

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOWER EYRE PENINSULA

Emergency Management Plan



“Working with our Rural & Coastal Communities”



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Version No:	1.0
Issued:	December 2020
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Executive Summary

Emergencies can occur at any time with little to no warning, and can rapidly spread over designated boundaries causing significant and widespread impacts across affected communities.

The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula (DCLEP) has been impacted by several serious bushfires over the last 14 years, the most severe of which was the Wangary Bushfire of 2005 which claimed nine lives and had a significant and long-lasting impact on the community and Council. Other bushfires which have either destroyed property or required a response or recovery effort from Council have been at Tulka (2001), Proper Bay Road on the outskirts of the City of Port Lincoln (2009), Winters Hill penetrating into the City of Port Lincoln (2009), Sleaford Bay (2012), Coomunga which provided a serious threat to the City of Port Lincoln (2012) and the Duckpond fire in November 2019 which burnt 228 hectares.

Extreme weather events with storms and high winds have caused flooding and damage to communities, such as the September 2016 statewide power outage and storm which left the majority of DCLEP residents without power for 3 days. More recently, the severe rain event in January 2020 caused damage to a number of roads, drainage catchments and property accesses resulting in a cost of approximately \$130,000.

The DCLEP anticipates new threats will emerge in response to changing social, environmental, and economic conditions in the future. It is anticipated that these may include pandemics and the impact of a changing climate on council's coastal towns and settlements.

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 that Local Government may play in local emergency management planning. As well as the legislative and administrative roles under the SEMP, the Local Government Emergency Management Framework (LGEMF) 2019 sets out roles for councils in the areas of disaster risk reduction, incident operations and recovery.

This document forms part of the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula's commitment to emergency management and ensures that council has a coordinated and planned approach to managing the consequences of emergencies on communities.

The current goals established for this plan are:

Disaster risk reduction

1. Support bushfire safety initiatives in high risk areas to protect life and property.
2. Consider the potential flooding impacts from significant rain events within towns or settlements.
3. Investigate the implications of potential sea level rise on coastal assets.
4. Develop systems to future proof Council operations when impacted by emergency events.

Incident operations

5. Maintain systems and processes that enable council to support emergency and essential service organisations during emergency incidents.

Recovery

6. Review and update Council's Disaster Recovery Plan

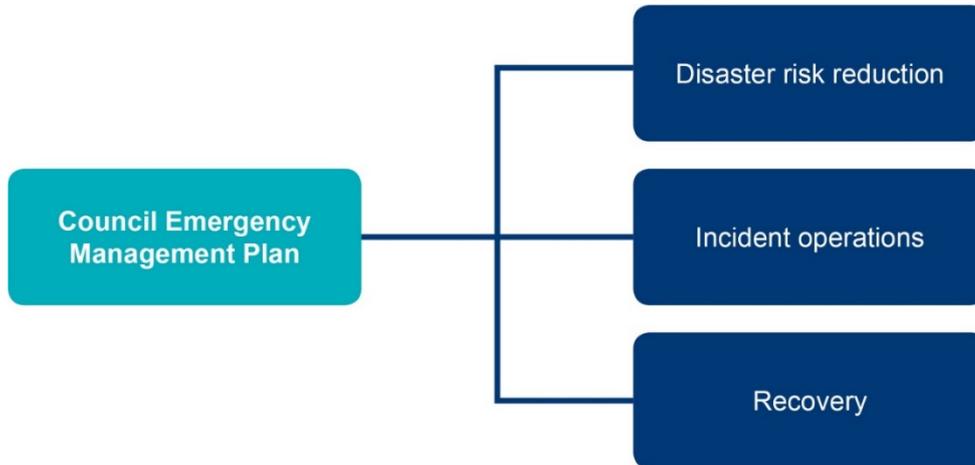


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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose



The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula’s Emergency Management Plan (the plan) establishes council’s strategic direction for emergency management and describes the actions that council will take to reduce disaster risk, maintain incident operational capability and prepare for recovery. The plan identifies responsibility and resources to achieve broad strategies and is not aimed at use incident or recovery operations.

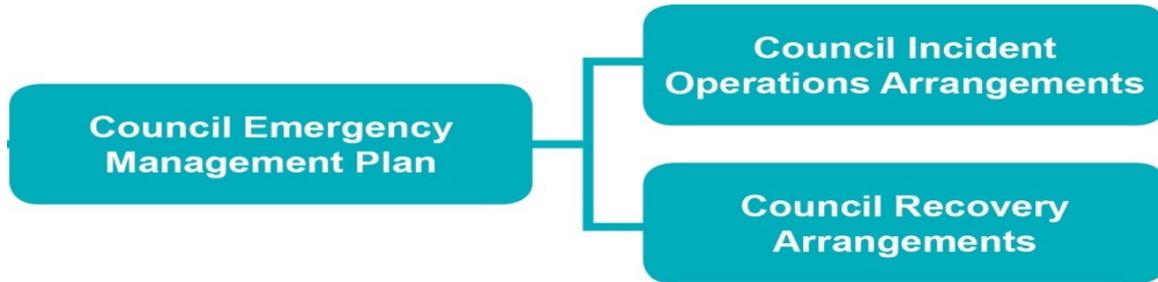
In accordance with the *State Emergency Management Plan, Local Government Emergency Management Framework* and the *Emergency Management Planning Guide for SA Councils*, the plan:

- Describes the context for the plan in terms of council and community values, related plans, the state emergency management arrangements and the council’s partners in emergency management.
- Establishes linkages between the plan and other relevant council or regional strategies and plans that contribute to management of emergency risk.
- Identifies emergency risks in the council area, and their possible impacts on council and community values.
- Identifies the strategies council has or will adopt to manage emergency risks.
- Describes how the strategies will be acted upon by describing specific tasks and allocating accountability, resources and timeframes.
- Identifies the monitoring and improvement processes associated with the plan, including the undertaking of exercises.

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1.2. Link to emergency management arrangements

The integration and consistency of the emergency management documents is an important consideration for DCLEP, as the various documents need to reinforce and support each other. This plan is supported by incident operations and recovery documents that detail how council will organise and take practical action in the event of an emergency occurring and are the documents to be referred to during an actual incident response or recovery.



1.3. Scope and exclusions

The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula’s (DCLEP) emergency management plan is limited to community emergency risks that are within council’s sphere of influence and responsibility. The plan does not address the management of internal emergency risk to Council operations or services as these are addressed in the DCLEP Business Continuity Plan and other internal procedures.

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1.4. Link to Strategic plans

The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula Strategic Plan 2020-2030 has several links with emergency management including:

Objective 1: Support Inclusive, Connected, Vibrant and Safe Communities Strategy - Support community safety initiatives:

- Support emergency and essential services organisations including Police, CFS, SES and SA Ambulance
- Review the connectivity of the road network in the rural living area (from an emergency management perspective).
- Continue to provide local input into the Lower Eyre Peninsula Bushfire Management Area Plan
- Maintain Council's Disaster Recovery Plan
- Reflect impacts of a changing climate in Council decision making

Objective 3: Provide Effective Leadership and Financial Management

Strategy - Be a Strong Community Leader:

- Provide a high level of Leadership to community
- Represent and advocate for residents, community groups and business to other levels of government

Objective 4: Protect and Promote Appreciation of our Natural Environment

Strategy - Protect our Coastline

- Protect coastal areas through the development and enforcement of Council by-laws
- Investigate the implications of potential sea level rise on coastal assets

Strategy - Mitigate Environmental Impacts

- Plan to minimise the impacts of development on the natural environment
- Develop stormwater management plans for priority areas

Strategy - Monitor environmental impacts

- Maintain awareness of impacts of a changing climate on Council's coastal towns and settlements and take the appropriate actions to reduce identified impacts where resources permit.



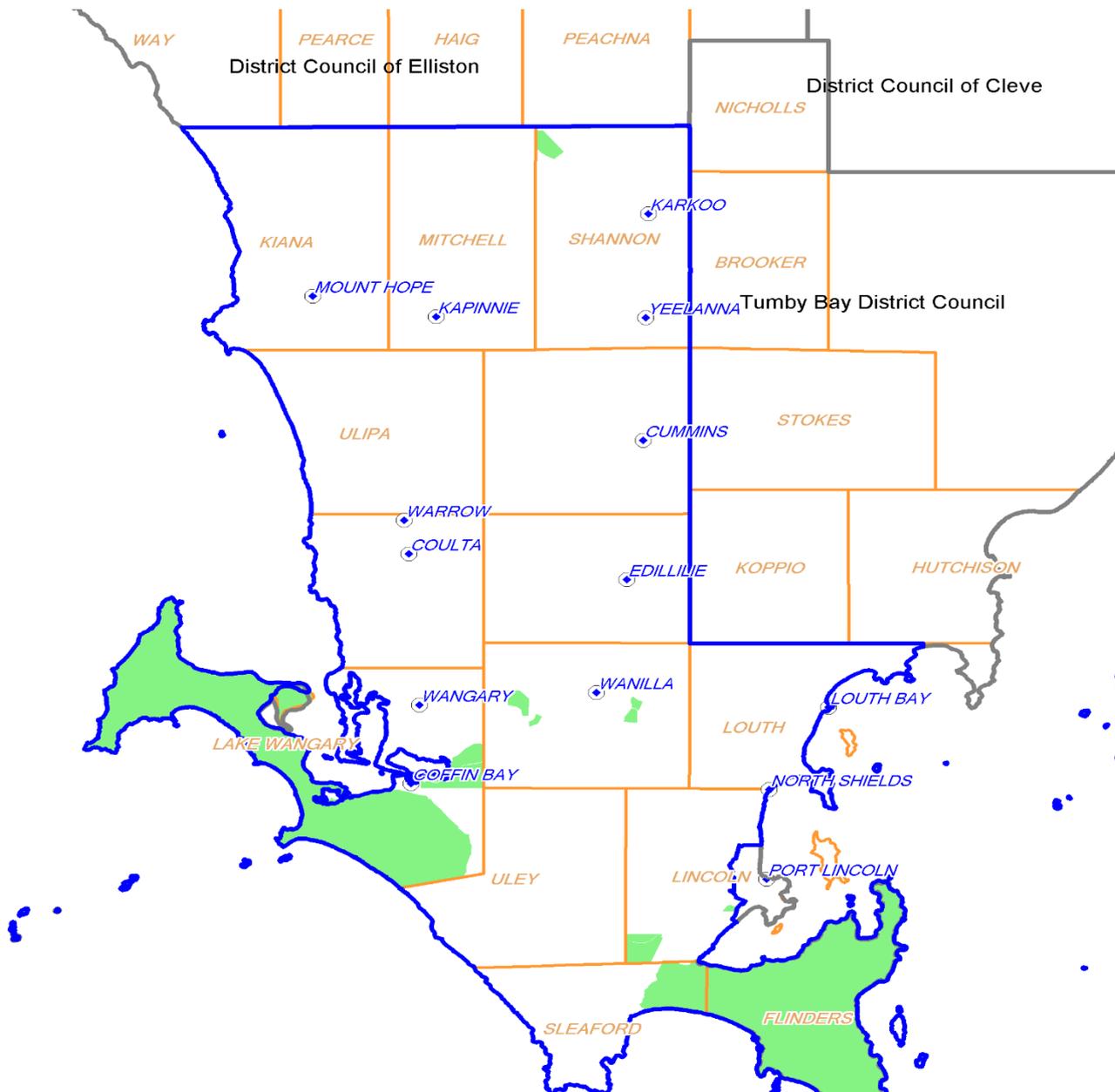
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2. Context

2.1. Community profile

DCLEP covers an area 471,555 hectares and in 2019 the estimated resident population was 5,780.¹ It borders the District Council of Tumby Bay to the east, the District Council of Elliston to the north and surrounds the City of Port Lincoln.



¹ <https://profile.id.com.au/rda-whyalla-eyre-peninsula/about?WebID=150>

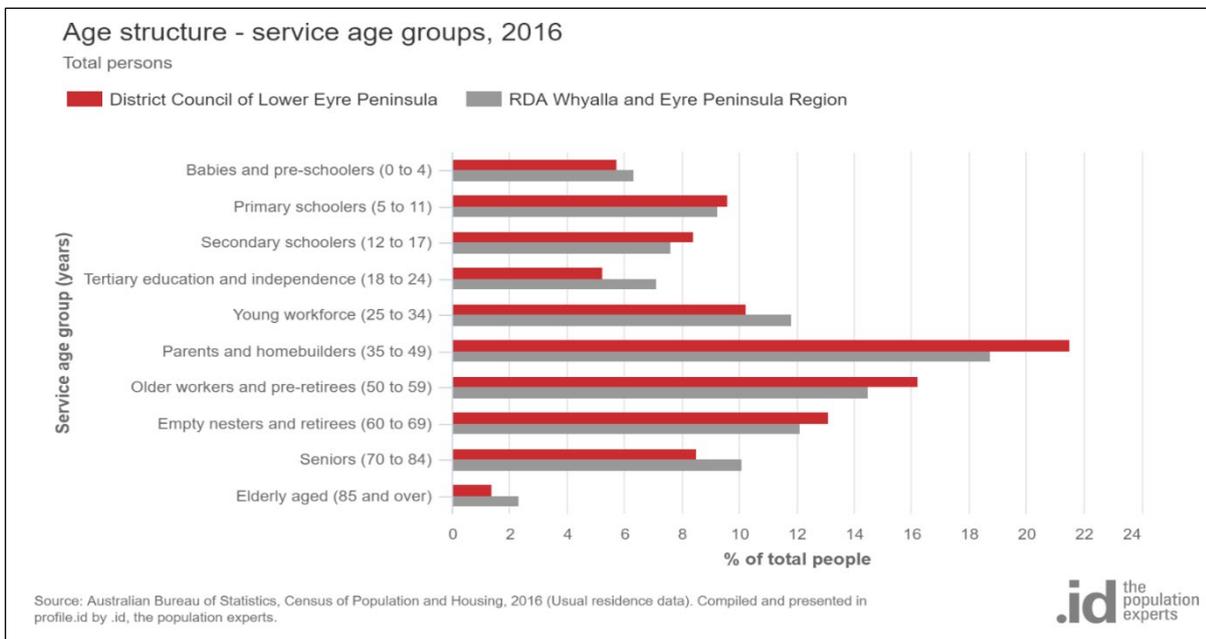


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Demographics

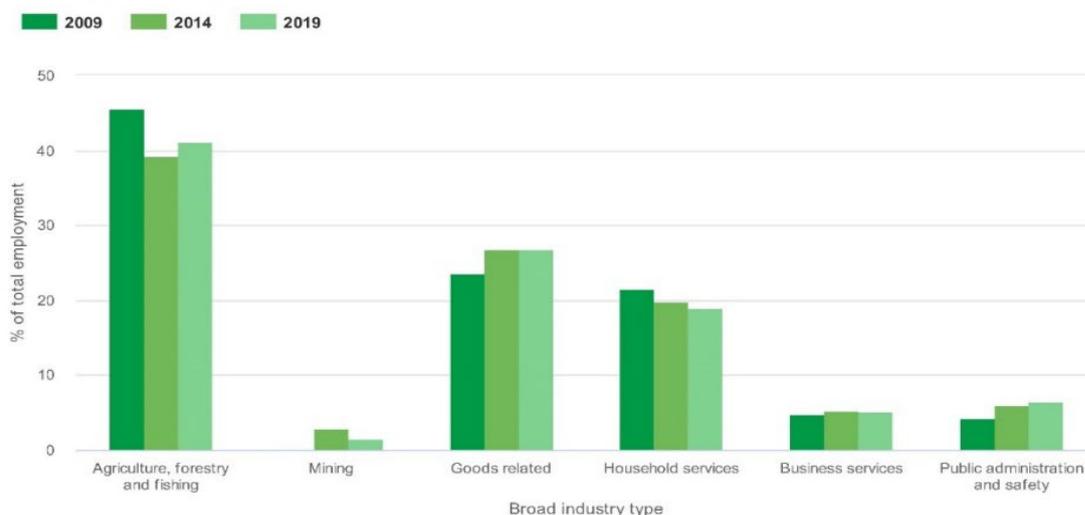
In 2016, the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula had a higher proportion of children (under 18) and a lower proportion of persons aged 70 or older than the Eyre Peninsula Region averages.² The number of 18 – 34 year old’s drops away showing a lower proportion of people between 18-34 years compared with the Eyre Peninsula Region.



Economic

More District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula residents worked in agriculture, forestry, and fishing than any other industry in 2016.³

Employment composition



² <https://profile.id.com.au/rda-whyalla-eyre-peninsula/service-age-groups?WebID=150>

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id



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Cereal and other broadacre crops make up over 80% of agricultural production in DCLEP.⁴ Aquaculture (included in ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing above’) is a significant contributor to the local economy with the Eyre Peninsula contributing 90% of South Australian aquaculture output (\$395.4M)⁵

Tourism is an important part of the DCLEP economy.⁶

Visitor nights - Numbers export

District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula - 2010/11 to 2018/19	District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula			South Australia		
Year	International Visitor Nights	Domestic Visitor Nights	Domestic Daytrips	International Visitor Nights	Domestic Visitor Nights	Domestic Daytrips
2018/19	155,206	2,388,231	641,982	9,498,770	26,246,243	14,955,733
2017/18	124,340	1,363,949	375,812	10,492,131	23,643,346	13,256,655
2016/17	164,747	1,705,864	405,664	11,196,741	21,179,215	12,913,639
2015/16	140,039	1,403,712	399,870	9,789,211	21,262,252	13,414,198
2014/15	185,807	1,870,397	340,888	9,596,359	20,225,662	11,663,319
2013/14	144,811	1,404,187	297,577	9,906,114	19,434,279	11,881,333
2012/13	229,923	1,386,254	319,902	12,514,163	18,791,787	11,393,591
2011/12	283,263	1,667,410	360,847	10,120,053	18,620,520	11,700,685
2010/11	150,033	1,441,537	439,702	9,147,314	18,464,341	10,794,967

Source: Tourism Research Australia, Unpublished data from the National Visitor Survey and International Visitor Survey 2018/19. Note: “-” represents unavailable data or data that has been suppressed due to a sample size of 40 or less.

Infrastructure and Assets

Strategic plan consultation (2019) highlighted the importance of Council’s role in:

- road management, fire prevention, waste management, public conveniences, and effluent management
- coastal management and maintenance of boat ramps

DCLEP owns and operates Port Lincoln Airport which supports tourism, industry and the social needs of the community by providing connectivity to Adelaide.

The Cummins Homes units administered by Council comprise 16 units of accommodation generally for people 55 years and older that can live independently.

Community

A higher proportion of people in District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula volunteered for an organisation or group (34.8%) compared with Regional SA (27.8%).⁷

Residents have a strong connection to community they live in, and ownership over community.

Communities (as a whole) are keen to find ways to grow the district – new opportunities and new investments.

⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 Compiled and presented in economy.id Value of agricultural production 2015/16

⁵ Econsearch PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture Economic Contribution of Aquaculture in SA, 2016/17.

⁶ <https://economy.id.com.au/rda-whyalla-eyre-peninsula/tourism-visitors-nights?WebID=150>

⁷ <https://profile.id.com.au/rda-whyalla-eyre-peninsula/population?WebID=150>



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2.2. Council and community values

There are a vast array of council and community assets that may be damaged or disrupted by the consequences of emergencies.

Council's vision is:

"... vibrant, inclusive and welcoming coastal and rural communities enjoying pristine natural environments and access to quality services and facilities."⁸

The values identified in the following map are important for understanding the potential impacts of emergencies upon the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula.



⁸ DCLEP Strategic Plan – Final Draft March 2020

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2.3. South Australian Emergency Management arrangements

This plan supports Council to fulfil its roles in emergency management in accordance with the Local Government Act, State Emergency Management Plan, and the Local Government Emergency Management Framework.⁹

The roles of local government in emergency management are informed by the State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) and the Local Government Emergency Management Framework (LGEMF). They are enabled by the Local Government Act 1999¹⁰, 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).

In addition, the Local Government Act requires council's to "give due weight, in all its plans, policies and activities to regional, state and national objectives and strategies concerning the economic, social, physical and environmental development and management of the community" (section 8).

The SEMP sets out the role of local government in emergency management as follows:

"Local government has a fundamental enabling role in emergency management because of their strong relationships with local community networks and knowledge of locally available resources.

Local governments have responsibilities, in partnership with state government, to contribute to the safety and wellbeing of their communities by participating in local emergency management response and recovery."

As well as the legislative and administrative roles under the SEMP, the Local Government Emergency Management Framework 2019 sets out roles for councils in three key areas being disaster risk reduction, incident operations, and recovery.

⁹ State Emergency Management Plan V.1. 2 2019

¹⁰ <https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/LOCAL%20GOVERNMENT%20ACT%201999.aspx>



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2.4. Partners in emergency management

The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula acknowledges that emergency management is a shared responsibility, and that Council works collaboratively in emergency management planning with its partners.

It is also a key partner in regional planning and as part of the local government sector.

Key partners of the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula are:

- South Australia Country Fire Service – Region 6
- South Australian State Emergency Service
- South Australia Police – Eyre & Western Local Service Area
- Neighbouring Councils

Council participates in regional emergency management planning through:

- Eyre & Western Zone Emergency Management Committee
- Lower Eyre Peninsula Bushfire Management Committee.

In addition, the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula is also a participating organisation of the Local Government Functional Support Group (LGFSG). The LGFSG has the responsibility of “Coordinating response from local government during an emergency” in accordance with Section 2.2 of Part Two of the State Emergency Management Plan.

2.5. Emergency risk assessment

2.5.1 DCLEP Risk Profile

The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula has undertaken an emergency risk assessment to identify the risks most relevant to council and the community.

This work also builds upon the Zone Emergency Management Plan (2018) risk assessments for the Eyre and Western Zone undertaken using the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) and identified below.

Eyre and Western Zone Hazards

Hazard	People	Economy	Social/Community	Environment
Extreme Weather - Heat				
Bushfire				
Extreme Weather - Storm				
Animal and Plant Disease				
Earthquake				



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2.5.2 DCLEP Risk Assessment Methodology and Process

Over a series of two workshops the DCLEP management team reviewed previous emergencies, community values and the risks posed by emergencies to those values.

Risks were assessed against the impact on environment, people, economy, social settings ¹¹ and public administration ¹² using a modified National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERGAG) process.

Key hazards identified were:

Bushfire

Impact on environment	Impact on people	Impact on economy	Impact on social settings ¹³	Impact on public administration ¹⁴
Damage/ destruction of national parks Rural landscape damaged	Death or injury Financial Impact – lost production / property damage	Decline in tourism Loss of agricultural production (crops and livestock) Damage to private property including dwellings	Loss/damage to community spaces Damage to sporting infrastructure and culture Ongoing psychological trauma/stress in the community	Financial – potential loss of rate revenue depending on Council decision Financial - Damage to council assets (non-insurable) Disruption to delivery of Council core business/services

Coastal inundation

Impact on environment	Impact on people	Impact on economy	Impact on social settings ¹⁵	Impact on public administration ¹⁶
Coastline damage	Death or injury Financial Impact – property damage	Damage to Jetties Decline in tourism Damage to /loss of aquaculture industry Damage to private property including dwellings	Recreational Fishing Loss/damage to community spaces Sporting infrastructure and culture Jetties	Financial - Damage to council assets (non-insurable) Disruption to delivery of Council core business/services

¹¹ Defined as community wellbeing, community services, culturally important objects, culturally important activities (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines - NERAG)

¹² Defined as governance functions (NERAG)

¹³ Defined as community wellbeing, community services, culturally important objects, culturally important activities (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines - NERAG)

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Extreme weather – storm

Impact on environment	Impact on people	Impact on economy	Impact on social settings ¹⁷	Impact on public administration ¹⁸
Flooding damage – coastal erosion Tree damage/loss	Injury and death Financial Impact – property damage	Businesses flooded Damage to private property including dwellings	Loss/damage to community spaces Damage to sporting infrastructure and culture	Financial - Damage to council assets (non-insurable) Disruption to delivery of Council core business/services

Animal and Plant Disease

Impact on environment	Impact on people	Impact on economy	Impact on social settings ¹⁹	Impact on public administration ²⁰
Carcass disposal	Public Health Risk Disease Trauma	Damage to / loss of aquaculture industry Loss of reliable agriculture and reputational damage	Not Applicable	Financial – potential loss of rate revenue depending on Council decisions Disruption to delivery of Council core business/services

Pandemic

Impact on environment	Impact on people	Impact on economy	Impact on social settings ²¹	Impact on public administration ²²
Positive impact (reduced pollution)	Injury and death	Loss of air travel connections Decline in Tourism Impacts to agriculture and aquaculture markets and trading	Community connectedness, support for volunteers, 'can do attitude' Sporting infrastructure and culture Open spaces, freedom to move Psychological impacts associated with isolation	Revenue loss at Airport Financial – potential loss of rate revenue depending on Council decision Disruption to delivery of Council core business/services

¹⁷ Defined as community wellbeing, community services, culturally important objects, culturally important activities (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines - NERAG)

¹⁸ Defined as governance functions (NERAG)

¹⁹ Defined as community wellbeing, community services, culturally important objects, culturally important activities (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines - NERAG)

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Blackouts(power outages)

Impact on environment	Impact on people	Impact on economy	Impact on social settings ²³	Impact on public administration ²⁴
Failure of Community Wastewater Management Systems	Injury and death Impacts to vulnerable people e.g. people reliant on power for health care / warmth Social disconnect due to lack of communications	Airport operations Decline in Tourism Loss of trade Impacts to telecommunications and essential services e.g. banking services affected	Community connectedness, support for volunteers, 'can do attitude' Sporting infrastructure and culture	Office capability Disruption to delivery of Council core business/services

Effectiveness of current controls

The effectiveness of Council's existing controls against the risks identified at 2.5.2 has been reviewed by staff and a summary of the outcomes of that process is provided below:

Bushfire – Medium effectiveness

The CFS Bushfire Management Area Plan (BMAP) outlines a list of assets across the district (and under a variety of agencies) and considered the risks associated with each and is viewable online:

<https://cfs.geohub.sa.gov.au/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5d66d5bdbd884740becae88093cecca>

Council's works program is contained within the Lower Eyre Peninsula Bushfire Management Plan. Council takes a proactive approach in addressing its fire prevention strategies in the lead up to each fire danger season.

The Port Lincoln Airport hosts the SACFS and associated water bombers during the fire season with these bombers proving to be highly effective in fire suppression.

It is noted that while none of the controls identified in the BMAP can be particularly effective on a catastrophic day, taken together they are considered to be moderately effective.

²³ Defined as community wellbeing, community services, culturally important objects, culturally important activities (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines - NERAG)

²⁴ Defined as governance functions (NERAG)



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Coastal Inundation – Medium effectiveness

Climate change and sea level rise creates many unknowns and is a long term evolving issue. Controls for coastal inundation include appropriate planning for changing circumstances using the following methodologies:

- avoid (e.g. move),
- accommodate (e.g. raise) or
- adapt (e.g. seawall).

The controls identified above are considered to be an effective control, particularly in relation to future development.

Extreme weather (storm) – Medium effectiveness

Controls for storms include:

- Stormwater management
- Engineering design in drainage infrastructure upgrades
- Australian Building Standards
- Land Management Agreements (LMAs), Development Planning (Planning & Design Code)

The controls identified above are considered to be effective for the majority of storms encountered in the region.

Animal and Plant Disease – Medium Effectiveness

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) is the responsible agency for the management of Animal & Plant Disease and Council provide support for PIRSA where possible (as required).

Council's internal controls also include:

- The inclusion of weed management within appropriate budget lines
- Liaison with PIRSA and other relevant authorities on any areas of concern as required

The controls provided by Council are considered to be effective in the context of assisting PIRSA.



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Pandemic – Medium effectiveness

SAPOL (with the support of SA Health) are the control agency in the event of a pandemic and local government have a role to play in supporting the sharing of information to the community to assist them to comply with any advice from the State Authorities.

Council also provide for the scenario of pandemic within it’s Business Continuity Plan to ensure continued operations.

As a support agency for SAPOL in a pandemic scenario and with coordination of Local Government provided by the LGFSG, the controls identified above are considered to be moderately effective at a local level, dependent upon the extent of the pandemic.

Black Systems (Power Outages) – Medium effectiveness

Controls for power outages include:

- Assisting community groups access grant funding for generators
- Budgeting for generators and retrofitting of CWMS infrastructure to manage CWMS pumps during an outage
- Infrastructure upgrades of Council offices & facilities (including installation of generators at identified sites)
- Advocating for more reliable power and communications with ElectraNet, SAPN and the State Government.

Black System controls are moderately effective dependent on the length of the outage.

2.6. Summary – Council’s emergency management priorities

Based upon this context and the emergency risk assessment outcomes, Council’s emergency management priorities are:

Disaster risk reduction

1. Support bushfire safety initiatives in high risk areas to protect life and property
2. Consider the potential flooding impacts from significant rain events within towns or settlements
3. Investigate the implications of potential sea level rise on coastal assets
4. Develop systems to future proof Council operations when impacted by emergency events

Incident operations

5. Maintain systems and processes that enable council to support emergency and essential service organisations during emergency incidents

Recovery

6. Review and update Council’s Disaster Recovery Plan

Detail surrounding the actions that Council will take to achieve these objectives is provided in Section 3 of this plan.



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3. Emergency Management Plan

3.1. Disaster risk reduction

3.1.1. Council's role – Disaster risk reduction

Council's roles in disaster risk reduction include to:

- Understand and communicate current and emerging disaster risks.
- Integrate disaster risk into existing plans and decision-making.
- Partner with local stakeholders in addressing priority emergency risks.
- Ensure appropriate Business Continuity Plans are in place to continue Council operations during emergency events.
- Strengthen disaster resilience in communities through community development.
- Listen to the views of the local community in relation to identified risks.

3.1.2. Council activities that contribute to disaster risk reduction

DCLEP currently undertakes the following activities to reduce the disaster risk to its communities:

- Controls in development planning (e.g. water tanks, building materials, vegetation trimming, appropriate zoning)
- Bushfire Management Area Plan and Committee
- Public health measures (e.g. immunisation food safety, wastewater management, hygiene, and sanitation)
- Annual works program for bushfire risk mitigation
- Vegetation management (roadside, parks and reserves including tree management)
- Road maintenance, renewal, and upgrade
- Traffic management
- Stormwater infrastructure maintenance, renewal, and upgrade
- Participation in i-responda program
- Development of Incident Operations Manual
- Maintenance of Disaster Recovery Plan
- Community education, including sharing CFS and control agencies resources
- Building safety
- Appointment of Fire Prevention Officers to undertake inspections of private and council land, issue notices (*Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*)
- Maintain appropriate insurance arrangements
- Worker Health & safety is recognised in all aspects of Council business
- Ensuring a link to the current list of CFS identified Safer Places and Places of Last Resort is available on the Council website: <https://www.cfs.sa.gov.au/prepare-for-a-fire/bushfire-safer-places/list-of-bushfire-safer-places-and-bushfire-last-resort-refuges/>)
- Coastal management
- Future proof Council buildings and critical infrastructure to operate in an emergency



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3.1.3. Council actions for disaster risk reduction

The tables below describe the further actions DCLEP will undertake to reduce identified disaster risks subject to budget and resource allocations.

1.Support bushfire safety initiatives in high risk areas to protect life and property

Action	Delivery	Lead
1.1 Participate in a review of the fire risk and prevention strategies for Coffin Bay township.	2020/21	Director, Development & Environmental Services

2. Consider the potential flooding impacts from significant rain events within towns or settlements

Action	Delivery	Lead
2.1 Review the potential flooding impacts from significant rain events within townships & settlements	2024	Director, Infrastructure & Commercial Operations
2.2 Development of Stormwater Management Plan - Coffin Bay	2020/21	Director, Infrastructure & Commercial Operations

3.Investigate the implications of potential sea level rise on coastal assets

Action	Delivery	Lead
3.1 Complete Coastal Tidal Mapping Study for North Shields, Farm Beach and Tulka	2020/21	Works Manager
3.2 Undertake community consultation about the Coastal Tidal Mapping Study	2020-2025	Director, Infrastructure & Commercial Operations

4. Develop systems to future proof Council operations when impacted by emergency events

Action	Delivery	Lead
4.1 Enable administration building to continue to function in an emergency	2019/20	Director, Corporate Services & Community



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3.2. Incident operations

3.2.1. Council's Role - incident operations

DCLEP will support its community, other councils, and the South Australian emergency management arrangements during and immediately after an incident.

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

The key roles in incident operations can be summarised as:

- Develop a locally relevant risk-based suite of incident operational arrangements.
- Build capability of council to participate in the Local Government Functional Support Group (LGFSG)
- Participate in incident operations in accordance with the i-Responda operating platform.

3.2.2. Council activities that contribute to incident operations

DCLEP currently undertakes the following activities to contribute to incident operations that support the emergency services organisations and our communities.

- Environmental Health Services;
- Waste Management;
- Traffic Management;
- Flood Management;
- Community Facilities;
- Plant and Equipment;
- Community Networks;
- Coastal Management;
- Vegetation Management;
- Asset management;
- Facilitating Communication between agencies and the community
- Support emergency services under the i-Responda program through the provision of plant, equipment & staff
- Contractor Management Systems
- Safe work instruction for outdoor staff – reviewed annually before fire season
- Participate in Zone Emergency Support Team and CFS briefings as required
- Participate in Local Government Functional Support Group as required



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3.2.3. Council actions for incident operations

Section 2.5 identified the following objectives for incident operations. The tables below describe the actions DCLEP will undertake to maintain capacity to participate in incident operations

1. Maintain systems and processes that enable council to support emergency and essential service organisations during emergency incidents

Action	Delivery	Lead
1.1 Include i-Responda training in the staff development program	2020	Director, Corporate Services & Community
1.2 Document an incident operations manual	2021	Director, Corporate Services & Community

3.3. Recovery

3.3.1. Council’s Role – Recovery

The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula will provide leadership and support to the community and lead organisations in recovery. Council’s Disaster recovery Plan identifies how the Council will participate in recovery.

3.3.2. Council activities that contribute to recovery

Council currently undertakes the following activities to contribute to recovery of the community.

- Community Leadership
- Environmental health services;
- Animal management;
- Waste management;
- Road maintenance, renewal and upgrade;
- Traffic management;
- Stormwater infrastructure maintenance, renewal and upgrade;
- Vegetation management (roadside, parks and reserves);
- Community development;
- Events;
- Community grant programs;
- Asset Management;
- Building maintenance, renewal and upgrade;
- Advocacy;
- Communication.



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3.3.3. Council actions for recovery

Section 2.5 identified the following objectives for recovery. The tables below describe the actions DCLEP will undertake to develop its capacity to participate in recovery.

1. Review and update Council’s Disaster Recovery Plan

Action	Delivery	Lead
1.1 Develop a Recovery Operations Manual to provide checklists and tools to assist DCLEP during recovery.	2020	Director, Corporate Services & Community

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1. Resourcing this Plan

The Director Corporate Services and Community is responsible for the coordination of this plan annually prior to the bushfire season.

4.2. Monitoring and Improvement

At review, testing of this and associated documents will occur to ensure all plans are current, well known throughout the Organisation and adequately resourced.

Acknowledgements

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DOCUMENT HISTORY		
Version:	Issue Date:	Description of Change:
1.0	18/12/2020	Endorsed by Council