



Government of South Australia

Primary Industries and Resources SA

PIRSA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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PIRSA Emergency Management Arrangements

Author(s)

Name	Function
Biosecurity SA	Emergency Management

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PURPOSE

1. This PIRSA Emergency Management Arrangements document establishes background information for all Primary Industries and Resources South Australia (PIRSA) staff including the Ministers, Chief Executive, Executive Directors and staff nominated for emergency roles.
2. This document provides staff with an introduction to the PIRSA Emergency Management Documents.
3. This document explains the South Australian State Emergency Management Arrangements and the roles and responsibilities of PIRSA under these arrangements.
4. This is not an operational document and therefore does not activate any organisational arrangements.
5. This is an overarching document that has various associated documents and incident specific response plans underneath it. For a full list of the current PIRSA Emergency Management Documents see Annex B.

REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENT

6. The State Controller (AAS) is responsible for the preparation and annual review of the PIRSA Emergency Management Arrangements document.
7. Biosecurity SA - Emergency Management will coordinate the maintenance and distribution of amendments to the PIRSA Emergency Management Arrangements document.

Inquiries should be directed to:

Emergency Management Planning Officer
Biosecurity SA - Emergency Management
GPO Box 1671
ADELAIDE SA 5001
Telephone 8207 7917
Facsimile 8207 7960
E-mail meredith.jenner@sa.gov.au

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

8. This document is prepared in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Australian Constitution, which gives State/Territory Governments the responsibility, within their borders, for coordinating and planning for the response to disasters and civil emergencies.
9. When the total resources of an affected State cannot reasonably cope with the needs of the situation, the State Government can seek assistance from the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Government accepts responsibility and prepares plans for providing Commonwealth physical resources in response to such a request.

10. The Commonwealth will be involved when an emergency incident has a national implication or affects more than one jurisdiction (State/Territory).
11. Commonwealth Emergency Management Plans have been developed by Emergency Management Australia and provide the framework for addressing State requests for Commonwealth assistance. These plans are normally activated when Commonwealth emergency or disaster response or short-term recovery assistance is requested or is likely to be requested.
12. The National Counter-Terrorism Plan (written by the National Counter-Terrorism Committee) requires that each State/Territory have a State Counter-Terrorism Plan.
13. There are also several National Emergency Management Plans that have specific implications for PIRSA. These plans require that States compile complimenting sub-plans that are specific to the State. These include:
 - AUSVETPLAN (Animal Health)
 - Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement
 - PLANTPLAN (Plant Health)
 - Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed.
 - AQUAVETPLAN (Aquatic Health)
14. The Commonwealth has adopted a **comprehensive** and **integrated approach** to the development of its arrangements and programs for the effective management of emergencies and disasters. This approach is:
 - **comprehensive**, in encompassing *all hazards* and in recognising that dealing with the *risks to community safety*, which such hazards can create, requires a range of *prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) programs* and other risk management treatments; and
 - **integrated**, in ensuring that the efforts of governments, all relevant organisations and agencies, and the community, as a *prepared community*, are coordinated in such programs.
15. Ultimately, the goal of all such arrangements and programs is to contribute to the development and maintenance of a safer, sustainable community.
16. At State level, the State emergency management arrangements, as documented in the *Emergency Management Act 2004* (henceforth referred to as the Act) and the State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP), require that each Government Agency also actively participate in preparedness activities.
17. PIRSA has responsibilities under the Act and has produced the PIRSA Emergency Management Document Set. This is a set of emergency response and recovery plans outlining the PIRSA roles and responsibilities in various emergency incidents.

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT 2004

18. The purpose of the Act is to establish strategies and systems for the management of emergencies in the State. The Act allows for the declaration of three levels of emergency, an **'Identified Major Incident'**, a **'Major Emergency'** or a **'Disaster'**.
19. Under the Act, an Identified Major Incident can be declared by the State Coordinator, a Major Emergency can be declared by the State Coordinator and extended by the Governor and a Disaster may only be declared by the Governor.
20. Considerations taken into account when deciding whether a declaration should be made and, if so, at what level include:
 - what information is available about the incident
 - the nature and scope of the incident
 - the need for full activation of State Plan including State and Zone Coordination Centres and Functional Service State Control Centres
 - whether a request for support has been received from the Control Agency or the Coordinating Agency
 - whether further resources are required
 - whether coordinated public information is required
 - whether Section 25 Powers are required by any agencies, including support agencies
 - the need to support recovery operations
 - signifying the seriousness of the event
 - the need to make a determination as to the Control Agency
 - the need to directly manage response and/or recovery operations
 - whether the incident will require sustained response operations
 - whether the incident will required extended recovery operations

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

21. The Act provides for the establishment of a number of groups, variously responsible for planning and preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies.
22. These groups include the:
 - Emergency Management Council (EMC)
 - State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)
 - State Mitigation Advisory Group (SMAG)
 - State Response Advisory Group (SRAG)
 - State Recovery Advisory Group (referred to as the State Recovery Committee or SRC)
23. PIRSA is represented across the framework and is also the agency responsible for the Agriculture and Animal (AAS) Functional Service under the SEMP.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (EMC)

24. The EMC is appointed by Cabinet, with the objective of ensuring the adequacy of the SEMP and disaster preparedness and mitigation arrangements of the State Government for all disasters (whether natural, man-made or as a result of terrorist activity). The EMC is also responsible for ensuring the over-arching strategic coordination of emergency management arrangements across the State.
25. It has the following Terms of Reference:
- assuming overall responsibility for government interests in emergency management matters
 - receiving reports from the SEMC
 - receiving briefings from the Police Commissioner and other senior officers on the National Counter-Terrorism Plan and associated matters
 - making recommendations to Cabinet on appropriate methods of risk management, disaster and major emergency prevention and mitigation arrangements, combating disasters and relief and recovery arrangements
 - reviewing and advising Cabinet on emergency management issues forwarded to the Council by the Premier or Cabinet
 - addressing any other matter which is referred to its consideration by Cabinet
26. The EMC comprises:
- Premier (Chair)
 - Minister for Police
 - Minister for Emergency Services
 - Attorney-General
 - Minister for Health
 - Minister for Transport
 - Minister for State/Local Government Relations

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (SEMC)

27. The SEMC reports directly to the EMC and has the following functions:
- to provide leadership and maintain oversight of emergency management planning in the State
 - to prepare and keep under review the SEMP
 - to provide advice to the Minister responsible for the Act in relation to the operation of the Act and the management of emergencies in the State
 - to undertake risk assessments relating to emergencies or potential emergencies where SEMC thinks fit or where requested by the Minister
 - to ensure that agencies and organisations with functions under the SEMP are aware of those functions and are provided with adequate information for the purpose of understanding and carrying out those functions
 - to monitor the capacity of agencies and organisations with functions under the SEMP to properly carry out those functions
 - to coordinate the development and implementation of strategies and

- policies relating to emergency management (including strategies and policies developed at a national level and agreed to by the State)
 - to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SEMP and the response and recovery operations taken during or following the emergency if a declaration is made under the Act
 - To perform any other functions assigned to SEMC by the Act or by the Minister
28. The SEMC comprises:
- Chief Executive, Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Chair)
 - State Coordinator (Commissioner of Police)
 - the Chief Officers of the Emergency Services
 - the Chief Executive Officers of the State Government agencies with Emergency Management responsibilities (including PIRSA)
 - a Local Government representative

ADVISORY GROUPS

29. Section 11 (1) of the Act states that, "SEMC may, at any time, establish advisory groups – (a) to advise SEMC on any matter; or (b) to carry out functions on behalf of SEMC."
30. Accordingly, the SEMC has established the State Mitigation Advisory Group (SMAG) to advise it in relation to prevention and preparedness for emergencies and the State Response Advisory Group (SRAG) to advise it in relation to response activities including the Functional Services.
31. Section 11 (2) of the Act states that, "SEMC must... establish an advisory group to advise SEMC in relation to recovery operations." Accordingly, the SEMC has established the State Recovery Committee (SRC) to advise it in relation to recovery activities, including integration with response activities.
32. The SEMC has also established the State Pandemic Influenza Advisory Group (SPIWG) and the State Protective Security Advisory Group.

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEMP)

33. The SEMP is a general contingency plan prepared under the Act and maintained by the SEMC. The purposes of the SEMP are to:
- ensure that the State is adequately prepared for emergencies
 - identify strategies for the containment of emergencies
 - support the coordination of response operations including immediate relief measures and the facilitation of effective recovery operations
 - support the orderly deployment of resources and services for response operations

STATE COORDINATOR

34. Part 4, Section 25 (1) of the Act states that, "on the declaration of an identified major incident, a major emergency or a disaster under Division 3, and while that declaration remains in force, the State Coordinator must take any necessary action to implement the State Emergency Management Plan and cause such response and recovery operations to be carried out as he or she thinks appropriate."

STATE EMERGENCY CENTRE (SEC)

35. The SEC is a purpose built facility located on the second floor of the South Australian Police (SAPOL) Communications Centre building in Carrington St.
36. The SEC facilitates:
 - the coordination of response operations, including liaison with the State Government and Commonwealth emergency management authorities
 - liaison with all Functional Services through a Functional Service Liaison Officer (FSLO) provided from each Functional Service and located in the SEC
 - coordination of the preparation and issue of warnings and advice to the public via the media
 - provision of briefings to the media
37. Similarly, Zone Emergency Centres (ZEC) are established in each of the regional Zones to facilitate this at the local level.

FUNCTIONAL SERVICES

38. The State Emergency Management Arrangements separate different response components into Functional Service groups.
39. These Functional Services are:
 - Agriculture and Animal Services (AAS)**
 - Ambulance and First Aid
 - Bushfire
 - Communications
 - Community Services
 - Defence
 - Engineering
 - Fire
 - Health and Medical
 - Logistics (Supply and Catering)
 - Media
 - Police
 - State Emergency Service
 - Transport
40. Each Functional Service is headed by a State Controller appointed by the SEMC with responsibilities as described in the SEMP.
41. Each Functional Service is required to prepare a Functional Service Plan that contributes to the State's overall response to and recovery from an emergency.

STATE CRISIS CENTRE

42. The State Crisis Centre is managed by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The State Crisis Centre may be activated:
 - to facilitate the high level coordination of an emergency incident
 - in the event of a terrorist act as defined within the national counter-terrorism framework

- where political or government considerations involve demands being placed on the South Australian Government, the Commonwealth Government or the Governments of foreign countries
 - when an emergency (including a terrorist incident) is of such significance as to warrant the involvement of the EMC and the SEMC to coordinate a whole of government response
 - to develop high level policy guidance and to help coordinate the activities of the departments and agencies, as well as liaise with the Commonwealth Government and other jurisdictions
43. The role of the State Crisis Centre is to centralise information and support decision makers. This includes:
- representation by senior officials from a range of State Government Departments and the Police to provide high level strategic support and policy advice to government
 - coordination of reports to the State Government
 - coordination of the State Government's response to an incident
 - coordination of communication within the State, with other jurisdictions and with the Commonwealth Government
 - provision of situation reports to the Commonwealth Government
 - acting as a central liaison point into the Premier and Executive Government in matters of intergovernmental relationship on security and emergency management issues
 - providing a coordination point for advice and executive decisions on matters affecting State Government responsibilities

CONTROL AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

44. Under the State Emergency Management Arrangements, PIRSA is the Control Agency for animal, plant and marine disease and the lead agency for the AAS Functional Service.
45. Control is defined as the overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. The authority for the control role is established under the Act and the SEMP and carries with it the responsibility for tasking and coordinating other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. It does not include command of other agencies' staff.
46. As the Control Agency, PIRSA will exercise control of persons and agencies involved in the response operations relating to animal, plant and marine disease.
47. When PIRSA is not the Control Agency it may be asked to undertake a role as a support agency to the Control Agency.

ANIMAL RELIEF SERVICES (generally following bushfires)

48. The AAS Functional Service is responsible for providing immediate animal relief services and on-going rehabilitation assistance to primary producers, including:
 - Location, inspection and assessment of injured livestock as quickly and efficiently as possible.
 - Determination and supervision of a strategy for the humane treatment of injured livestock, including euthanasia as appropriate.
 - Supervision and liaison with relevant authorities on carcass disposal and clean up.
 - Estimation of rural property losses and damage including buildings, fences, crops and fodder, to be reported in incident updates to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and the State Coordinator.
 - Coordination of the supply and distribution of emergency fodder, water, fencing and other materials.
 - Assisting individuals in obtaining potential financial assistance under the provisions of the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) and/or any other arrangements agreed upon by Cabinet.
 - Coordination of recovery measures relative to primary producers, as required.

EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASES (for example Foot and Mouth Disease)

49. The AAS Functional Service is responsible for implementing procedures in conjunction with national authorities for the eradication or control of emergency animal diseases (which are identified in AUSVETPLAN), including:
 - Detection, diagnosis, risk assessment and surveillance of the disease.
 - Assessment and destruction of infected animals and products as required.
 - Supervision and liaison with relevant authorities on carcass disposal and clean up.

- Disinfection of contaminated areas, buildings and vehicles.
- Vaccination of stock and domestic animals.
- Programs for vector control, e.g. insect and feral animal control.
- Quarantine controls for the movement of people and animals.
- Implementation of recovery measures, as required.

EMERGENCY PLANT PESTS / DISEASES (for example Fireblight)

50. The AAS Functional Service is responsible for implementing procedures in conjunction with national authorities for the eradication or control of emergency plant pests / diseases (which are identified in PLANTPLAN), including:
- Detection, diagnosis, risk assessment and surveillance of the pest/disease.
 - Destruction and disposal of infected plants and plant products as required.
 - Decontamination of affected areas.
 - Programs for plant disease vector control.
 - Quarantine controls for the movement of people, plants, soil, produce, equipment and vehicles.
 - Implementation of recovery measures, as required.

EMERGENCY MARINE PESTS / DISEASES (for example *Caulerpa taxifolia*)

51. The AAS Functional Service is responsible for responding to fish kills, aquatic pest incursions, fish disease outbreaks and other emergency responses affecting marine and aquatic fish populations, including:
- Detection, diagnosis, risk assessment and surveillance of the pest or disease.
 - Assessment and destruction of infected organisms and materials as required.
 - Supervision and liaison with relevant authorities on carcass disposal and clean up.
 - Disinfection of contaminated areas, buildings and vehicles.
 - Quarantine controls for the movement of people and organisms.
 - Implementation of recovery measures, as required.
 - Fisheries compliance response for fish kills, at sea rescue and shark attack.
 - Marine mammal strandings and environmental disasters requiring a fish response.

EMERGENCY AQUACULTURE PESTS / DISEASES (for example Red Sea bream iridovirus)

52. The AAS Functional Service is responsible for implementing the guidelines set out by PIRSA Aquaculture, in conjunction with national and interstate authorities as required for the eradication or control of the causative agents of disease emergency in aquaculture establishments (as defined in AQUAVETPLAN), including:
- Institution of quarantine measures, including movement restrictions.
 - Detection, diagnosis, risk assessment and surveillance of the infection.
 - Destruction of the infected animals and products.

- Supervision and liaison with relevant authorities on carcass disposal and clean up.
- Disinfection of contaminated equipment and premises.
- Development of control strategies, vaccination programs and zoning as required.
- Implementation of recovery measures, as required.

MINISTERS

53. PIRSA is the lead agency for the Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Service. The relevant Minister is the **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**.
54. PIRSA may also be asked to contribute to the response to other emergencies, with other Ministers, as appropriate.
55. If the incident is managed within the agency the relevant Minister is responsible for the management and outcomes of the incident, in conjunction with the Chief Executive.
56. If the incident is declared under the Act then the relevant Minister acts as a member of the EMC and is responsible for the agency's contribution to the management and outcomes of the incident.
57. The role of the relevant Minister is to:
 - Liaise with Cabinet.
 - Keep other Federal/State/Territory/Local Governments informed.
 - Liaise with other agencies and jurisdictions.

PIRSA CHIEF EXECUTIVE

58. The Chief Executive has the overall responsibility for PIRSA's response.
59. Where the incident is solely managed by PIRSA, the Chief Executive is responsible for the management and outcomes of the incident, in conjunction with the Minister. The Chief Executive relies on existing internal response and recovery arrangements (the PIRSA Emergency Management Documents).
60. Where the event is declared under the Act, the Chief Executive relies upon the State Emergency Management Arrangements for delivery of an effective agency response and contributes to the Government's processes as a member of the SEMC.

PIRSA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS GROUP (EMEEOG)

61. EMEEOG is an Executive level group which provides an oversight of issues which present a threat to PIRSA, both in the context of responsibilities external to the agency and for matters of business continuity for the agency.
62. During an incident, EMEEOG will ensure that the ability of the agency to deliver a coordinated response to an incident and to continue to function is maximised, with particular reference to the deployment and use of resources and facilities.

STATE CONTROLLER (AAS)

63. The State Controller (AAS) and Deputy State Controllers (AAS) are appointed by the SEMC.
64. The State Controller (AAS) has responsibility for implementing the AAS Functional Service Plan and for the overall coordination of PPRR activities for the AAS Functional Service.
65. The State Controller (AAS) is also responsible for appointing an Incident Controller to manage the operational response to an incident and an AAS Recovery Manager to manage recovery activities.

BIOSECURITY SA - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

66. Biosecurity SA - Emergency Management has responsibility for meeting the emergency management objectives of PIRSA.
67. The primary role of Biosecurity SA - Emergency Management is to support PIRSA and the AAS Functional Service through the preparation and implementation of State wide emergency management policies, procedures, strategies and plans. This is achieved by establishing and maintaining effective liaison, provision of training opportunities and quality control measures in emergency management issues.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PHASES

PREPAREDNESS

68. This phase ensures that PIRSA is ready to respond to any incident and to initiate recovery measures. This phase includes:
- pro-active risk assessments and quality assurance.
 - engaging industry/other stakeholders in planning.
 - setting up and maintaining inter-group arrangements.
 - providing skills development for staff eg by carrying out training exercises.
 - maintaining relevant standing structures and appointments.

ALERT AND STANDBY

69. A report of any incident may come directly from or via a Biosecurity SA field officer, a member of the public, a primary producer, the State Emergency Service or the State Emergency Management Organisation.
70. The State Controller (AAS) is responsible for management of this phase, which may involve:
- evaluating the report and assessing the scope/scale of the issue.
 - assessing the time and resources required to respond effectively.
 - advising the PIRSA Chief Executive of the situation.
 - appointing an Incident Controller.
 - assessing the time and resources required to provide recovery assistance effectively.
 - setting up both response and recovery management structures, including industry and other stakeholders.
 - liaising with other agencies, committees and centres, as appropriate.
 - informing PIRSA staff of the situation (in particular those who may be required to be part of the response or recovery operations).
 - initiating a meeting of the Emergency Management Executive Officers Group (EMEEOG), as appropriate.
 - communicating with the Minister, community and industry.
 - selecting the relevant operational plan to use.
 - advising the State Coordinator (SAPOL), if the incident is an AAS issue, and requesting a SEC briefing be convened.
 - managing the development of response and recovery strategies, including determining the need to escalate or scale it down.
71. **Note:** The AAS Recovery Manager is not usually appointed until a response is initiated but they should still ensure the relevant points above are covered once they are notified.

CONFIRMATION AND RESPONSE

72. Recovery commences at the same time as the Response phase.
73. This phase includes staging the actual incident response. The Incident Controller is responsible for organising the specific actions and required resources. This includes:
- monitoring and reporting on the response to the State Controller

(AAS).

- setting up the AAS State Control Centre (SCC), including appointing the Incident Management Team (IMT) for that centre.
- setting up the appropriate number of AAS Local Control Centres (LCCs), including appointing IMT(s) for each.
- managing the response at the state level.
- ensuring the health and safety of staff involved.
- briefing staff at the AAS SCC on a regular basis.
- liaising with the AAS Recovery Manager (appointed by the State Controller (AAS)).

RECOVERY

74. This phase begins at the same time as the Response but may continue for some time after.
75. This phase includes all the short-term and ongoing activities required to assist in the return to a stable and sustainable pattern of life for individuals, families and communities affected by an incident, major emergency or disaster. This may include financial, environmental and social rehabilitation and in most cases this phase will involve significant input from other agencies to provide relevant expertise.
76. The AAS Recovery Manager is responsible for organising the specific recovery actions and required resources. This includes:
 - working closely with the State Recovery Committee, SA State Recovery Centre (SA SRC) and any SA Local Recovery Centres (SA LRCs) established to ensure a coordinated approach.
 - monitoring and reporting on the recovery activities to the State Controller (AAS).
 - sending staff to the SA SRC and SA LRC(s), as appropriate.
 - setting up an AAS State Recovery Centre (AAS SRC), if required, including appointing the IMT for that centre.
 - setting up the appropriate number of AAS Local Recovery Centres (AAS LRCs), if required, including appointing the IMT(s) for each.
 - managing the recovery activities at the state level.
 - ensuring the health and safety of staff involved.
 - briefing staff at the AAS SRC on a regular basis.
 - liaising with the Incident Controller.

HOT DEBRIEF AND STAND DOWN

77. After the incident response/recovery is completed, the Incident Controller / AAS Recovery Manager will manage this phase, including:
 - conducting a Hot Debrief just prior to staff being told to stand down.
 - decommissioning equipment etc.
 - completing documentation including reports.
 - sharing lessons learned with others.

FINAL DEBRIEF AND RECOMMENDATIONS

78. The State Controller (AAS) is responsible for managing this phase. The final debrief needs to be held several weeks after the incident response/recovery has been completed.

79. IMT managers and other participants may wish to debrief with their staff and stakeholders prior to the final debrief so they can bring comprehensive reports to the table.
80. Final reports must be sent to the State Planning Officer as well as circulated to EMEOG and other relevant PIRSA staff.
81. Recommendations contained in the final report must be assessed and implemented as appropriate.

ACRONYMS

AAS	Agriculture and Animal Services
AAS LRC	Agriculture and Animal Services Local Recovery Centre
AAS SRC	Agriculture and Animal Services State Recovery Centre
AQUAVETPLAN	National Aquatic Animal Health Response Plan
AUSVETPLAN	National Animal Health Response Plan
EMC	Emergency Management Council
EMEEOG	Emergency Management Executive Officers Group
FSLO	Functional Service Liaison Officer
IMT	Incident Management Team
LCC	Local Control Centre
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
PIRSA	Primary Industries and Resources South Australia
PLANTPLAN	National Plant Health Response Plan
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
SA LRC	South Australian Local Recovery Centre
SAPOL	South Australian Police
SA SRC	South Australian State Recovery Centre
SCC	State Control Centre
SEC	State Emergency Centre
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SEMP	State Emergency Management Plan
SMAG	State Mitigation Advisory Group
SPIWG	State Pandemic Influenza Working Group
SRAG	State Response Advisory Group
SRC	State Recovery Committee
ZEC	Zone Emergency Centre

ANNEXURES

Annex A

AAS FUNCTIONAL SERVICE

Functional Service: **AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SERVICES**

Role: To provide immediate animal relief services, rehabilitation assistance to primary producers and as the lead authority, implement procedures in conjunction with national arrangements for dealing with an outbreak of emergency animal disease or emergency plant disease.

State Controller:

Deputy Chief Executive, Primary Industries and Biosecurity
Primary Industries and Resources South Australia (PIRSA).

During Disasters/Major Emergencies, State Controller is located in:

Between the office of the Deputy Chief Executive, Primary Industries and Biosecurity and the State Control Centre (if established)

Location of State Control Centre:

Dependent on the type of incident (animal, plant or aquatic animal)

Participating Organisations:

PIRSA
Local Government Association
Australian Veterinary Association
South Australian Farmers' Federation
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Animal Welfare League
Bureau of Meteorology

Annex B

PIRSA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DOCUMENT SET

The following is a list of all the plans that are included in the 2010 PIRSA Emergency Management Document Set:

- Foreword from the Chief Executive

Overarching Plans

- Emergency Management Act 2004
- State Emergency Management Plan
- PIRSA Emergency Management Arrangements
- State Animal and Plant Disease Hazard Plan
- Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Service Plan
- Agriculture and Animal Services Communications Plan
- Agriculture and Animal Services Recovery Plan
- Agriculture and Animal Services Control Centres Management
- State Control Centre Establishment Procedures

Operational Plans

- Animal Health - SA Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan
- Animal Health - Bushfire Plan
- Animal Health - Guidelines for the Assessment of Burnt Stock
- Animal Health - Livestock Transport Accidents
- Animal Health - Post Disaster Management of Livestock
- Aquatic Animal Health Plan
- Aquatic Health - SA Emergency Freshwater Pest Plan
- Aquatic Health - SA Emergency Marine Pest Plan
- Corporate Response Plan
- Food Safety - Incident Response
- Food Safety - MOU Between PIRSA and Dept of Health
- Food Safety - Agreement Between Dept of Health and PIRSA
- Generic Incident Response Plan
- PIRSA Extreme Heat Plan
- Plant Health - Emergency Plant Pests
- Plant Health - Fruit Fly Contingency Plan
- Plant Health - Phylloxera Outbreak Management Plan
- Plant Health - Plague Locust Control Plan

Associated Documents

- Agriculture and Animal Services Participating Agencies
- Bureau of Meteorology HAZMAT Directive
- Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement
- Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
- Government Radio Network (SA-GRN): Operational Arrangements
- SAPOL Exotic Animal Disease Emergency Response Plan
- SEC Operations Manual

Annex C

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS FLOW CHART

