NT EMERGENCY SERVICE

Nhulunbuy
Local Emergency Plan

Contents

1. Document control

1.1. Governance

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Contact Details	NT Emergency Service, Planning and Preparedness Command
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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
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06/01/2026	12	James A O'Brien	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate

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 the Nhulunbuy 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 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 10,000 square kilometres (km) and is located approximately 650 km east of Darwin and forms part of the Northern Region, as defined by the Territory Emergency Plan.

The Locality comprises of Nhulunbuy, Yirrkala, minor communities and nearby homelands. With 'fly-in-fly-out' contractors and Dry Season movement, the population could potentially be 6,000 at any one time.

The population centres within the Locality are estimated as follows:

Bushtel ID	Locality	Aliases	Approx. population
16222	Nhulunbuy		3,350
514	Gunyangara	Drimmie Head, Marngarr and Ski Beach	283
576	Yirrkala		771
Bushtel ID	**Homelands**	**Aliases**	**Approx. population**
458	Baniyala	Banyala and Yilpara	138
938	Barraratjpi		21
888	Barrkira		19
462	Bawaka		9
464	Birany Birany	Biranybirany	40
466	Bukudal		18
803	Buymarr	Buymarrwuy	20
956	Daliwuy Bay	Dalywoi	not recorded
955	Dhaniya	Port Bradshaw	11
478	Dholtji		not recorded
954	Dhulmulmiya	Spring Camp	not recorded
482	Djarrakpi	Cape Shield and Djarrapi	21
496	Galaru	East Woody and Galuru	not recorded
495	Galupa	Kings Village and Wardjuk	not recorded
505	Garrthalala	Garrtbalala	76
509	Gikal		9
669	Gonguruwuy	Goyngurumuy, Gunguruwuy, Inglis Island and Wataynga	not recorded
516	Gurkawuy	Gurkhawuy, Gurrkuwuy No.2 and Trial Bay	11
517	Gurrumuru	Gurrumurru	34
804	Gutjangan	Bremer Island North	31
851	Mallarrami		less than 5
529	Matamata	Mata Mata	7
808	Mudhamul	Marthakal and Muthamal	not recorded
469	Rorruwuy	Burrawuy and Rhodes Point	40
480	Rurrangala	Dhuwalkitji and Rurranali	24
557	Wandawuy	Wulwulwuy	65
584	Wurwula	Inglis Island, Nikawungyura and Nyekala	not recorded
569	Yanungbi	Yangumbi and Yangunbi	15
999	Yinyikay	Nyinikay and Rhodes Point	13
672	Yudu Yudu	Yuduyudu	16

[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 East Arnhem 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). Average annual rainfall in the Locality is approximately 1293 mm.

4.2. Geography

The Locality consists of relatively flat plains with coastal, hilly outcrops which rise to a height of 345 metres (m). These outcrops form the Parsons, Mitchell and Bath Ranges which in turn lead into the Arnhem Land Escarpment.

There are a number of significant rivers, including the Latram and Giddy Rivers. The monsoonal rains in the Wet Season result in regular localised flooding of roads in the region, resulting in a heavy reliance on barges for supplies.

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

Gove Peninsula and the northeast Arnhem Coast is a site of significance to the NT, for further information about this site and others contact the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE).

4.5. Mining and manufacturing

The Rio Tinto Gove Operations bauxite mine and mothballed refinery is located on the Gove Peninsula, 650 km east of Darwin in north-east Arnhem Land on Aboriginal land. The operation is situated on extensive deposits of high grade bauxite, a burnished red ore with high aluminium oxide content.

Gulkula Mining operates a small bauxite mine on the Gulkula Plateau 30 km from Nhulunbuy. Adjacent to this site is the Equatorial Launch Australia Arnhem Space Centre comprising of various infrastructure sites including 3 launch pads for sub-orbital rocket launches.

4.6. Tourism

Tourism is an economic contributor to the Locality, particularly throughout the months of May to October.

There is an increasing focus on tourism as an industry in the region. The local accommodation providers for the Locality are:

- BanuBanu Resort on Bremer Island
- Buku Larrnggay visitor accommodation (Yirrkala)
- Gove Boat Club camp grounds at Drimmie Head
- Walkabout Lodge and Gove Peninsula Motel in Nhulunbuy

The Locality also hosts Aboriginal cultural immersion tours throughout the year with Lirrwi Tourism guests travelling to and staying at the remote homelands of Bawaka, Bukudal and Nyinyikay.

Baniyala Homeland has a large publicly accessible campground (Dhuluwuy) and Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation provides access to multiple campgrounds within the region. Walkabout Lodge and the Gove Boat Club both sit in high storm surge zones.

4.7. NT and local government

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

- NTPF
    - Nhulunbuy Police Station and Cells
- NTFES
    - NT Emergency Service (NTES) Nhulunbuy Volunteer Unit
- Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (CM&C)
- Department of the Attorney General and Justice (DAGJ)
    - Datjala Work Camp (Low security prison)
    - Community Corrections
- Department of Children and Families (DCF)
- Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI)
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
- Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations (DTBAR)
- Department of Health (DOH)
    - Gove District Hospital
- Department of Education and Training (DET)
    - Nhulunbuy Pre School
    - Nhulunbuy Primary School
    - Nhulunbuy High School
    - Dawurr Boarding School
    - Yirrkala School

Local government and municipal services in the Locality are provided by the East Arnhem Regional Council, (EARC), excluding Nhulunbuy, which is serviced by Nhulunbuy Corporation Limited. Laynhapuy Homelands and Marthakal Homelands also provide municipal and essential services to the homelands.

4.8. Building codes

Buildings and construction in the Locality are subject to the National Construction Code, the NT Planning Scheme and the Nhulunbuy Corporation Land Development Policy 2011.

4.9. Land use

District land use is subject to grants, or grants in escrow, to Traditional Owners under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth).

The Rio Tinto mining, township and other special purpose leases are between the company and the NT Government. The Northern Land Council administers the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land Trust on behalf of the Traditional Owners.

Nhulunbuy and the Industrial Estate is subject to a Special Purpose Lease and subject to local planning administered by the Nhulunbuy Corporation Limited. Yirrkala is subject to an area plan under the NT Planning Scheme.

4.10. 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 Laynhupuy Homelands Aboriginal Corporation, Marthakal Homelands and Resource Centre Aboriginal Corporation and Deltareef Pty.Ltd. 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.

4.11. Power generation and distribution

The Gove Peninsula is serviced by Rio Tinto which generates power to Nhulunbuy, Gunyangara, Yirrkala and Wallaby Beach via its power station at the refinery site. The power distribution network (high voltage) to Nhulunbuy, the industrial estate, Yirrkala and Gunyangara is also owned and managed by Rio Tinto. The low voltage power distribution in Yirrkala and Gunyangara is owned and managed by the Power and Water Corporation (PAWC) and in Nhulunbuy is owned and operated by Rio Tinto.

In the Laynhapuy, Marthakal and Gumatj homelands, power generation and distribution is generally via Bushlight solar systems (hybrid) and/or local diesel generators.

4.12. Water services

The Nhulunbuy Corporation distribute water to Nhulunbuy. Rio Tinto produce and distribute water to Nhulunbuy, Gunyangara and Birritjimi. The PAWC produces and distributes water to Yirrkala via its own bore tank and pipe networks. Backup power generation is provided for the Yirrkala bore fields to ensure water continues to be provided in an emergency where power is lost.

Water productions and distribution in the homelands is provided by the relevant homelands provider (i.e. Marngarr/Gumatj, Laynhapuy or Marhakal).

4.13. Health infrastructure

The Locality has the following capacity to provide emergency medical aid in addition to routine health treatment:

- Arnhem Allied Health
- Gove District Hospital
- Laynhapuy Health
- Miwatj Health

Serious medical cases are required to be medically evacuated to Darwin.

4.14. Medically vulnerable clients

East Arnhem Regional Medical Group is responsible for maintaining a list of medically vulnerable people (available through the East Arnhem Medical Group Lead, East Arnhem Regional Health Services) and work with those identified on developing personal emergency plans. This may include people with such high disability or aged care needs that specific medical based planning is required.

4.15. Emergency service infrastructure

The Locality has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- fire station
- NTES Nhulunbuy Volunteer Unit
- police station and cells
- Rio Tinto Emergency Response Team
- St John Ambulance
- Gove District Hospital Emergency Department

4.16. Roads

Sealed roads within the Nhulunbuy Locality are restricted to within the Gove Peninsula, extending from Gunyangara to Yirrkala and throughout the Nhulunbuy Township.

The Central Arnhem Road is a formed gravel road with bridges now completed over most major rivers and crossings, however localised flooding can still cause major interruptions in particular at Giddies River crossing. The Central Arnhem Road meets the Stuart Highway approximately 667 km to the west, approximately 50 km south of Katherine.

4.17. 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
Baniyala	S13 11.92 E136 13.65	Non-Certified	Day operations only Surface: gravel Windsock: SU Fuel held/lighting: nil Dimensions: 1070 m x 20 m Maximum take-off weight (MTOW) is 12500KG	
Bremer Island	12° 5' 10.97" S 136° 48' 38.04" E	Non-Certified	Surface: Dirt Dimensions: 820 m x 14.9 m CareFlight unable to land at this airstrip	
Gan Gan	S13 02.90 E135 57.25	Non-Certified	Day operations only Surface: gravel Windsock: south unlit Fuel held/lighting: nil Dimensions: 1060 m x 15 m (MTOW) is 12400KG	
Gove Airport	12°, 16'2°S 136°49'1°E	Certified	Surface: sealed Windsock: Approx. 575m from the southeast end of the runway to the right-hand side Fuel Held: Avgas & Jet1A Lighting: Pilot Activated Lighting (PAL): Freq 127.8 Dimensions: 2208 m x 45 m (MTOW) is 55,000KG – which can accommodate a EMB190/C130 aircraft	Nhulunbuy Corporation
Mapuru	S12 15.33 E135 26.75	Non-Certified	Day operations only Surface: gravel Windsock: west apron unlit Fuel held/lighting: nil Dimensions: 1200 m x 15 m (MTOW) is 12500KG	
Yinyikay	12° 12.4 S 136° 13.4 E	Non-Certified	Day operations only Surface: gravel Windsock: mid-field Fuel held/lighting: nil Dimensions: 1200 m x 15 (MTOW) is 12500KG	Mission Aviation Fellowship

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*[4].

4.18. Port (barge) landings

Port facilities servicing Nhulunbuy, the Rio Tinto Mine and plant are located at Gove Harbour within Melville Bay.

The facilities include:

- Catalina boat ramp which has a limited capacity for roll on/off barges
- heavy lift wharf at the Sea Swift facility which includes fuel and water services
- Melville Bay public boat ramp, which has the capacity for roll on/off barges
- Rio Tinto cargo wharf
- roll on/off barge landing at the Sea Swift Melville Bay facility
- Gove Boat Club public boat ramp, which has the capacity for roll on/off barges

4.19. Telecommunication

Telecommunications are available across the Gove Peninsula via a combination of NBN, mobile and satellite communications delivery.

The Arnhem fibre connects Nhulunbuy to major telecommunication networks and can be, and has been, subject to a number of significant outages.

Homelands connectivity is highly variable depending on satellite and pay phone availability.

4.20. 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 7 STAND sites within this Locality which are located and managed by the following facilities:

- Baniyala School
- Laynhapuy Homelands School
- Nhulunbuy Christian School
- Nhulunbuy High School
- Nhulunbuy Primary School
- Nhulunbuy Police Station
- Yirrkala School

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

4.21. Local radio stations

The Locality has 2 local radio stations, with the following broadcasts:

- 96.5 FM Yolngu Radio (Gove Peninsula and Homelands and Darwin)
- 106.9 FM GOVEFM (Gove Peninsula)

5. Prevention

5.1. Emergency risk assessments

The Nhulunbuy 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)
- dam safety
- fire (within Gazetted Area)
- flooding
- heatwave
- major power outage
- 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**
Dam safety	Minor	Unlikely	**Low**
Fire (within Gazetted Area)	Moderate	Unlikely	**Medium**
Flooding	Minor	Unlikely	**Low**
Heatwave	Minor	Unlikely	**Low**
Major power outage	Moderate	Unlikely	**Medium**
Road crash	Moderate	Very Rare	**Low**
Storm surge	Moderate	Unlikely	**Medium**
Tropical cyclone	Major	Likely	**Extreme**

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[5] 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

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

- NTES Paddy Program
- NTFRS Smart Sparx Program
- Australian Red Cross Pillowcase Program
- St Johns Ambulance First Aid in Schools Program

6.5. Exercises

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

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

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

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

7.6. WebEOC

WebEOC is a critical information management system used throughout the NT for emergency management activities. The system is owned and maintained by the 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)

The Local Controller will notify LEC members of imminent events or activations through various means including but not limited to phone, SMS and email notifications dependant on the most appropriate and available at the time.

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.

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

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

7.14. Emergency shelters 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	Accessibility (ramps, disabled toilets etc)
Gove District Hospital (store building)	250	Accessible

The DET, as lead for the Emergency Shelter Functional Group, are responsible for the management of the Nhulunbuy shelter 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 and that food will not be provided.

7.15. Evacuation

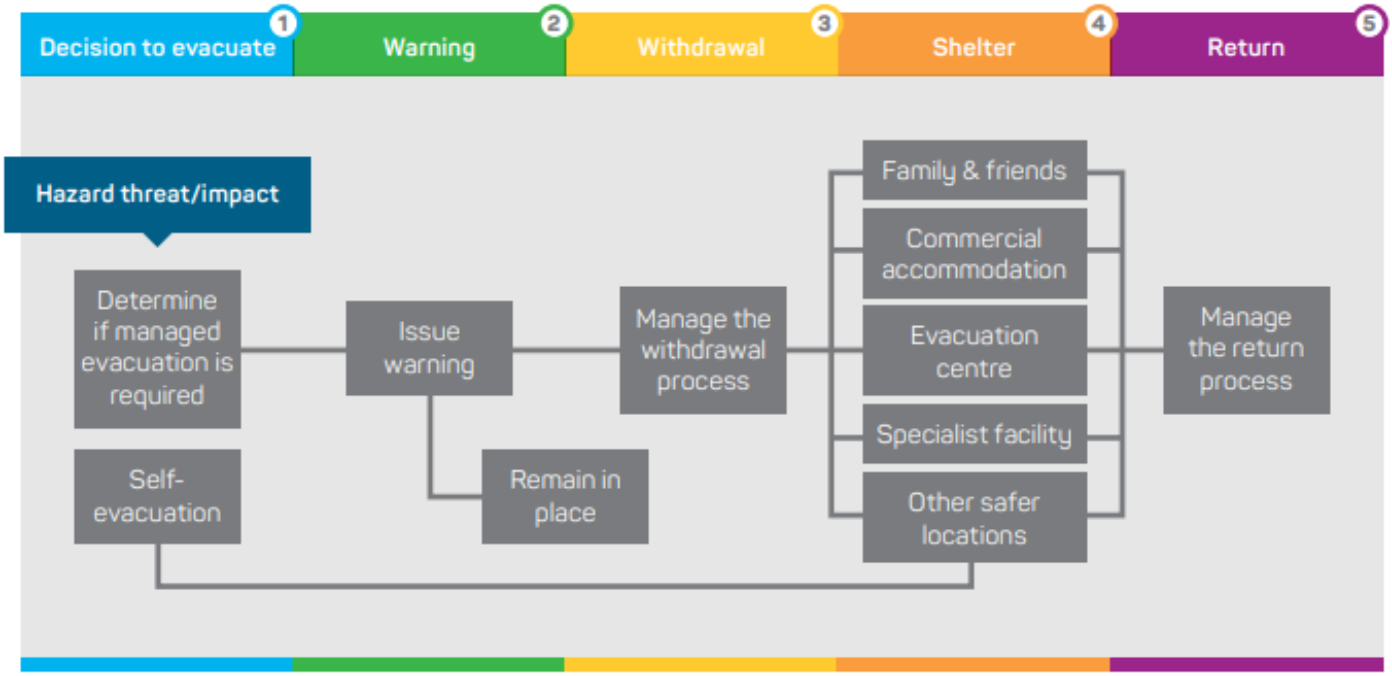
Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effect of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and their return. The decision to evacuate a community, including establishing an evacuation centre, is not taken lightly 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 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 Local Recovery Coordinator will be an employee of the East Arnhem 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 Specific 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	DAF
Critical Goods and Services	DTBAR
Digital and Telecommunications	DCDD
Emergency Shelter	Nhulunbuy School/Dawurr Boarding School/Yirrkala School
Engineering	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI)
Industry	DTBAR
Medical	Gove District Hospital
Public Health	Gove District Hospital
Public Information	CM&C
Public Utilities	Rio Tinto/PAWC
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
Animal/livestock management	Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation/Yirralka Rangers/Nhulunbuy Corporation
Anti-looting protection	NTPF
Banking services	Westpac Bank/Australia Post
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements?	Gove FM/Yolngu Radio/ABC (Australian Broadcasting Corporation)
Clearing of essential traffic routes	Rio Tinto/Nhulunbuy Corporation/EARC/DLI (Engineering Group)
Clearing storm water drains	Nhulunbuy Corporation/EARC (for homelands)
Clothing and household Items	Community Opportunity Shop
Community clean up	Nhulunbuy Corporation/East Arnhem Regional Council/Datjala Work Camp/Arnhem Land Progress Aboriginal Corporation (ALPA)/Dhimirru Rangers
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.	Suppliers include: • Gove Tackle • Yirrkala Community Store • Woolworths • Gorrkbuy Industrial Supplies • Gove Warehouse • Arnhem Land Progress Association
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	DLI/Nhulunbuy Corporation/EARC/Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development (DHLGCD)
Disaster victim identification capability	NTPF
Emergency Alert	NTPF/NTFES
Emergency food distribution	DTBAR
WebEOC	NTPF/NTFES
Emergency shelter - staff, operations and control	DET/Gove District Hospital (as directed within the Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter Sub-Plan)/Shelter owners
Evacuation centre – staff, operations and control	DCF

Functions	Agency /organisation/provider responsible
Financial relief/assistance	CM&C/DCF (Category A measures to individuals)/DTBAR (Category B measures)
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	Rio Tinto/Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy/Gove Airport and the Industrial Estate)
Interpreter services	Aboriginal Interpreter Service via DHLGCD /Yolngu Radio
Management of expenditure in emergencies	Controlling authority and any activated functional groups at the direction of the controlling authority
Medical services	Gove District Hospital/Miwatj Health/Laynhapuy Health/Arnhem Allied Health
Network communications (IT): Responders, public maintenance and restoration of emergency communication	Telstra/Nhulunbuy Corporation/Yolngu Radio Gove FM
Power: Protection and restoration	Rio Tinto/PAWC /Laynhapuy Homelands for Laynha Homelands only
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
Restoration of public buildings	DLI/DHLGCD for Government owned assets/Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy/Gove Airport and the industrial estate)
Restoration of roads and bridges (council/territory) excluding railways	EARC/Rio Tinto/Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy/Gove Airport and the Industrial Estate)/DLI
Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures	NTPF/Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy/Gove Airport and the Industrial Estate)/DLI (Central Arnhem Road)
Sewerage: Protection and restoration	Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy/Gove Airport and the Industrial Estate)/EARC (for communities)
Survey	NTPF/NTFES/Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy/ Gove Airport and the Industrial Estate)

Functions	Agency /organisation/provider responsible
Traffic Control	NTPF/DLI
Transport: Commercial and public airport/ planes, automobiles, ferries, buses	DLI/Nhulunbuy Corporation/Yolngu Business Enterprise
Vulnerable groups (medical)	East Arnhem Region Medical Group Members
Waste management • collection • disposal of stock	Nhulunbuy Corporation/EARC/Cleanaway Industrial Solutions
Water (including drinking water): Protection and restoration	Nhulunbuy Corporation/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 the landholder or one or more of the statutory fire response agencies. A bushfire is an unplanned fire, it is a generic term that includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires. Bushfires are a natural, essential and complex part of the NT environment. The term bushfire is interchangeable with the term wildfire.

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

Landholder responsibility to control fire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- private home and block preparations
- fire break inspections
- bushfire survival plans

The Australian Fire Danger Rating System[7] (AFDRS) is a nationally aligned approach to fire weather forecast. Both the NTFRS and BFNT, through a Territory wide observer network, gather a specific range of observation data at selected locations to provide data for the daily Fire Danger Rating. The ratings are described in the below image.

[7] More information can be found at: https://afdrs.com.au/

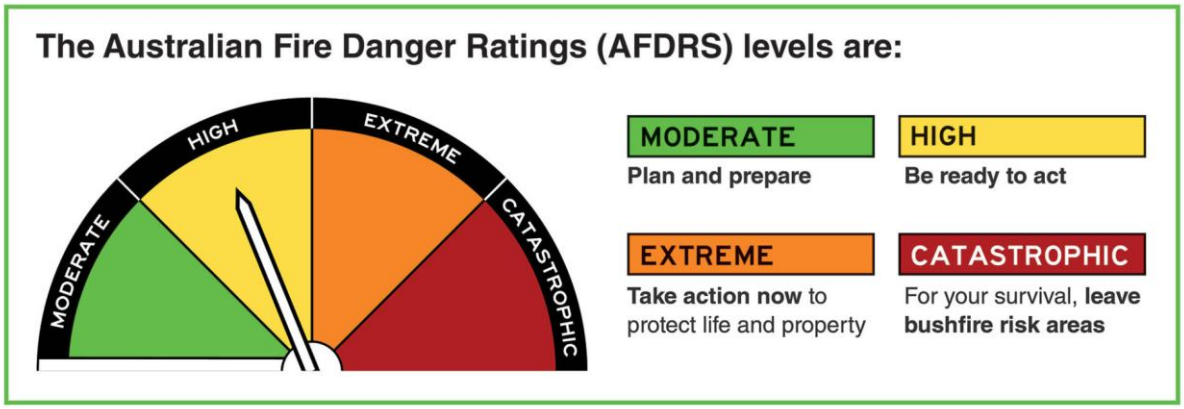


Figure 2: AFDRS Ratings

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

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

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

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

Incident Classification	Description
Level 1	Level 1 fire incidents are characterised by being able to be controlled through local or initial response resources within a few hours of notification. Being relatively minor, all functions of incident management are generally undertaken by the first arriving crew/s.
Level 2	Level 2 fire incidents are more complex either in size, resources, risk or community impact. Level 2 incidents usually require delegation of several incident management functions and may require interagency response. They may be characterised by the need for: • deployment of resources beyond the initial response, • sectorisation of the incident, • the establishment of function sections due to the levels of complexity, or • a combination of the above.
Level 3	Level 3 fire incidents are protracted, large and resource intensive. They may affect community assets and/or public infrastructure, and attract significant community, media and political interest. These incidents will usually involve delegation of all the Incident Management functions.

Australian Warning System

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

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

There are 3 warning levels:

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

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

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

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

11.3.2.Fire (within Gazetted Area)

	Hazard	Controlling authority	Hazard management authority
	Fire (within Gazetted Area)	NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Fire and Rescue Service)	NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Fire and Rescue Service)

A fire hazard is an event, accidentally or deliberately caused, which requires a response from one or more of the statutory fire response agencies.

In the NT, managing bushfire and vegetation on private properties is the responsibility of the landowner.

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.

Prevention is the activities that can be undertaken by a range of stakeholders that will assist in the prevention of a fire. Outlined below is a list of key prevention activities within the Locality.

- risk assessment through the LEC and other relevant stakeholders
- fire danger period declaration, which spans over large areas when climatic and seasonal conditions presents increased fire risk for a prolonged period of time. A fire danger period usually coincides with the accepted 'fire season' in an area. A permit to burn is required at all times while 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
- additional fire regulations apply within NTFRS ERA, this includes:
    - permits to burn are required throughout the entire year inside an ERA
    - within ERAs a 4 m wide firebreak along the perimeter boundary of all properties and with additional firebreaks around permanent structures and stationary engines is required
- compliance inspections
    - NTFRS may undertake compliance inspections on firebreak and fuel load management
- fuel management activities
    - as it is across the NT, it is the responsibility of the land owner / land holder to manage and mitigate the risk on the property. This is a responsibility of both the government and private entities
    - within the Locality the following list are some of the stakeholders responsible for managing and mitigating fuel load:
        - DLI
        - Local council
        - Parks and Wildlife

- NTFRS
- BFNT
- Contracted private entities.

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

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

The NTFRS also undertake community engagement programs within the Locality, these programs primarily focus on:

- private home and block preparations
- fire survival plans
- youth engagement

The Australian Fire Danger Rating System[8] (AFDRS) is a nationally aligned approach to fire weather forecast. Both the NTFRS and BFNT, through an observer network, gather a range of observations across the NT to provide data to the daily Fire Danger Rating. The ratings are described in the below image.

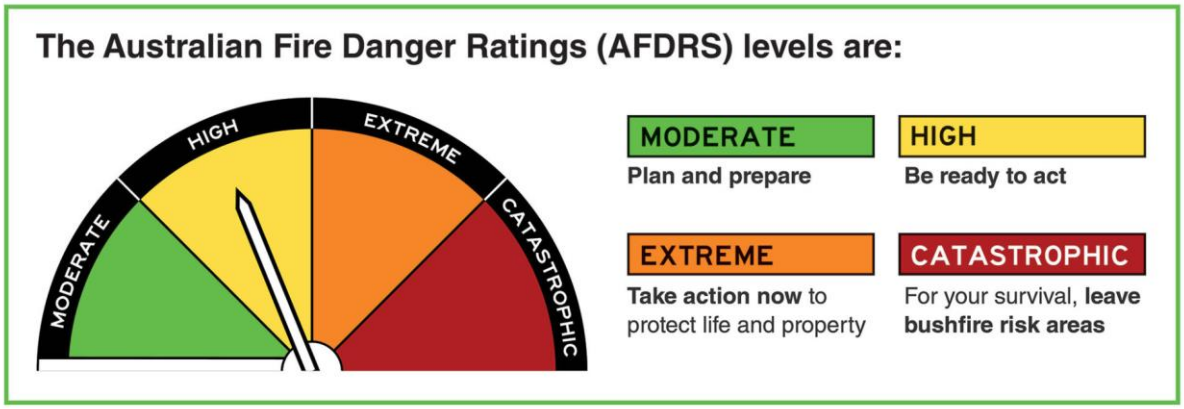


Figure 2: AFDRS Ratings

The response to bushfires is a business as usual activity for both the NTFRS and BFNT. Both agencies are the hazard management authority and controlling authority for fires within each of their jurisdictions. Practically each agency is responsible for managing the technical aspects of responding to a bushfire and commanding its resources through their Incident Controller.

If a fire is occurring within an ERA, the NTFRS is the control and hazard management authority, whereas when the fire is in the FPMZ, BFNT is the controlling and hazard management authority. This is graphically represented on page 34 Fire Jurisdictional boundary – for Nhulunbuy.

[8] More information can be found at: https://afdrs.com.au/

Fire ERA map – Nhulunbuy

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

Incident classification	Description
Level 1	Level 1 incidents are generally characterised by being able to be resolved through the use of local or initial response resources only.
Level 2	Level 2 incidents may be more complex either in size, resources or risk. They are characterised by the need for: • deployment of resources beyond initial response, • sectorisation of the incident, • the establishment of function sections due to the levels of complexity, • a combination of the above.
Level 3	Level 3 incidents are characterised by degrees of complexity that may require the establishment of divisions for effective management of the situation.

Australian Warning System

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

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.

There are 3 warning levels:

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

In instances where the Local Controller is required to perform a task or function, the controlling authority will contact the Local Controller. Tasks approved by the controlling authority's Incident Controller may include, but not limited to:

- liaison with key community stakeholders
- closure of roads or places
- fire cause or protection of potential area of origin
- post fire impact assessments

11.3.3. Major power outage

	Hazard	Controlling Authority	Hazard Management Authority
	Major power outage	Power and Water Corporation	Power and Water Corporation

Rio Tinto own and operate the power station in Nhulunbuy that supplies power to Nhulunbuy, the mine and Yirrkala and Gunyangara. Outages may be caused by lighting, high winds, fallen trees, damage cables and equipment or debris falling onto power lines. Bats, birds and snakes have all been known to cause disruptions. Rio Tinto is responsible for responding to faults and outages of the power station, the power network in Nhulunbuy and to the connection point to PAWC transmission infrastructure for Gunyangarra and Yirrkala. PAWC is responsible for faults and outages on the low voltage distribution networks of Yirrkala and Gunyangarra.

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

- Pre-cyclone clean up and vegetation management
- Maintenance of power infrastructure
- Critical infrastructure such as health clinics, schools and businesses to have back up power supply.

Public message approval flow:

- PAWC provides information about unplanned outages for Yirrkala and Gunyangara on its Twitter page and website.

11.3.4. Storm surge

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

Storm surge is a powerful ocean movement caused by wind action and low pressure on the ocean's surface. These types of events can swamp low-lying areas, sometimes for distances inland. Strong winds at the coast can also create large waves, worsening the impact. While significant surges usually accompany tropical cyclones, storm surge caused by large low-pressure systems can also bring dangerous storm tides and damage to coastal communities around Australia.

Storm surge is an abnormal rise in sea level over and above the normal (astronomical) tide levels. It can be thought of as the change in the water level due to the presence of a storm. These powerful ocean movements are cause by strong winds piling water up against the coast as a cyclone approaches.

Storm tide is the water level that results from the combination of the storm surge and the normal (astronomical) tide. A 3 m storm surge on top of a high tide that is 2 m above the mean sea level will produce a storm tide that is 5 m above mean sea level.

Storm surges are very sensitive to the characteristics of cyclones, making it very hard to predict. The paths of cyclones are often erratic, making it hard to forecast where and when they will make landfall and how high the tide will be at the time. Other elements that contribute to the risk of storm surge include the cyclone's speed and intensity, the angle at which it crosses the coast, the shape of the sea floor, and local topography.

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

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

Public safety message process:

- the Bureau issue a storm surge advice to NTES TDO
- 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
- NTFES Media Unit or Public Information Officer receives approved messaging to publish.

11.3.5.Tropical cyclone

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

A tropical cyclone[9] 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.

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 Territory:

- 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.

[9] 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
4	160 - 199	225 - 279	Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures
5	>200	> 279	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction.

Note: Corresponding approximate wind gusts and central pressure are also provided as a guide. Stronger gusts may be observed over hilltops, in gullies and around structures.

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 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
- NTFES Media Unit or Public Information Officer receives approved messaging to publish
- responsibility for development and promulgation of warnings and information post the establishment of an IMT will rest with the Public Information Officer and the Incident Controller.

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 following table 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 storms, flood and cyclone. 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.

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.

Cyclone awareness information signs have also been developed for the Locality, providing detail on the Australian Warning System and further resources and contact information for cyclone season preparations. The signs are located at the Nhulunbuy Police Station and the NTES Volunteer Unit.

Actions to be taken – Tropical cyclone – guide only[10]

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 prior to Warning	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	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	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

[10] 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	requirement Activate EOC if required Direct EARHS to prepare the Hospital Store for cyclone shelter use Direct DET to stand up Emergency Shelter Manager and staff			Prepare for transition to recovery	maintained with Regional Controller, and NTES TDO and advise state of preparedness Participate in REC meetings as required
NTPF	Brief station staff Disseminate warnings and information as required Maintain normal police duties Assist Local Controller as required Ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled Test communications systems including HF radio and sat phones	Brief station staff Assist with the preparation of EOC Disseminate warnings and information as directed by the Local Controller Limit transport and ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled Assist the Local Controller as required	Brief station staff Disseminate warnings and information as directed by the Local Controller Coordinate the movement of personnel to shelter Direct a final patrol of the township Carry out registration/ evacuation duties as required Take or proceed	Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey	Brief station staff Assist in advising the public of the conclusion of the operation Assist Local Controller as required

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
			to shelter on the advice of the Local Controller			
NTES	Brief unit members Advise the Duty Officer, NTES of Unit involvement and any additional equipment requirements Check and prepare unit equipment Carry out other duties as requested by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller Ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled	Brief unit members Advise the Duty Officer, NTES of Unit involvement and any additional equipment requirements Assist in preparation of the Hospital Store as a cyclone shelter Secure equipment Establish an alternate EOC at Unit Headquarters Establish communications, limit transport and ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled	Brief unit members Take or proceed to shelter on the advice of the Local Controller	Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey	Brief unit members

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
NTFRS	Advise Divisional Commander Emergency Response Brief Auxiliary Firefighters	Advise Divisional Commander Emergency Response of the activation of Warning Brief Auxiliary Firefighters and determine shelter options Secure station buildings and equipment	Brief Divisional Commander Emergency Response of the activation of this development Brief Auxiliary Firefighters On advice from the Nhulunbuy Local Controller, ensure all personnel take shelter	Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey Provide SITREPS Advise Divisional Commander, Emergency Response of the activation of reduced risk	Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required
CM&C	Brief departmental staff Monitor WebEOC Maintain normal services	Brief departmental staff Monitor WebEOC Maintain normal services	Brief departmental staff Monitor WebEOC Ensure all personnel take shelter Go to EOC	Brief departmental staff Monitor WebEOC Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter Brief departmental staff Monitor WebEOC Ensure all personnel remain in shelter until safe to leave Implement Recovery Coordination Centre Commence planning for recovery with Territory Recovery Coordinator	Brief departmental staff Monitor Web EOC Convene Recovery Coordination Committee Assign resources and activate recovery plan. Prepare and disseminate recovery information for the public and implement communications plan

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
DET	Brief departmental staff Maintain normal education service Brief Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter manager and staff	Brief departmental staff Maintain normal education service	Brief departmental staff Ensure all personnel take shelter Direct Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter manager and staff to open shelter	Brief departmental staff Take and remain in shelter	Ensure all personnel remain in shelter Brief departmental staff when safe Handover Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter to EARHS when directed by Local Controller	Restore facilities and resume normal education duties as soon as possible
Nhulunbuy Corporation	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff Maintain normal services Activate Nhulunbuy Corporation internal cyclone procedures	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff Maintain normal services Implement Nhulunbuy Corporation internal cyclone procedures	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff Ensure all personnel take shelter	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff Take and remain in shelter	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff. When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey Ensure all personnel remain in shelter until advised it is safe to leave	Restore facilities and resume normal duties as soon as possible
East Arnhem Regional Health Services	Attend briefings	Attend briefings Brief department staff Notify DCE ARHS on declaration of Warning	Attend briefings Brief departmental staff Check, prepare and restock supplies	Attend briefings Brief departmental staff. Report to DCE ARHS. Secure facilities all requests for resource through	Remain in shelter until advised safe to move out Confirm Debrief arrangements Advise DCE ARHS, Darwin	Brief departmental staff Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
		Commence conversion of GDH Bulk Store to Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter	Handover Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter to DET	EOC Local Controller. Liaise with Aeromedical and Health staff	Notify EOC of urgent resource requirements	meetings as required Maintain readiness to respond to recovery generated activity. Commence conversion of Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter to GDH Bulk Store
DCF	Brief departmental personnel Advise DCF Darwin on declaration of Watch Maintain normal community services	Brief departmental personnel Determine DCF priorities and advise the Nhulunbuy Local Controller Advise DCF, Darwin on the declaration of Warning Check, prepare and secure stores and equipment	Brief departmental personnel Advise DCF, Darwin on the declaration of this development Complete security of departmental facilities including essential vehicles, emergency power and communications equipment Ensure that ALL requests for resource assistance are channelled through the Nhulunbuy Local Controller	Brief departmental personnel Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter until advised safe to move out Brief departmental personnel Restore departmental facilities	Brief departmental staff Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
			Upon advice from the Nhulunbuy Local Controller, ensure all personnel take shelter			
Rio Tinto Gove Operations	Advise and brief Rio Tinto staff Initiate Rio Tinto internal cyclone preparedness measures Condition BLUE Maintain normal Rio Tinto operations	Brief Rio Tinto staff on the activation of Warning Implement Rio Tinto internal Local Emergency measures	Brief Rio Tinto personnel on activation of this development On advice from the Nhulunbuy Local Controller, ensure all Rio Tinto personnel take shelter	Brief Rio Tinto Personnel on activation of this development Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter When it is considered safe, ascertain the extent of injuries to personnel and damage to property Assist Local Controller as requested	
DLI	Advise and brief departmental staff Initiate procedures in accordance with Department of Infrastructure Nhulunbuy Emergency Sub-plan Maintain normal duties	Brief departmental staff on the activation of Warning. Implement the Department of Infrastructure Nhulunbuy Local Emergency Sub-plan	Brief departmental staff on activation of this weather development On advice from the Nhulunbuy Local Controller, ensure all personnel take shelter	Brief departmental staff on activation of this weather development Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter When it is considered safe, ascertain the extent of injuries and damage Assist the Nhulunbuy Local Controller as required Organise plant and equipment as required by the Local Controller	Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
DTBAR	Brief departmental personnel Initiate internal Cyclone Preparedness Measures	Brief departmental staff on the activation of Warning Implement procedures in accordance with internal cyclone sub-plan Commence data collection on the availability and location of all critical goods and services in preparedness	Brief departmental staff on the activation of this weather development On the advice of the Local Controller ensure all personnel take shelter	Brief departmental staff Take and remain in shelter	Remain in shelter When it is considered safe, provide support tasks as directed by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller If activated, attend meetings of local emergency groups Coordinate emergency critical goods and services arrangements	Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required
Support organisations	Provide support as requested by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller					

11.4. Annex D: Summary of response and recovery activities

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

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

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

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

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

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
1. **Situational awareness**	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 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 effect on the ability to supply remote	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
	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
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	Monitor repairs and business continuity activities

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	capability assessment	
	<u>Road</u> 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 (Central Arnhem Road)
	<u>Port, harbour and barge</u> 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
16. **Telecommunication**	Telecommunications providers 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**	NTPF will maintain normal policing	Gradual return to business as usual

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	services to the community	
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
AOD	Alcohol and other drugs
BFNT	Bushfires NT
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CM&C	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
ERA	Emergency Response Area
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DCDD	Department of Corporate and Digital Development
DHLGCD	Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development
DLI	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure
DLPE	Department of Lands, Planning and Environment
DTBAR	Department of Trade, Business, and Asian Relations
DET	Department of Education and Training
DOH	Department of Health
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
EARHS	East Arnhem Region Health Service
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERA	Emergency Response Area
ESO	Essential Services Operators
FPMZ	Fire Protection and Management Zone

Acronyms	Definitions
ICP	Incident Control Point
IMT	Incident Management Team
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre
LCC	Local Coordination Centre
LEC	Local Emergency Committee
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordination Committee
NERAG	National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines
NT	Northern Territory
NTES	Northern Territory Emergency Service
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTPF	Northern Territory Police Force
NTFES	Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services
PAWC	Power and Water Corporation
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
RAT	Rapid Assessment Team
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
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