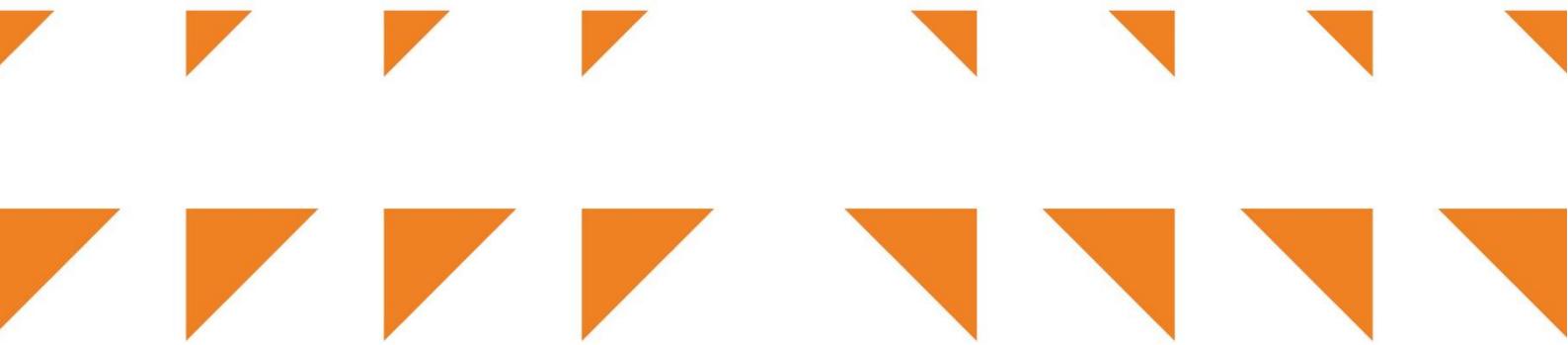




Daly River

Local Emergency Plan



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1. Document control

1.1. Governance

Document title	Daly River Local Emergency Plan
Contact details	NT Emergency Service, Planning and Preparedness Command
Approved by	Territory Controller
Date approved	16 November 2014
Document review	Annually
TRM number	04-D25-107616

1.2. Version history

Date	Version	Author	Summary of changes
16/11/2014	1	John McRoberts	First version
04/11/2015	2	Reece P Kershaw	Reviewed and updated
30/12/2016	3	Kate Vanderlaan	Reviewed and updated
30/11/2018	4	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
20/01/2020	5	Michael Hebb	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
17/11/2020	6	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
13/01/2022	7	Janelle Tonkin	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
06/07/2023	8	Hege Burns	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
13/06/2024	9	Matthew Hollamby	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
11/03/2025	10	Peter Malley	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
06/01/2026	11	James A O'Brien	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate

Disclaimer: Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained within this plan is accurate and where possible reflects current best practice. However, the Northern Territory Emergency Service DETs not give any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the content of material contained in the document.

1.3. Local Emergency Committee members and key stakeholders engaged for review

The following Local Emergency Committee members and key stakeholders were engaged with during the review of the Daly River Local Emergency Plan, to ensure it addresses the specific needs of the community.

Agency/organisation	Name	Role/position
Catholic Care NT	Ingrid Scheiner	Committee member
Catholic Education NT	Nick Cantoni	Committee member
Department of Children and Families	Anya Soares	Committee member
Department of Education and Training	Charlotte Ten Have	Committee member
Department of Local Government, Housing and Community Development	Allan Girdler	Committee member
Green River Aboriginal Corporation	Wayne Buckley	Committee member
NT Fire and Emergency Services	Jamie Richardson	Planning Officer
NT Police Force	Elissa Moy	A/Sergeant/Local Controller
NT Police Force	Virginia Read	Superintendent
St Francis Xavier	Peter Baldry	Committee member
Wooliana School	Sarah Rowe	Committee member

2. Acknowledgement of Country

The Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services (NTFES) and the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) acknowledges the First Nations people throughout the Northern Territory (NT), from the red sands of Central Australia to the coastal people in the Top End.

We recognise their continuing connection to their lands, waters and culture. We also pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with whom we work and who we serve and protect.

We pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, and to their leaders past, present and emerging.

3. Introduction

3.1. Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to describe the emergency management arrangements for Daly River Locality (the Locality).

3.2. Application

This Plan applies to the Locality.

3.3. Key considerations

The *Emergency Management Act 2013* (the Act) is the legislative basis for emergency management across the NT. The Act reflects an all hazards approach to emergency and disaster events, natural or otherwise. It provides for the adoption of measures necessary for the protection of life and property from the effects of such events.

The Act defines the emergency management structures, roles and responsibilities for the NT and, in conjunction with the Territory and Regional Emergency Plan(s), form the basis for this Plan.

This Plan:

- confirms appointment of a Local Emergency Controller
- confirms establishment of the Local Emergency Committee (LEC)
- confirms appointment of a Local Recovery Coordinator
- confirms establishment of a Local Recovery Coordination Committee
- assesses hazards most likely to affect the community
- specifies control and coordination arrangements for mobilisation of local, and if necessary, regional resources
- identifies roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders
- details specific emergency response procedures for the higher risk situations

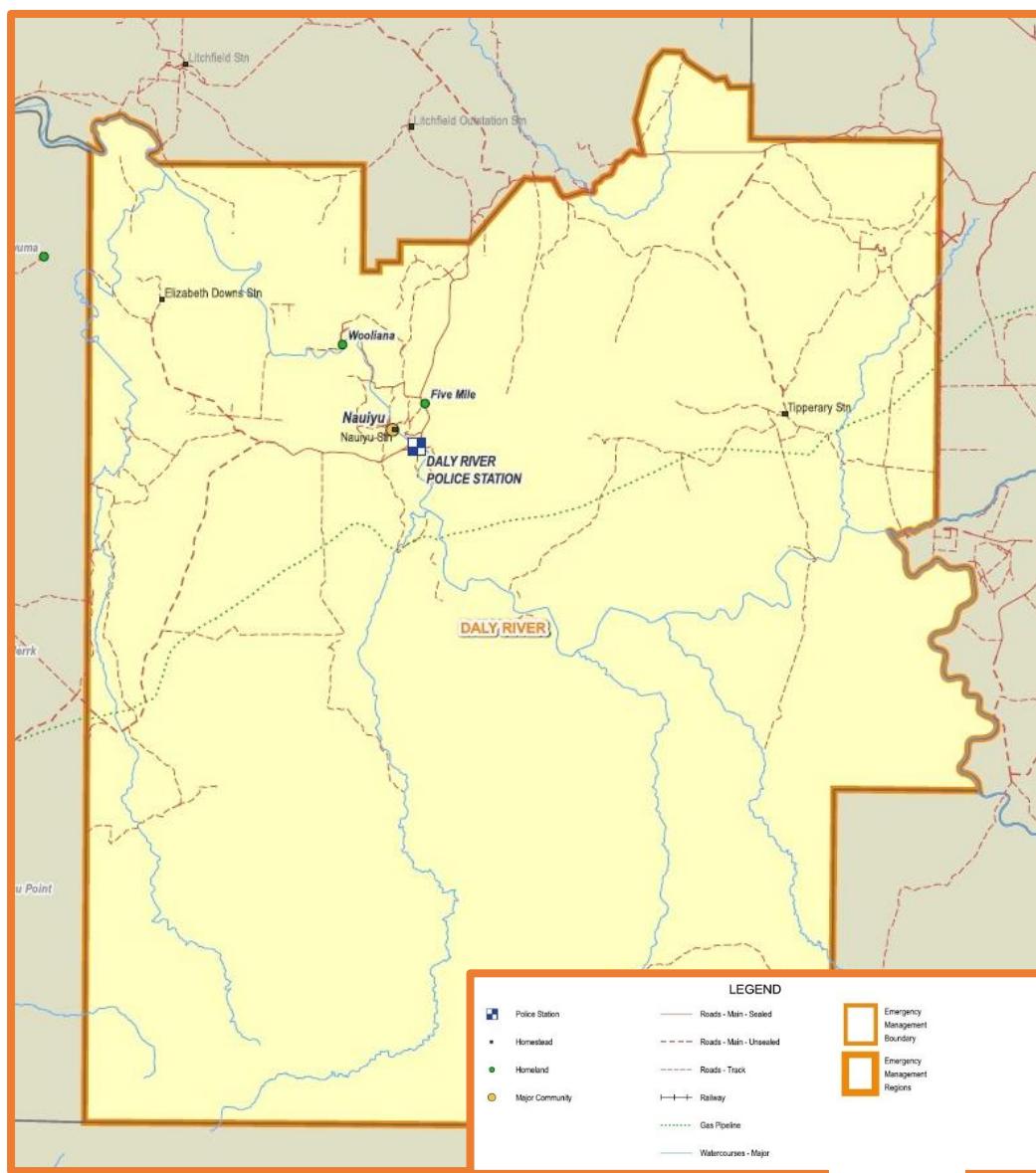
4. Locality context

This Plan complements the Northern Regional Emergency Plan¹ as it relates to the Locality. For further information on the hierarchy of plans, refer to the Territory Emergency Plan². The Locality is located approximately 230 kilometres (km) south of Darwin on the Daly River and forms part of the Northern Region, as defined by the Territory Emergency Plan.

To obtain more information about this Locality, Bushtel³ is the central point for information about the remote communities of the NT, their people and cultural and historical influences.

The population centres within the Locality are estimated as follows:

Bushtel ID	Locality	Aliases	Approx. population
397	Nauiyu Nambiyu	Daly River, Namiyu, Nauiyu Nambiyu and Nauiyu Nambiyu	411
Bushtel ID	Homelands	Aliases	Approx. population
715	Wooliana		13
12769	Five Mile	Fapiwati Family Outstation and Feppiweti Family Outstation	27



¹ More information can be found at: <https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/publications>

² More information can be found at: <https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/emergency-management>

³ More information can be found at: <https://bushtel.nt.gov.au/>

4.1. Climate and weather

The Locality experiences similar weather conditions which occur throughout the Top End of the NT. There is a distinct Wet Season (October to April) and Dry Season (May to September). Compared to Darwin, temperatures tend to be slightly higher during the Wet Season and slightly lower during the Dry Season.

4.2. Geography

The general topography of the Locality ranges from sea level to a highest point of approximately 350 metres (m) in the Wingate Mountains area. The Locality is drained by a number of rivers and creeks, the main being as follows:

- Daly River (Katherine River)
- Reynolds River
- Fish River
- Bamboo Creek
- Chilling Creek
- Douglas River

4.3. Sacred sites

The Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) is a statutory body established under the *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989* and is responsible for overseeing the protection of Aboriginal sacred sites on land and sea across the NT.

A sacred site is defined by the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth) as being 'a site that is sacred to Aboriginals or is otherwise of significance according to Aboriginal tradition'. Sacred sites are typically landscape features or water places that are enlivened by the traditional narratives of Aboriginal people.

AAPA requests notification of any action that may have affected a sacred site. For more information on sacred sites relevant to this Locality, or to report an action that may have affected a sacred site, contact AAPA on (08) 8999 4365 or via email at enquiries.aapa@nt.gov.au.

4.4. Sites of conservation

Anson Bay and associated coastal floodplains and Daly River middle reaches are sites of conservation significance for this Locality. For further information about these sites contact the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment⁴ (DLPE).

4.5. Tourism

Tourism is also a major economic contributor to the Locality, particularly through the months of May to October. The Locality is a popular fishing destination, doubling the population to over 1000 during this time.

⁴ More information can be found at: <https://nt.gov.au/environment/environment-data-maps/important-biodiversity-conservation-sites/conservation-significance-list>

4.6. NT and local government

This Locality sits within the Top End Boundary, with the following NT Government (NTG) agencies that have a presence in the Locality:

- NTPF
 - Daly River Police Station
- NTFES
 - NT Emergency Service (NTES) (Daly River Volunteer Unit) – non-operational
- Department of Health (DOH)
 - Nauiyu Health Centre
- Department of Education and Training (DET)
 - Wooliana School
- Power and Water Corporation (PAWC)
- Bushfires NT (BFNT)
 - Bushfire Volunteer Unit
- Department of Children and Families (DCF)
- Department of Local Government, Housing and Community Development (DLGHCD)

Daly River is within the Victoria Daly Regional Council (VDRC) region.

4.7. Building codes

Buildings and construction in the Locality are subject to the *Building Act 1993* and the *Building Regulations 1993*.

4.8. Land use

Daly River has the following land usage:

- agriculture and horticulture
- stock feed
- land trust

4.9. Homelands

Homelands are typically located on Aboriginal land, which is held by the Aboriginal Land Trusts established under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth). There are also some homelands that are located on Community Living Areas or parcels of land within national parks. Assets on homelands are owned by the underlying leaseholder, which for the majority of homelands is the relevant Aboriginal Land Trust. Generally, homelands are not subject to the NTG leasing or part of the NT's remote public housing system.

The homeland service provider for this Locality is AUS Projects NT. Homeland service providers contribute to the delivery of housing, municipal and essential services, including fire breaks, where funding allows. Homeland service providers do not deliver emergency services. Land councils and local ranger groups within the Locality may provide land management activities on Aboriginal land, such as back burning, installing firebreaks and other mitigation works.

4.10. Power generation and distribution

All power supplied to Daly River comes from diesel generators from the PAWC.

4.11. Water services

The Locality is supplied water by the PAWC, sourcing water from 4 separate bores.

4.12. Health infrastructure

Nauiyu Health Centre is delivered by DoH – Top End Region. The Locality has a General Practitioner (GP) visit once a week, additional health workers are stationed at the health centre. The health centre has 2 emergency beds only. Serious medical cases are required to be evacuated to Darwin. Patients can be evacuated either via road or air.

4.13. Emergency service infrastructure

The Locality has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- police station and cells
- Nauiyu Health Centre
- Wooliana School
- Saint Francis Xavier Catholic School
- NTES Volunteer Unit – non-operational
- Bushfires NT - Bushfire Volunteer Unit
- sports and recreation hall

4.14. Roads

The Locality has 4 main roads being, Dorat Road, otherwise known as the Old Stuart Highway. The main crossing is passable at all times, though the unsealed road continues to Wadeye and may be affected by numerous creek crossings depending on local rainfall. Daly River Road is the only road that leads to Daly River from Dorat Road which connects to Adelaide River. Wooliana Road, which is an internal road. Port Keats Road, which extends from Daly River to Port Keats/Wadeye.

4.15. Airports

The table below lists the airstrips in the Locality:

Name of the strip	Datum	Certified Aerodrome	Details (type, length, etc.)	Operator of the strip
Nauiyu Airport	13°45'S 130°42'E	Non-Certified	Sealed Distance: 1100 m Windsock: west end of airstrip Lighting: solar Hazard: prone to flooding, restricted access	VDRC 08 8978 2422
Tipperary Station	13°44'S 131°02'E	Non-Certified	Sealed Distance: 2178 m x 30 m Windsock: east and west end Fuel: AVTUR/AVGAS Hazard: wallaby/wildlife	Tipperary Station 08 8978 2433

Certified Aerodrome: An airport officially approved by the Australian Government Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) that meets strict safety and operational standards, often including air traffic control services⁵.

4.16. Telecommunication

Telecommunications are available across the Daly River township via a combination of landline and mobile communications delivery, with a backup generator for the mobile phone tower in case of water inundation, up to 14.5 m.

4.17. Strengthening Telecommunications Against Natural Disasters

As a result of the Royal Commission into the 2019-2020 summer bushfires, the Commonwealth government implemented the Strengthening Telecommunications Against Natural Disasters (STAND) initiative. STAND is a Commonwealth funded program, aimed at enhancing the resilience of Australia's telecommunication networks, to prevent, mitigate and manage outages during emergencies.

There are currently 56 sites across the Territory that have STAND capability, and additional sites will be incorporated within the next stage of installation.

There are 3 STAND sites within this Locality which are located at and managed by the following facilities:

- St Francis Xavier Catholic School
- Tipperary Station School
- Wooliana School

4.18. Local radio stations

Daly River does have a local radio station, and has the following broadcasts:

- 106.1 FM Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Local Radio
- 102.9 FM Top End Aboriginal Bush Broadcasting Radio

4.19. Medically vulnerable clients

The Daly River Health Centre has a list of medically vulnerable clients and it is updated regularly. There are no aged care facilities in the Daly River area, but the VDRC provides services for aged care residents.

⁵ More information can be found at: <https://www.casa.gov.au/operations-safety-and-travel/aerodromes>

5. Prevention

5.1. Emergency risk assessments

The Daly River LEC are responsible for undertaking appropriate activities to prevent and mitigate the impact of emergencies in their Locality.

5.2. Disaster hazard analysis and risk register

The Territory Emergency Management Council (TEMC) have identified 30 hazards that may pose a risk across the NT, which have been allocated to designated Controlling Authorities and Hazard Management Authorities.

Many hazards require specific prevention and mitigation measures, an annual risk assessment (rated against the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines) is undertaken by the LEC and determines which hazards pose a greater risk to the Locality. The following hazards were identified as posing a risk to the Locality, with further advice provided within **Annex C**:

- bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)
- flooding
- heatwave
- human disease
- major power outage
- road crash
- water contamination (potable)

Hazard	Overall consequence	Overall likelihood	Risk rating
Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Flooding	Major	Unlikely	High
Heatwave	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Human disease	Moderate	Very Rare	Low
Major power outage	Insignificant	Likely	Low
Road crash	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Water contamination (potable)	Minor	Unlikely	Low

5.3. Hazard specific prevention and mitigation strategies

Prevention and mitigation relates to measures to reduce exposure to hazards and reduce or eliminate risk. Actions include identifying hazards, assessing threats to life and property, and from these activities, taking measures to reduce potential loss of life and property damage.

The cornerstone of mitigation is guided and coordinated risk assessments, which should involve all potentially affected members of a community. Strategies are developed based on a thorough understanding of hazards identified in emergency risk planning and their interaction with all aspects of society.

Specific prevention and mitigation strategies for identified hazards can be found at **Annex C**.

6. Preparedness

Arrangements to ensure that, should an emergency occur, all resources and services that are needed to provide an emergency response and or recovery can be efficiently mobilised and deployed.

6.1. Planning

NT emergency plans⁶ are required by the Act and are maintained at a Territory, regional and local level. Arrangements in plans aim to be flexible and scalable for all hazards. The planning process enables agreements to be reached between people and organisations in meeting communities' needs during emergencies. The plan becomes a record of the agreements made by contributing organisations to accept roles and responsibilities, provide resources and work cooperatively.

The Regional Controller is responsible for the annual review of operations and the effectiveness of the Local Emergency Plan, supported by the LEC and the NT Emergency Service (NTES) Planning and Preparedness Command.

6.2. Emergency resources and contacts

The Local Controller is responsible for maintaining the emergency resource register and LEC contact lists. Local emergency management stakeholders are to advise the Local Controller of changes to resource holdings, operational response capabilities and key personnel contacts. Emergency resource and LEC contact lists for each locality are available on the Web-based Emergency Operations Centre (WebEOC).

6.3. Training and education

The Act provides the legislative requirement for those involved in emergency management activities to be appropriately trained. Training and education activities are undertaken to ensure agencies are familiar with and understand the NT emergency management arrangements, as well as the relevant controlling and hazard management authorities for identified hazards.

The NTES Learning and Development Command is responsible for emergency management training across the NT. Online and face to face training is scheduled throughout the year. For further information contact the NTES Learning and Development Command via email at Training.EMTU@pfes.nt.gov.au.

6.4. Community education and awareness

Effective and ongoing community education and preparedness programs that emphasise to communities the importance of practical and tested emergency plans and safety strategies is essential. Empowering communities to act in a timely and safe manner will minimise the loss of life, personal injury and damage to property and contribute to the effectiveness of any warning system.

List of available activities and initiatives but are not limited to within the area:

- NTES hazard briefings
- NTES Paddy Program
- NT Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) Smart Sparx Program
- Australian Red Cross Pillowcase Program

6.5. Exercises

Local level exercises are a key measure for testing the effectiveness of the local emergency plan and should involve all relevant stakeholders. Exercises ensure that the plan is robust and understood, and that capabilities and resources are adequate. Exercises are conducted if arrangements with the plan have not been enacted since the last review, or substantial changes have occurred, including:

- legislative changes

⁶ More information can be found at: <https://pfes.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/publications>

- major changes have occurred in the areas of key personnel, positions or functions across prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
- new or emerging hazards/risks have been identified

The NTES Planning and Preparedness Command have developed resources that outlines the process to develop the exercise concept in designing, planning, conducting, facilitating, participating or evaluating exercises. The Local Controller can request an exercise by emailing the request through to EmergencyManagementPlanning@pfes.nt.gov.au.

7. Response

Actions taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.

7.1. Activation of the Plan

This plan has 5 stages of activation and are designed to ensure a graduated response to hazardous events, reducing the possibility of under or over reaction by the emergency management agency.

The stages are:

Stage 1	Alert	This stage is declared when the Local Controller receives warning of an event which, in their opinion, may necessitate an emergency management response
Stage 2	Standby	This stage is declared when the Local Controller considers an emergency operation is imminent. During this stage passive emergency measures are commenced.
Stage 3	Activation	This stage is declared when active emergency measures are required.
Stage 4	Stand-down response operations and transition to Recovery	Stage 4 occurs when the Local Controller and Local Recovery Coordinator agree to transition to recovery (if required) in accordance with the transitional arrangements of this Plan.
Stage 5	Recovery	This stage is called if ongoing recovery operations and coordination is required.

The stages identified provide for a sequential response. However, it may be necessary because of the degree of warning and speed of onset of an event, for the Local Controller to skip the actions required under stage 1 or 2.

7.2. Control and coordination

Arrangements for response are based on pre-agreed roles and responsibilities for stakeholders. When the scale and complexity of an event is such that resources of the community are depleted a number of arrangements are in place to seek assistance from the region, the Territory and/or the Australian Government. Pathway for assistance is through the Regional Controller.

7.3. Local Emergency Controller

In accordance with section 76 of the Act, the Territory Controller or their delegate (section 112 of the Act) can appoint a Local Emergency Controller (Local Controller). The Local Controller for the locality is the Officer In Charge of the Daly River Police Station. The Local Controller is subject to the directions of

the Regional Controller. The powers, functions and directions of the Local Controller can be found in sections 77, 78 and 79 of the Act.

7.4. Local Emergency Committee

In accordance with section 80 of the Act, the Territory Controller has established a Daly River Local Emergency Committee (LEC). The Local Controller is Chair of the LEC and remaining membership consists of representatives from NTG and non-government entities within the locality. Division 11 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers; membership and procedure requirements of a LEC.

7.5. Emergency Operations Centre/Local Coordination Centre

NT Emergency Management Arrangements	Controlling Authority Arrangements
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) (Territory and Regional level)	Incident Control Centre (ICC)
Local Coordination Centre (LCC) (local level)	Incident Control Point (ICP)

LCCs are established as required by Local Controllers to provide a central focus to the management, control and coordination of emergency operations in the Locality. When activated, the functions of the LCCs are:

- information collection and dissemination
- preparation and issue of official warnings and advice to the public
- coordination of the provision of resources required in the locality
- submitting requests for resources through the Regional Controller to the Territory EOC where applicable
- dissemination of information to the media and general public.

The LCC for this Locality is the Daly River Police Station. The Regional EOC is located in Darwin at the Peter McAulay Centre. Agencies and functional groups may establish their own coordination centres to provide the focal point for the overall control and coordination of their own agency resources. Liaison officers from functional groups and support agencies will attend the EOC as required.

ICCs will be established as required by a controlling authority to provide an identified facility for the management of all activities necessary for the resolution of an incident.

An ICP is normally located near the incident in its early stages but may be relocated to an ICC where more permanent and convenient facilities and services are available.

7.6. WebEOC

WebEOC is a critical information management system used throughout the NT for emergency management activities. The system is owned and maintained by the NTPF/NTFES. The online platform is used for the coordination of multi-agency response to, and recovery from, an emergency event. WebEOC also enables real-time information sharing across all agencies involved in emergency management activities.

7.7. Situation reports

It is essential for effective control and coordination of emergency management operations that the Local Controller is able to gather and collate relevant information relating to the emergency from regular, concise and accurate situation reports (SITREPs).

LEC members are to provide SITREPs at agreed times to enable the preparation of a consolidated report which will be distributed to all committee members and other relevant authorities. This may be achieved through WebEOC.

7.8. Stakeholder notifications

Upon activation of the Plan the following personnel are to be advised as a matter of urgency:

- all available members of the LEC
- Northern Regional Controller
- NTES Territory Duty Officer (TDO)

7.9. Official warnings and general public information

Official warnings and general public information will be broadcast to the Locality through the following means:

- radio broadcast
- television news broadcast
- Secure NT website and social media broadcasts and updates

Official warnings are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology (the Bureau), Geoscience Australia, NTPF, NTFES and controlling authorities.

Emergency Alert is a national telephony-based emergency warning system that can deliver warning messages to landlines and mobile handsets based on the service address and mobile handsets based on the last known location of the device. Authority to utilise the Emergency Alert may be given by virtue of the approval of a hazard specific emergency plan or under the Territory Emergency Plan.

The approval for the release of an Emergency Alert message can only be authorised by any of the following:

- Territory Controller
- Chief Officer, NTES
- Regional Controller
- Chief Fire Officer, NTFRS
- Deputy Chief Fire Officer, NTFRS
- Executive Director, BFNT
- Chief Fire Control Officer, BFNT

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) is an audio alert signal (wailing siren) which may be broadcast on public media to draw attention to the fact that an urgent safety message is about to be made. Generally, SEWS is only played before announcements concerning significant emergencies where emergency management arrangements should be activated as a result.

Control and hazard management authorities may have pre-planned use of SEWS for non-weather related events, through a pre-approved hazard-specific emergency plan.

The approval for the release of a SEWS message can only be authorised by any of the following:

- Territory Controller
- Chief Officer, NTES
- Manager Hazard Preparedness and Response NT (the Bureau) (for weather and flood-related events)

Warning and information messages for general public are authorised by the Regional or Incident Controller. The dissemination of such emergency warnings and information is to be by whatever means are appropriate and available at the time.

7.10. Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System

The Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS)⁷ is a robust incident management system that enables the seamless integration of activities and resources of a single agency or multiple agencies when applied to the resolution of any event.

7.11. Closure of schools

The decision to close schools due to an impending threat will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the TEMC. When the nature of an event demands an immediate response, local authorities will take the appropriate steps to ensure the safety to the public. This action may include the temporary closure of a school to begin preparations, pending formal closure of the school by the Chief Minister for the remainder of the event.

The decision to reopen schools will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the Chief Executive, DET.

7.12. Closure of government offices

The decision to close government offices due to an impending threat will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the TEMC. When the nature of an event demands an immediate response, local authorities should take all appropriate steps to ensure public safety and the protection of property.

The decision to reopen government offices will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the TEMC.

All NTG agencies are to have an emergency preparedness plan which sets out their processes for closing down their offices once approval has been given. This should have clearly articulated employee guidelines to ensure employees know when they are authorised to leave and are required to return to work.

7.13. Sheltering in community

The TEMC have identified the need to review opportunities to support 'sheltering in community' for weather-vulnerable communities under the NT Emergency Management Arrangements.

In the NT, 'sheltering in community' means residents remain in their community in a safe place before, during, and after a hazard. This may include staying at home or arranging their own safe accommodation. For those without options, formal emergency shelters or temporary accommodation may be provided by Incident Controllers until it's safe to return home.

This approach can be supported by additional community resources like personnel, goods, or equipment. While evacuation remains an option, sheltering in community is often safer and more effective when supported. The decision depends on community capacity and the specific event.

7.14. Emergency shelters or strong buildings

Emergency shelters and places of refuge are buildings or structures that provide people with a place of protection and shelter during a disaster or emergency event such as a cyclone, flood or fire.

The recognised emergency shelters within the Locality are:

Shelter(s)	People capacity	Accessibility (ramp/toilets)
Daly River Police Station and cells	50 (not to be used in flood)	Ramp/toilets
St Francis Xavier School	30	Ramp/toilets
Sports and recreation hall	200 (for staging area only)	Ramp
Wooliana School	200 (for staging area only)	Ramp

⁷ More information can be found at: <https://pfses.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/publications>

The DET, in conjunction with the NTPF and the shelter owners, is responsible for the management of emergency shelters during an emergency event.

The responsibilities of the emergency shelter manager are:

- the provision of personnel to staff and operate the emergency shelters at such times as they are activated
- the maintenance of effective liaison with other stakeholders with responsibilities relating to shelters, in particular the NTPF

Emergency shelters are opened under the direction of the Territory or Regional Controller in consultation with the Shelter Group (DET). Emergency shelters will not normally operate for more than 48 hours.

The timing of the opening of emergency shelters will be dependent upon the severity of the impending incident, the numbers to be sheltered, the time of day the incident is expected to impact and the period of time the emergency shelters are likely to be occupied. The announcement that emergency shelters are open in the Locality will be made by radio broadcast and social media, and will include emergency shelter rules such as no pets or alcohol being permitted in shelters. It is up to the discretion of the local shelter manager to determine if food will be provided.

7.15. Evacuation

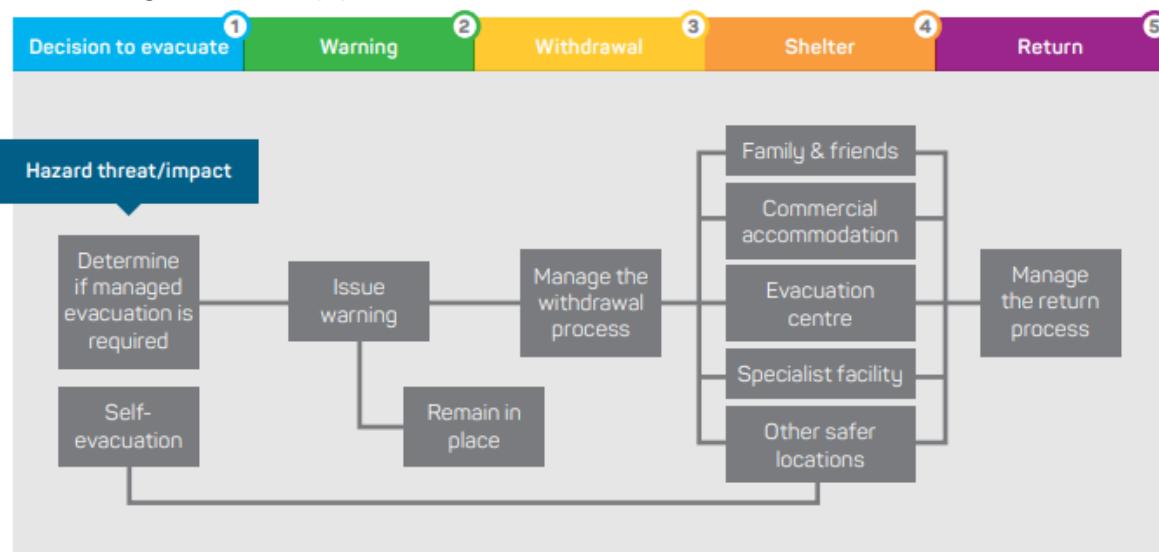
Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effect of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and their return. The decision to evacuate a community, including establishing an evacuation centre, is not taken lightly as it represents significant resource and financial implications.

Evacuation of the Locality will be considered as a last resort. Where an evacuation is required the TEMC, in consultation with the Regional Controller, Local Controller and the LEC, will arrange emergency accommodation and transport, as necessary, through the relevant functional group/s.

Evacuation is a complex process that has 5 distinct steps:

1. decision
2. warning
3. withdrawal
4. shelter
5. return

Each step is linked and must be carefully planned and carried out in order for the entire process to be successful. Given an evacuation centre will only be opened as a part an evacuation, it is vital to have an understanding of the 5-step process.



Source: Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience, Evacuation Planning Handbook, 2017.

7.16. Identified Evacuation Centres

An evacuation centre is designed to accommodate people for short to medium periods of approximately 4 to 6 weeks, although this figure may vary.

An evacuation centre will provide some or all of the following services:

- meals
- beds
- linen
- personal support
- medical services (or access to them)
- assistance accessing finances and recreational activities

An evacuation centre implies the provision of these services in contrast to an emergency shelter, in which people are expected to be self-sufficient.

For further information on evacuation centres/shelters management, refer to the NT Evacuation Centre Field Guide available on WebEOC.

7.17. Impact assessment

Immediately after an emergency event, there is a need to identify and assess impacts to inform short and long-term recovery priorities. Comprehensive assessment of all impacts is a vital component of emergency response activities. Guidelines for the conduct of rapid assessments in the NT, including the establishment of dedicated Rapid Assessment Teams (RATs) to collect data in the field, have been developed.

The Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment Group, led by the NTPF, is responsible for coordinating rapid impact assessments. At the local level, local controllers or an Incident Controller if appointed, should contact the Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment Group lead to discuss impact assessments if deemed appropriate.

8. Recovery

The coordinated process and measures for supporting emergency-affected communities in the reconstruction of physical infrastructure and restoration of the social, economic and natural environments.

8.1. Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee

When a region and/or locality has been affected by an event, the Regional Recovery Coordinator may appoint a Local Recovery Coordinator in accordance with section 87 of the Act. The responsible agency for Recovery is the Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (CM&C). The Local Recovery Coordinator will establish a Local Recovery Coordination Committee (LRCC) drawing from membership of the LEC and other relevant members of the community as needed. The Local Recovery Coordinator reports directly to the Regional Recovery Coordinator.

Local Recovery Coordinator and Committee functions, powers and directions are established in Division 12 and 13 of the Act respectively.

8.2. Transitional arrangements

The transition from response to recovery coordination reflects the shift from the protection of life and supporting the immediate needs of the community to establishing longer term, more sustainable support structures.

The transition to recovery coordination occurs after the completion of the transition checklist and at a time agreed by the Territory Controller and Territory Recovery Coordinator in accordance with the Territory Emergency Plan.

Transition will occur when the Territory Recovery Coordinator is satisfied that the following has occurred:

- the Territory Controller has briefed the TEMC and the Territory Recovery Coordinator
- the Regional Controller has briefed the Regional Recovery Coordinator
- where there is significant changeover of personnel, the EOC planning operations and logistics sections have briefed incoming recovery planning, operations and logistics staff

The Regional Recovery Coordinator will ensure all functional group leaders, agencies, support groups and other relevant stakeholders are notified prior to the transition to recovery. This notification is to include changes to relevant contact details and other pertinent information.

An example of response and recovery activities can be found at **Annex D**.

9. Debrief

Debrief processes embed continuous improvement into the delivery of emergency management activities. Consistent approaches to lessons learned encourage adaptability, and flexibility across all levels of government. Sharing of knowledge and experiences throughout emergency events assists with ongoing continuous improvement of people and organisations involved.

The NTG implements a lessons learned approach recognising the positive impact on organisational culture commensurate with increasing opportunities to achieve emergency management goals. Whilst lessons learned often begins in one agency through an internal debrief process, those lessons learned are transferable across multi-agencies.

During any operational response, personnel involved are encouraged to record activities where there are lessons to be learned. Activities can include decision making and consequential responses. Where decisions are made by an Incident Controller, Incident Management Team member or a functional group member, those decisions should be recorded in a Decision Log (WebEOC). Decision Logs can be referred to as part of the debrief process.

10. Related references

The following references apply:

- *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth)*
- *Building Act 1993*
- *Building Regulations 1993*
- National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework
- Northern Regional Emergency Plan
- *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989*
- *NT Emergency Management Act 2013*
- Rapid Assessment Team Guidelines
- Territory Emergency Plan
- Transition to Recovery Checklist

11. Annexures

Annex A Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

Annex B Functions table

Annex C Prevention, mitigation strategies and action plans for identified hazards

Annex D Summary of response and recovery activities

11.1. Annex A: Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

Functional group	Local contact
Animal Welfare	Malak Malak Rangers/VDRC
Critical Goods and Services	Nauiyu Store/Daly River Pub
Digital and Telecommunications	Department of Corporate & Digital Development (DCDD)
Emergency Shelter	St Francis Xavier School/Wooliana School
Engineering	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI)
Industry	Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations (DTBAR)
Medical	Nauiyu Health Clinic
Public Health	Nauiyu Health Clinic
Public Information	CM&C
Public Utilities	PAWC Essential Services Officer (ESO)/Ironbark
Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment	NTPF/NTFES
Transport	DLI/Ironbark
Welfare	Green River Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC)/DCF/Catholic Care NT

Full details of functional group roles and responsibilities are detailed in the Territory Emergency Plan.

11.2. Annex B: Functions table

Emergency response and recovery functions with identified agencies/organisation/provider

During an event some of these functions may be needed at a local level.

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Animal/livestock management	Malak Malak Rangers/VDRC
Anti-looting protection	NTPF
Banking Services	DTBAR
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements?	ABC Radio
Clearing of essential traffic routes	VDRC/Ironbark
Clearing storm water drains	VDRC/Ironbark
Clothing and Household Items	Nauiyu Store
Community Clean Up	VDRC/Ironbark
Control, coordination and management	Designated control authority
Coordination to evacuate public	NTPF
Critical Goods and Services (protect/resupply) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food • bottle gas • camping equipment • building supplies 	Nauiyu Store/Daly River Pub/VDRC
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	VDRC/DLI/GRAC
Disaster Victim identification capability	NTPF
Emergency Alerts	NTPF/NTFES/BFNT
Emergency food distribution	Catholic Care/St Francis Xavier School
EOC, including WebEOC	NTPF/NTFES/CM&C
Emergency shelter. Staff, operations and control	St Francis Xavier School/Wooliana School
Evacuation centre - staffing, operations and control	DCF
Financial Relief/assistance	CM&C/DCF (Category A measures to individuals)

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	DTBAR (Category B measures)
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	LEC
Interpreter services	Aboriginal Interpreter Service
Management of expenditure in emergencies	Controlling authority and any activated functional groups at the direction of the controlling authority
Medical services	Nauiyu Health Clinic
Network communications (IT): Responders /public maintenance and restoration of emergency communication	DCDD/Telstra
Power: Protection and restoration:	PAWC
Public messaging during response and recovery.	Hazard management authority/CM&C
Public/Environmental Health (EH) management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EH functions including water & food safety • Disease Control 	Nauiyu Health Clinic
Rapid Impact Assessment	NTPF/NTFES
Recovery coordination	CM&C
Repatriation	As detailed in local emergency arrangements
Restoration of public buildings	Green River Aboriginal Corporation/Ironbark/DCF
Restoration of roads and bridges (council/Territory) excluding railways	DLI
Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures	VDRC/DLI/NTPF/Ironbark
Sewerage: Protection and restoration	PAWC
Survey	NTPF/NTFES
Traffic Control	NTPF/Ironbark
Transport : Commercial and public airport/ planes, automobiles, ferries, buses	DLI
Vulnerable Groups (medical)	Nauiyu Health Clinic

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection • disposal of stock 	Ironbark/VDRC
Water (including drinking water): Protection and restoration	PAWC

11.3. Annex C: Prevention, mitigation strategies and action plans for identified hazards

11.3.1. Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)

Hazard	Controlling authority	Hazard management authority
 Fire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)	NT Fire and Emergency Services (Bushfires NT)	NT Fire and Emergency Services (Bushfires NT)

A fire hazard is an event, accidentally or deliberately caused, which requires a response from the landholder or one or more of the statutory fire response agencies. A bushfire is an unplanned fire, it is a generic term that includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires. Bushfires are a natural, essential and complex part of the NT environment. The term bushfire is interchangeable with the term wildfire.

Prevention is the activities that can be undertaken by a range of stakeholders that will assist in the mitigation against a bushfire. In the NT, managing bushfire and vegetation on private properties is the responsibility of the landowner.

Landholder responsibility to control fire

The landholder or occupier of land must take all reasonable steps to protect property on the land from fire and inhibit the fire from spreading.

If a landholder or occupier is unable to control a fire and prevent it from spreading to other land, they must:

- notify Bushfires NT fire control officer or fire warden and all neighbouring property holders
- call 000 in an emergency.

Under section 90(3) of the *Bushfires Management Act* the landholder or occupier commits an offence if the fire has the potential to spread to other land and they fail to take reasonable steps to control the fire and to notify all parties.

Communication, co-operation and shared responsibility within the community, matched by a capacity to undertake self-protective measures, forms the basis of successful fire management throughout the NT.

Outlined below is a list of key prevention activities within the Locality:

- risk assessment through the LEC and other relevant stakeholders
- fire danger period declaration, which spans over large areas when climatic and seasonal conditions present increased fire risk for a prolonged period of time. A fire danger period usually coincides with the accepted 'fire season' in an area. A permit to burn is required before using fire during a fire danger period in all zones
- a fire ban that can be declared for up to 24 hours. A combination of factors are considered when declaring a fire ban period including forecast fire danger, ignition likelihood, hazards and resourcing. All permits to burn are revoked within the declared fire ban area
- a fire management area can be declared in an area where BFNT have identified heightened fire risk. A fire management plan can be prescribed for a fire management area, and the plan can require landowners to take action to prepare for, or prevent, the spread of fire
- additional fire regulations apply within NTFRS ERA and BFNT Fire Protection Zone (FPZ) and Management Zones (FMZ). This includes:
 - permits to burn are required throughout the entire year inside an ERA and FPZ

- within ERAs and FPZ a 4 m wide firebreak along the perimeter boundary of all properties and with additional firebreaks around permanent structures and stationary engines are required
- compliance inspections
 - both NTFRS and BFNT undertake compliance inspections on firebreak and fuel load management within the ERA and FPZ. Fire Breaks outside these areas are encouraged but not enforceable
- fuel management activities
 - as it is across the NT, it is the responsibility of the land owner / land holder to manage and mitigate the risk on the property. This is a responsibility of both the government and private entities
 - within the Locality the following list are some of the stakeholders responsible for managing and mitigating fuel load:
 - DILP
 - Regional Community Councils
 - Aboriginal Land Councils
 - Parks and Wildlife
 - NTFRS
 - BFNT
 - Contracted private entities.

Preparedness is the range of activities that can prepare for an incident. These are commonly training, resource management and allocations and community education.

At a Territory Emergency Plan level the BFNT maintain the Bushfire Hazard plan, which goes into further depth on strategic planning. At the local level all relevant facilities should undertake planning to determine what actions need to occur in the event of local bushfires.

The BFNT, through normal business, recruits, trains and resources their volunteers and staff for fire operations.

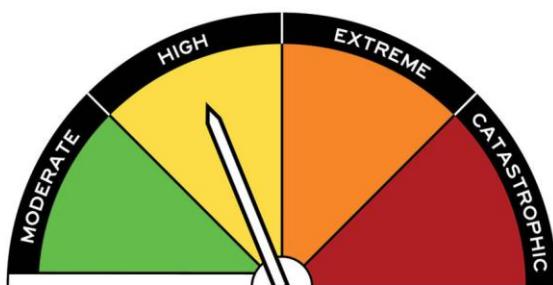
The BFNT undertake community engagement / awareness programs within the Locality, these programs primarily focuses on:

- private home and block preparations
- fire break inspections
- bushfire survival plans
- gamba and buffel grass management and inspections

The Australian Fire Danger Rating System⁸ (AFDRS) is a nationally aligned approach to fire weather forecast. Both the NTFRS and BFNT, through a Territory wide observer network, gather a specific range of observation data at selected locations to provide data for the daily Fire Danger Rating. The ratings are described in the below image.

⁸ More information can be found at: <https://afdrs.com.au/>

The Australian Fire Danger Ratings (AFDRS) levels are:



MODERATE	HIGH
Plan and prepare	Be ready to act
EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
Take action now to protect life and property	For your survival, leave bushfire risk areas

Figure 2: AFDRS Ratings

The response to bushfires is a business as usual activity for both the NTFRS and BFNT.

Both agencies are the controlling authority and hazard management authority for fires within each of their jurisdictions. Practically each agency is responsible for managing the technical aspects of responding to a bushfire and commanding its resources through their Incident Controller.

If a fire is occurring within an ERA, the NTFRS is the control and hazard management authority, whereas when the fire is in the FPZ, BFNT is the controlling and hazard management authority.

The BFNT has 3 classifications of incidents and describes them in generic terms, as shown in the table below:

Incident Classification	Description
Level 1	Level 1 fire incidents are characterised by being able to be controlled through local or initial response resources within a few hours of notification. Being relatively minor, all functions of incident management are generally undertaken by the first arriving crew/s.
Level 2	Level 2 fire incidents are more complex either in size, resources, risk or community impact. Level 2 incidents usually require delegation of several incident management functions and may require interagency response. They may be characterised by the need for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deployment of resources beyond the initial response, • sectorisation of the incident, • the establishment of function sections due to the levels of complexity, or • a combination of the above.
Level 3	Level 3 fire incidents are protracted, large and resource intensive. They may affect community assets and/or public infrastructure, and attract significant community, media and political interest. These incidents will usually involve delegation of all the Incident Management functions.

Australian Warning System

The Australian Warning System is a national approach to information and warnings during emergencies like bushfire. The System uses a nationally consistent set of icons, like those below. All warnings and advice will be issued by the Incident Controller from the relevant controlling authority for fire (NTFRS or BFNT).

Each warning level has a set of action statements to give the community clear advice about what to do. Calls to Action can be used flexibly across all 3 warning levels depending on the hazard.

There are 3 warning levels:

Warning level	Description
 Advice (Yellow)	An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes
 Watch and Act (Orange)	There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family
 Emergency Warning (Red)	An Emergency Warning is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk

In instances where the Local Controller is required to perform a task or function, the controlling authority will contact the Local Controller.

Tasks approved by the controlling authority's Incident Controller may include, but not limited to:

- liaison with key community stakeholders
- closure of roads or places
- fire cause or protection of potential area of origin
- post fire impact assessments
- establishment of reception areas / evacuation centres should people evacuate.

Actions to be taken – Bushfire – guide only

Organisation/Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
All Members	Attend briefings and inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings and inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings and inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings and inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings and inform key personnel Provide SITREPS
Local Controller	Attend briefings and inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings Alert health clinic, BFNT, VDRC Provide SITREPS	Proceed to incident site	Ensure all personnel are accounted for Arrange for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing action for all in attendance, as appropriate	Handover if required, to Local Recovery Coordinator
NT Police 2IC	Attend briefings and inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend the incident Considerations for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Road closures and/or Community evacuation	Ensure reporting is finalised	Attend debrief
BFNT	Attend briefings and inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings Inform key personnel	Proceed to incident site	Account for all personnel, equipment used and supervised cleaning, service/repair and refurbishment	Attend debrief
Nauiyu Health Centre	Attend briefings and inform key personnel	Prepare equipment Advise registrar of incident and possible assistance required	Assist and triage any casualties as per SOPs	Account for all equipment used and supervise cleaning, service/repair	Attend debrief Report to Medical Group
Support organisations	Provide support as requested by the Local Controller				

11.3.2. Flooding

Hazard	Controlling authority	Hazard management authority
 Flooding	NT Police Force	NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Emergency Service)

The Daly River and Nauiyu Locality may be subject to inundation caused by seasonal monsoonal/severe storm activity. When such inundation occurs, access by both air and road will be severely restricted. Inundation, (also known as pluvial flooding), occurs when an area receives a large amount of water in a short amount of time which causes localities to be submerged. In the NT, this can include when a riverbank is at risk after several days of heavy rain.

A flood hazard includes a flood threat to the township, housing and infrastructure of the Locality including the surrounding areas. The Bureau will issue a Flood watch advice with up to 4 days lead time in situations where forecast rainfall and catchment conditions may lead to flooding⁹.

Flood study maps have been developed for populated areas which lie along rivers that have the potential to flood. Flood study maps show the depth and extent of inundation caused when rivers rise above their banks¹⁰.

Research of river levels recorded over the period 1953-1993, referenced by the Water Resources Branch, shows that the Daly River community has been significantly threatened by flood on 10 occasions, 4 of which exceeded 14.0 m at the Daly River Crossing. Drainage of the Locality is via the Daly River.

During the Wet Season the Daly River region can experience local flooding if the river reaches a height above 13 m. In most cases flooding will occur due to extensive falls outside the region and the subsequent river network flows into the Daly River as it proceeds to the mouth and Anson Bay.

13.1 m is the height identified by the Daly River LEC for the commencement of evacuation of low-lying areas, with considerations for the planning and preparation for potential of power isolations and evacuation of properties adjoining the Daly River.

The indicative impact of flood levels are provided in the table below:

Daly River at Daly R Police Station (m)	Effect in town
12.0	Flood waters contained within the river banks. Some water encroaches on western end of airstrip Vehicle movement still possible
12.6 - Minor	Flood waters contained within the river banks Western end of airstrip under water Water across Bamboo Creek Bridge Tommy's Creek Causeway goes underwater Road movement about community limited in some areas Consideration for the planning and preparation of potential power isolation and evacuations of properties adjoining river
13.1 - Moderate	Flooding to occur along: access road to women's sacred site, Tommy's Creek and lower areas in community Gate at 5 Mile to be closed when water reaches 13 m

⁹ More information can be found at: http://www.bom.gov.au/cgi-bin/wrap_fwo.pl?IDD60022.html

¹⁰ More information can be found at: <https://DLPE.nt.gov.au/water/water-resources/flooding-reports-maps/flood-monitoring-site-maps>

Daly River at Daly R Police Station (m)	Effect in town
	All properties adjoining the river have water over extensive parts of their land Wooliana Road closed at Banyan Farm causeway Public boat ramp closed Waterborne access starts from 5 Mile Gate
13.3	Daly River Police Station cut off from community Consideration for the planning and preparation for potential evacuations to occur in relation to Nauiyu and surrounding areas
14.0 - Major	Flooding to cover extensive areas Small pockets of land above water in Daly River Hotel, Police Station and community Water over road between community and Daly River Road now 5 m Consideration for the planning and preparation for potential evacuations to occur in relation to Nauiyu and surrounding areas
14.5	Complete sewage failure

Flood forecasts are provided by the Bureau flood forecasters. The development of the flood forecasting system for the Daly River is part of the DLPE overall responsibility for the design and installation of flood warning systems throughout the NT in co-operation with the Bureau.

The DLPE has gauging stations at strategic locations along the Daly River which transmit data via Telecom lines to a computer situated at the DLPE offices. Refer to the Daly River flood warning monitoring stations map located on page 35 of this Plan.

As the hazard management authority the NTES have established, equipped and trained volunteer units to support response and recovery operations to flood events.

The NTES maintain the Territory EOC in a state of readiness. If the EOC is required to be activated by the Regional Controller, the NTES will support this activation and facilitate, where possible, the staffing requests for IMT personnel.

The automatic gauging stations are located at:

- Dorisvale Crossing – a flow recorder
- Beeboom Crossing – a flow recorder
- Mount Nancar – a flow recorder
- Daly River Police Station – a flow recorder

Prevention and preparative controls include, but are not limited to:

- the Bureau weather/flood warnings/advice
- road closures on flooded causeways

Public safety message process:

- the Bureau issues a flood advice to NTES TDO
- NTES TDO issues Australian Warning System to the NTPF and NTFES Media Unit
- NTES TDO notifies Local Controller and NTES Manager Northern Command
- Local Controller notifies LEC

- NTES Manager Northern Command consults with the Bureau and Incident Controller to determine recommended messaging
- NTPF and NTFES Media Unit or Public Information Group receives approved messaging to publish

Warnings and advice approval flow:

The Australian Warning System is a national approach to information and warnings during emergencies like storm, flood and cyclone. The system uses a nationally consistent set of icons that are found below.

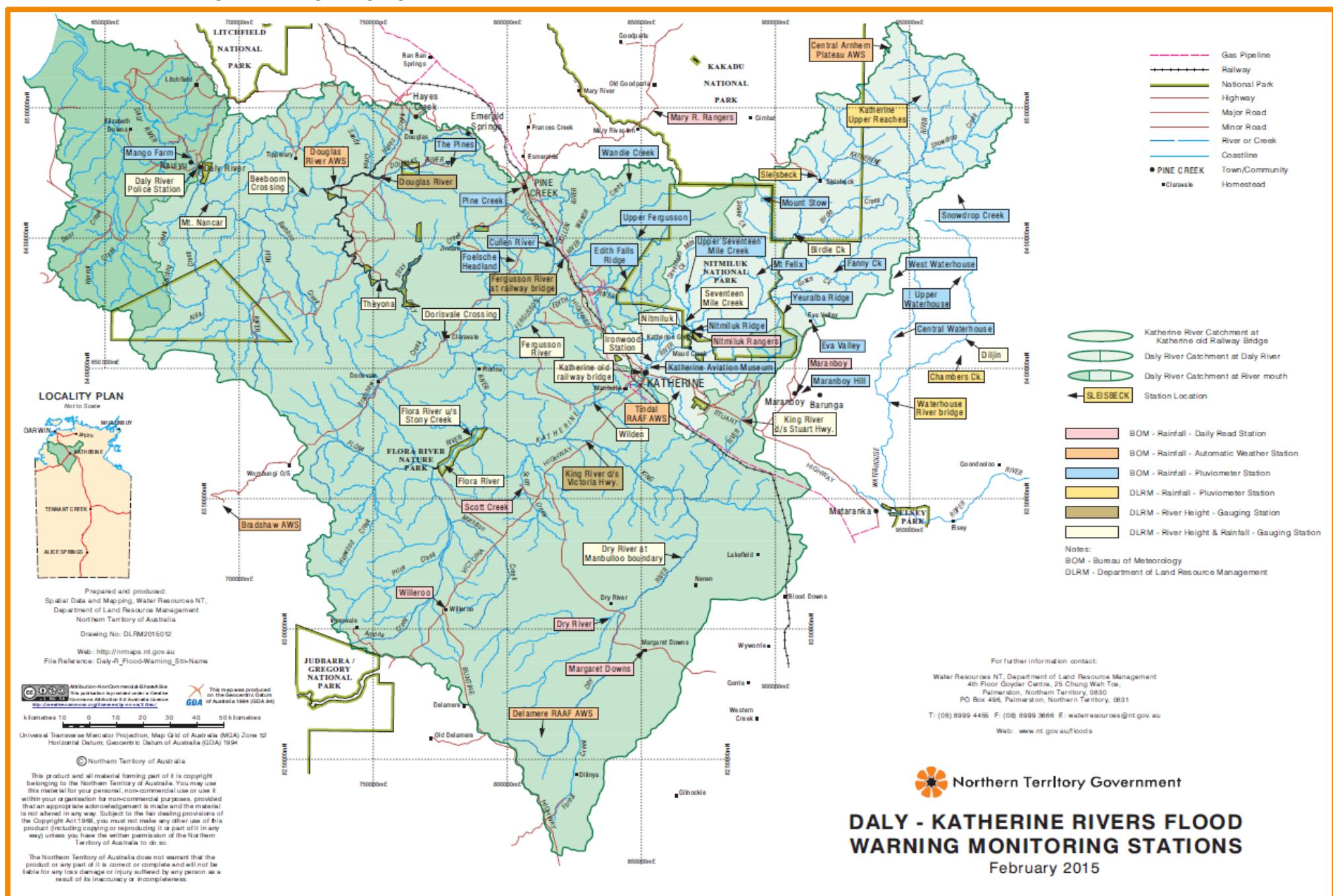
There are 3 warning levels:

Warning level	Description
	Advice (Yellow) An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes
	Watch and Act (Orange) There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family
	Emergency Warning (Red) An Emergency Warning is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.

Each warning level has a set of action statements to give the community clearer advice about what to do. Calls to Action can be used flexibly across all 3 warning levels depending on the hazard.

On advice from the Bureaus' weather warnings, the NTES determine the Australian Warning System level. The NTES TDO is responsible for issuing Australian Warning System warnings and advice prior to an Incident Controller is appointed.

Daly River flood warning monitoring and gauge station locations



Actions to be taken – Flooding – guide only¹¹

Organisation / Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
All Function Group Leaders	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs
Local Controller	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Convene a meeting of the LEC Disseminate warnings and information to the public as necessary	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Monitor river height opposite police station Convene a meeting of the LEC Disseminate warnings and information to the public as necessary Prepare to close roads and evacuate low lying areas, if necessary Daly River Roadside Inn to be closed when river reaches 13 m Consider possibility of further evacuation should flood head through to major level – liaise with EOC	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Monitor river height opposite police station Convene a meeting of the LEC Advertise members of the declaration of major flood warning Brief members on the situation and confirm relocation arrangements and agency readiness Consider school closure and confirm evacuation procedures with EOC Planning Group	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Monitor river height opposite police station Convene a meeting of the LEC Disseminate post flood warnings and information to the public, as necessary Monitor roads and consider survey and rescue, if necessary Consider the commencement of the recovery stage, if necessary	Liaise with EOC Convene a meeting of the LEC Disseminate flood cancelling notification and information to the public, as necessary Liaise with the Local Recovery Coordinator, if required In conjunction with the Local Recovery Coordinator facilitate the handover to recovery operations, if required

¹¹ Action stages as per Flood products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology

Organisation / Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
		planning and operations groups	Disseminate warnings and information to the public, as necessary Close roads and evacuate, as necessary		
NTES	External Team deployed – liaise with LC and NTES TDO/EOC Operations Notify NTES TDO of the unit's involvement and any additional equipment requirements Brief unit members, check and prepare unit equipment Carry out other duties as required by the Local Controller	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Operations Brief unit members Brief Local Controller on availability of resources Carry out other duties as required by the Local Controller	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Operations Brief unit members Assist with the evacuation/relocation of personnel and their reception/registrations Carry out other duties as required by the Local Controller	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Operations Brief unit members Notify Local Controller when all personnel are accounted for and on any outstanding problems associated with the operation	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Operations Brief unit members Carry out other duties as directed by the Daly River Local Controller In conjunction with the Local Recovery Coordinator, facilitate the handover of recovery operations (if required) Carry out other duties as directed by the Daly River Recovery Coordinator
PAWC ESO	Contact and advise PAWC Advise Local Controller of state of preparedness	Contact and advise PAWC Advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and any	Contact and advise PAWC Initiate emergency management response procedures	Contact and advise PAWC Advise Local Controller of any immediate requirements	Contact and advise PAWC Advise Local Controller of any immediate requirements Continue recovery stage operations, as necessary

Organisation / Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
	and any immediate requirements	immediate requirements	Advise Local Controller of any immediate requirements	Consider commencement of recovery Stage operations, as necessary	Confirm debrief arrangements with Local Controller
Nauiyu Health Centre	Contact and advise Manager, Top End Remote Health Services Darwin Contact and alert Health Centre personnel Check equipment and first aid supplies Brief staff and maintain normal health services Advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and any immediate requirement	Contact and advise Manager, Top End Remote Health Services Darwin Brief staff	Contact and advise Manager, Top End Remote Health Services Darwin Initiate emergency management response procedures Brief staff Advise Local Controller of first aid and medical response details Maintain normal health services until advised by Local Controller or conditions prevent continuation of service	Contact and advise Manager, Top End Remote Health Services Darwin Brief staff Advise Local Controller of first aid and medical response details Consider commencement of recovery stage operations, as necessary	Contact and advise Manager, Top End Remote Health Services Darwin Brief staff Account for all staff and equipment and refurbish stores Confirm debrief arrangements with Local Controller
VDRC	Contact/alert and brief council personnel Check and advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and availability of	Brief council personnel Brief Local Controller on availability of council resources Carry out appropriate protective or preventative measures	Brief council personnel Initiate appropriate response procedures through the Local Controller, liaise with Regional government authorities over	Brief council personnel Through the Local Controller, liaise with Regional government authorities over essential services	Where appropriate, recall and, after briefing, stand down council staff Advise the Local Controller when all council personnel are accounted for and on any outstanding problems

Organisation / Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
	<p>manpower and council resources</p> <p>Maintain council services</p> <p>Maintain contact with the Local Controller</p>	<p>as required by the Local Controller or as required/recommended by PAWC</p> <p>Maintain council services and carry out other duties as requested by the Local Controller</p>	<p>essential services restoration, if necessary</p> <p>Assist the Local Controller as required</p>	<p>restoration, if necessary</p> <p>Assist the Local Controller as required</p>	<p>associated with the operation</p> <p>Confirm debrief arrangements with the Local Controller</p> <p>Provide relevant information for the preparation of Post Operations Report</p> <p>Ensure that all council equipment used during the operation is accounted for, maintained and restored</p>
BFNT	<p>Notify BFNT of the units involvement and any additional equipment requirements</p> <p>Brief unit members</p> <p>Check and prepare unit equipment</p> <p>Carry out other duties as directed by the Local Controller</p>	<p>Notify BFNT</p> <p>Brief unit members</p> <p>Brief Local Controller on availability of resources</p> <p>Carry out other duties as directed by the Local Controller</p>	<p>Notify BFNT</p> <p>Brief unit members</p> <p>Assist with the evacuation/relocation of personnel and their reception/ registration</p> <p>Carry out other duties as directed by the Local Controller</p>	<p>Notify BFNT</p> <p>Brief unit members</p> <p>Carry out other duties as directed by the Local Controller</p>	<p>Notify BFNT</p> <p>Brief unit members</p> <p>Notify Local Controller when all personnel are accounted for and on any outstanding problems associated with the operation</p> <p>Confirm debrief arrangements with Local Controller</p> <p>Ensure that all equipment used during the operation is accounted for, serviced and restored</p>

Organisation / Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
St Francis Xavier School	<p>Brief staff</p> <p>Advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and availability of manpower</p> <p>Maintain normal education services</p>	<p>Brief staff</p> <p>Maintain normal education services until advised by Local Controller or conditions prevent continuation of service</p> <p>Carry out duties as requested by the Local Controller</p>	<p>Brief staff and initiate appropriate emergency management response procedures</p> <p>Carry out duties as requested by the Local Controller</p>	<p>Brief staff</p> <p>Carry out duties as requested by the Local Controller</p>	<p>Brief staff</p> <p>Confirm debrief arrangements with Local Controller</p> <p>Advise Local Controller that all staff are accounted for</p> <p>On advice from Local Controller stand down staff</p>
Private industry	Provide assistance as required by the Local Controller				

11.3.3. Heatwave

Hazard	Controlling Authority	Hazard Management Authority
 Heatwave	Department of Health	Department of Health

The NT has naturally warm to hot weather. However, maximum and minimum temperatures occasionally exceed historical records creating heatwave conditions. Heatwave (extreme heat) conditions occur across the Territory between the months of October and March. Extreme heat is predicted to become more frequent, more intense, of longer duration, and occurring earlier in the warm season.

A heatwave occurs when maximum and minimum temperatures are unusually hot (unusual for that location) projected over a 3 day period. Heatwaves can occur with or without high humidity. They have potential to cover a large area, exposing individuals and communities to hazardous heat. Forecast minimum and maximum temperatures are compared to the historical data of a location as well as temperatures over the last 30 days to establish a heatwave occurrence.

Extreme heat can be very taxing on the body. The human body can be over-heated when it is surrounded by a temperature close to or exceeding body temperature of 37°C in the presence of dehydration. If the body's temperature is unable to be reduced adequately by evaporation of perspiration or moving to cooler surroundings, the resulting illness may range from mild to severe/catastrophic.

A heatwave forecast is a warning that the hot temperatures will be a shock to the body, compared to recent temperatures. Even the most acclimatised NT residents can be affected by heat stress. The Bureau's heatwave forecast covers all localities in the NT.

NT Health publishes heat health alerts where a severe or extreme heatwave is forecast to affect:

- a major centre (Greater Darwin Region, Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Nhulunbuy OR
- 3 or more populated centres in a Bureau weather district

AND the forecast is:

- 3 or more days of severe heatwave OR
- 2 or more days of extreme heatwave

The level of a severe or extreme heatwave event will determine the magnitude of response required to effectively manage the situation. The following describes heatwave incident response hierarchy and are based on AIIMS incident classification.

Level	Description
Level 1	The Severe or Extreme Heatwave has minimal or no impact on normal operations. The Severe or Extreme Heatwave continues for one - 3 days. Hospitals and health services may observe an increase in activity commensurate with the incident.
Level 2	The Extreme Heatwave continues for approximately 3 - 6 days. The Extreme Heatwave has major impact on normal operations. The weather event is resulting in compounding impacts on essential services and infrastructure, and there are anticipated impacts on human health and infrastructure. Hospital and health service activity increases.
Level 3	An Extreme Heatwave is protracted, exceeding 6 days. Maximum temperatures for the localities are exceeded for what is normally expected and multiple days with significantly increased night-time temperatures. Public infrastructure is affected. Power supply outages, compounding the heatwave and resulting in the public unable to seek respite from the heat. Abnormally high presentations at hospitals for heat related illness.

Prevention and preparative controls include, but are not limited to:

- preseason situational awareness with the Bureau
- developing heat health communication and community engagement strategies
- engagement with government and private agencies, functional groups and community organisations
- preparing fact sheets, and translating into indigenous and multicultural languages
- monitoring the Bureau heatwave forecast and decision support product
- public messaging (using radio, website posts, and social media posts) when a heatwave is forecasted, imminent or in progress

Public safety message process:

- NT Health receives heatwave warning from the Bureau
- the heatwave decision support product is reviewed and localities of forecast severe or extreme heatwave noted
- NT Health Strategic Media, Marketing and Communications Team publish heat health alerts on NT Health Alerts webpage and other channels
- NT Health publishes media releases through NTG Media Releases
- NT Health engages with media to broadcast heat health messages

Warnings and advice approval flow:

The Australian Warning System is a national approach to information and warnings during emergencies like bushfire. The system uses a nationally consistent set of icons, like those below.

There are 3 warning levels:

Warning level	Description
	Advice (Yellow)
	Watch and Act (Orange)
	Emergency Warning (Red)

Each warning level has a set of action statements to give the community clearer advice about what to do. Calls to Action can be used flexibly across all 3 warning levels depending on the hazard.

11.3.4. Road crash

Hazard	Controlling authority	Hazard management authority
 Road crash	NT Police Force	NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Fire and Rescue Service)

A road crash occurs when a vehicle collides with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal, road debris, or other stationary obstruction, such as a tree, pole or building. Road crashes often result in injury, disability, death, and or property damage as well as financial costs to both society and the individuals involved. Emergency services are frequently called on to extricate seriously injured casualties from their vehicles following road crashes. This is achieved by employing space creation techniques to create openings in the vehicle. These openings make it possible to administer first aid to the casualty and to remove them from the vehicle.

A number of factors contribute to the risk of collisions, including vehicle design, speed of operation, road design, weather, road environment, driving skills, fatigue, impairment due to alcohol or drugs, and behaviour, notably aggressive driving, distracted driving, speeding and street racing.

Responses to road crash incidents will be coordinated from the JESCC. NTFRS will respond as per pre-determined response arrangements contained within the SerPro system for incidents occurring within an NTFRS ERA. For incidents occurring outside of an ERA, response will be approved by the rostered NTFRS TDO.

Prevention and preparative controls include, but are not limited to:

- radio, television and social media posts
- targeted road safety campaigns
- community engagement strategies
- training in PUASAR024 - undertake road crash rescue delivered by NTES and NTFRS to NTPF/NTFES members

Public safety message process:

- NTPF Territory Duty Superintendent to approve public messaging and forward to NTPF and NTFES Media Unit for dissemination

Actions to be taken – Road crash – guide only

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
All Members			Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS
Local Controller			Proceed to incident site and carry out the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate requests for assistance from other agencies If required, initiate search procedures Arrange for security and integrity of the site If required, act as on-site medial liaison officer Prepare and forward regular SITREPs 	Upon completion of the operation, ensure all personnel are advised of debrief arrangements	
NT Police 2IC			Upon arrival at incident site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise the Local Controller Carry out initial reconnaissance of the area affected by the incident 	Upon completion of operations (as authorised by investigating authority) coordinate the clean up of the scene	Upon completion of operations (as authorised by investigating authority) coordinate the clean-up of the scene

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement traffic/crowd control measures as required • Maintain regular SITREPs to the Local Controller 		
Nauiyu Health Centre			<p>On receipt of advice of the incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the emergency response call-out • Dispatch team to the incident site <p>In consultation with police at the incident site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the response required • Establish a triage site • Remove or evacuate non-essential personnel with the police • Undertake rescue operations • Maintain the integrity of the site 		
Support organisations	Provide support as requested by the Local Controller				

11.4. Annex D: Summary of response and recovery activities

The following table outlines a summary of possible response and recovery activities to be considered following an event.

This table is presented as a guide only, assisting emergency managers with operational decision making, planning and resource allocation. It also highlights the importance of response and recovery coordination working collaboratively.

Activities have been broken down and are listed under either response or recovery for simplicity and ease of use. In practice not all response activities will be completed during the response phase. Likewise not all recovery activities will commence after the transition to recovery.

The post event period of any event is highly dynamic and produces many challenges, both foreseen and unpredicted. Response and recovery coordination must be flexible and able to adapt to the situation as it evolves.

In most cases the points noted in this table and in the ensuing document are outlined in greater detail in functional group or agency plans.



Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
1. Situational awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road clearance teams General public Media reports Survey and rescue teams Impact assessment teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to recovery planning through impact assessment data Comprehensive impact assessments Needs assessment
2. Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Information Group activation Spokes persons identified SecureNT activated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continues in recovery
3. Survey and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey teams deploy to designated areas Critical sites surveyed Deploy rescue teams – NTFRS and NTPF Specialist Response Division provide primary Urban Search and Rescue capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and impact assessment data used to contribute to the Recovery Action Plan
4. Road clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road patrol teams deploy and check assigned routes Road clearance to priority sites Assess Stuart Hwy to Katherine (supply route) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of road networks and bridges Return to business as usual

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
5. Emergency accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency accommodation and shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evacuation centres • Provision of resources that will enable people to remain in their homes • Emergency clothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation centres may continue into recovery • Temporary accommodation options • Repatriation planning
6. Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify any issues with accessing facilities - Initial Impact assessment - Access to critical supplies e.g. medicines, consumables, power or fuel and water - ongoing acute clinical care and critical services requirements - increase morgue capacity <p data-bbox="466 1199 938 1230">Health Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify any issues with accessing facilities - Access to critical supplies e.g. medicines, consumables, power or fuel and water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP clinics and pharmacies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify operational GP services - identify operational pharmacies • Support Medically vulnerable people • Medical retrieval services (air and road) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing provision of health services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - which may include business continuity plans - engagement with stakeholders • Repatriation of medically vulnerable people in community • GP clinics and pharmacies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ongoing liaison by the Medical Group • Medical retrieval services - resume business as usual
7. Essential goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the re-opening of the private business sector

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of critical resources Assess the impact on barge operations and any effect on the ability to supply remote communities Implement interim banking arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor levels and availability of essential goods Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities Public Health inspections (food outlets) Banking sector business continuity arrangements
	<u>Fuel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel suppliers and point of sale Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor fuel levels Infrastructure repairs Emergency fuel supplies for recovery Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers to re-establish long term supply
	<u>Banking</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess damage to banks and ATMs Implement temporary arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency cash outlets Implement long term arrangements
8. Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuations within community Evacuation out of community Registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support services for evacuees Recovery information for evacuees Repatriation
9. Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicable disease control response Drinking water safety standards Sewage and waste disposal Safe food distribution and advice Vector and vermin control Food and commercial premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing in recovery
10. Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power supply Power generation Water supply Sewerage Emergency sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore power network Restore water and sewerage infrastructure Issue alerts until safe to use

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
11. Impact assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training assessment teams • Initial impact assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Impact Assessments • Ongoing needs assessments
12. Transport infrastructure (supply lines)	<p><u>Air (Airport/Airstrip)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear the runway to allow air movements • Establish a logistics hub at the airport • Terminal damage and operational capability assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor repairs and business continuity activities
	<p><u>Road</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway and critical access roads damage assessment • Repair work to commence immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key Territory Highways (Stuart, Barkly, Victoria and Arnhem)
	<p><u>Rail</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail damage assessment • Outage estimation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing liaison with operator to support restoration to business as usual
	<p><u>Port, Harbour and Barge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage to Port infrastructure and harbour facilities • Assess the damage to barge facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing infrastructure • Establish alternate arrangements for the supply of remote communities
13. Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management requirements and develop waste management plan if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues in recovery
14. Repairs and reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments - temporary repairs • Government buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessment • Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments • Private industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information and support to facilitate repairs • Government buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repairs and reconstruction • Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long term repair plans • Private industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair and reconstruction

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary accommodation for a visiting construction workforce
15. Transport Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staged re-establishment of public transport services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continues in recovery
16. Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telstra and Optus will assess the damage to their infrastructure Put in place temporary measures to enable landline and mobile services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair damage networks and infrastructure (for private entities there is support for operators only)
17. Public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police will maintain normal policing services to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradual return to business as usual
18. Animal welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary emergency arrangements for pets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reunite pets with their owners and cease emergency support arrangements
19. Community consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information provision regarding the overall situation, response efforts, what services are available and how to access them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community consultation process regarding long term recovery and community development

12. Acronyms

Acronyms	Definitions
AAPA	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
BFNT	Bushfires NT
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CM&C	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
DCDD	Department of Corporate and Digital Development
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DET	Department of Education
DLI	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure
DLPE	Department of Lands, Planning and Environment
DoH	Department of Health
DTBAR	Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERA	Emergency Response Area
ESO	Essential Services Officer
FERG	Fire and Emergency Response Group
ICC	Incident Control Centre
ICP	Incident Control Point
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre
KM	Kilometres
LCC	Local Coordination Centre
LEC	Local Emergency Committee
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordination Committee

Acronyms	Definitions
M	Metres
NERAG	National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines
NT	Northern Territory
NTES	Northern Territory Emergency Service
NTFES	Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTPF	Northern Territory Police Force
RAT	Rapid Assessment Team
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
SERPRO	Serve and Protect
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situation Report
STAND	Strengthening Telecommunications Against Natural Disasters
TDO	Territory Duty Officer
TEMC	Territory Emergency Management Council
VDRC	Victoria Daly Regional Council
WebEOC	Web-Based Emergency Operations Centre