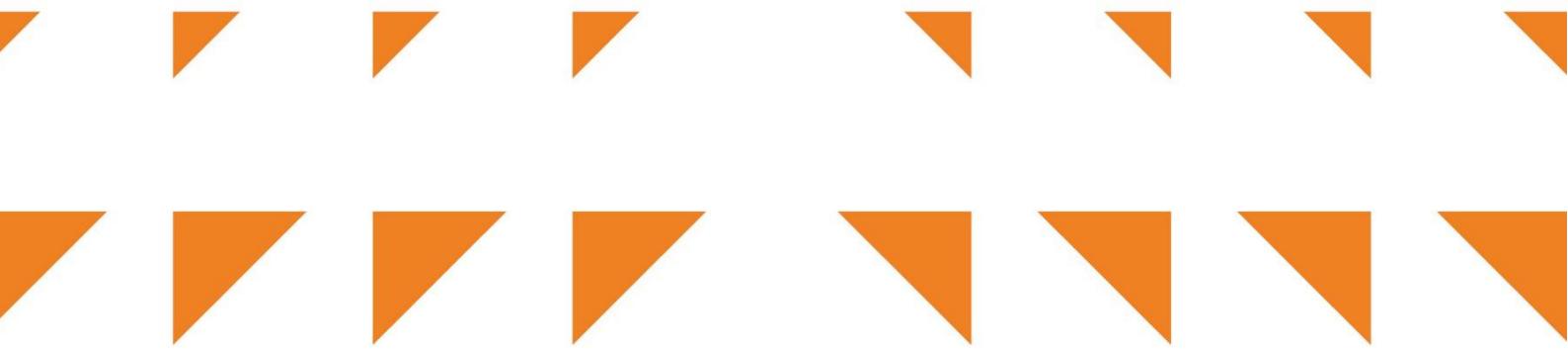




Maranboy

Local Emergency Plan



Contents

1. Document control.....	4
1.1. Governance.....	4
1.2. Version history.....	4
1.3. Local Emergency Committee members and key stakeholders engaged for review	5
2. Acknowledgement of Country	6
3. Introduction	6
3.1. Purpose.....	6
3.2. Application.....	6
3.3. Key considerations.....	6
4. Locality context.....	7
4.1. Climate and weather.....	8
4.2. Geography.....	8
4.3. Sacred sites	9
4.4. Sites of conservation	9
4.5. Tourism.....	9
4.6. NT and local government.....	9
4.7. Building codes	9
4.8. Land use	10
4.9. Homelands	10
4.10. Power generation and distribution	10
4.11. Water services	10
4.12. Health infrastructure	10
4.13. Medically vulnerable clients	10
4.14. Emergency service infrastructure	11
4.15. Roads.....	11
4.16. Airports.....	11
4.17. Telecommunication.....	11
4.18. Local radio stations	11
5. Prevention.....	12
5.1. Emergency risk assessments	12
5.2. Disaster hazard analysis and risk register.....	12
5.3. Hazard specific prevention and mitigation strategies.....	12
6. Preparedness	13
6.1. Planning	13
6.2. Emergency resources and contacts	13
6.3. Training and education.....	13
6.4. Community education and awareness	13
6.5. Exercises.....	14
7. Response	14
7.1. Activation of the Plan	14

7.2. Control and coordination.....	15
7.3. Local Emergency Controller	15
7.4. Local Emergency Committee	15
7.5. Emergency Operations Centre/Local Coordination Centre	15
7.6. WebEOC	15
7.7. Situation reports	16
7.8. Stakeholder notifications	16
7.9. Official warnings and general public information	16
7.10. Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System	17
7.11. Closure of schools	17
7.12. Closure of government offices	17
7.13. Sheltering in community	17
7.14. Emergency shelters and strong buildings	18
7.15. Evacuation.....	18
7.16. Identified evacuation centres.....	19
7.17. Impact assessment	19
8. Recovery.....	20
8.1. Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee.....	20
8.2. Transitional arrangements	20
9. Debrief	21
10. Related references	21
11. Annexures	21
11.1. Annex A: Functional groups - roles and responsibilities.....	22
11.2. Annex B: Functions table	23
11.3. Annex C: Prevention, mitigation strategies and action plans for identified hazards	26
11.3.1. Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)	26
11.3.2. Flooding	29
11.3.3. Road crash.....	38
11.4. Annex D: Summary of response and recovery activities.....	39
12. Acronyms.....	43

1. Document control

1.1. Governance

Document title	Maranboy Local Emergency Plan
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Approved by	Territory Controller
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1.2. Version history

Date	Version	Author	Summary of changes
16/11/2014	1	John McRoberts	First version
27/10/2015	2	Reece Kershaw	Reviewed and updated
30/12/2016	3	Kate Vanderlaan	Reviewed and updated
16/03/2018	4	Grant Nicholls	Reviewed and updated
28/11/2018	5	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
20/01/2020	6	Michael Hebb	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
17/11/2020	7	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
02/11/2021	8	Martin Dole	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
20/06/2023	9	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
13/06/2024	10	Matthew Hollamby	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
11/03/2025	11	Peter Malley	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
06/01/2026	12	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 Maranboy Local Emergency Plan, to ensure it addresses the specific needs of the community.

Agency/organisation	Name	Role/position
Bagala Aboriginal Corporation	Debora Kanak	Committee member
Beswick Community Store	Sue Kealy	Committee member
Beswick Community Store	Steve Balsdon	Committee member
Dept. Education and Training	Malcolm Hales	Committee member
Dept. of the Chief Minister and Cabinet	Sean Hartley	Committee member
DHLGCD	Dilan Andra Hannadige	Committee member
DHLGCD	Sahardi Garling	Committee member
NT Emergency Service	Dave Travers	Operations Officer
NT Emergency Services	Brian Hennessy	Planning Officer
NT Police Force	Graeme Broccardo	2IC
NT Police Force	Tayla Qualtrough	Local Controller

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 Maranboy 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 covers approximately 21,500 square km and is located approximately 400 km south east of Darwin and forms part of the Northern Region, as defined by the Territory Emergency Plan.

The Locality has an approximate population of 1,100, with the main population centres being Barunga, Wugularr, and Manyallaluk. The Locality also includes the outstations of Banatjarl and Bishops Bore.

Barunga and Wugularr are situated along the Central Arnhem Road, approximately 80 and 110 kilometres from Katherine respectively.

During the Wet Season, frequent rainfall can result in closures of the Central Arnhem Road due to deteriorating road conditions east of Wugularr where the road becomes unsealed, or at the Waterhouse River crossing, which can flood and isolate Wugularr residents from Katherine. Additionally, Eva Valley Road is unsealed and is often cut off during the Wet Season due to rainfall.

The population centres within the Locality are estimated as follows:

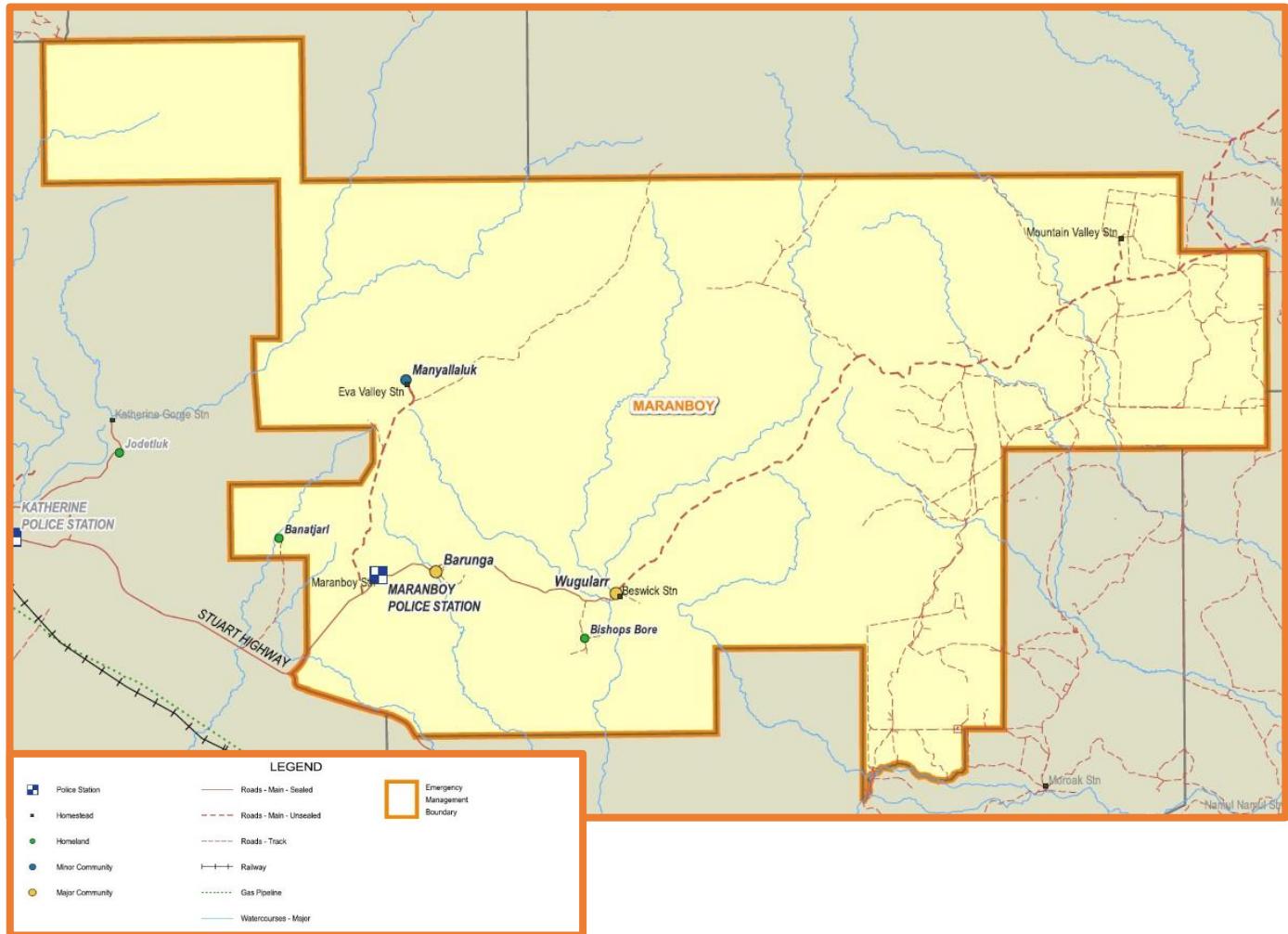
Bushtel ID	Locality	Aliases	Approx. population
580	Barunga	Bamyili	396
595	Manyallaluk	Eva Valley	121
581	Wugularr	Beswick	636
Bushtel ID	Homelands	Aliases	Approx. population
946	Banatjarl	King Valley	32
810	Bishops Bore		not recorded

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.

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: [BushTel - Remote Communities of the NT](#)



4.1. Climate and weather

The Locality is situated in the Big Rivers Region 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), separated by a build-up period (October to November). The average annual rainfall at Maranboy Hill is 983 millimetres.

4.2. Geography

The Locality ranges from rocky, sparsely vegetated, and semi-arid to thickly timbered, dense scrubby areas, well-watered by creeks and springs. Cattle stations take up about 30% of the Locality.

The Locality is drained by a number of rivers and creeks, the main being:

- Beswick Creek
- Chambers River
- Dook Creek
- Flying Fox Creek
- Maranboy Creek
- Roper Creek
- Waterhouse 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

The Western Arnhem Plateau is located in the north of the Locality and is a site of conservation. For further information about sites of conservation, contact the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE).

4.5. Tourism

Tourism is a minor economic contributor to the Locality, particularly throughout the months of May to October. A key annual event in the Locality is the Barunga Festival, typically held in the second weekend of June, and sees an influx of visitors to the region with anywhere from 2,000 to 4,500 festival goers. Due to community members travelling in for this event, Barunga can see an increased population for 4-6 weeks due to the festival.

4.6. NT and local government

This Locality sits within the Big Rivers Region, with the following NT Government (NTG) agencies that have a presence in the Locality:

- NTPF
 - Maranboy Police Station
- NTFES
- Department of Education and Training (DET)
 - Wugularr School
 - Barunga School
 - Manyallaluk School

Local Government services in the Locality are provided by the Roper Gulf Regional Council (RGRC).

4.7. Building codes

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

4.8. Land use

The Northern Land Council (NLC) represent the Traditional Owners of the Beswick Aboriginal Land Trust, (including the communities of Barunga and Wugularr), as well as the Manyallaluk Aboriginal Land Trust, (which includes the Manyallaluk community).

Land use in the Locality is primarily determined in consultation between NLC and Traditional Owners, and include infrastructure in the areas of:

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

The RGRC have contracts in place to service the air strip and the waste management (both of which are on the land trust).

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 the Jawoyn Association. 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

Power to the Locality is sourced from Katherine via the Katherine Power Station. Manyallaluk has its own diesel generators. The police station operates on both gas and diesel generators. Banatjarl receive power through the homeland service provider.

4.11. Water services

The Locality operates reticulated water and sewer systems in Manyallaluk, Wugularr and Barunga, with the water sourced from bores. Water is also supplied to Banatjarl through the homeland service provider.

4.12. Health infrastructure

There are 3 Sunrise Health Service Clinics located in Manyallaluk, Wugularr and Barunga, with capacity to provide emergency medical aid in addition to routine health treatment. Serious medical cases are required to be medically evacuated to Darwin or Katherine.

4.13. Medically vulnerable clients

A list of all vulnerable medical patients is held with the Manager of the Sunrise Health Service Clinics located in Barunga (including Manyallaluk) and Wugularr.

There is one aged care facility in the Locality which is in Wugularr and is managed by the RGRC.

4.14. Emergency service infrastructure

The Locality has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- police station and cells (Maranboy)
- Sunrise Health Clinic – Barunga
- Sunrise Health Clinic – Wugularr
- Sunrise Health Clinic - Manyallaluk

4.15. Roads

The Locality has 2 main roads,

- Central Arnhem Road off the Stuart Highway
- Eva Valley Road

The Central Arnhem Road is completely unsealed 6 km past the Wugularr Community and becomes impassable at times during the Wet Season. There are many tracks that branch off the main road.

4.16. 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
Bamyili (Barunga)	14°31'3.68"S 132°52'46.39"E	Non-Certified	Gravel and clay, 794 m	RGRC
Eva Valley Aerodrome	14°16'1.01"S 132°49'54.92"E	Non-Certified	Gravel	RGRC
Mountain Valley	14°5'1.90"S 133°48'41.20"E	Non-Certified	Grass, 900 m x 99 m	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 services⁴.

4.17. Telecommunication

Telecommunications are available at major centres across the Locality via a combination of landline, mobile and satellite communications delivery. Satellite telecommunications services are the only service available across the remainder of the Locality.

4.18. Local radio stations

The Locality has the following radio stations:

- 101.7 FM Top End Aboriginal Bush Broadcasting Association (TEABBA)
- 101.7 FM Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC Radio) - (Barunga)
- 106.1 FM Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Radio
- 105.7 FM (Wugularr) TEABBA
- 106.1 FM (Barunga) TEABBA

⁴ More information can be found at: <https://www.casa.gov.au/operations-safety-and-travel/aerodromes>

5. Prevention

5.1. Emergency risk assessments

The Maranboy 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)
- flooding
- hazardous material
- heatwave
- road crash

Hazard	Overall consequence	Overall likelihood	Risk rating
Air crash	Moderate	Rare	Low
Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)	Minor	Almost Certain	Medium
Flooding	Moderate	Likely	High
Hazardous material	Minor	Unlikely	Low
Heatwave	Minor	Almost Certain	Medium
Road crash	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 plans⁵ 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:

- CareFlight Advanced First Aid
- NT Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) Smart Sparx Program
- NTES hazard briefings
- NTES Paddy Program
- Australian Red Cross Pillowcase Program
- St Johns Ambulance First Aid in Schools Program

⁵ 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 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) has appointed a Local Emergency Controller (Local Controller). The Local Controller for the locality is the Officer In Charge of the Maranboy 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 Maranboy 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 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 Maranboy 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 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)⁶ 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.

⁶ 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 shelter within the Locality is:

Shelter(s)	People capacity
Wugularr School	200

There are no buildings identified as being built to the wind terrain code in the Locality. The DET, in conjunction with NTPF 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 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 if food will be provided.

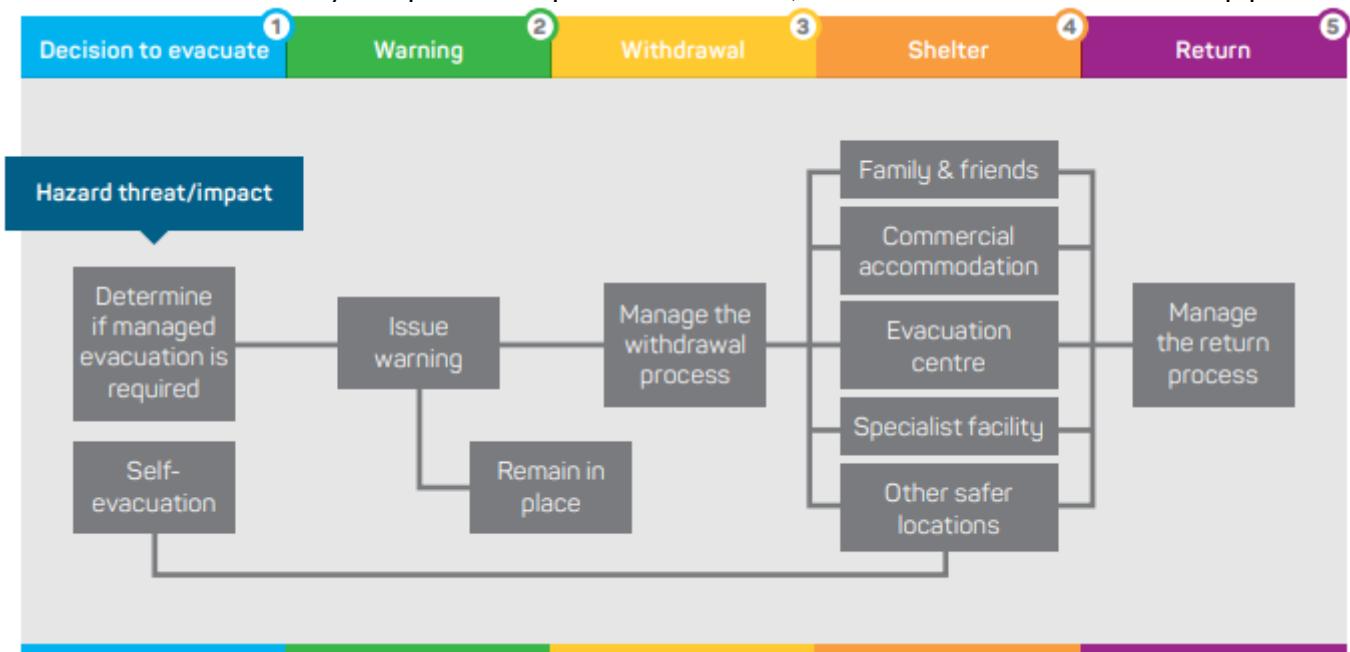
7.15. Evacuation

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 planned and carried out 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:

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

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 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 Big Rivers 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 multiple 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 (within 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	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
Critical Goods and Services	Wugularr Community Store/Bagala Community Store
Digital and Telecommunications	Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD)
Emergency Shelter	Wugularr School
Engineering	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI)
Industry	Department of Trade, Business, and Asian Relations (DTBAR)
Medical	Sunrise Health Clinic
Public Health	Sunrise Health Clinic
Public Information	CM&C
Public Utilities	Power and Water Corporation (PAWC)/AUS Projects
Transport	DLI
Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment	NTPF
Welfare	Department of Children and Families (DCF)

Full details on 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		
	Wugularr	Barunga	Manyallaluk
Animal/livestock management	RGRC		
Anti-looting protection	NTPF		
Banking services	ATM Stores/Centrelink		
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements?	RGRC/Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (BRACS)/ABC		
Clearing of essential traffic routes	RGRC/DLI		
Clearing storm water drains	RGRC/DLI		
Clothing and household items	Wugularr Community Store	Bagala Community Store	Bagala Community Store
Community clean up	RGRC/DLI/private landowners	RGRC	RGRC
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 	Wugularr Community Store	Bagala Community Store	Bagala Community Store
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	DLI/Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development (DHLGCD)		
Disaster victim identification capability	NTPF		
Emergency alerts	NTPF/NTFES		

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible		
	Wugularr	Barunga	Manyallaluk
Emergency food distribution	Wugularr Community Store/RGRC	Bagala Community Store/RGRC	Bagala Community Store/ RGRC
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including WebEOC	NTPF/NTFES		
Emergency shelter - staff, operations and control	DET		
Evacuation centre - staffing, operations and control	DCF		
Financial relief/assistance	CM&C/DCF (Category A measures to individuals)/DTBAR (Category B measures)		
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	DLI/DET		
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	Sunrise Health Clinic	Sunrise Health Clinic	Sunrise Health Clinic
Network communications (IT): Responders/public maintenance and restoration of emergency communication	Telstra/DCDD		
Power: Protection and restoration	PAWC/AUS Projects	PAWC/AUS Projects	RGRC/PAWC/AUS Projects
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 and food safety • disease control 	DOH		

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible		
	Wugularr	Barunga	Manyallaluk
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	RGRC/DLI		
Road management and traffic control including public information on road closures	RGRC/NTPF/DLI		
Sewerage: Protection and restoration	PAWC		
Survey	NTPF/NTFES		
Transport: Commercial and public airport/planes, automobiles, buses	DLI/Bagala Aboriginal Corporation	DLI/Bagala Aboriginal Corporation	DLI/Bagala Aboriginal Corporation
Vulnerable groups (medical)	RGRC/Sunrise Health Clinic		
Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection • disposal of stock 	RGRC/private landowners		
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.
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.
Vehicle fire	An undesired fire involving a motor vehicle.

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 landowner 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 BFNT 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	Attend briefings	Attend briefings	Attend briefings	Attend briefings
	Inform key personnel	Inform key personnel	Inform key personnel	Inform key personnel	Inform key personnel
	Provide SITREPs	Provide SITREPs	Provide SITREPs	Provide SITREPs	Provide SITREPs
Local Controller	Alert all members and conduct briefing	Prepare initial equipment that may be required	Attend incident and conduct initial assessment		Assist Local Recovery Coordinator, if required
RGRC/Jawoyn Rangers	Alert members and conduct briefing	Prepare initial equipment that may be required	Monitor		
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 inundation caused by seasonal monsoonal/severe storm activity. When such inundation occurs, access by both air and road will be severely restricted to the Manyallaluk and Wugularr communities, the Central Arnhem Road is rarely cut off before Barunga or Maranboy.

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 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 banks⁷.

Maranboy Locality encompasses an area of approximately 90,000 square km and covers the communities of Barunga, Wugularr, and Manyallaluk. Of the communities within the Locality, only Wugularr is subject to recorded flooding. However, there is the possibility of it occurring at Barunga Community as it came close to doing so on Australia Day in 1998.

The communities of Barunga and Wugularr are both serviced by the Central Arnhem Road, the single road that traverses the entire length of the Locality, from the Stuart Highway to the Goyder River. This road may be cut at the following points during severe weather:

Area distance from Stuart Highway:

Roper Creek	5 km
Four Mile floodway	15 km
Beswick Creek	28 km
Dook Creek	57 km
Waterhouse River	58 km
Flying Fox Creek	180 km

The Flood Forecasting Team, DLPE provide flood height advice and selective forecast advice for river systems in the NT, including the Waterhouse River. This is prepared from river gauges and fluviometry, data and some rainfall forecasting from the Bureau.

⁷ More information can be found at: <https://nt.gov.au/environment/water/water-in-the-nt/flooding-and-storm-surge/floodplain>

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

Height at Waterhouse River at Wugularr Bridge gauge (metres)	Flood classification	Likely impact to community
6.0 m		Water reaches the bridge deck and may result in bridge closure. Wugularr Community is typically affected after road access is cut at both the Waterhouse River Bridge and Dook Creek Bridge (approximately 2 km west of the community). At this stage, the community itself is not yet inundated
7.7 m	Minor	Water flows over the bridge and the bridge will be closed. When Dook Creek reaches approximately 6.0 m and water overtops the road, a decision may be made to close road access
8.1 m	Moderate	Initial inundation of yards and internal access paths may occur. Flooding typically begins on the northern and north-western sides of the community when the Wugularr Billabong overtops. The south-western area (including the aged care facility and mechanical workshops) is affected later. The southernmost area ("Top Camp") does not flood and contains key services including the school, community store, and Nyirrunggulung-Rise/CDP Office. Access to the community is restricted to boat or helicopter. Boat access is challenging due to Central Arnhem Road being cut at Dook Creek, requiring travel along Dook Creek to the Waterhouse River and then upstream to the community
8.7 m	Major	Significant inundation of low-lying houses near the billabong and river areas. In severe flood events, Dook Creek and the Waterhouse River may merge into one body of water, resulting in water depths of approximately 1 metre in parts of the community.

While there are no gauging stations at all waterways within the Locality, the following table provides guidance for riverine flooding on NT communities.

Barunga community

Flood impacts	Consequence
Disruptive flooding	Barunga Community is possibly threatened by flooding from Beswick Creek, which runs along the western edge of the community. The road into the community may be cut at the Beswick Creek Bridge and has on one occasion been washed away by the force of the water when in flood conditions.
Community impact flooding	Areas of the community that may become affected by flooding would include the store, church and school. Residences in the areas of 'Sunrise Camp' and 'Bottom Camp' may also be affected if the community floods. This could initially relate to house lots 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 167, 168, 183, 184, 185, 195 and 304. The areas of 'Top Camp' are least likely to be affected by flooding.
Critical/emergency flooding	Properties are likely to be isolated and traffic routes closed. Consideration of evacuating flood affected areas may be required. Utility services may be impacted.

A study undertaken in 2001 examined flooding along the Waterhouse River and Upper Roper River. One key outcome was the development of a Gauge Height Flood Impact Database.

However, it is important to note that the predicted flood levels are not always precise. The extent of flooding in the Wugularr community is closely linked to the water level in the Wugularr Billabong. Little impact is observed until the billabong is full and its banks are overtapped. Once this occurs, flooding within the community can develop rapidly.

In recent years, works undertaken on the Wugularr Billabong have increased its holding capacity. As a result, the flood warning classifications for Wugularr were reviewed following several events that suggested flood behaviour had changed. The outcomes of that review are reflected in the table above.

While the flood data provides a useful indication of likely impacts and the order in which buildings may be affected, it should be considered as a guide only.

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

- radio, television and social media
- undertaking relevant emergency exercises
- community stores recommended to store 6 weeks supply of non-perishable food items and emergency water

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 (if appropriate) 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 only⁸

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
All members	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>
Local Controller	<p>Liaise with the Bureau/the NTES TDO/EOC</p> <p>Convene meeting of the Maranboy LEC to advise members of the details of the flood warning and ascertain state of preparedness</p> <p>Disseminate the flood warning information to the public as necessary, in conjunction with the RGRC</p> <p>Ensure that communications are established and maintained with the Regional Controller and the NTES TDO</p>	<p>Convene a meeting of the Maranboy LEC and allocate tasks as required</p> <p>Ensure that dissemination of flood warning information to the public is maintained</p> <p>Advise shelter managers to commence preparation of shelters</p> <p>In conjunction with the Wugularr School principal, consider school closure</p> <p>Liaise with the NTES TDO and IC if appointed</p>	<p>Notify LEC members of the declaration and allocate tasks as required</p> <p>Ensure that the dissemination of the flood warning information to the public and SITREP frequency is maintained</p> <p>Consider the requirement to close schools</p> <p>Direct the opening of shelters if necessary</p>	<p>Monitor river height</p> <p>Convene a meeting of the Maranboy LEC</p> <p>Advise members of the declaration of the Recovery stage</p> <p>Brief members on the situation</p> <p>Disseminate post flood warnings and information to the general public as necessary</p> <p>Monitor roads and consider survey and rescue, as necessary</p> <p>Consider commencement of transition to recovery operations, as necessary</p>	<p>Liaise with the Bureau</p> <p>Support the Local Recovery Coordinator as required</p>

⁸ Action stages as per Flood products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
DET	<p>Contact and advise the Regional Office of declaration of Minor level</p> <p>Brief CEC staff</p> <p>Advise Maranboy Local Controller of state of preparedness and availability of manpower</p> <p>Maintain normal education services</p>	<p>Contact and advise the Regional Office of declaration of Moderate level</p> <p>Brief CEC staff and activate Departmental Flood Plan</p> <p>Maintain normal education services until advised by Local Controller</p> <p>Prepare school classrooms for use as temporary evacuation centres if required</p>	<p>Brief CEC staff and initiate appropriate Emergency Management response procedures</p> <p>Contact and advise the Regional Office of declaration of Major level</p>	<p>Confirm debrief arrangements with Maranboy Local Controller</p> <p>Brief CEC staff</p> <p>Restore facilities and resume normal education services as soon as possible</p>	
DOH	<p>Contact and alert Health Clinic personnel</p> <p>Check equipment and first aid supplies</p> <p>Brief staff and maintain normal Health Clinic services</p> <p>Prepare a list of persons who may require evacuation to Katherine and advise the Local Controller</p>	<p>Contact and advise the General Manager, Katherine on the declaration of Moderate level</p> <p>Brief staff and activate Health Centre Flood Plan</p> <p>Prepare and pack those medications and emergency medical equipment required in the Health vehicle</p>	<p>Initiate Emergency response procedures including the movement of the Health vehicle to high ground if necessary</p> <p>Contact and advise the General Manager, Katherine, on the declaration of Major level</p> <p>Brief staff</p> <p>Keep the Local Controller advised</p>	<p>Contact and advise the General Manager, Katherine, on the declaration of Falling River Heights</p> <p>Account for all staff and equipment and refurbish stores</p> <p>Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required</p>	

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
	<p>Ensure the health clinic vehicle is fuelled and ready for use</p> <p>Liaise with the Town Manager concerning any health requirements at evacuation/relocation sites</p>		<p>on first aid and medical response details</p> <p>Maintain health services until either advised otherwise by Maranboy Local Controller or conditions prevent continuation of service</p>		
Barunga and Wugularr Stores	<p>Conduct a full stock take of all food stuffs on hand and advise the Local Controller on holdings</p>	<p>Maintain liaison with the Local Controller on the availability of resources</p> <p>Carry out appropriate protective or preventative measures as required by the Local Controller to prevent loss or contamination of food stuffs</p>	<p>Initiate appropriate Emergency Management response procedures, such as rationing of available food stuffs, (if applicable)</p> <p>Brief the Local Controller on levels of stock on hand throughout the period of activation, and any requirements of resupply, if any</p>	<p>Where appropriate, recall and stand down staff</p> <p>Advise the Local Controller on any outstanding problems associated with the emergency management operation</p>	
Roper Gulf Regional Council Manager - Barunga	Contact and brief community personnel on local flood plan	Contact and brief community personnel on local flood plan	Brief community personnel	Advise the Local Controller of any outstanding problems	

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
	<p>Check with and advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and availability of manpower and community resources</p> <p>Maintain community services</p>	<p>Carry out appropriate protective or preventative measures as required by the Local Controller or as required/recommended by PAWC agent</p> <p>Maintain community services and carry out other duties as requested by the Local Controller</p>	<p>Initiate appropriate Emergency response procedures</p> <p>Through the Local Controller, liaise with PAWC agent over essential services restoration (if necessary)</p> <p>Assist the Local Controller as required</p>	<p>associated with the floods</p> <p>Confirm debrief arrangements with the Local Controller</p> <p>Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required</p>	
Roper Gulf Regional Council - Wugularr	<p>Contact and brief community personnel on local flood plan</p> <p>Check with and advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and availability of manpower and community resources</p> <p>Ensure the community vehicle with the Satellite telephone is refuelled and prepared</p> <p>Check fuel tank levels and commence fuel rationing and order</p>	<p>Brief community members and activate community flood plan</p> <p>Close the club for all business (Police and Liquor Commission assistance can be sought if necessary)</p> <p>Carry out appropriate protective or preventative measures as required by the Local Controller or as required/recommended by the Essential Services Officer</p>	<p>Brief community personnel</p> <p>Initiate appropriate Emergency Management response procedures by coordinating:</p> <p>the movement of persons to high ground</p> <p>stand up community evacuation shelters</p> <p>the disposal of rubbish and human wastes</p> <p>Through the Local Controller, liaise with</p>	<p>Advise the Local Controller of any outstanding problems associated with the floods</p> <p>Confirm debrief arrangements with the Local Controller</p> <p>Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required</p>	

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
	<p>resupply before the road closes</p> <p>Prepare a community register to assist in the administration of evacuation/relocation</p> <p>Ensure alternative food/shelter/potable water supplies arranged/prepared adequate for population including alternative power/lighting etc</p> <p>Prepare the evacuation area of rubbish and toilet facilities</p> <p>Maintain community services</p>	Maintain community services	Roads and PAWC over essential services restoration if necessary		
PAWC ESO - Wugularr	<p>Liaise with other departments/organisations as required</p> <p>Ensure all water storage facilities are filled to capacity</p> <p>Check the availability of resources</p>	<p>Maintain liaison with other departments or organisations as required</p> <p>Carry out appropriate protective or preventative measures as required, such as turning off power to sewerage pump etc</p>	<p>Maintain liaison with other departments or organisations as required</p> <p>Prevent contamination of town water supplies by isolating tanks, turning off pumps etc</p>	<p>Restore water and sewerage services to community</p>	

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
			<p>Conduct damage assessment</p> <p>Restore essential services according to priorities given by the Local Controller</p>		
Barunga Community Education Centre	<p>Contact and advise the Regional Office of declaration of Minor level</p> <p>Brief CEC staff</p> <p>Advise Maranboy Local Controller of state of preparedness and availability of manpower</p> <p>Maintain normal education services</p>	<p>Contact and advise the Regional Office of declaration of Moderate level</p> <p>Brief CEC staff and activate Departmental Flood Plan</p> <p>Maintain normal education services until advised by Local Controller</p> <p>Prepare school classrooms for use as temporary evacuation centres if required</p>	<p>Brief CEC staff and initiate appropriate Emergency Management response procedures</p> <p>Contact and advise the Regional Office of declaration of Major level</p>	<p>Confirm debrief arrangements with Maranboy Local Controller</p> <p>Brief CEC staff</p> <p>Contact and advise the Regional Office of declaration of 'Falling River Heights'</p> <p>Restore facilities and resume normal education services as soon as possible</p>	

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 pre-determined response arrangements contained within the SerPro system for incidents occurring within an NTFRS Emergency Response Area (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:

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

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 Assess Stuart Highway to Katherine (supply route)	Restoration of road networks and bridges Return to business as usual
5. Emergency accommodation	Emergency accommodation and shelter	Evacuation centres may continue into recovery

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evacuation centres <p>Provision of resources that will enable people to remain in their homes</p> <p>Emergency clothing</p>	<p>Temporary accommodation options</p> <p>Repatriation planning</p>
6. Medical	<p>Hospital</p> <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>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 <p>GP clinics and pharmacies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify operational GP services - identify operational pharmacies <p>Support Medically vulnerable people</p> <p>Medical retrieval services (air and road)</p>	<p>Ongoing provision of health services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - which may include business continuity plans - engagement with stakeholders <p>Repatriation of medically vulnerable people in community</p> <p>GP clinics and pharmacies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ongoing liaison by the Medical Group <p>Medical retrieval services – resume business as usual</p>
7. Essential goods and services	<p>Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points</p> <p>Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of critical resources</p> <p>Assess the impact on barge operations and any effect on the ability to supply remote communities</p> <p>Implement interim banking arrangements</p>	<p>Ensure enablers are in place to support the re-opening of essential services</p> <p>Monitor levels and availability of essential goods</p> <p>Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities</p> <p>Public health inspections (food outlets)</p> <p>Banking sector business continuity arrangements</p>
	<u>Fuel</u>	Monitor fuel levels

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	<p>Fuel suppliers and point of sale</p> <p>Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation</p>	<p>Infrastructure repairs</p> <p>Emergency fuel supplies for recovery</p> <p>Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers to re-establish long term supply</p>
	<p><u>Banking</u></p> <p>Assess damage to banks and ATMs</p> <p>Implement temporary arrangements</p>	<p>Emergency cash outlets</p> <p>Implement long term arrangements</p>
8. Evacuation	<p>Evacuations within community</p> <p>Evacuation out of community</p> <p>Registration</p>	<p>Support services for evacuees</p> <p>Recovery information for evacuees</p> <p>Repatriation</p>
9. Public health	<p>Communicable disease control response</p> <p>Drinking water safety standards</p> <p>Sewage and waste disposal</p> <p>Safe food distribution and advice</p> <p>Vector and vermin control</p> <p>Food and commercial premises</p>	Ongoing in recovery
10. Utilities	<p>Power supply</p> <p>Power generation</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>Sewerage</p> <p>Emergency sanitation</p>	<p>Restore power network</p> <p>Restore water and sewerage infrastructure</p> <p>Issue alerts until safe to use</p>
11. Impact assessments	<p>Training assessment teams</p> <p>Initial impact assessments</p>	<p>Comprehensive impact assessments</p> <p>Ongoing needs assessments</p>
12. Transport infrastructure (supply lines)	<p><u>Air (airport/airstrip)</u></p> <p>Clear the runway to allow air movements</p> <p>Establish a logistics hub at the airport</p> <p>Terminal damage and operational capability assessment</p>	Monitor repairs and business continuity activities
	<p><u>Road</u></p> <p>Highway and critical access roads damage assessment</p> <p>Repair work to commence immediately</p>	Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key roads for the Locality (Central Arnhem road)

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
13. Waste management	Waste management requirements and develop waste management plan if required	Continues in recovery
14. Repairs and reconstruction	<p>Private housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments - temporary repairs <p>Government buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessment <p>Public housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments <p>Private industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessments 	<p>Private housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information and support to facilitate repairs <p>Government buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repairs and reconstruction <p>Public housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long term repair plans <p>Private industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair and reconstruction of enabling infrastructure - support DRFA payment facilitation where eligible <p>Temporary accommodation for a visiting construction workforce if necessary or suitable accommodation is unavailable</p>
15. Transport services	Staged re-establishment of public transport services	Continues in recovery
16. Telecommunication	<p>Telstra and Optus will assess the damage to their infrastructure</p> <p>Put in place temporary measures to enable landline and mobile services</p>	Repair damage networks and infrastructure (for private entities there is support for operators only)
17. Public safety	NTPF 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
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
AIS	Aboriginal Interpreter Service
BFNT	Bushfires NT
BRACS	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme
CDP	Community Development Programme
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
DTBAR	Department of Trade, Business, and Asian Relations
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERA	Emergency Response Area
ESO	Essential Services Operators
FPMZ	Fire Protection and Management Zones
ICC	Incident Control Centre
ICP	Incident Control Point

Acronyms	Definitions
IMT	Incident Management Team
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre
LCC	Local Coordination Centre
LEC	Local Emergency Committee
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordination Committee
NLC	Northern Land Council
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
RGRC	Roper Gulf Regional Council
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SerPro	Serve and Protect
SITREP	Situation Report
TDO	Territory Duty Officer
TEABBA	Top End Aboriginal Bush Broadcasting Association
TEMC	Territory Emergency Management Council
WebEOC	Web-Based Emergency Operations Centre