



Nhulunbuy Local Emergency Plan



**Northern Territory
Emergency Service**

Contents

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

7. Response	14
7.1. Control and coordination	14
7.2. Local Emergency Controller	14
7.3. Local Emergency Committee	14
7.4. Emergency Operations Centre / Local Coordination Centre	15
7.5. WebEOC	15
7.6. Situation reports	15
7.7. Activation of the Plan	16
7.8. Stakeholder notifications	16
7.9. Official warnings and general public information	16
7.10. Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System	17
7.11. Closure of schools	17
7.12. Closure of government offices	18
7.13. Emergency shelters and strong buildings	18
7.14. Evacuation.....	18
7.15. Identified evacuation centres.....	19
7.16. Register.Find.Reunite registration and inquiry system	20
7.17. Impact assessment	20
8. Recovery	21
8.1. Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee.....	21
8.2. Transitional arrangements	21
9. Debrief	22
10. Related references	22
11. Annexures	22
11.1. Annex A: Functional groups - roles and responsibilities.....	23
11.2. Annex B: Functions table.....	24
11.3. Annex C: Prevention, mitigation strategies and action plans for identified hazards	27
11.3.1. Fire	27
11.3.2. Major power outage.....	30
11.3.3. Storm surge	31
11.3.4. Tropical cyclone	32
11.4. Annex D: Evacuation guideline.....	42
11.5. Annex E: Summary of response and recovery activities	50
12. Acronyms	55

1. Document control

1.1. Governance

Document title	Nhulunbuy Local Emergency Plan
Contact Details	NT Emergency Service, Planning and Preparedness Command
Approved by	Territory Controller
Date Approved	12 December 2014
Document Review	Annually
TRM Number	04:D23:72232

1.2. Version history

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

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

2. Acknowledgement of Country

The Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Service (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 Nhulunbuy 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)
- assesses hazards most likely to affect the community
- specifies control and coordination arrangements for mobilisation of local and, if necessary, regional, resources
- identifies roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders
- details specific emergency response procedures for the higher risk situations

4. Locality context

This Plan complements the Northern Regional Emergency Plan¹ as it relates to the Locality. For further information on the hierarchy of plans, refer to the Territory Emergency Plan². The Locality covers approximately 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 resident population is approximately 3,240 with the main population centre being the town of Nhulunbuy. With ‘fly-in-fly-out’ contractors and Dry Season movement, the population could potentially be 6,000 at any one time.

The Locality comprises of the Nhulunbuy township, the communities of Yirrkala, Gunyangara (Ski Beach), the Birritjimi (Wallaby Beach) settlement and nearby homelands, including Baniyala to the south-west, Nyinyikay to the north-west and Barrkira and Bremer Island to the north, north-east.



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>

4.1. Climate and weather

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

4.2. Geography

The Locality 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 Environment, Parks and Water Security³ (DEPWS).

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

³ More information can be found at: <https://nt.gov.au/environment/environment-data-maps/important-biodiversity-conservation-sites/conservation-significance-list>

- 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

In March 2019, NT Government (NTG) implemented 6 regional boundaries across the NT to strengthen the role of the Regional Network Group and align service delivery and reporting. This Locality sits within the East Arnhem Boundary.

NTG agencies that have a presence in the Locality include:

- NTPF
- NTFES
 - NT Emergency Service (NTES) Volunteer Unit
 - NT Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS)
- 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 Territory Families, Housing and Communities (TFHC)
- Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL)
- Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade (DITT)
- Department of Health (DoH)
 - Gove District Hospital
 - Primary Health Care
- Department of Education (DoE)
 - Nhulunbuy Pre School
 - Nhulunbuy Primary School
 - Nhulunbuy High School
 - Dawurr Boarding School
 - Yirrkala School

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

4.8. Building codes

Buildings and construction in the Locality are subject to the *Building Act 1993* and the *Building Regulations 1993*, and the *Nhulunbuy Corporation Building regulation*.

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 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 Emergency Department
- Laynhapuy Health

- Miwatj Health

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

4.14. Medically vulnerable clients

A list of all medically vulnerable clients is held with the managers of the hospital and clinics within the Locality.

There are a number of vulnerable clients requiring aged care, disability support and children requiring support from the Territory Families, Housing and Communities. Medical patients at risk are identified by Miwatj Health, Laynhapuy and Gove District Hospital, with coordination of response plans conducted through liaison with the Gove District Resource Coordinator.

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

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	Details (type, length, etc.)	Operator of the strip
Baniyala	S13 11.92 E136 13.65	Day operations only Surface: gravel Windsock: SU Fuel Held: nil 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	Surface: Dirt Dimensions: 820 m x 14.9 m CareFlight unable to land at this airstrip	
Gan Gan	S13 02.90 E135 57.25	Day operations only Surface: gravel Windsock: south unlit	

Name of the strip	Datum	Details (type, length, etc.)	Operator of the strip
		Fuel Held: nil Lighting: nil Dimensions: 1060 m x 15 m (MTOW) is 12400KG	
Gove Airport	12°, 16'2°S 136°49'1°E	Surface: sealed Windsock: 320 m from the south east end of the runway on the left hand side Fuel Held: Avgas Lighting: Pilot Activated Lighting (PAL): 119.6 Dimensions: 2208 m x 45 m (MTOW) is 64000KG – which can accommodate a 737/C17 aircraft	Nhulunbuy Corporation
Mapuru	S12 15.33 E135 26.75	Day operations only Surface: gravel Windsock: west apron unlit Fuel held: nil Lighting: nil Dimensions: 1200 m x 15 m (MTOW) is 12500KG	
Yinyikay	12° 12.4 S 136° 13.4 E	Day operations only Surface: gravel Windsock: mid-field Fuel Held: nil Lighting: nil Dimensions: 1200 m x 15 (MTOW) is 12500KG	Mission Aviation Fellowship

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

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. 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 is 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 LEC has identified the following hazards for the Locality:

- air crash
- dam safety
- fire (within Fire Protection Zone)
- fire (within Gazetted Area)
- flood
- major power outage
- road crash
- storm surge
- tropical cyclone

These hazards have been rated against the National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG):

Hazard	Overall consequence	Overall likelihood	Risk rating
Air crash	Moderate	Rare	Low
Dam safety	Minor	Unlikely	Low
Fire (within Fire Protection Zone)	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Fire (within Gazetted Area)	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Flood	Minor	Unlikely	Low
Major power outage	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Road crash	Moderate	Rare	Low
Storm surge	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Tropical cyclone	Moderate	Likely	High

5.3. Hazard specific prevention and mitigation strategies

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

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

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

6. Preparedness

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

6.1. Planning

NT emergency plans⁴ 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 LEC is responsible for the annual review of operations and the effectiveness of the Local Emergency Plan, supported by the NTES Planning and Preparedness Command.

6.2. Emergency resources and contacts

The LEC is responsible for maintaining the emergency resource register and LEC contact list. 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.

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

⁴ More information can be found at: <https://pfes.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/publications>

- NTES Paddy Program
- NTFRS Smart Sparx Program
- 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.

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. 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 for assistance from the region, the Territory and/or the Australian Government. Pathway for assistance is through the Regional Controller.

7.2. 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.

7.3. 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.

7.4. 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)

LCC will be established as required by Local Controllers to provide a central focus to the management, control and coordination of emergency operations in the Locality. When activated, the functions of the LC 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 will be 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.

7.5. WebEOC

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

7.6. 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.

7.7. 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.

7.8. 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, Bushfires NT (BFNT), 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
- Director, 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
- Director, 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)⁵ 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 Territory Emergency Management Council (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, DoE.

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

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. 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
Gove Hospital store building	250-300

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

The responsibilities of the emergency shelter manager are:

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

Emergency shelters are opened under the direction of the Territory or Regional Controller in consultation with the Shelter Group (DoE). 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.

7.14. 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.

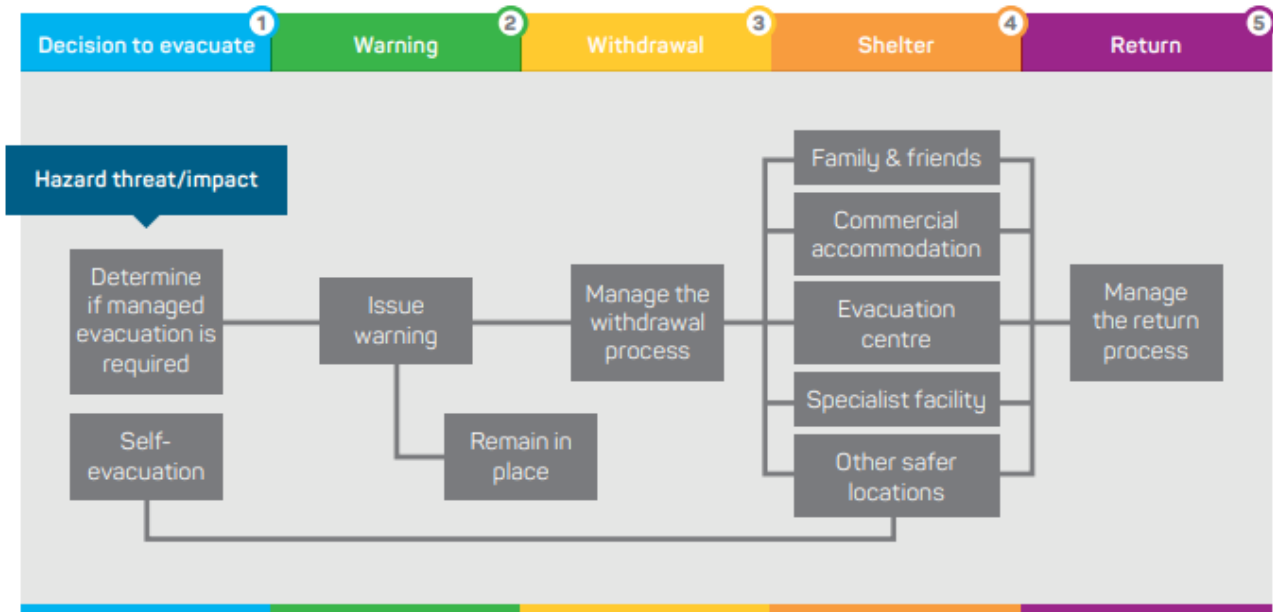
An evacuation guideline for the Locality can be found at **Annex D**.

Evacuation is a complex process that has 5 distinct steps:

1. decision
2. warning

3. withdrawal
4. shelter
5. return

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



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

7.15. Identified evacuation centres

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

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

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

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

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

7.16. Register.Find.Reunite registration and inquiry system

Australian Red Cross, in partnership with the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department, has developed an improved system to help reunite families, friends and loved ones separated by an emergency. This system is called Register.Find.Reunite⁶.

This system can be initiated by either the Territory or Regional Controller without the national system being activated. Any activation of this system should occur in consultation with the Welfare Group in the first instance.

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/NTFES, is responsible for coordinating rapid impact assessments. At the local level, Local Controllers should contact the Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment Group lead to discuss impact assessments if deemed appropriate.

⁶ More information can be found at: <https://register.redcross.org.au/>

8. Recovery

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

8.1. Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee

When a region and/or Locality has been affected by an event, the Regional Recovery Coordinator may appoint a Local Recovery Coordinator in accordance with section 87 of the Act, the responsible agency for Recovery is the CM&C.

Local Recovery Coordinator will establish a Local Recovery Coordination Committee (LRCC) drawing from membership of the LEC and other relevant members of the community as needed. The Local Recovery Coordinator reports directly to the Regional Recovery Coordinator.

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

8.2. Transitional arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Evacuation guideline

Annex E Summary of response and recovery activities

11.1. Annex A: Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

Functional Group	Local contact
Animal Welfare	DITT
Digital and Telecommunications	DCDD
Critical Goods and Services	DITT
Emergency Shelter	DoE
Engineering	DIPL
Industry	DITT
Medical	Gove District Hospital/Miwatj Health/Laynhapuy Health/Arnhem Allied Health
Public Health	Gove District Hospital/Miwatj Health/Laynhapuy Health/Arnhem Allied Health
Public Information	CM&C
Public Utilities	Rio Tinto/PAWC
Transport	DIPL
Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment	NTPF/NTFES
Welfare	TFHC

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/DIPL (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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food • bottle gas • camping Equipment • building supplies. 	DITT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppliers include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gove Tackle • Yirralka Community Store • Woolworths • Gorrkbuy Industrial Supplies • Gove Warehouse • Arnhem Land Progress Association
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	DIPL (Engineering Group)/Nhulunbuy Corporation/EARC
Disaster victim identification capability	NTPF
Emergency alerts	NTPF/NTFES/BFNT
Emergency food distribution	DITT
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including WebEOC	NTPF/NTFES

Functions	Agency /organisation/provider responsible
Emergency shelter - staff, operations and control	Gove District Hospital (as directed within the Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter Sub-Plan) DoE
Evacuation centre – staff, operations and control	TFHC
Financial relief/assistance	TFHC/Anglicare Centrelink
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	DIPL/Rio Tinto/Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy/Gove Airport and the Industrial Estate)
Interpreter services	CM&C/Aboriginal Interpreter Service/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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all EH functions including water and food safety disease control 	DoH
Rapid impact assessment	NTPF/NTFES
Recovery coordination	CM&C
Repatriation	TFHC
Restoration of public buildings	DIPL (Engineering Group) 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)

Functions	Agency /organisation/provider responsible
Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures	NTPF/Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy/Gove Airport and the Industrial Estate)/DIPL (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)
Traffic Control	NTPF
Transport: Commercial and public airport/ planes, automobiles, ferries, buses	DIPL/Nhulunbuy Corporation/Yolngu Business Enterprise
Vulnerable groups	East Arnhem Aged Care
Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection • disposal of stock 	Nhulunbuy Corporation/EARC/Cleanaway Industrial Solutions
Water (including drinking water): Protection and restoration	Nhulunbuy Corporation/PAWC (Public Utilities Group)

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

11.3.1. Fire

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

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.

Agency capabilities

NTFRS protects the Territorian community from emergencies involving fire, motor vehicle crashes and other dangerous situations, including hazardous materials and building collapse.

Under the Territory Emergency Plan NTFRS are the hazard management authority and controlling authority for fires within their jurisdiction. This means that the agency is responsible for managing technical aspects of responding to a fire and commanding its resources through their Incident Controller. This means that if a fire is occurring within an Emergency Response Area (ERA), then the NTFRS is the controlling and hazard management authority.

NTFRS identifies 3 classes of incidents and describes them in generic terms, as shown in the following table:

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deployment of resources beyond initial response; or • sectorisation of the incident; or • the establishment of function sections due to the levels of complexity; or • 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.
---------	---




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

- a fire danger period is declared over large areas when climatic and seasonal conditions presents increased fire risk for a prolonged period of time. A fire danger period usually coincides with the accepted ‘fire season’ in an area. Broadly this is during the Australian summer months in central Australia and during the Dry Season further north. A permit to burn is required before using fire during a Fire Danger Period in all zones
- a fire ban can be declared for up to 24 hours. A combination of factors are considered when declaring a fire ban period including forecast fire danger, ignition likelihood, hazards and resourcing. All permits to burn are revoked within the declared fire ban area
- a fire management area can be declared in an area where BFNT have identified heightened fire risk. A fire management plan can be prescribed for a fire management area, and the Plan can require landowners to take action to prepare for, or prevent, the spread of fire
- additional fire regulations apply within NTFRS ERA and BFNT Fire Protection Zones (FPZ). Permits to burn are required throughout the entire year inside an ERA or FPZ and a minimum 4m wide firebreak within the perimeter boundary of all properties and additional firebreaks around permanent structures and stationary engines is required within an FPZ
- BFNT Regional Fire Management Plan
- establishment of an IMT with liaison officers from other agencies to assist
- radio, television and social media posts.

Warnings and advice approval flows (bushfire only):

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

There are 3 warning levels:

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


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

All warnings and advice will be issued by the Incident Controller from the NTFRS as the Controlling Authority for fire within an emergency response area.

Fire ERA map - Nhulunbuy



11.3.2. 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 Gunyangarra. Outages may be caused by lightning, 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 Gunyangarra on its Twitter page and website

11.3.3. Storm surge

	Hazard	Controlling authority	Hazard management authority
	Storm surge	NT Police Force	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 caused 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 Director and Incident Controller to determine recommended messaging
- PFES Media and Corporate Communications Unit or Public Information Group receives approved messaging to publish

11.3.4. Tropical cyclone

Hazard	Controlling Authority	Hazard Management Authority
 Tropical cyclone	NT Police Force	NT Emergency Service

A tropical cyclone⁷ hazard includes a cyclone threat to the township, housing and infrastructure of the Locality including the surrounding areas. During the cyclone season, November to April, the Bureau keeps a 24-hour watch on developing tropical weather systems. The Bureau will issue a Tropical Cyclone Advice whenever a tropical cyclone is likely to cause winds in excess of 62 km/h (gale force) over Australian communities within the next 48 hours.

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

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 Local 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

⁷ More information can be found at: <http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/tropical-cyclone-knowledge-centre/understanding/tc-info/>

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 Director and Incident Controller to determine recommended messaging
- PFES Media and Corporate Communication Unit or Public Information Group 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 new 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 Bureaus' weather warnings, the NTES determine the Australian Warning System level.

The NTES TDO is responsible for issuing Australian Warning System warnings and advice prior to an Incident Controller is appointed.

Actions to be taken – Tropical Cyclone – guide only⁸

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	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	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	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	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

⁸ 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		
	<p>Communications established and maintained with Regional Controller, and NTES TDO and advise state of preparedness</p> <p>Participate in REC meetings as required</p>	<p>SITREPs requirement</p> <p>Activate EOC if required</p>	<p>risk to move to a shelter</p>		<p>and Incident Controller</p> <p>Prepare for transition to recovery</p>	<p>Communications established and maintained with Regional Controller, and NTES TDO and advise state of preparedness</p> <p>Participate in REC meetings as required</p>
NTPF	<p>Brief station staff</p> <p>Disseminate warnings and information as required</p> <p>Maintain normal police duties</p> <p>Assist Local Controller as required</p> <p>Ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled</p> <p>Test communications systems including HF radio and sat phones</p>	<p>Brief station staff</p> <p>Assist with the preparation of EOC</p> <p>Disseminate warnings and information as directed by the Local Controller</p> <p>Limit transport and ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled</p> <p>Assist the Local Controller as required</p>	<p>Brief station staff</p> <p>Disseminate warnings and information as directed by the Local Controller</p> <p>Coordinate the movement of personnel to shelter</p> <p>Direct a final patrol of the township</p> <p>Carry out registration/evacuation duties as required</p> <p>Take or proceed to shelter on the</p>	<p>Take and remain in shelter</p>	<p>Remain in shelter</p> <p>When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey</p>	<p>Brief station staff</p> <p>Assist in advising the public of the conclusion of the operation</p> <p>Assist Local Controller as required</p>

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

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
		vehicles are fully fuelled				
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	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

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
					Coordination Centre Commence planning for recovery with Territory Recovery Coordinator	implement communications plan
DoE	Brief departmental staff Maintain normal education service.	Brief departmental staff Maintain normal education service.	Brief departmental staff Ensure all personnel take shelter.	Brief departmental staff Take and remain in shelter	Ensure all personnel remain in shelter Brief departmental staff when safe	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
Top End Health Services	Attend briefings	Attend briefings Brief department staff	Attend briefings	Attend briefings Brief departmental	Remain in shelter until advised safe to move out	Brief departmental staff

Organisation/ Provider	Watch	Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds)			Reduced risk	Transition to recovery
	48 hours	24 + hours	6 + hours	3 + hours		
		Notify COO, TEHS on declaration of Warning	Brief departmental staff Check, prepare and restock supplies	staff. Report to COO. Secure facilities all requests for resource through EOC Local Controller Liaise with Aeromedical and Health staff	Confirm Debrief arrangements Advise COO TEHS Darwin Notify EOC of urgent resource requirements	Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required
TFHC	Brief departmental personnel Advise TFHC Darwin on declaration of Watch Maintain normal community services	Brief departmental personnel Determine TFHC priorities and advise the Nhulunbuy Local Controller Advise TFHC, Darwin on the declaration of Warning Check, prepare and secure stores and equipment	Brief departmental personnel Advise TFHC, 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	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		
			Nhulunbuy Local Controller 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	
DIPL	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	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		
					Organise plant and equipment as required by the Local Controller	
DITT	<p>Brief departmental personnel</p> <p>Initiate internal Cyclone Preparedness Measures</p>	<p>Brief departmental staff on the activation of Warning</p> <p>Implement procedures in accordance with internal cyclone sub-plan</p> <p>Commence data collection on the availability and location of all critical goods and services in preparedness</p>	<p>Brief departmental staff on the activation of this weather development</p> <p>On the advice of the Local Controller ensure all personnel take shelter</p>	<p>Brief departmental staff</p> <p>Take and remain in shelter</p>	<p>Remain in shelter</p> <p>When it is considered safe, provide support tasks as directed by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller</p> <p>If activated, attend meetings of local emergency groups</p> <p>Coordinate emergency critical goods and services arrangements</p>	<p>Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required</p>
Support organisations	Provide support as requested by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller					

11.4. Annex D: Evacuation guideline

The following is to be used as a **guide** only.

Stage 1 - Decision		
Authority	<p>The Regional Controller will authorise the activation of the evacuation plan.</p> <p>This evacuation plan is to be approved by the TEMC prior to activation.</p>	Regional Controller in conjunction with TEMC
Legal references	The Act and approved Local Emergency Plan. It is recommended that the Minister declares an Emergency Situation under section 18 of the Act, when this evacuation plan is activated.	
Alternative to evacuation? i.e. shelter in place, temporary accommodation on-site/nearby.	If needed residents will be progressively relocated within the community to <location to be determined>.	Local Controller to arrange
Summary of proposed evacuation	<p>Decision – made by the Regional Controller when the community have sustained damage during <to be determined> that cannot support residents in situ during recovery.</p> <p>The Local Controller to disseminate information to the community.</p> <p>Withdrawal – 3 stage process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <location to be determined>; community to the <location to be determined>; to be registered for evacuation to <location to be determined> 2. once registered, groups to move to the airstrip assembly area using buses/vehicles 3. Red Cross to register check utilising Register Find Reunite. <p>Shelter – evacuees will be encouraged to stay with friends or family. The remainder will be accommodated at an evacuation centre <Location to be determined></p> <p>Return – to be determined once recovery can sustain return to <location to be determined>.</p>	The decision will be informed by additional advice from technical experts, e.g. the Bureau
Which communities/outstations or geographical area does the evacuation apply to?	<Out stations, Homelands and homesteads>	

<p>Vulnerable groups within the community</p>	<p>The Medical Group will liaise with local health staff and provide information on medically vulnerable people.</p> <p>The identified people will be evacuated <at a time to be determined>.</p>	<p>Medical Group and Transport Group to action</p>
<p>Community demographics (approx. total number, family groups, cultural groups etc.)</p>	<p>For more information, refer to the Evacuation Centre Field Guide (page 20 section 4.3) which can be found in WebEOC.</p> <p>Examine the demographic breakdown of the community to be evacuated including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total number of people being evacuated • an estimate of the number of people likely to require accommodation in the evacuation centre • a breakdown of the evacuees to be accommodated by age and gender. For example, the number of family groups and single persons, adult males and females, teenage males and females, and the number of primary school-aged children, toddlers and infants • a summary of cultural considerations, family groups, skin groups and community groups • potential issues that may arise as a result of these groups being accommodated in close proximity to one another • a summary of people with health issues, including chronic diseases, illnesses and injuries. • details of vulnerable clients (other than medically vulnerable), such as the elderly, frail and disabled (and if they are accompanied by support i.e. family members) • details of community workers also being evacuated who may be in a position to support the operation of the evacuation centre. Examples include teachers, nurses, health workers, shire staff, housing staff and police. 	
<p>What is the nature of the hazard?</p>	<p><To be determined></p>	
<p>Estimated duration of the potential evacuation?</p>	<p><To be determined></p>	

<p>Triggers for the evacuation</p>	<p>Example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. evacuation planning to commence when the Locality is under a <to be determined> 2. implement evacuation if the severity and impact has caused major damage and disruption to all services 3. elderly and vulnerable people are to be considered for evacuation due to limited health services. <p>Further details of the intra-community relocation plan are required.</p>	<p>Regional Controller</p>
<p>Self-evacuation</p>	<p>Where possible residents will be encouraged to self-evacuate and make their own accommodation arrangements if they wish to do so. Individuals and families taking this option will be encouraged to register prior to leaving the community.</p>	<p>Local Controller</p>
<p>Responsibility for the coordination Stage 1</p>	<p>Regional Controller Local Controller</p>	
<p>Stage 2 – Warning</p>		
<p>Who has the authority to issue warnings?</p>	<p>The Bureau will issue advice and warnings. All further public information will be approved by the Regional Controller in consultation with the Public Information Group and NTES.</p> <p>The Local Controller will coordinate the dissemination of community level information.</p> <p>A combination of the following will be utilised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadcasted over radio and television • social media utilising the NTPFS Facebook page SecureNT X (formerly known as Twitter) feed. • loud hailer • door to door • Emergency Alert System. 	<p>Regional Controller to liaise with Public Information Group and NTES</p>

<p>Process for issuing evacuation warnings and other information</p>	<p>At community level, the Local Controller is to appoint a community spokesperson to disseminate up to date situational information at community meetings which are to be held immediately post a convening LEC meeting, at each declared stage of the Local Emergency Plan. A media brief approved by the Local Controller at each LEC meeting, will be announced over the local radio station containing current situational information, relevant safety information, what to prepare, when to self-evacuate, and where to go.</p>	<p>Local Controller</p>
<p>When will warnings be issued (relative to the impact of the hazard)?</p>	<p>Immediately upon a decision to evacuate being made the LEC will commence coordinating residents to prepare for transport.</p>	<p>Local Controller</p>
<p>What information will the messages contain? (What do people need to know?)</p>	<p>To be determined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outline of the proposed evacuation plan • measure to prepare residences • safety issues; not overloading transport • items to bring on the evacuation • arrangements for pets and animals. 	<p>Local Controller Animal Welfare Group</p>
<p>Responsibility for the coordination of Stage 2</p>	<p>Local Controller/Regional Controller</p>	
<p>Stage 3 - Withdrawal</p>		
<p>Outline</p>	<p>3 stage process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. community residents to <staging area 1> 2. <staging area 1> to airport 3. airport to <location to be determined> evacuation centre 	

<p><Location> community to the airstrip</p>	<p>Lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTPF <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the community will gather at the <location to be determined> prior to being transported by community buses to the airstrip. <p>Risks/other considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evacuation should be undertaken during daylight hours, if possible. risks include inclement weather, persons with infectious diseases, vulnerable persons, and frail/elderly persons, chronically ill estimated time en-route: ___ minutes each way estimated timeframe overall: ___ hours utilising current resources. alternate transport options. 	<p>NTPF</p>
<p>Assembly area</p>	<p>Likely location of evacuation centre: <to be determined>.</p> <p>Additional resources will be required to host an evacuation centre in the form of tents and bedding. This will also be the point where evacuee registration will take place. Basic services should be provided i.e. drinking water, information.</p> <p>Services to be provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Cross Coordinator: Red Cross <p>Other details</p> <p>Evacuee registration. Residents will need to register at <location to be determined> or airport if (self-evacuating) to be permitted access to the evacuation centre at the <location to be determined>.</p>	<p>NTPF/TFHC</p>

<p><Location> community to <location to be determined></p>	<p>Lead - NTPF</p> <p>Example Lead - Transport Group</p> <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Group has identified commercial operators and the Police Air Section able to provide evacuation assistance. • Total proposed air assets: _____. Commercial operators will be charging commercial rates for their services at a cost of (\$_____). • The operation will begin at _____hrs with the first aircraft, leaving <to be determined> and arriving at _____hrs • The operation will continue throughout the day until all community members are evacuated. It is estimated that all community members can be evacuated by _____hrs (arriving in <to be determined>). 	<p>NTPF/Transport/Logistics</p>
<p><Location> airport to evacuation centre <to be determined></p>	<p>Lead - Transport Group</p> <p>Example</p> <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buses will be on standby at • <location to be determined> airport from _____am to receive passengers and continue throughout the day transferring to <to be determined> only, as required. • Transport staff will be on the ground at <location to be determined> airport to marshal passengers on buses only. • Buses to be arranged by the Transport Group. Evacuees will be collected from <location to be determined> airport and transported to the <location to be determined>. <p>A reception team provided by NTPF will meet evacuees and facilitate transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • details <to be determined> • estimated time en-route: _____ minutes • estimated timeframe: possibly _____ hours, dependant on aircraft arrivals • alternate transport options: _____. 	<p>Transport Group</p>
<p>End point</p>	<p><Location to be determined></p>	<p>EOC/Welfare</p>

Transport of vulnerable members of the community	Medical Group to arrange transport of vulnerable people from the community to <location to be determined>.	Medical Group
Registration and tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welfare Group to activate registration arrangements. Registration will be undertaken by NTPF and will occur at <location to be determined>. Names of evacuees will be obtained prior to boarding buses. Where possible details of individuals and families self-evacuating to be obtained on arrival at the <location to be determined> airstrip. If persons are not registered as evacuees or self-evacuees they will not be provided access to the evacuation shelter. 	Welfare Group/ NTPF
Coordination Stage 3	Regional Controller	EOC coordination
Stage 4 – Shelter		
Overview	An evacuation centre will be established at the <location to be determined>. The <location to be determined> will be the primary areas used.	
Alternate shelter options	Where possible evacuees will be encouraged to seek alternative accommodation with family, friends or through commercial accommodation.	
Estimated duration of the shelter phase	<To be determined>	
Arrangements for domestic animals	No domestic animals are to accompany evacuees. Any self-evacuees with domestic animals will be expected to make their own arrangements for the animals.	Advise Animal Welfare
Roles		
• Director	TFHC	Welfare Group
• Deputy Director	TFHC	Welfare Group
• Logistics/planning	EOC	Controlling authority

• Admin teams	EOC	CM&C/Welfare Group
• Shift manager/s	<To be determined> – drawn from pool of trained staff.	Welfare Group
• Welfare team	<To be determined>	Welfare Group
• Facility team	<To be determined>	
• Sport and Rec team	<To be determined>	
• Medical team	<To be determined> It is likely St Johns volunteers will be requested. Evacuees will be referred to off-site medical services.	Medical Group
• Public health team	<To be determined>	Public Health Group
• Transport team	<To be determined>	Transport Group
Evacuation centre set-up	Refer to the evacuation centre template for set-up considerations.	
What strategy will be put in place to close the evacuation centre?	Closure of the evacuation centre will be largely dependent on the extent of inundation and complexity of the recovery process.	
Stage 5 – Return		
Indicators or triggers that will enable a return	(Refer to Recovery action plan for the community) CM&C	
Who is responsible for developing a plan for the return?	Recovery coordination in conjunction with IMT.	
• Transportation	<To be determined>	
• Route/assembly points en-route	<To be determined>	
• End point	<To be determined>	
How will information about the return be communicated to evacuees?	<To be determined>	
What information needs to be conveyed to the evacuated community members?	<To be determined>	

11.5. Annex E: Summary of response and recovery activities

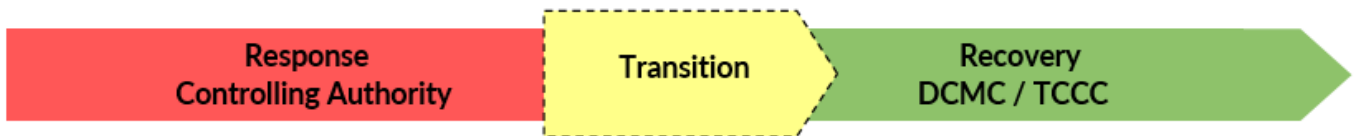
The following table outlines a summary of possible response and recovery activities to be considered following an event.

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 Territory Response Group provide primary Urban Search and Rescue capability	Survey and Impact Assessment data used to develop the Recovery Action Plan
4. Road clearance	Road patrol teams deploy and check assigned routes Road clearance to priority sites Assess Stuart Highway to Katherine (supply route)	Restoration of road networks and bridges Return to business as usual

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
<p>5. Emergency accommodation</p>	<p>Emergency accommodation and shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evacuation centres <p>Provision of resources that will enable people to remain in their homes</p> <p>Emergency clothing</p>	<p>Evacuation centres may continue into recovery</p> <p>Temporary accommodation options</p> <p>Repatriation planning</p>
<p>6. Medical</p>	<p>Hospital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - road clearance to the hospital - damage assessment - increase morgue capacity - divert patients from remote and regional areas - power (fuel) and water supplies <p>Medical clinics and field hospitals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determine the need for clinics to be opened - assess damage to clinics - deploy field hospital/s <p>Medical presence in shelters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supplied by the Medical Group <p>Ambulance pick up points on key, cleared roads</p> <p>GP clinics and pharmacies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify GP clinics able to open - identify pharmacies able to open <p>Medically vulnerable people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support agencies to follow-up and advise the Medical Group - vulnerable people in shelters - support for vulnerable people at shelters <p>CareFlight/Royal Flying Doctor Service</p>	<p>Hospital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair works - business continuity plans <p>Department of Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health centres - repair works - reopen other clinics <p>Support return of vulnerable people in community.</p> <p>GP clinics and pharmacies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ongoing liaison by the Medical Group <p>CareFlight/Royal Flying Doctor Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resume business as usual <p>St John Ambulance – resume business as usual</p>

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
7. Essential goods and services	<p>Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points</p> <p>Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of critical resources</p> <p>Assess the impact on barge operations and any effect on the ability to supply remote communities</p> <p>Implement interim banking arrangements</p>	<p>Support the re-opening of the private business sector</p> <p>Monitor levels and availability of essential goods</p> <p>Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities</p> <p>Public health inspections (food outlets)</p> <p>Banking sector business continuity arrangements</p>
	<p><u>Fuel</u></p> <p>Fuel suppliers and point of sale</p> <p>Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation</p>	<p>Monitor fuel levels</p> <p>Infrastructure repairs</p> <p>Emergency fuel supplies for recovery</p> <p>Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers to re-establish long term supply</p>
	<p><u>Banking</u></p> <p>Assess damage to banks and ATMs</p> <p>Implement temporary arrangements</p>	<p>Emergency cash outlets</p> <p>Implement long term arrangements</p>
8. Evacuation	<p>Evacuations within community</p> <p>Evacuation out of community</p> <p>Registration</p>	<p>Support services for evacuees</p> <p>Recovery information for evacuees</p> <p>Repatriation</p>
9. Public health	<p>Communicable disease control response</p> <p>Drinking water safety standards</p> <p>Sewage and waste disposal</p> <p>Safe food distribution and advice</p> <p>Vector and vermin control</p> <p>Food and commercial premises</p>	<p>Ongoing in recovery</p>
10. Utilities	<p>Power supply</p> <p>Power generation</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>Sewerage</p> <p>Emergency sanitation</p>	<p>Restore power network</p> <p>Restore water and sewerage infrastructure</p> <p>Issue alerts until safe to use</p>
11. Impact assessments	<p>Training assessment teams</p> <p>Initial impact assessments</p>	<p>Comprehensive impact assessments</p> <p>Ongoing needs assessments</p>

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
12. Transport infrastructure (supply lines)	<u>Air (airport/airstrip)</u> Clear the runway to allow air movements Establish a logistics hub at the airport Terminal damage and operational capability assessment	Monitor repairs and business continuity activities
	<u>Road</u> Highway and critical access roads damage assessment Repair work to commence immediately	Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key Territory Highways (Stuart, Barkly, Victoria and Arnhem)
	<u>Rail</u> Rail damage assessment Outage estimation	Ongoing liaison with operator to support restoration to business as usual
	<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
14. Repairs and reconstruction	Private housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments - temporary repairs Government buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessment Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments Private industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessments 	Private housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information and support to facilitate repairs Government buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repairs and reconstruction Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long term repair plans Private industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair and reconstruction Temporary accommodation for a visiting construction workforce
15. Transport services	Staged re-establishment of public transport services	Continues in recovery

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

12. Acronyms

Acronyms	Definitions
AAPA	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
BFNT	Bushfires NT
CM&C	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
DCDD	Department of Corporate and Digital Development
DEPWS	Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security
DIPL	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
DITT	Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERA	Emergency Response Area
ESO	Essential Services Operators
FERG	Fire and Emergency Response Group
FPZ	Fire Protection Zone
ICP	Incident Control Point
IMT	Incident Management Team
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre
KM	Kilometre
LCC	Local Coordination Centre
LEC	Local Emergency Committee
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordination Committee

Acronyms	Definitions
M	Metres
NERAG	National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines
NT	Northern Territory
NTES	Northern Territory Emergency Service
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTPF	Northern Territory Police Force
NTFES	Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Service
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
TDO	Territory Duty Officer
TEMC	Territory Emergency Management Council
TFHC	Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities
WebEOC	Web-Based Emergency Operations Centre