



City of Port Lincoln

Emergency Management Plan 2023-2026



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge the Barngarla People, the Traditional Owners of the land on which the City of Port Lincoln rests and their continuing connection to land, sea, culture and community. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging, and we extend that respect to other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in our community.

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Prepared by:

City of Port Lincoln

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Port Lincoln has experienced a range of emergencies in the past, from COVID-19 to storms, urban flooding and bushfires. When emergencies have impacted the broader Lower Eyre Peninsula region, for example, major fires, prolonged blackouts or heatwaves, Port Lincoln has become a hub for people from across the region seeking services or safety.

Through these events, the City of Port Lincoln has provided support to its community and the emergency services in both immediate response and longer-term recovery. Additionally, in between emergency events, routine council service delivery supports the management and mitigation of emergency risk.

The City of Port Lincoln anticipates that new threats will emerge in coming years in response to changing social, environmental, and economic conditions. A changing climate means that the frequency and intensity of storm and extreme heat events will increase, and it is expected that emergencies within the region, such as bushfires or biosecurity incidents, will place additional pressure on council.

Councils can help to minimise these threats and contribute to the safety and wellbeing of their communities by participating in local emergency management.

The State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) articulates the roles and responsibilities of local government in emergency management. The Local Government Emergency Management Framework further explains the role of councils in the areas of disaster risk reduction, incident operations and recovery.

This Emergency Management Plan defines the roles of the City of Port Lincoln in emergency management, and contains strategies and measurable actions to strengthen council's emergency management capacity and capability. The six strategies of this plan are as follows:

Disaster risk reduction

- Strategy 1:** Increase our understanding of current and emerging disaster risks.
- Strategy 2:** Mitigate the potential impact of priority emergency risks in partnership with local and regional stakeholders, and higher levels of government.
- Strategy 3:** Encourage a more disaster resilient community through stakeholder engagement, information provision and community engagement/development activities.

Incident operations

- Strategy 4:** Maintain systems, processes and capability to enable the City of Port Lincoln to support emergency services, other councils, and the community during emergency incidents.
- Strategy 5:** Increase our preparedness for emergency operations through proactive planning.

Recovery

- Strategy 6:** Develop a shared understanding of the City of Port Lincoln's role in recovery following a major emergency.

This document forms part of the City of Port Lincoln's commitment to emergency management and helps to ensure that council has a coordinated and planned approach to managing the consequences of emergencies on its community.



Introduction



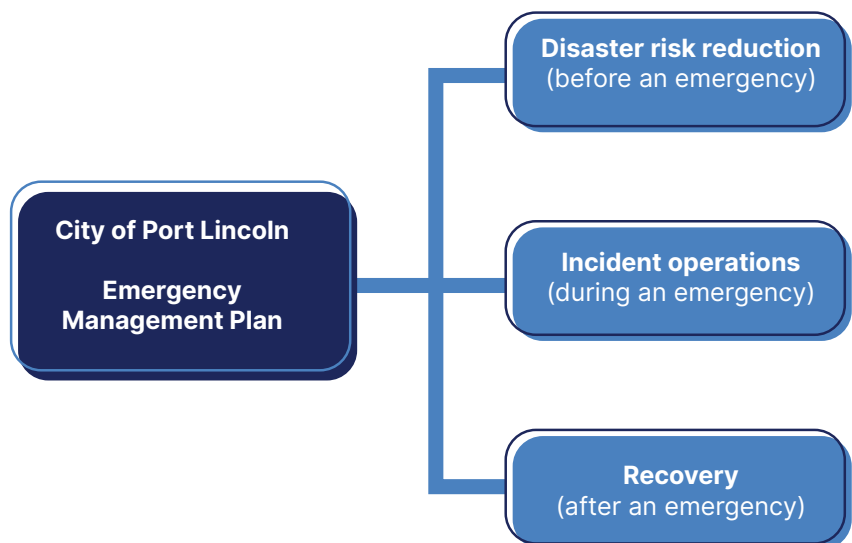
Purpose

The City of Port Lincoln Emergency Management Plan (Plan) establishes Council’s strategic direction for emergency management, and describes the actions that council will take to reduce disaster risk , maintain operational capability for when emergencies occur, and prepare for recovery.

The Plan identifies roles, responsibilities and resources required to achieve broad strategies, and is not intended for use in emergency operations.

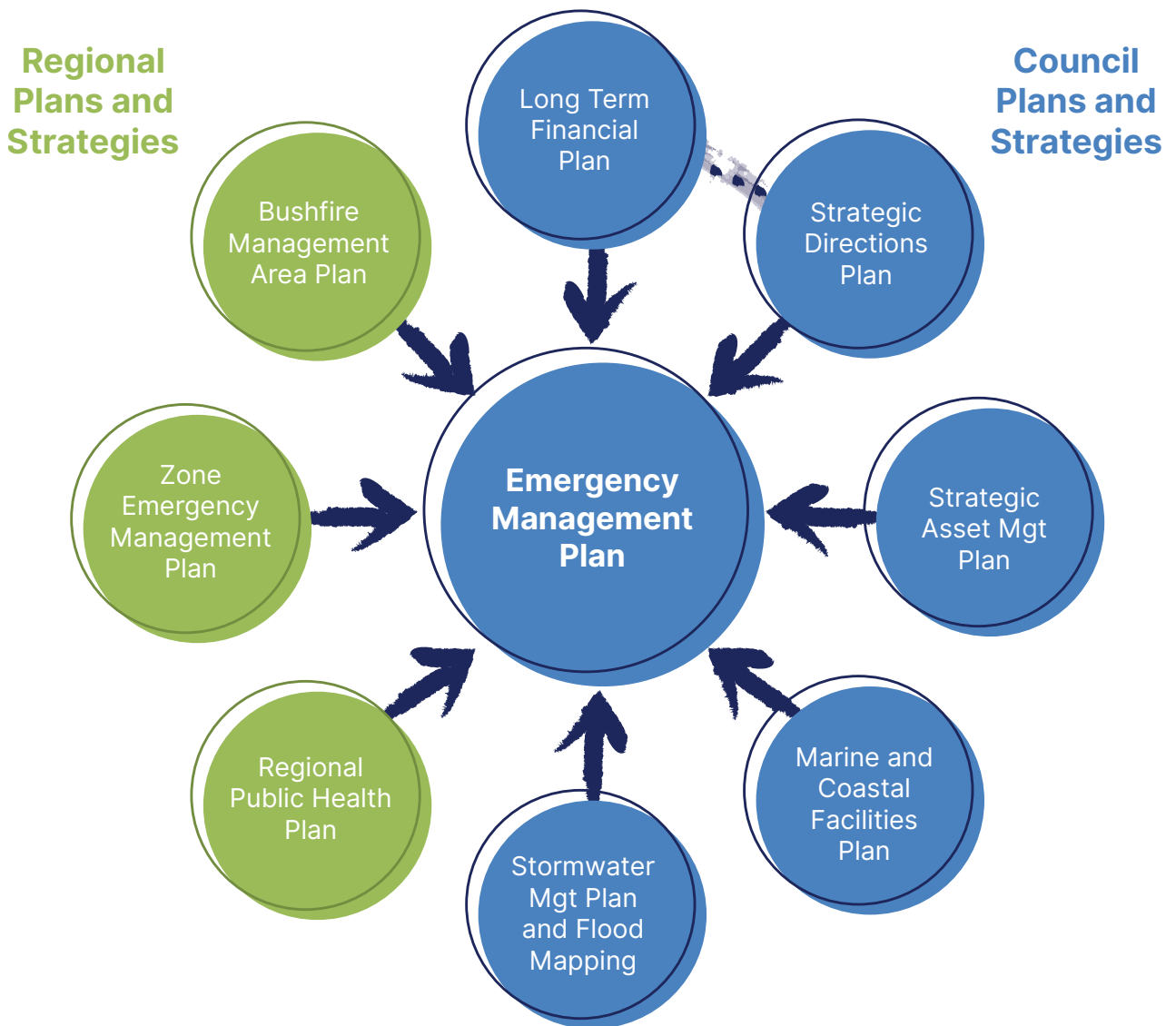
In accordance with the roles of local government in emergency management articulated in the State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) and *Local Government Emergency Management Framework* (LGEMF), this plan:

- Describes the context for emergency management in terms of the City of Port Lincoln’s community profile, council and community values, the lived experience of emergencies, the state emergency management arrangements and local emergency management stakeholders.
- Summarises the local emergency risk profile, and the possible impacts of an emergency on council and community values.
- Identifies the strategies that the City of Port Lincoln has or will adopt to manage emergency risks.
- Describes how the strategies will be acted upon by describing specific actions and allocating accountability, resources, and timeframes.
- Identifies the monitoring and improvement processes associated with the Plan.



Link to related plans

The plan is linked to, and underpinned by, other council and regional plans and strategies, as follows:



- The City of Port Lincoln **Strategic Directions Plan 2021-2030** contains directions related to improving stormwater protection, community resilience and climate change resilience and adaptation. There is a specific action to develop and implement an Emergency Management Plan.
- The **Strategic Asset Management Plan** outlines that more than \$6 million will be spent as new capital expenditure on stormwater assets to support the **Stormwater Management Plan (SMP)**. The SMP outlines the works that are required to, among other things, provide a greater level of flood protection in Port Lincoln.
- The recently completed **Coastal Scoping Study** outlines why the City of Port Lincoln's coastlines are less vulnerable to coastal inundation and erosion than other parts of the state, as well as identifying locations that may be vulnerable to sea level rise post 2050.
- The **Regional Public Health Plan** contains actions to consider the role of public health in emergency management and disaster planning, which has been achieved through this Plan, and council's incident operations manual.

Scope and exclusions

The City of Port Lincoln Emergency Management Plan is limited to community emergency risks that are within council's sphere of influence and responsibility.

The Plan is supported by the City of Port Lincoln Incident Operations Manual that details how council will organise and take practical action in the event of an emergency occurring. The manual is the document to be referred to during an actual emergency.

The Plan does not address the management of internal emergency risk to council operations or services as these are addressed in the Business Continuity Plan and other internal procedures.



Context



Community profile

The City of Port Lincoln is located at the base of Eyre Peninsula some 650km west of Adelaide by road, on one of the world's largest protected harbours. The council area of 3,073 hectares includes 21 kilometres of coastline. The area enjoys a Mediterranean climate and receives an average of 491mm of rain each year.

Primary production within the Eyre Peninsula region, which accounts for 50% of South Australia's wheat, barley and oil seed, together with a deep natural harbour and commercial fishing fleet, makes Port Lincoln a major agricultural and aquaculture export and fishing centre. The economy continues to diversify, bringing new investment, workforce and population growth.

Port Lincoln is also a popular visitor destination, now enhanced by a growing program of cruise ship visits. Numerous festivals and events contribute to Port Lincoln's vitality and attraction, including Tunarama, Adelaide to Port Lincoln Yacht Race, SALT Festival, Teakle Autosprint and Mortlock Shield Football Carnival.

Key demographic characteristics at the 2021 Census include:

- Estimated resident population of 14,880
- 6.6% of the population identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (well above state-wide averages)
- 6,970 dwellings
- Average household size of 2.23 people per dwelling
- Population age structure similar but slightly younger than state-wide trends
- 8.8% of the population was born overseas (well below state-wide averages)
- Key industry sectors for employment are health care and social assistance, retail trade and agriculture, forestry, and fishing
- 18.9% of the population are volunteers, above the state-wide average.

Trends observed between the 2016 and 2021 census include:

- Decline in the number of children, and growth in the number of older people, and those between the ages of 18 and 34 years
- Decline in the average household size
- Growth in the number of people employed in health care and social assistance, and decline in the number of people employed in manufacturing.

Council and community values

This Plan seeks to protect and enhance council and community values from the threats posed by emergencies. These values are well described in the council's Strategic Directions Plan 2021-2030, which was developed following an extensive community engagement process, and includes:

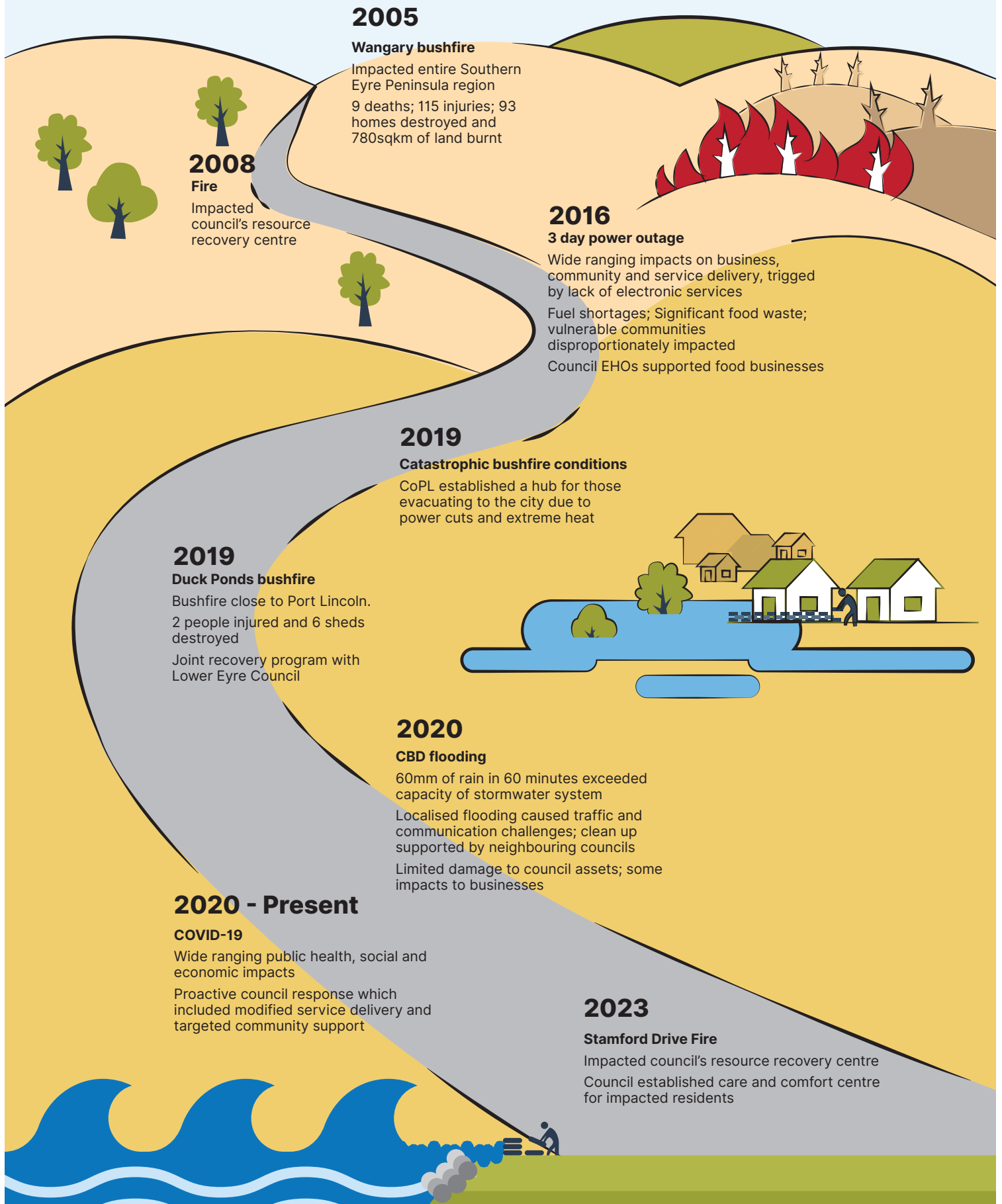
- Regional hub servicing the southern Eyre Peninsula
- Seafood industries – seafood capital of Australia
- Tourism
- Quality of life
- Natural environment and open spaces
- Population growth – to support jobs, better services and education
- Vibrant CBD with more dining and retail experiences
- Growth in the calendar of events
- Accessible health care and services
- Environmentally responsible, sustainable and energy efficient city
- Sporting facilities and events
- Connectivity within the community
- Connectivity to the world via affordable transport.

These values informed the emergency risk assessment in section 2.6 of this plan, along with the strategies and actions in Section 3.



Emergency timeline

Emergencies that have directly and indirectly impacted the City of Port Lincoln in recent years have included:



South Australian emergency management arrangements

This Plan supports the City of Port Lincoln to fulfill its roles in emergency management in accordance with the SEMP and LGEMF. They are enabled by the *Local Government Act 1999*, which outlines the requirement for councils to consider risks (including emergency risks) as follows:

- Make informed decisions (section 6)
- Take measures to protect their area from natural hazards (section 7)
- Provide infrastructure for community and for development (section 7)
- Ensure the sustainability of the council's long-term financial performance (section 8)
- Assess the maintenance, replacement or development needs for infrastructure (section 122)
- Identify anticipated or predicted changes in any factors that make a significant contribution to the costs of the council's activities or operations (section 122).



The SEMP explains that while a range of organisations play important roles in the management of emergencies, primary responsibility sits with State Government. Given this, the SEMP defines the role of local government as follows:

Councils play an enabling role in emergency management because of their strong relationship with local community networks and knowledge of locally available resources. Their knowledge of community strengths and vulnerabilities means they are well placed to determine and respond to local needs and priorities.

Activities of local governments are guided by the Local Government Functional Support Group Plan. Councils are also a part of a Zone Emergency Management Committee. Beyond these structures, councils contribute to emergency management through routine services that include:

- Building and maintaining infrastructure and delivering services that reduce hazard risk
- Undertaking requirements of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005 (SA), including delivery of fire prevention programs
- Integrating current and future hazard/disaster risk information into local government governance and decision-making
- Increasing community preparedness by amplifying communication messages
- Representing community interests in emergency management to other spheres of government and contributing to decision-making processes
- Ensuring an adequate local council emergency response capability is in place.

The SEMP explains that the State is exposed to eleven key hazards, and for each of these, a State Government agency is identified as Hazard Risk Reduction Leader with responsibilities to coordinate the management of the hazard.

The SEMP also identifies Control Agencies who are responsible for taking control of the response to an emergency event; and Support Agencies who are Control Agencies who are participating in emergency response, but are not controlling the emergencies (for example, the CFS providing support to the SES during a flood).

The SEMP additionally identifies a series of Functional Support Groups comprised of government and non-government organisations who perform a particular role in support of the Control Agency and/or recovery. Among these is the Local Government Functional Support Group, which is led by the LGA and of which all councils (including the City of Port Lincoln) are participating organisations.

The LGFSG has responsibilities in accordance with the SEMP and its own LGFSG Plan to:

- Ensure coordinated operational support from local government during response and recovery.
- Support the preparedness of the local government sector including building the capacity of councils to participate in emergency management.

Current Hazard Risk Reduction Leaders, Control Agencies and Functional Support Group leads are listed in Appendix A.

Finally, it should be noted that the City of Port Lincoln also participates in emergency management planning at a regional level through the Eyre and Western Zone Emergency Management Committee (ZEMC), and Lower Eyre Bushfire Management Committee (BMC). The ZEMC has a focus on emergency risk assessments and planning for all hazards, while the BMC has a focus on coordinating bushfire management, especially seasonal risk reduction activities associated with higher risk assets.

Partners in emergency management

The City of Port Lincoln acknowledges that emergency management is a shared responsibility, and that council has roles in the emergency management plans of its partners. Key stakeholders for the City of Port Lincoln in emergency management include:

Emergency services	Emergency management committees	State Government agencies	Local Government structures
SA Police SA Country Fire Service SA State Emergency Service SA Ambulance Services SA Housing Authority (Emergency Relief)	Eyre and Western Zone Emergency Management Committee Lower Eyre Bushfire Management Committee Zone Emergency Support Team	SA Health Department for Environment and Water Coast Protection Board Environment Protection Agency Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board	Neighbouring councils Eyre Peninsula LGA LGA / LGFSG SA Coastal Councils Alliance
Health and social services	Community groups and networks	Major industries	Utilities
Lower Eyre Leadership Group West Coast Youth Australian Red Cross	Chamber of Commerce Rotary Lions Eyre Peninsula Community Foundation	Viterra Veolia Flinders Ports Fishing and aquaculture industries	SA Water SA Power Networks ElectraNet

Emergency risk assessment

The City of Port Lincoln has undertaken an emergency risk assessment to identify and evaluate the risks most relevant to its community.

The risk assessment was prepared adopting a methodology that is broadly consistent with the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines¹ and the SA Local Government Emergency Risk Management Guide², and was informed by a range of inputs, including the various Zone Emergency Risk Assessments, council plans and documents, and input from council staff.

As a result of the risk assessment, the priority emergency risks (those with a risk rating of medium or above) for the City of Port Lincoln are:

Hazard	Priority risks
Storm and flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm and flood cause significant damage to public infrastructure and assets, business and industry assets, or housing. Storm and flood cause high winds affecting the structural integrity of trees and natural environments (including coast). Storm and flood cause loss of life or significant injury to people.

¹ <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-national-emergency-risk-assessment-guidelines/>

² Available via the Emergency Management Knowledge Hub on the LGA website.

Hazard	Priority risks
Bushfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushfire adjacent to the Port Lincoln township damages or destroys public and private assets, and infrastructure. Bushfire causes loss of life, illness or injury to people due to late evacuations, transport accidents, or smoke/fire. Bushfire causes disruption to the delivery of essential services in the region, impacting residents and businesses. Residents/visitors converge on Port Lincoln during major fire in the region, resulting in an increased demand for services. Council has a diminished ability to deliver core business as it provides support to emergency services/ other councils during or after bushfire.
Extreme heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme heat causes serious illness or death of vulnerable and older members of the community. Extreme heat causes significant damage to roads, railways, electricity, communications and water infrastructure. Extreme heat causes damage to council-managed facilities and open spaces. Extreme heat causes disruption to the delivery of essential health and support services to vulnerable members of the community. Extreme heat causes increased demand on health and community services. Extreme heat causes interruption to major events and tourism in the region.
Black system event (Blackout)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black system event causes disruption to the delivery of council services to the community. Black system event causes loss of stock or business, leading to economic losses. Black system event causes disruption to critical services including health care services.
Human disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human disease outbreak results in loss of life or prolonged illness. Human disease outbreak results in a disruption to service delivery (e.g. council, community, health, education services) to the community. Human disease outbreak results in economic impacts due to business closures, stay at home directions and cancellation of events, mass gatherings and cruises.
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake causes loss of life or serious injury. Earthquake causes destruction or damage to public infrastructure (including water, wastewater, electricity and communication), housing, and commercial or industrial buildings. Earthquake causes destruction or damage resulting in business failures and loss of employment. Earthquake causes disease outbreak following loss of water and sewer systems.
Escape of hazardous materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escape of hazardous materials results in loss of life, injury or prolonged illness. Escape of hazardous materials results in loss of environmental value (land or marine). Escape of hazardous materials results in economic loss to regionally significant employers. Escape of hazardous materials results in closure and/or disruption to transport routes impacting regional economy and supply chains.
Animal and plant disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal and plant disease outbreak has regional agricultural impacts, which in turns results in economic losses in Port Lincoln. Animal and plant disease outbreak results in reputational damage to agricultural/seafood industries. Animal and plant disease outbreak results in movement restrictions impacting transport in/out/ through Port Lincoln, with associated economic losses.

The full emergency risk register is maintained by council staff, and has informed the strategies and actions in Section 3 of this Plan.



Emergency Management Plan



Disaster risk reduction

Council's role – Disaster risk reduction

The City of Port Lincoln's roles in disaster risk reduction include to:

- Understand and communicate current and emerging disaster risks, and consider this in planning and decision-making.
- Partner with stakeholders in addressing priority emergency risks
- Engage with stakeholders and communities to help strengthen disaster resilience in communities.

Council activities that contribute to disaster risk reduction

The City of Port Lincoln currently undertakes the following activities to reduce the disaster risk to its communities:

- Land-use planning
- Public health measures (e.g. immunisation, food safety, waste water management, hygiene and sanitation)
- Land management
- Tree management
- Vegetation management (road side, parks and reserves)
- Road maintenance, renewal and upgrade
- Traffic management
- Stormwater infrastructure maintenance, renewal and upgrade
- Building safety
- Emergency management planning via Zone Emergency Management Committee
- Bushfire Management Planning via Bushfire Management Committee
- Appointment of Fire Prevention Officers to undertake inspections of private and council land, issue notices (*Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*)
- Maintain asset, liability and WHS insurance
- Community development
- Libraries
- Provision of public information, including relaying the messages of other organisations who deliver disaster preparedness campaigns.

Disaster risk reduction



Council actions for disaster risk reduction

The tables below contain strategies and actions that the City of Port Lincoln will undertake in the area of disaster risk reduction.

Strategy 1: Increase our understanding of current and emerging disaster risks.

Action	Timeframe	Lead
1.1. Establish and then maintain an emergency risk register – and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> embed this into council's risk management processes ensure this risk register informs, and is informed by, emergency risk assessments undertaken by ZEMC and BMC 	2023, and then ongoing	Manager People, Governance and Communication
1.2. Increase understanding of less frequently experienced hazards, such as earthquake, animal/plant disease and escape of hazardous materials, through participation in the ZEMC and reporting back to council's management team.	2025-2026	Manager Development and Regulatory
1.3. As part of efforts that respond to Council's climate emergency declaration, build an understanding of how climate change will impact the future emergency risk profile of the City of Port Lincoln.	2025-2026	General Manager Environment and Infrastructure

Strategy 2: Mitigate the potential impact of priority emergency risks in partnership with local and regional stakeholders, and higher levels of government.

Action	Timeframe	Lead
2.1. Implement priority actions from Council's Stormwater Management Plan.	2023-2026	General Manager Environment and Infrastructure
2.2. Investigate the costs and benefits of providing signage and/or fencing to reduce risks associated with open drainage and swales.	2025	Manager Civil Assets and Operations
2.3. Finalise council's Coastal Study and use the outcomes to inform long term asset management.	2023	General Manager Environment and Infrastructure
2.4. Work closely with Lower Eyre Council and the Department of Environment and Water to ensure adequate fire prevention activities are taking place around the outskirts of Port Lincoln.	2023-2026	General Manager Environment and Infrastructure

Strategy 3: Encourage a more disaster resilient community through stakeholder engagement, information provision and community engagement/development activities.

Action	Delivery	Lead
3.1. Use this Plan as the basis of engagement with key stakeholders including ZEMC, local emergency services and key community service organisations.	2023, and then ongoing	CEO
3.2. Participate in and support community-led emergency preparedness programs initiated by emergency services and NGOs.	2023-2026	Team Leader Community Safety
3.3. Publish and communicate information about emergency risks on council's website for community and businesses, including information about new hazard layers within the Planning and Design Code.	2023	Manager Development and Regulatory



Incident operations

Council's role - incident operations

When participating in incident operations the City of Port Lincoln will do so within the scope of the i-Responda operating platform, the Local Government Incident Operations Protection Guide and, when appropriate, as a member of the Local Government Functional Support Group.

The scope of council's role in incident operations, and specific approaches taken by the City of Port Lincoln, are detailed in council's Incident Operations Manual.

The key roles in incident operations can be summarised as:

- Prepare for incident operations by maintaining the Incident Operational Manual and associated documentation, and participating in regional emergency management processes
- Build capability of council staff to support incident operations
- Ensure the safety and wellbeing of staff in incident operations through adherence to the i-Responda operating platform.

Council activities that contribute to incident operations

The City of Port Lincoln currently undertakes the following activities to contribute to incident operations:

- Environmental Health Services
- Local Knowledge
- Waste Management
- Traffic Management
- Flood Mitigation
- Community Facilities
- Community Networks
- Coastal Management
- Vegetation Management
- Plant or equipment to support emergency services
- Specialised and skilled staff
- Communication

Incident operations



Council actions for incident operations

The tables below contain strategies and actions that the City of Port Lincoln will undertake to maintain capacity to participate in incident operations.

Strategy 4: Maintain systems, processes and capability that enables the City of Port Lincoln to support emergency services, other councils and the community during emergency incidents.

Action	Timeframe	Lead
4.1. Maintain the incident operations manual, including through an annual update and/or exercise, and ensure that hard copies and electronic access to documents are made available to staff with an operational role.	Annual	Manager Development and Regulatory
4.2. Ensure i-Responda, Council Commander, Local Government Liaison Officer – and any other emergency management training are included in council staff development programs	2023, and then annually	General Manager Environment and Infrastructure
4.3. Strengthen the relationship with SES – and association processes - to support coordinated emergency response and clean up	2023 and then ongoing	Manager Open Spaces

Strategy 5: Increase our preparedness for emergency operations through proactive planning.

Action	Timeframe	Lead
5.1. Formalise council's position regarding changes to council services during catastrophic fire conditions, and communicate this publicly	2024	General Manager Corporate and Community
5.2. Undertake planning in partnership with neighbouring councils to pre-identify and risk assess sites for use by those evacuating to Port Lincoln – and to identify any servicing requirements. <i>Note: This should consider evacuation with or without animals; and scenarios of both catastrophic fire conditions and an actual fire.</i>	2023	Manager Buildings and Properties
5.3. Participate in emergency exercise coordinated by the ZEMC, ZEST, LGFSG and/or control agencies.	2023-2026	Council Commanders and Liaison Officers

Recovery

Council's Role – Recovery

Recovery is defined as the restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a community or society affected by an emergency event.

Recovery is more than the replacement of what has been destroyed and the rehabilitation of those affected. It is a complex social process that provides an opportunity to improve and enhance conditions in an affected community.

The impacts of emergencies on people and communities can be long lasting. Recovery can continue for weeks, months or even years as people and communities rebuild and restore their lives and environment.

The State Government has primary responsibility to ensure recovery occurs following an emergency. Councils' local knowledge, connections and capabilities mean they are often well placed to support their communities to recover after an emergency.

Given this, the City of Port Lincoln will provide leadership, coordination and support to the community in recovery.

The key roles in recovery can be summarised as:

- Participate in recovery in a coordinated way that meets community needs and avoids duplication of efforts
- Consider the broad impacts that recovery will have upon the City of Port Lincoln, across infrastructural, social, economic and natural systems in local communities
- Plan for recovery so that the principles, structures, partnerships and approaches that council will take have been pre-identified.

Council activities that contribute to recovery

The following activities and services provided by City of Port Lincoln would contribute to recovery following an emergency:

- Environmental health services

- Animal management
- Waste management
- Road repair and renewal
- Traffic management
- Stormwater infrastructure repair and renewal
- Community development
- Vegetation management (road side, parks and reserves)
- Events
- Community grants programs
- Building maintenance, renewal and upgrade
- Advocacy
- Communication.

Recovery



Development Assessment

- > Leadership
- > Recovery planning
- > Coordination
- > Advocacy
- > Communications

Environmental Health

Community Development

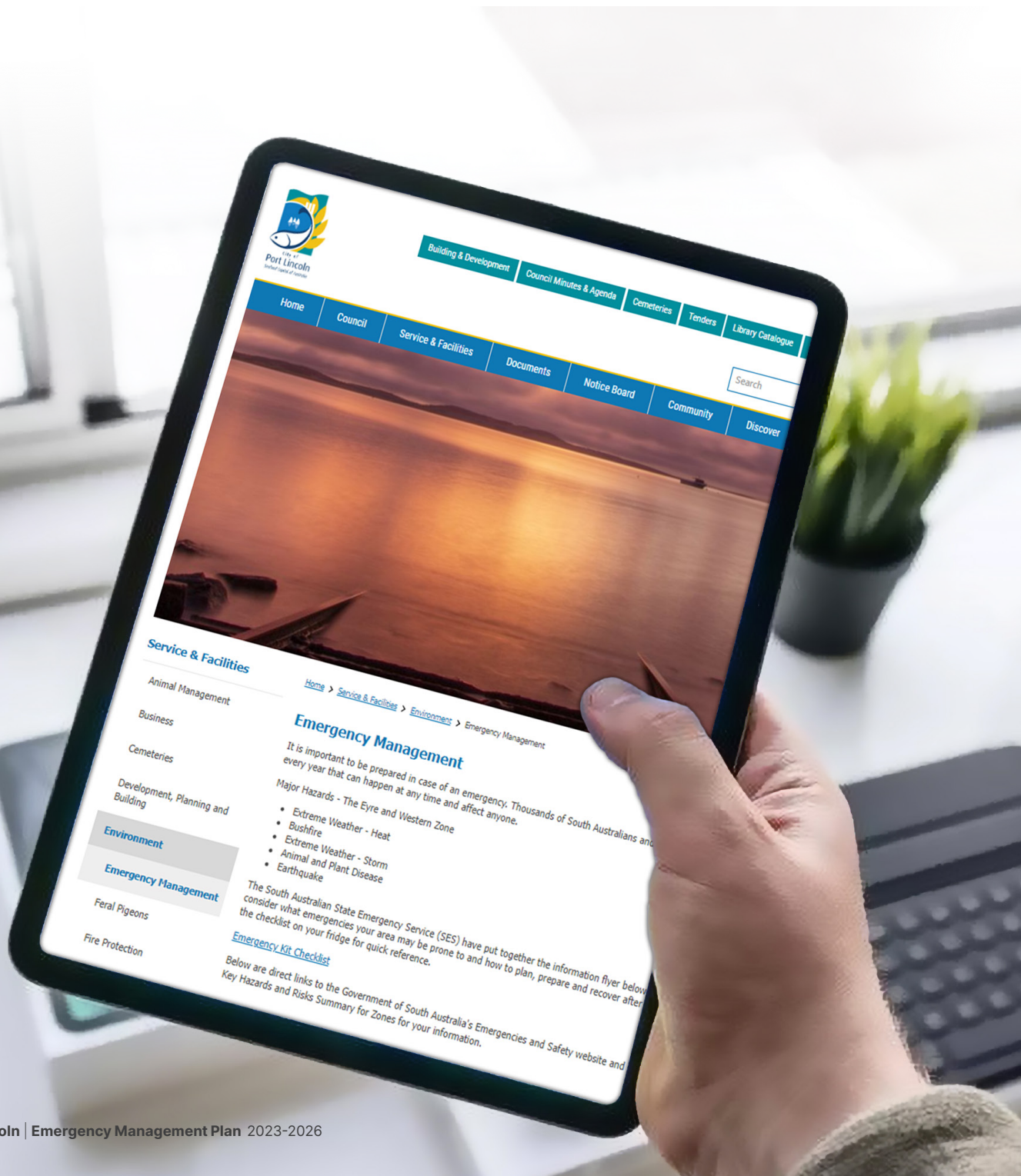
YOUR COUNCIL

Council actions for recovery

The table below describes the strategies and actions that the City of Port Lincoln will undertake to develop its capacity to participate in recovery.

Strategy 6: Develop a shared understanding of the City of Port Lincoln's role in recovery following a major emergency

Action	Timeframe	Lead
6.1. Develop and then maintain a recovery manual or procedure that clarifies council's roles, structures and approaches in recovery; and ensure training is provided to Council staff with a role in recovery.	2023-24	General Manager Corporate and Community







Implementation Arrangements



The City of Port Lincoln will ensure the actions specified in the Emergency Management Plan are resourced by:

- Ensure sufficient allocations are made in council's budget for key identified activities
- Maintaining existing services as described in this plan (vegetation management, fire prevention duties, flood mitigation)
- Ensuring appropriate staff within the Council Incident Management Team are aware of and trained
- Ensuring appropriate staff within the Council Recovery Management Team are aware of and trained.

The Plan will be reviewed during annual budget planning processes and amended to recognise material changes to the Plan because of budget decision.

The Development and Regulatory team have the responsibility of maintaining this Plan. This Plan has a life of 4 years and is due for complete revision and updating within 2 years of each Council election.



Appendix

Appendix A Hazard Risk Reduction Leaders
Control Agencies
Functional Support Group Leads

Appendix A

Hazard Risk Reduction Leaders

Source: State Emergency Management Plan dated August 2022.

Hazard	Hazard Risk Reduction Leader
Animal and plant biosecurity	Department of Primary Industries and Regions
Black system event	South Australia Police
Cyber Crisis	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Earthquake	Department for Infrastructure and Transport
Extreme weather	South Australian State Emergency Service
Flood	Department for Environment and Water
Hazardous materials (including marine oil spills)	SafeWork SA
Human disease	Department for Health and Wellbeing (SA Health)
Rural fire	South Australian Country Fire Service
Terrorism	South Australia Police
Urban fire	South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Control Agencies

Source: State Emergency Management Plan dated August 2022.

Emergency	Control agency
Aircraft accident	South Australia Police
Animal, plant and marine disease	Department of Primary Industries and Regions
Black system event	South Australia Police
Bomb threat	South Australia Police
Cyber crisis	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Earthquake	South Australia Police
Extreme weather	South Australian State Emergency Service
Rural fire	South Australian Country Fire Service
Urban fire	South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Flood	South Australian State Emergency Service
Food/drinking water contamination	Department for Health and Wellbeing (SA Health)
Fuel, gas and electricity shortages	Department for Energy and Mining
Hazardous materials emergencies	South Australian Country Fire Service or South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Human epidemic	Department for Health and Wellbeing (SA Health)
Marine transport accidents	South Australia Police
Marine Pollution (coastal)	Department for Infrastructure and Transport
Rail accident	South Australia Police
Riverbank collapse	South Australia Police
Road/transport accident	South Australia Police
Search and rescue – land and sea	South Australia Police
Siege/Hostage	South Australia Police
Terrorist Incident	South Australia Police

Functional Support Group Leads

Source: State Emergency Management Plan dated August 2022.

Group	Lead
Ambulance services	SA Ambulance Service
Australian Defence Force	Joint Operational Support Staff SA
Emergency Relief	South Australia Housing Authority (Activation of emergency relief centres are negotiated between the State Controller and the manager of the Emergency Relief FSG.)
Engineering	SA Water
Government Radio Network	South Australia Police
Local Government	Local Government Association of South Australia
Logistics	South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission
Mapping	Department for Environment and Water
Public Information	South Australia Police

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