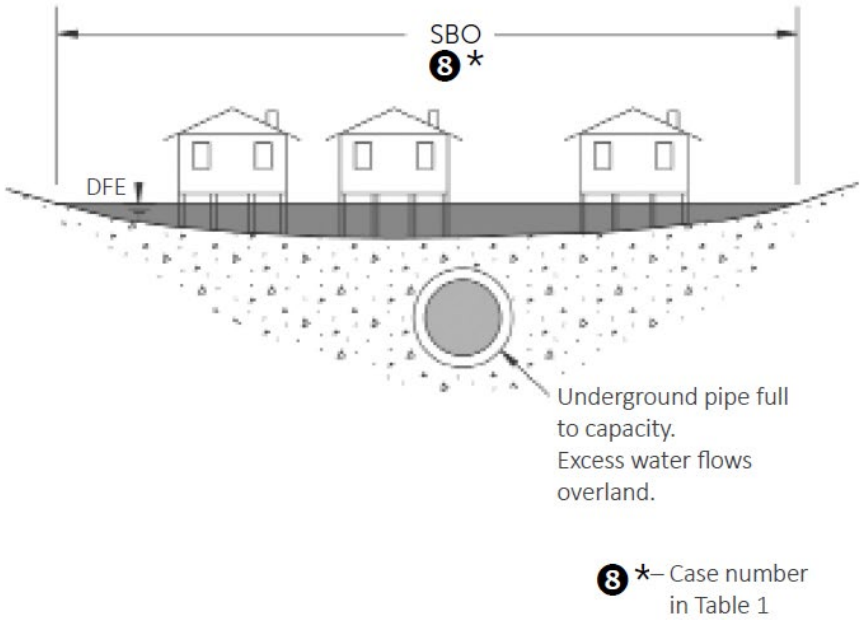
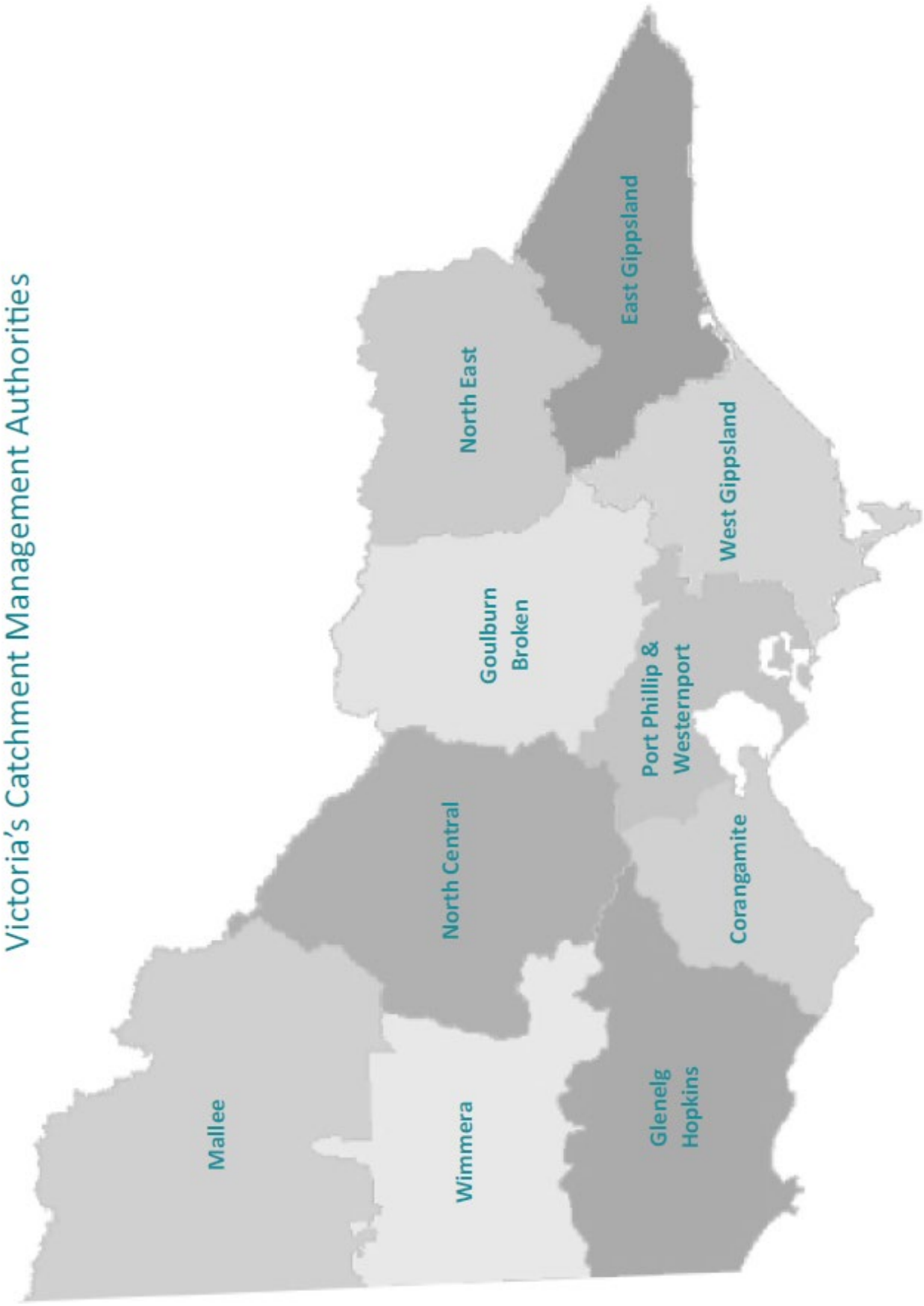


Figure 2.4
Urban areas
Stormwater flooding
Case 8


Victoria's Catchment Management Authorities
East Gippsland
North East
West Gippsland
Goulburn Broken
Port Phillip & Westernport
North Central
Corangamite
Glenelg Hopkins
Wimmera
Mallee