NT EMERGENCY SERVICE

Maningrida
Local Emergency Plan

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1. Document Control

1.1. Governance

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1.2. Version history

Date	Version	Author	Summary of changes
12/12/2014	1	John McRoberts	First version
4/11/2015	2	Reece Kershaw	Reviewed and updated
30/12/2016	3	Kate Vanderlaan	Reviewed and updated
27/11/2018	4	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and updated
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
13/06/2024	8	Matthew Hollamby	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
11/03/2025	9	Peter Malley	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
06/01/2026	10	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 does 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 Maningrida Local Emergency Plan, to ensure it addresses the specific needs of the community.

Agency/organisation	Name	Role/position
Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation	Kira Bourke	Committee member
Maningrida College	Brooke Sweeney	Committee member
Maningrida Progress Association	Craig McIntosh	Committee member
National Indigenous Australians Agency	David King	Committee member
NT Emergency Service	Jamie Richardson	Planning Officer
NT Emergency Service	Seth Dugdell	Operations Officer
NT Police Force	Timothy Gillahan	Sergeant/Local Controller
West Arnhem Regional Council	Scott Page	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 Maningrida 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
- 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 Region Emergency Plan[1] as it relates to the Locality. For further information on the hierarchy of plans, refer to the Territory Emergency Plan[2]. The Locality covers approximately 21,500 square kilometres (km) and is located approximately 400 km east of Darwin, which forms part of the Northern Region, as defined by the Territory Emergency Plan.

The Locality has a population of approximately 4,800 people, the main population centre is the town of Maningrida with approximately 2,956people. There are also a number of homelands/outstations in the Locality. Population numbers for these homelands can vary widely during the course of the year:

Bushtel ID	Locality	Aliases	Approx. population
362	Maningrida		2,956
Bushtel ID	**Homelands**	**Aliases**	**Approx. population**
285	Ankabadbirri	An-Gabarrbirriya and Angababirrayi	18
792	Barridjowkeng	Barridjowen and Barrihyowkeng	less than 5
295	Berraja	Berbaja and Berraiya	not recorded
298	Bolkdjam	Borlkdjam and Bulkdjam	not recorded
302	Buluhkaduru	Bukuhkaduru, Bulagadaru and Bulunkaduru	not recorded
307	Damdam	Dam Dam	not recorded
965	Djinkarr	Djin-Garr and Djingarr	10
315	Gamardi	Gamedi and Jimarde	not recorded
321	Gorrong-Gorrong	Gorong Gorong and Gorron Gorrong	6
330	Gupanga	Kopunga	not recorded
966	Jarramagorndarra	Jarramongorndarra	not recorded
338	Ji-Balbal	Bamboo Creek and Jibalbal	12
311	Ji-Bena	Djebenna	not recorded
793	Ji-Malawa	Djimalawa, Ji-Malowa and Jimalawa	not recorded
340	Ji-Marda	Djimarda and Jimarda	not recorded
794	Kabalyarra		not recorded
326	Kakodbabuldi	Gugodbabuldi and Kukotbubuldi	20
345	Kolorbidahdah	Korlobirrahda	not recorded
753	Kurrurldul	Kurrurloul and Kuruldu	less than 5
360	Mankorlod	Mangalod, Ngankdrlord and Ngankorloud	not recorded
372	Mewirnbi	Mewirnabi	not recorded
830	Milmilngkan	Burlngandi	not recorded
964	Mu-Gurta		not recorded
886	Nadilmuk	Ndjudda Point, Njudda and Njudda Point	not recorded
392	Nangak	Nangark	not recorded
437	Wurdeja	Wudeja	not recorded
796	Yaminyi	Yamini	not recorded
303	Yilan	Bunbawa, Mu-Ganarra, Muganarra, Murganarra and Y'lan	not recorded

[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

To obtain more information about this Locality, BushTel[3] is the central point for information about the remote communities of the NT, their people and cultural and historical influences.

[3]More information can be found at: BushTel - Remote Communities of the NT

4.1 Climate and weather

The Locality is situated in the Top End and experiences weather conditions typical to those of the region. There is a distinct Wet Season (October to April) and Dry Season (May to September).

4.2 Geography

The Locality ranges from sea level to the northern edge of the Arnhem Land escarpment. The Locality's northern boundary is the coastline, whilst an east-west line approximately 120 km south of Maningrida is the southern boundary. The highest point of approximately 400 metres (m) is located in the south west corner of the Locality. The Locality is drained by a number of rivers and creeks. The main rivers that can impact the Locality, cutting off the Oenpelli/Maningrida Road are:

- Cadell River (to Ramingining)
- Blyth River (to Ramingining)
- Mann River (to Gunbalanya)
- Liverpool River (to Gunbalanya)
- Goomadeer River (to Gunbalanya)

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

Maningrida coastal habitats, Boucaut Bay and the associated coastal floodplains, the Western Arnhem Plateau are sites of significance to the NT. For further information about this site and others, contact the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE).

4.5 Tourism

Tourism is also a major economic contributor to the Locality, particularly throughout the months of May to October.

4.6 NT and local government

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

- NTPF - Maningrida Police Station
- NTFES - NT Emergency Service (NTES) Volunteer Unit
- Department of Education and Training (DET)
    - Maningrida College

Local government in the Locality is provided by the West Arnhem Regional Council (WARC).

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

The Northern Land Council (NLC) represent Traditional Owners of the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Trust. The Locality land use is in consultation between NLC, Traditional Owners and WARC and include infrastructure in the areas of:

- residential
- sewerage ponds
- air strip
- waste management
- cemetery

4.9 Homelands

Homelands (outstations) 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 Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation (BAC). 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

The Locality is supplied with power by diesel generators which are operated and maintained by the Power and Water Corporation (PAWC). There is a solar farm which supplements power from the generators.

4.11 Water services

The Locality's water is sourced from bores which is treated and supplied by PAWC.

4.12 Health infrastructure

The Maningrida Health Centre under Mala'La Health Service Aboriginal Corporation has the capacity to provide to emergency medical aid in addition to routine health treatment. Serious medical cases are required to be medically evacuated to Darwin.

4.13 Medically vulnerable clients

A list of all medically vulnerable clients is held with the manager of the Maningrida Health Centre under Mala'La Health Service Aboriginal Corporation. The Mala'La Health Service Aboriginal Corporation also has aged care and community services in the Locality.

4.14 Emergency service infrastructure

The Locality has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- Maningrida Police Station and cells
- NTES Maningrida Volunteer Unit

4.15 Roads

The Locality has one main road running between Maningrida and Jabiru. This road is completely unsealed and becomes impassable at times during the Wet Season. There are many tracks that branch off this main road going to various outstations and beach spots.

4.16 Airports

The table below lists the airstrips in the Locality:

Name of the strip	Datum	Certified Aerodrome[4]	Details (type, length, etc.)	Operator of the strip
Maningrida	134° 14' 10.34" E 12° 3' 29.73" S	Certified	Surface: sealed Dimensions: 1334 m x 30 m Windsock: both ends Lights: medium intensity Manually turned on not automatic Hazard: birds/wildlife Fuel held: yes	Contact: Shire Services Manager WARC
Mumeka (unsuitable in Wet Season)	134° 8' 25.39" E 12° 21' 33.69" S	Non-Certified	Surface: dirt Dimensions: 788.6 m x 50 m Wind sock Lights: no lighting	Private
Jimarda (unsuitable in Wet Season)	134° 14' 10.34" E 12° 3' 29.73" S	Non-Certified	Surface: dirt Lights: no lighting	Private
Gamardi (Dry Season only)	134° 42' 36" E 12° 19' 10" S	Non-Certified	Surface: dirt Lights: no lighting	Private

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 services*[5].

[4] More information can be found at: https://www.casa.gov.au/operations-safety-and-travel/aerodromes/aerodrome-certification-and-categories
[5] More information can be found at: https://www.casa.gov.au/operations-safety-and-travel/aerodromes

4.17 Ports (barge landings)

Maningrida barge landing is used for receiving supplies.

4.18 Telecommunication

Telecommunications are available across the Maningrida town area via a combination of landline, mobile and satellite communications delivery. Outside of this, communication is limited to satellite options.

4.19 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 2 STAND sites within this Locality which are located and managed by the following facilities:

- Maningrida College
- Maningrida Police Station

4.20 Local radio stations

Maningrida has the following radio station broadcasting in the Locality:

- 104.5FM Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Radio
- 106.1FM Top End Aboriginal Broadcasting (TEABBA) Radio

5 Prevention

5.1 Emergency risk assessments

The Maningrida 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, as outlined in the Territory Emergency Plan, 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 LEC has identified the following hazards as posing a risk to the Locality, with further advice provided within **Annex C** for those hazards rated at medium risk or higher:

- air crash
- bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)
- coastal marine incident
- flooding
- hazardous material
- heatwave
- road crash
- storm surge
- tropical cyclone

Hazard	Overall consequence	Overall likelihood	Risk rating
Air crash	Moderate	Very Rare	**Low**
Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)	Moderate	Unlikely	**Medium**
Coastal marine incident	Insignificant	Likely	**Low**
Flooding	Moderate	Unlikely	**Medium**
Hazardous material	Minor	Rare	**Low**
Heatwave	Minor	Unlikely	**Low**
Road crash	Moderate	Rare	**Medium**
Storm surge	Minor	Unlikely	**Low**
Tropical cyclone	Moderate	Likely	**High**

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 plans[6] 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 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 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
- St Johns Ambulance First Aid in Schools Program

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

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
- 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. These stages are designed to ensure a graduated response to hazardous events, thereby 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) has appointed a Local Emergency Controller (Local Controller). The Local Controller for the locality is the Officer In Charge of the Maningrida 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 Maningrida 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 the Local Controller 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 Maningrida 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.

Incident Control Centres (ICC) 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 Incident Control Point (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 incident management system used throughout the NT for emergency management activities. The system is owned and maintained by NTPF and 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
- SecureNT 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 pre-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 one 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 one 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 Remaining in place

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

7.14 Emergency shelters and strong buildings

Emergency shelters and strong buildings are places of refuge 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 (ramps, disabled toilets)
WARC Office	50	Toilets (no ramp)
Maningrida College	300	Accessible/toilets
Maningrida Progress Association (MPA) Office (downstairs only)	25	Ramp/toilets
MPA Motel	50	Ramp/toilet

There are a number of buildings built to the wind terrain code in Maningrida and residents would be encouraged to remain in their homes. The DET in conjunction with NTPF and shelter owners are 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 cyclone 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

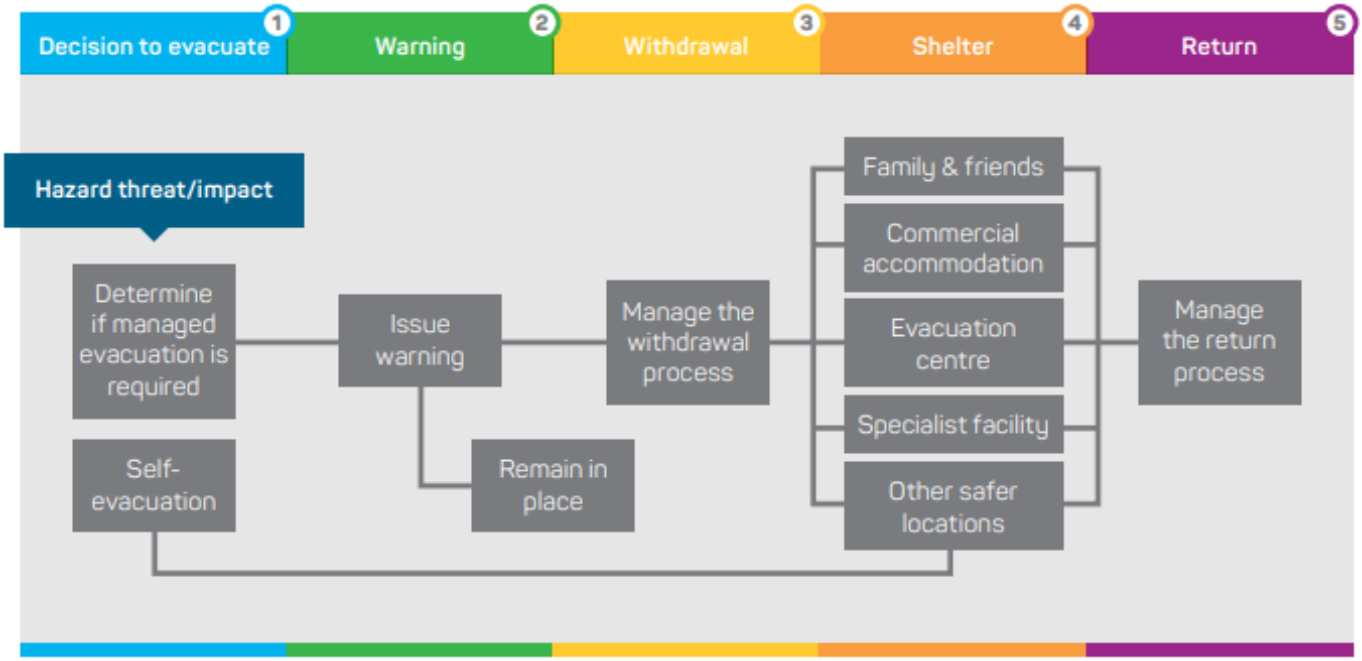
Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effect of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and their return. The decision to evacuate a community, including establishing an evacuation centre, is not taken lightly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

understand 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 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.

In the NT, the Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (CM&C) lead recovery coordination.

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 CM&C.

The Local Recovery Coordinator will be an employee of the Top End Region's CM&C office and 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 (IMT) 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*
- *Emergency Management Act 2013*
- National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework
- Northern Regional Emergency Plan
- *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989*
- 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	Djelk BAC Rangers
Critical Goods and Services	Department of Trade, Business, and Asian Relations (DTBAR)
Digital and Telecommunications	Department of Digital and Corporate Communications (DCDD)
Emergency Shelter	Maningrida College
Engineering	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI)
Industry	DTBAR
Medical	Mala'La Health Service Aboriginal Corporation (Health Care and Aged Care)
Public Health	DOH/Mala'La Health Service Aboriginal Corporation (Health Care and Aged Care)
Public Information	CM&C
Public Utilities	PAWC
Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment	NTPF
Transport	DLI
Welfare	Department of Children and Families (DCF)

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	Djelk BAC Rangers/DAF
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements?	ABC/TEABBA
Clearing of essential traffic routes	WARC/BAC/MPA/DLI
Clearing storm water drains	WARC/BAC/MPA/DLI
Clothing and household items	BAC/MPA
Community clean up	WARC/Individual property owners
Control, coordination and management	Designated Control Authority
Coordination to evacuate public	NTPF
Critical Goods and Services (protect/resupply) • food • bottle gas • camping equipment • building supplies	BAC/MPA/DTBAR
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	WARC/DLI/Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development (DHLGCD)
Disaster victim identification capability	NTPF
Emergency alerts	NTPF/NTFES
Emergency food distribution	BAC/MPA/Dhurrkidji Lodge/168 General Store
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including WebEOC	NTPF/NTFES
Emergency shelter. Staff, operations and control	WARC/DET/MPA
Evacuation centre - Staffing, operations and control	MPA/DCF
Financial relief/assistance	CM&C/DCF (Category A measures to individuals)/DTBAR (Category B measures)

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	DLI/LEC
Interpreter services	Aboriginal Interpreter Services via DHLGCD
Management of expenditure in emergencies	Controlling authority and any activated functional groups at the direction of the controlling authority
Medical services	Mala'La Health Service Aboriginal Corporation
Network communications (IT): Responders/public maintenance and restoration of emergency communication	Telstra/DCDD
Power: Protection and restoration	PAWC
Public messaging during response and recovery.	Hazard management authority/CM&C
Public/Environmental Health (EH) management • all EH functions including water and food safety • disease control	DOH
Rapid impact assessment	NTPF
Recovery coordination	CM&C
Repatriation	As per local arrangements/DCF
Restoration of public buildings	DLI/DHLGCD
Restoration of roads and bridges (council/territory) excluding railways	DLI
Road management and traffic control including public information on road closures	DLI/NTPF
Sewerage: Protection and restoration	PAWC
Survey	NTPF/NTFES
Traffic control	NTPF/DLI
Transport: Commercial and public airport/planes, automobiles, ferries, buses	DLI
Vulnerable groups (medical)	Mala'La Health Service Aboriginal Corporation

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Waste management • collection • disposal of stock	WARC
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
	Bushfire (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 one or more of the statutory fire response agencies. A fire hazard can include, but not limited to:

Term	Definition
Structure fire	A fire burning part, or all of any building, shelter, or other construction – responded to by NTES
Bushfire	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. Initially responded to by BAC Rangers. Grass fires in Maningrida community would initially responded to by NTES
Vehicle fire	An undesired fire involving a motor vehicle – responded to by NTES

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 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, form the basis of successful fire management throughout the NT.

In areas where there is no gazetted fire protection zone, if the owner or occupier of land is unable to control fire on the land, the owner or occupier must notify BFNT of this fact. When fires are reported to 000, the Joint Emergency Services Call Centre, the (JESCC) will contact BFNT to triage the report. In these areas, firefighting response from BFNT is not guaranteed as there is no established volunteer firefighting resource. BFNT may assist the owner or occupier of the land through the coordination of information and advice to assist the owner or occupier to control the fire. This may include liaison with affected neighbouring owners or occupiers for resource support, provision of fire weather information or the issuing of public information. In some circumstances, BFNT may deploy firefighting resources from

larger regional centres to assist the owner or occupier to control the fire. BFNT have a rostered NT Duty Officer (NTDO) to provide 24/7 incident triage coverage who can be contacted through the JESCC.

Actions to be taken

As described above, in areas where there is no fire protection and management zones (BFNT) or emergency response area (NTFRS), fire is the responsibility of the land owner or occupier. Where an owner or occupier has contacted BFNT that they are unable to control fire on the land, BFNT may contact the Local Controller to discuss local response arrangements and coordination of resources. Prevention and preparative controls include, but are not limited to:

- a fire danger period is declared over large areas when climatic and seasonal conditions presents increased fire risk for a prolonged period of time. A fire danger period usually coincides with the accepted 'fire season' in an area. Broadly this is during the Australian summer months in central Australia and during the Dry Season further north. A permit to burn is required before using fire during a fire danger period in all zones
- a fire ban 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 Emergency Response Areas (ERA) and Bushfires NT Fire Protection and Management Zones (FPMZ). Permits to burn are required throughout the entire year inside an ERA or FPMZ and a minimum 4 m wide firebreak within the perimeter boundary of all properties and additional firebreaks around permanent structures and stationary engines is required within an FPMZ
- the BFNT Regional Fire Management Plan
- establishment of an IMT with liaison officers from other agencies to assist
- radio, television and social media posts

Warning and advice approval flow (bushfire only):

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)	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.

All warnings and advice will be issued by the Incident Controller from the relevant controlling authority for fire (NTFRS or BFNT).

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 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	Notify NTES TDO	Ascertain state of preparedness Determine the need to disseminate warning/information to the public	Proceed to fire scene and carry out the following: • Establish Forward Command Post • Co-ordinate requests for assistance from other agencies	On completion of operation: • Ensure all personnel (victims and responders) are accounted for • Ensure all personnel are advised of debrief arrangements • Arrange for Critical Incident debriefing, action as appropriate	Compile and forward Post Operations Report
NT Police 2IC			Contact the Maningrida NTES and arrange to meet at fire scene On arrival at the scene, accompany NTES and conduct reconnaissance of the area If necessary, initiate evacuation procedures and arrange for the	If required, implement DVI procedures If required, ensure statutory investigation procedures are carried out	Upon completion of operations (as authorised by investigating authority) carry out the following: • Co-ordinate the cleanup of the scene • Account for all equipment used and supervise the cleaning/servicing/refurbishment • Assist the Local Controller in the

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
			security of evacuated property		compilation of the Post Operations Report • Assist the Local Controller with any other tasks, as directed

NTES			Implement callout procedures
			
			Brief personnel and place on standby
			
			Ascertain state of preparedness
			
			Establish contact with the Local Controller
			
			Dispatch fire unit to area, assess the situation and advise the Local Controller
			
			Advise the Local Controller of situation and/or additional requests for assistance
			
			Continue to liaise with onsite commander regarding requests for assistance
			
			Contact rangers and provide briefing, and
				Once under control, patrol area until satisfied fire is no longer a threat
				
				Upon completion of operations:
				
				• Account for all personnel
				• Account for all equipment used and supervise
				  ○ Cleaning
				  ○ Servicing/repair
				  ○ Refurbishment
				• Conduct operational debrief with volunteer personnel
					If necessary, liaise with the Local Controller regarding Critical Incident debriefing requirements

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
			assess the possible available of assistance		
Mala'La Health Clinic		If necessary, implement call out procedures Brief staff and if necessary, instruct to remain on standby	Prepare vehicles and health centre in the event of possible casualties Advise Local Controller f state of preparedness and maintain contact Maintain normal health centre operations and if activated, provide additional health and medical assistance as required	Account for all health personnel Refurbish equipment as necessary and co-ordinate the re-establishment of normal health centre operations If necessary, liaise with the Local Controller regarding the requirements for Critical Incident debriefing support Conduct operational debrief with health centre staff	Liaise with the Local Controller regarding any ongoing public health issues as a result of the incident Provide relevant information to the Local Controller, if required Standdown personnel
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 Locality may be subject to isolation caused by seasonal monsoonal/severe storm activity. When such isolation occurs, access by road will be restricted. Isolation causes communities/individuals to be cut off from the rest of the area. This could mean some people in an area are affected by a flood while others are not.

Flood events can cause long-term impacts on communities, such as disruptions to supplies of food, clean water, wastewater treatment, electricity, transport, communication, education and health care. Where isolation is likely to occur for an extended time, preseason planning by the LEC is critical to ensure there will be limited disruptions to critical goods and services.

A flood hazard includes a flood threat to the community, 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 flooding.

Floodplain maps have been developed for populated areas which lie along river reaches that have the potential to flood. Floodplain maps show the depth and extent of inundation caused when rivers rise above their banks[8].

Whilst there are no gauging stations for the Locality, the following table provides guidance for riverine flooding on NT communities.

Flood impacts	Consequence
Disruptive flooding	Causes inconvenience. Low-lying areas next to water courses are inundated. Minor roads may be closed and low-level bridges submerged. In urban areas inundation may affect some backyards and buildings below the floor level as well as bicycle and pedestrian paths. In rural areas removal of stock and equipment may be required.
Community impact flooding	In addition to the above, the area of inundation is more substantial. Main traffic routes may be affected. Some buildings may be affected above the floor level. Evacuation of flood affected areas may be required. In rural areas removal of stock is required.
Critical/emergency flooding	In addition to the above, extensive rural areas and/or urban areas are inundated. Many buildings may be affected above the floor level. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and major rail and traffic routes closed. Evacuation of flood affected areas may be required. Utility services may be impacted.

Should flooding occur, it may not be possible to access the community by road. It is difficult to assess when and to what extent flooding will affect the community throughout any given Wet Season. Although some warning may be possible due to computation of data collected from the Bureau, a flood event may occur with little warning.

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

[8] More information can be found at: https://nt.gov.au/environment/water/water-in-the-nt/flooding-and-storm-surge/floodplain

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

- ensure food stocks are maintained at community store(s)
- ensure fuel supplies are adequate for such an event
- ensure powerhouse fuel supplies are adequate

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
- Local Controller notifies LEC
- NTES Manager Northern consults with the Bureau and Incident Controller to determine recommended messaging
- NTPF and NTFES Media Unit or Public Information Officer 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 Bureau's 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.

Actions to be taken – Flooding – guide only[9]

Organisation/ Provider	Flood impacts	Isolation
All Members	Attend LEC meetings Relay information to other key stakeholders	Assist where necessary and ensure all procedures for each location/area to be affected is well prepared
Local Controller	Update LEC members of the impending situation Activate Local Emergency Plan	SITREP is to be circulated to committee members and key stakeholders Ensure all necessary procedures have been updated

[9] Action stages as per Flood products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology

11.3.3 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-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 and NTFES members.

Public message approval flow:

- 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	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs
Local Controller			Notify NTES TDO Dispatch Police mobile to scene	Co-ordinate clean-up of scene	Upon completion of the operation ensure all personnel are advised of debrief arrangements
NT Police 2IC			Carry out initial reconnaissance of the area affected by the incident If possible, establish a mobile command post, up wind of incident and outside primary incident zone Implement traffic/crowd control measures as required Ensure statutory investigation procedures are carried out Unless directed otherwise, maintain regular SITREP's to Local Controller	Co-ordinate clean-up of scene	Account for ALL equipment used and supervise: cleaning, servicing/repair, and refurbishment Assist the Local Controller in the compilation of the Post Operations Report Assist the Local Controller with other tasks as directed

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
NTES			Implement call out procedures and establish communications with Local Controller Brief personnel Dispatch Fire trailer and Rescue trailer as directed by the Local Controller Liaise with Local Controller and carry out initial on scene assessment	Assist Police in clean-up of scene Ensure all personnel are accounted for Confirm operational debrief arrangements with Local Controller	Account for all equipment used and supervise cleaning, service/repair and refurbishment Advise Local Controller of any outstanding problems associated with the counter disaster operation Provide relevant information for preparation of final SITREP If necessary, liaise with the Local Controller regarding Critical Incident Stress Debriefing requirements Stand down all personnel
Mala'La Health Service			Implement call out procedures Equip and dispatch vehicle to accident scene Brief staff and instruct to remain on standby (including manning of communications) Prepare health centre to receive possible accident victims Notify Regional Office	Assist on-site Commander as required in relation to deceased persons. Account for all health personnel	Refurbish equipment as necessary and co-ordinate the re-establishment of normal Health Centre operations Liaise with Local Controller re requirements for Critical Incident Stress Debrief support Liaise with Local Controller re any on-going public health issues resulting from the incident

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
			If necessary, discharge any in patients from centre or arrange for their transfer to other facilities if required Advise Aerial Medical Section Darwin of incident If necessary, advise adjacent health clinics of situation with request for assistant or place on standby		
BAC	Road/Airstrip clearance, mechanical assistance, transportation, construction of bypass roads Rangers – Manpower, firefighting capability				
Support organisations	Provide support as requested by the Local Controller				

11.3.4 Tropical cyclone

	Hazard	Controlling Authority	Hazard Management Authority
	Tropical cyclone	NT Police Force	NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Emergency Service)

A tropical cyclone[10] hazard includes a cyclone threat to the township, housing and infrastructure of the Locality including the surrounding areas. During the cyclone season, November to April, the Bureau keeps a 24-hour watch on developing tropical weather systems. The Bureau will issue a Tropical Cyclone Advice whenever a tropical cyclone is likely to cause winds in excess of 62 km/h (gale force) over Australian communities within the next 48 hours.

The northern region coast is affected by an average of 2 – 3 tropical cyclones annually, and can have a serious effect on the social, built, natural and economic environments of communities impacted.

A number of cyclones have directly or indirectly impacted NT in recent years. The following is a summary of significant tropical cyclones to have impacted the area:

- Severe Tropical Cyclone Megan – March 2024
  Category 3 system at landfall. Brought destructive winds and major flooding to Borroloola and surrounding areas.
- Severe Tropical Cyclone Trevor – March 2019
  Category 4 system at landfall. Triggered widespread evacuations across the Gulf of Carpentaria and caused significant wind damage and flooding.
- Severe Tropical Cyclone Marcus – March 2018
  Category 5 at peak intensity, Category 2 when crossing near Darwin. Caused widespread damage with destructive winds and heavy rainfall across the Northern Territory, especially Darwin and surrounding regions.
- Severe Tropical Cyclone Lam – February 2015
  Category 4 system at landfall. Brought destructive winds and flooding to Arnhem Land communities, damaging homes and infrastructure.
- Severe Tropical Cyclone Monica – April 2006
  Category 5 system at peak intensity. One of the most intense cyclones recorded in the Southern Hemisphere; caused extensive environmental damage.
- Severe Tropical Cyclone Ingrid – March 2005
  Category 4 system at landfall. Impacted Arnhem Land and the Tiwi Islands with strong winds and heavy rainfall.
- Severe Tropical Cyclone Tracy – December 1974
  Category 4 system at landfall. Devastated Darwin, destroying most of the city and causing 71 fatalities.

Tropical Cyclones are classified into categories based on their sustained wind speed. These categories help communicate the potential severity of a cyclone's impact, including wind damage, storm surge, and flooding. Understanding these categories is essential for assessing risk and implementing appropriate emergency response measures.

The table on the following page outlines the classification system used for tropical cyclones:

[10] More information can be found at: http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/tropical-cyclone-knowledge-centre/understanding/tc-info/

Table – Tropical cyclone categories

Category	Max Mean Wind (km/h)	Typical Strongest Gust (km/h)	Transport Effects
1	63 - 88	< 125	Negligible house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Craft may drag moorings
2	89 - 117	125 - 164	Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small craft may break moorings
3	118 - 159	165 - 224	Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Power failures likely. (e.g. Winifred)
4	160 - 199	225 - 279	Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures. (e.g. Tracy, Olivia)
5	>200	> 279	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction. (e.g. Vance)

Note: Corresponding approximate wind gusts and central pressure are also provided as a guide.

As the Hazard Management Authority, the NTES have established, equipped and trained volunteer units, to support response and recovery operations to tropical cyclones.

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.

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

- implementation of cyclone preparation initiatives and council clean ups
- radio, television and social media posts

Public safety message process:

- the Bureau issue a cyclone 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
- Local Controller notifies LEC
- NTES Manager Northern consults with the Bureau, Regional Controller, NTES Chief Officer and Incident Controller to determine recommended messaging
- NTPF and NTFES Media Unit or Public Information Officer receives approved messaging to publish.

The response to a cyclone event is staged and dependant on timings of the Watch and Warnings issued by the Bureau and the projected impact on the communities. The table on pages 42 - 49 provides a guide to typical actions for members of the LEC upon receipt of notifications from the Bureau. The table also notes the need for LEC members to contribute to the recovery process post the impact of the cyclone.

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 Bureau's 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.

Actions to be taken – Tropical cyclone – guide only[11]

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
All members	Attend briefings Inform key stakeholders Provide SITREPs Assist the Local Controller as required Ensure final preparations are undertaken	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Assist the Local Controller as required	Attend briefings Assist the Local Controller as required Inform key personnel	Assist the Local Controller as required Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter until directed by Local Controller Assist the Local Controller as required	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Assist the Local Controller as required
Local Controller	Convene meeting of the LEC Ensure LEC members and community have activated their Cyclone Plan Co-ordinate the dissemination of the cyclone watch information to the relevant local community Communications established and	Convene meeting of the LEC Ensure that the dissemination of the cyclone warning information to the public is maintained Advise Regional Controller of state of preparedness and ascertain SITREPs requirement	Update LEC and allocate tasks as required Ensure that the dissemination of the cyclone warning information to the public is maintained At the appropriate time, advise persons at risk to move to a shelter	Take and remain in shelter	When it is declared safe to move outside, ascertain the extent of injury to persons and damage to property Give directions to survey teams advising community of reduced risk Provide SITREPs to Regional Controller and Incident Controller	Provide SITREPs to Regional Controller and Incident Controller Prepare for transition to recovery Begin compilation of information for Post Operation Report

[11] Action stages as per Tropical Cyclone advice and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
	maintained with Regional Controller, and NTES TDO and advise state of preparedness Participate in REC meetings as required	Activate EOC if required			Prepare for transition to recovery	
NTPF	Brief police members Disseminate warnings and information as required Maintain normal police duties Assist Local Controller as required Ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled	Brief police members Assist with the preparation of the EOC Disseminate cyclone warning information as directed by the Local Controller and advise information received	Brief police members Disseminate cyclone information as directed by the Local Controller and advise him of information received Limit transport and ensure all emergency vehicles are fully operational Co-ordinate the movement of personnel to shelter Commence final patrol of area	Take and remain in shelter	When advised by Local Controller move outside ascertain the extent of injury to persons and damage to property and report with damage assessments Assist Local Controller with prioritising response operations	Assist in the preparation of the final SITREP Ensure that all NTPF equipment used in the operation is accounted for, maintained and restored Inform key personnel

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
			Ensure all personnel take shelter			
NTES	Brief Unit Members Advise Duty Officer, NTES of Unit involvement and any additional equipment requirements Cyclone Shelter Check and prepare Unit equipment Take members through operational processes and procedures Carry out other duties as directed by the Local Controller	Brief Unit Members, including cyclone shelter manning Secure equipment Debris surrounding airport cleared Coordination of information for community Traditional Land Owners, CDEP, Rangers with supervision of NTES members Cyclone tracking maps to be posted Contact Barramundi fishing lodge One member to man and command communications with the Local Controller and NTES	Advise Duty Officer NTES of declaration of further progression Notify Unit members of the declaration of progression and allocate tasks as required by Maningrida Controller NTES will conduct a final preparedness survey Barge to be closed. Keep in contact with outstations Contact Barramundi fishing lodge and outstations to take shelter NTES in conjunction with NTPF to drive	Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter until advised by Local Controller that it is safe to move outside Provide SITREPs as required	Coordinate any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required Organise request for assistance documentation

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
		Advise Duty Officer NTES of Unit involvement	around the community advising to take shelter with lights and sirens Unit Officer of NTES organise next shelter to be open Assist with the management of shelters At the appropriate time, assist the population with movement to shelters Ensure all personnel take shelter			
PAWC ESO	Attend emergency management meetings and perform actions as required	Monitor	Monitor	Take and remain in shelter	At the direction of the Local Controller, commence survey Advise Local Controller of damage and what essential services are still in operation	Assist the Local Recovery Coordinator as required
Mala'La Health Service	Brief all clinic staff	Medical staff to have access to fully	Aged care people to be moved to Aged Care Building	Take and remain in shelter	At the direction of the Local Controller	Attend debrief

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
Aboriginal Corporation	Assist in reviewing Aged Care patients Test satellite phones Prepare emergency kit Check generator and fuel levels Fill jerry cans with water and ensure vehicles are fuelled Maintain normal duties	fuelled health vehicles Ensure all worksites are cleared and set up for cyclone Ensure all loose items or furniture is stored in storage shed or tied down Check and take vulnerable population list Staff to secure personal residence Maintain normal duties	at discretion of clinic management and aged care staff People in Maningrida dependent on power operated medications, oxygen and asthma nebulisers needing power need to be assisted and organised at the discretion of the clinic management and aged care staff Do final checks, ensure building is secure. Turn off and unplug all electrical equipment Ensure all personnel take shelter		check the health clinic for damage Prepare to reopen clinic When the airstrip is clear, organise medical evacuations, if required	Prepare to transition back to normal work requirements at the conclusion of the recovery operation
Maningrida College	Refuel education vehicles Fill water containers	Brief education personnel When advised, close school and advise community to secure buildings	Brief education personnel Do final checks Prepare to open shelter	Take and remain in shelter	At the direction of the Local Controller, check the school for damage Brief the Local Controller when all	Attend debrief Prepare to transition back to normal work requirements at the conclusion of recovery operations

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
	Maintain normal duties	Staff to secure personal residence	Ensure personnel take shelter		personnel are accounted for Restore facilities and resume normal education duties as practicable	
BAC	BAC ERT Team Members are to brief staff Maintain normal duties Ensure all standby power supplies are in order (Barlmark) Clean up notification Fuel station secured Large machinery after clean up CDEP and Rangers equipment all fuelled up and maintained ready to go	Notify and account for BAC all staff/visitors Ensure all BAC plant and equipment is fuelled and stored within known areas Clear up/secure loose items/tape windows Water truck to be filled Keep all staff informed Generators, fuel, fuel and water supplies ready Cyclone shelters being prepared	Cyclone supplies, food, water and fuel in generators all stocked up Open shop if necessary at different hours BAC ERT Team members are to keep all staff informed All worksites are to be made secure and locked down All non-essential staff to be stood down NTES, Rangers and CDEP last sweep of BAC ERT Team	Take and remain in shelter	At direction from Local Controller, advise of damage and what essential services are still in operation and assistance, if required	Brief all personnel Prepare to transition back into normal work duties at the conclusion of the recovery operation

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
		Designated staff to contact Outstation Communities Information relayed to NTES unit Ranger, CDEP and NTES to go house to house BAC shelter office (if required) to be made secure Staff to secure personal residence Advise the Local Controller on essential service matters	Ensure all personnel take shelter			
MPA	Recheck all MPA property for any loose materials and tie down (or fill with water) Fill all vehicles fuel tanks and ensure generator is ready to go Steps should be taken for motel guests to ensure	Remove all last minute potential cyclone debris Check and secure generator shed and all cyclone supplies Park all vehicles under solid shelter with handbrake on and vehicle in gear (manual)	Do final checks Open shop if necessary at different hours Ensure personnel take shelter	Take and remain in shelter	At the direction of the Local Controller, close shelter, then attend and assess damage to store and supplies Hold a MPA meeting to keep staff and workers informed of community issues, power and water supplies	Assist the Local Recovery Coordinator as required

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
	all visitors are aware of the dangers and know what to do in the event of a cyclone Get emergency supplies ready Clear yard/store of any dangerous items Assist with community clean up	Staff to secure personal residence Prepare to close store				
Support organisations	Provide support as requested by the Local Controller					

11.4 Annex D: Summary of response and recovery activities

The following tables list 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	• Road clearance teams • General public • Media reports • Survey and rescue teams • Impact assessment teams	• Contributes to recovery planning through impact assessment data • Comprehensive impact assessments • Needs assessment
2. Public Information	• Public Information Group activation • Spokespersons identified • SecureNT activated	• Continues in recovery
3. Survey and Rescue	• 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	• Survey and impact assessment data used to contribute to the Recovery Action Plan
4. Road clearance	• Road patrol teams deploy and check assigned routes • Road clearance to priority sites	• Restoration of road networks and bridges • Return to business as usual

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
5. **Emergency accommodation**	• Emergency accommodation and shelter - evacuation centres • Provision of resources that will enable people to remain in their homes • Emergency clothing	• Evacuation centres may continue into recovery • Temporary accommodation options • Repatriation planning
6. **Medical**	Hospital - 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 Health Centres - identify any issues with accessing facilities - access to critical supplies e.g. medicines, consumables, power or fuel and water GP clinics and pharmacies - identify operational GP services - identify operational pharmacies Support Medically vulnerable people Medical retrieval services (air and road)	Ongoing provision of health services - which may include business continuity plans - engagement with stakeholders Repatriation of medically vulnerable people in community GP clinics and pharmacies - ongoing liaison by the Medical Group Medical retrieval services – resume business as usual
7. **Essential goods and services**	• Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points • Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of critical resources • Assess the impact on barge operations and any	• Ensure enablers are in place to support the re-opening of essential services • Monitor levels and availability of essential goods • Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	effect on the ability to supply remote communities • Implement interim banking arrangements	• Public health inspections (food outlets) • Banking sector business continuity arrangements
	Fuel • Fuel suppliers and point of sale • Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation	• Monitor fuel levels • Infrastructure repairs • Emergency fuel supplies for recovery • Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers to re-establish long term supply
	Banking • Assess damage to banks and ATMs • Implement temporary arrangements	• Emergency cash outlets • Implement long term arrangements
8. Evacuation	• Evacuations within community • Evacuation out of community • Registration	• Support services for evacuees • Recovery information for evacuees • Repatriation
9. Public health	• 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	• Ongoing in recovery
10. Utilities	• Power supply • Power generation • Water supply • Sewerage • Emergency sanitation	• Restore power network • Restore water and sewerage infrastructure • Issue alerts until safe to use
11. Impact assessments	• Training assessment teams • Initial impact assessments	• Comprehensive impact assessments • Ongoing needs assessments

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
12. **Transport infrastructure (supply lines)**	Air (airport/airstrip) • Clear the runway to allow air movements • Establish a logistics hub at the airport • Terminal damage and operational capability assessment	• Monitor repairs and business continuity activities
	Road • Highway and critical access roads damage assessment • Repair work to commence immediately	• Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key roads for the Locality.
	Port, harbour and barge • Assess damage to port infrastructure and harbour facilities Assess the damage to barge facilities	• Repairing infrastructure Establish alternate arrangements for the supply of remote communities
13. **Waste management**	• Waste management requirements and develop waste management plan if required	• Continues in recovery
14. **Repairs and reconstruction**	Private housing - impact assessments - temporary repairs Government buildings - damage assessment Public housing - impact assessments Private industry - damage assessments	Private housing - information and support to facilitate repairs Government buildings - repairs and reconstruction Public housing - long term repair plans Private industry - repair and reconstruction of enabling infrastructure - support DRFA payment facilitation where eligible Temporary accommodation for a visiting construction workforce if necessary or suitable accommodation is unavailable
15. **Transport services**	• Staged re-establishment of public transport services	• Continues in recovery

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
16. **Telecommunication**	• Telstra and Optus will assess the damage to their infrastructure • Put in place temporary measures to enable landline and mobile services	• Repair damage networks and infrastructure (for private entities there is support for operators only)
17. **Public safety**	• Police will maintain normal policing services to the community	• Gradual return to business as usual
18. **Animal welfare**	• Temporary emergency arrangements for pets	• Reunite pets with their owners and cease emergency support arrangements
19. **Community consultation**	• Information provision regarding the overall situation, response efforts, what services are available and how to access them	• Community consultation process regarding long term recovery and community development led by relevant departments

12 Acronyms

Acronyms	Definitions
AAPA	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AIDR	Australian Institute Disaster Resilience
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
ALPA	Arnhem Land Progress Aboriginal Corporation
BAC	Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation
BFNT	Bushfires NT
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CM&C	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCDD	Department of Corporate and Digital Development
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DET	Department of Education and Training
DHLGCD	Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development
DLI	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure
DLPE	Department of Lands, Planning and Environment
DOH	Department of Health
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DTBAR	Department of Trade, Business, and Asian Relations
ERA	Emergency Response Area
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ESO	Essential Services Operators
FERG	Fire and Emergency Response Group

Acronyms	Definitions
FPMZ	Fire Protection and Management Zones
ICC	Incident Control Centre
ICP	Incident Control Point
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre
LCC	Local Coordination Centre
LEC	Local Emergency Committee
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordination Committee
MPA	Maningrida Progress Association
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
PAWC	Power and Water Corporation
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
RAT	Rapid Assessment Team
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
WebEOC	Web-Based Emergency Operations Centre
WARC	West Arnhem Regional Council