NT EMERGENCY SERVICE

# Alice Springs (Mparntwe)
# Local Emergency Plan

# Contents

# 1. Document control

## 1.1. Governance

| | |
|---|---|
| **Document title** | Alice Springs (Mparntwe) 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:D23:65388 |

## 1.2. Version history

| Date | Version | Author | Summary of changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12/12/2014 | 1 | John McRoberts | First version |
| 04/11/2015 | 2 | Reece Kershaw | Reviewed and updated |
| 30/11/2018 | 3 | Narelle Beer | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 09/12/2019 | 4 | Narelle Beer | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 09/11/2020 | 5 | Narelle Beer | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 21/01/2022 | 6 | Craig Laidler | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 29/05/2023 | 7 | Martin Dole | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 08/08/2024 | 8 | Peter Kennon | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 17/03/2025 | 9 | Peter Kennon | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 03/03/2026 | 10 | Peter Kennon | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |

# 2. Acknowledgement of Country

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

We also pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with whom we work and who we serve and protect.

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

# 3. Introduction

## 3.1. Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to describe the emergency management arrangements for Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Locality (the Locality).

## 3.2. Application

This Plan applies to the Locality.

## 3.3. Key considerations

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

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

This Plan:

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

# 4. Locality context

This Plan complements the Southern Regional Emergency Plan[1] as it relates to the Locality. For further information on the hierarchy of plans, refer to the Territory Emergency Plan[2]. The Locality covers an area of approximately 31,300 square kilometres (km).

The main population centres within the Locality are Alice Springs (Mparntwe), Santa Teresa (Ltyentye Apurte), Titjikala (Maryvale) and Amoonguna and there are also a number of surrounding homelands/outstations. Population numbers for these homelands can vary widely during the course of the year:

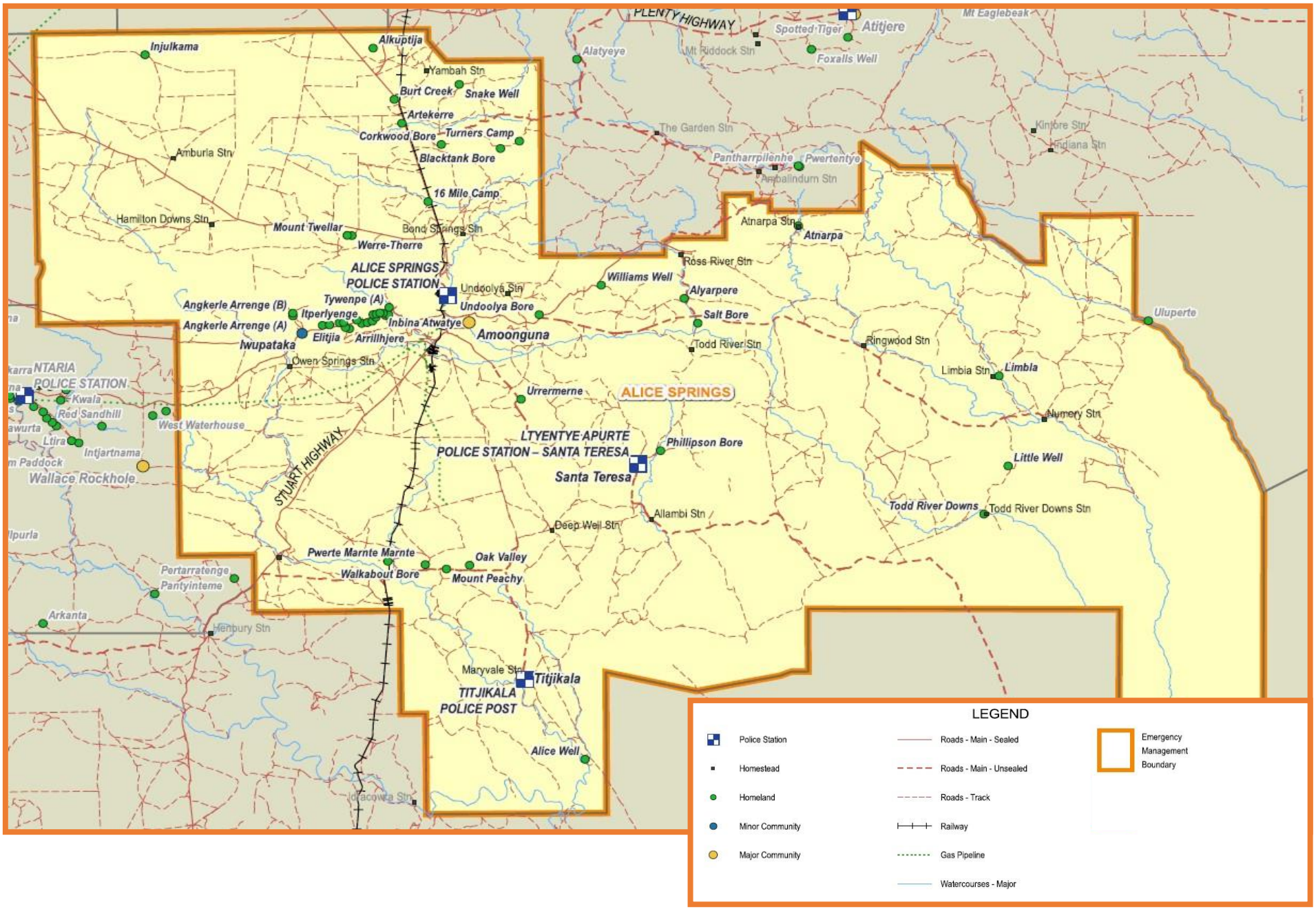
| Bushtel ID | Town and Major Communities | Approx. population |
|---|---|---|
| | Alice Springs (Mparntwe) | 25,915 |
| 145 | Santa Teresa (Ltyentye Apurte) | 708 |
| 148 | Titjikala (Maryvale) | 230 |
| 9 | Amoonguna | 269 |
| **Bushtel ID** | **Homelands** | **Approx. population** |
| 783 | 16 Mile Camp | 20 |
| 852 | Alice Well | 6 |
| 714 | Alkuptija | 31 |
| 24991 | Alyarpere | 5 |
| 917 | Angkerle Arrange A | 16 |
| 918 | Angkerle Arrange B | 5 |
| 919 | Arrillhjere | 5 |
| 712 | Artekerre | 51 |
| 24995 | Atnarpa | 8 |
| 784 | Blacktank Bore | 18 |
| 713 | Burt Creek | 37 |
| 1009 | Corkwood Bore | 36 |
| 920 | Elitjia | 16 |
| 932 | Inbina Atwatye | 11 |
| 8 | Injulkama | not recorded |
| 924 | Itperlyenge | 23 |
| 65 | Iwupataka | not recorded |
| 17891694 | Limbla | not recorded |
| 91 | Little Well | 6 |
| 790 | Mount Peachy | 5 |
| 875 | Mount Twellar | 17 |

[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

| Bushtel ID | Town and Major Communities | Approx. population |
|---|---|---|
| 789 | Oak Valley | 5 |
| 773 | Palm Paddock | 5 |
| 133 | Phillipson Bore | 6 |
| 940 | Pwerte Marnte Marnte | 20 |
| 14153168 | Salt Bore | 5 |
| 948 | Snake Well | 19 |
| 14153250 | Todd River Downs | 5 |
| 785 | Turners Camp | 5 |
| 931 | Tywenpe A | 20 |
| 150 | Tywenpe B | 11 |
| 933 | Tywenpe C | 24 |
| 934 | Tywenpe D | 7 |
| 935 | Tywenpe E | 52 |
| 711 | Undoolya Bore | 24 |
| 24992 | Urrermerne | 14 |
| 720 | Walkabout Bore | 23 |
| 708 | Werre-Therre | 5 |
| 786 | Williams Well | 9 |

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

[3] More information can be found at: https://bushtel.nt.gov.au/


PLENTY HIGHWAY
Injulkama
Alkuptija
Yambah Stn
Burt Creek
Snake Well
Artekerre
Corkwood Bore
Turners Camp
Blacktank Bore
16 Mile Camp
Amburla Stn
Hamilton Downs Stn
Mount Twellar
Bond Springs Stn
Werre-Therre
ALICE SPRINGS POLICE STATION
Undoolya Stn
Undoolya Bore
Angkerle Arrenge (B)
Angkerle Arrenge (A)
Tywenpe (A)
Itperlyenge
Elitjia
Inbina Atwatye
Arrillhjere
Amoonguna
Iwupataka
Owen Springs Stn
NTARIA POLICE STATION
Kwala
Red Sandhill
West Waterhouse
Ltira
Intjartnama
Wallace Rockhole
STUART HIGHWAY
Urrermerne
ALICE SPRINGS
LTYENTYE APURTE POLICE STATION – SANTA TERESA
Santa Teresa
Phillipson Bore
Allambi Stn
Deep Well Stn
Pwerte Marnte Marnte
Walkabout Bore
Oak Valley
Mount Peachy
Pertarratenge
Pantyinteme
Arkanta
Henbury Stn
Maryvale Stn
Titjikala
TITJIKALA POLICE POST
Alice Well
Idracowra Stn
Alatyeye
Mt Riddock Stn
Spotted Tiger
Atitjere
Foxalls Well
Mt Eaglebeak
The Garden Stn
Kintore Stn
Indiana Stn
Pantharrpilenhe
Pwerntye
Ambalindurn Stn
Atnarpa Stn
Atnarpa
Ross River Stn
Williams Well
Alyarpere
Salt Bore
Todd River Stn
Uluperte
Ringwood Stn
Limbla Stn
Limbla
Numery Stn
Little Well
Todd River Downs
Todd River Downs Stn
LEGEND
Police Station
Homestead
Homeland
Minor Community
Major Community
Roads - Main - Sealed
Roads - Main - Unsealed
Roads - Track
Railway
Gas Pipeline
Watercourses - Major
Emergency Management Boundary

## 4.1. Climate and weather

The Locality experiences a broad variety of weather typical to Central Australian arid desert climate with wide-ranging temperature changes going high above 40 degrees Celsius during summer and dropping below zero degrees Celsius during winter. The average annual rainfall is approximately 285 millimetres (mm)[4].

## 4.2. Geography

The dominant features of the region are the MacDonnell Ranges and the Todd River. The MacDonnell ranges run east and west of Alice Springs (Mparntwe) and consists of a long series of mountains 644 km long. The ranges are cut by the usually dry Todd River which flows south through Alice Springs (Mparntwe).

To the north of Alice Springs (Mparntwe), the country is relatively flat grassland broken by patches of mulga scrub lands. South of Alice Springs (Mparntwe), the country is gently undulating with lightly vegetated sand hills which border on the north western edge of the Simpson Desert.

## 4.3. Sacred sites

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

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

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

## 4.4. Sites of conservation

The MacDonnell Ranges, Waterhouse Range, Rodinga Range and adjacent ranges are sites of conservation significance to the NT. For further information about these sites contact the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE)[5].

## 4.5. Tourism

Tourism is also a major economic contributor to the Locality. Alice Springs (Mparntwe) provides a complete range of tourist facilities and accommodation options. The Parks and Wildlife Commission NT, manage several national parks and nature reserves including:

- East MacDonnell Ranges
- Tjoritja / West MacDonnell National Park
- Alice Springs Desert Park
- Alice Springs Telegraph Station
- Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve
- Owen Springs Reserve
- Alice Springs Telegraph Station Reserve

[4] More information can be found at: https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_015590.shtml
[5] More information can be found at: https://nt.gov.au/environment/environment-data-maps/important-biodiversity-conservation-sites/conservation-significance-list

- Alice Springs Desert Park
- Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve
- Ruby Gap Nature Park
- Ndhala Gorge Nature Park
- Illparpa Swamp Wildlife Protected Area
- Kuyunba Conservation reserve

## 4.6. NT and local government

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

- Bushfires NT (BFNT)
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
- Department of Children and Families (DCF)
- Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD)
- Department of Education and Training (DET)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development (DHLGCD)
- Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI)
- Department of the Attorney-General and Justice
- Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (CM&C)
- Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations (DTBAR)
- NT Legal Aid Commission
- NTFES
- NTPF
- Power and Water Corporation (PAWC)

Alice Springs (Mparntwe) has a large government infrastructure, which serves as the major administrative centre for the southern half of the NT. Local government in the Locality is provided by the Alice Springs Town Council (ASTC) and MacDonnell Regional Council (MRC). The Town Camps in Alice Springs (Mparntwe) are serviced by the Tangentyere Council Aboriginal Corporation and Ingkerreke Outstations Resource Services (IORS). Outstations in the Locality are serviced by IORS and MRC.

## 4.7. Building codes

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

## 4.8. Land use

Land use in the Locality is determined in consultation between ASTC, MRC, traditional owners and the DLI. Alice Springs (Mparntwe) has the following land usage:

- pastoral – (Amburla, Yambah, Hamilton Downs, Bond Springs, Owen Springs, Orange Creek, Deep Well, Undoolya, Todd River, Ringwood, Numery, Allambi, Maryvale)
- residential
- freehold
- parks/reserves

- Indigenous protected areas
- airstrips
- waste disposal
- sewage ponds
- industrial
- rail corridor/distribution
- commercial
- health services
- tourism
- correctional facilities
- Commonwealth Government – Airports & Defence Facilities

## 4.9. Homelands

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

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

## 4.10. Power generation and distribution

Territory Generation manages power generation in the NT. The PAWC is responsible for electricity transmission and distribution and provides water and sewerage services to Alice Springs (Mparntwe). MRC operates the Remote Essential Services of power, water and sewage on behalf of PAWC at its communities. Power is supplied to Amoonguna and Santa Teresa (Ltyentye Apurte), from Alice Springs (Mparntwe). Titjikala (Maryvale) is serviced by 3 diesel generators.

## 4.11. Water Services

Ground water is the primary water source in the Southern Region. The PAWC are responsible for supplying the communities with water sourced through bores and stored in tanks.

- Alice Springs (Mparntwe)
- Amoonguna
- Titjikala (Maryvale)
    - 2 x production bores
    - 190 kilolitres (kl) elevated tank
- Santa Teresa (Ltyentye Apurte)
    - 3 x production bores
    - 1 x 204 kl elevated tank
    - 1 x 486 kl ground level tank

## 4.12. Health infrastructure

The Alice Springs Hospital (ASH) is the major acute hospital for Central Australia, with roughly186 beds. ASH is the only major secondary referral hospital in Central Australia supporting people residing in the NT and also in remote communities from South Australia and Western Australia. There is a very active Renal Unit with onsite dialysis facilities and a 26 chair satellite dialysis unit.

ASH provides a range of specialist services with additional specialist services being provided on a visiting basis. Patients requiring tertiary care are transferred to Darwin or interstate, depending on the speciality required. There is a network of general medical practitioners in Alice Springs. Prehospital care, transport and retrieval services are provided by St John Ambulance and the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

Other primary health care sites in Alice Springs (Mparntwe) include Flynn Drive Community Health Care.

There is a health centre situated in Titjikala (Maryvale), a doctor attends the Titjikala (Maryvale) Community Health Centre when availability allows. Serious medical cases are required to be medically evacuated to Alice Springs by road or air.

Central Australian Aboriginal Congress (CAAC) provides primary health care services for Aboriginal people living in Central Australia at the following locations within the Locality:

- Gap Clinic
- Larapinta Clinic
- Sadadeen Clinic
- Mparntwe Urgent Care Clinic
- Alukura Women's Health Service
- Ingkintja: Wurra apa artwuka pmara
- Amoonguna Health Service
- Mpwelarre Health Service (Santa Teresa) (Ltyentye Apurte)
- Headspace (Alice Springs)

## 4.13. Emergency service infrastructure

The Locality has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- Alice Springs Police Station
- Alice Springs Fire Station
- NTFRS Volunteer Brigade
- St John Ambulance
- NT Emergency Service (NTES) – Alice Springs Volunteer Unit and Southern Headquarters
- Bushfires NT (BFNT)
- Santa Teresa (Ltyentye Apurte), Police Station
- Titjikala (Maryvale) Police Post
- Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS)

## 4.14. Medically vulnerable clients

A list of all medically vulnerable clients is held with, and maintained by the NT Health. There are 2 main aged care facilities Old Timers Aged Care Service and Hetti Perkins Home for the Aged. There are 2 main disability services in Alice Springs; CASA Central Australia Incorporated and the Disability Advocacy Service. There are also many National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) providers within the Alice Springs area also.

## 4.15. Roads

As the focal point for the tourist and transport industries of Central Australia, most main road systems for the region radiate from Alice Springs. Details of the main roads serving the region are as follows:

- The Stuart Highway is the NT's major highway, it runs from Darwin through Alice Springs to Port Augusta in South Australia.
- The Ross Highway is the main access road to the scenic areas of the East MacDonnell Ranges and is sealed as far as Ross River.
- Larapinta Drive connects Alice Springs with the community of Hermannsburg and provides access to the Finke Gorge National Park. The road is sealed from Alice Springs to Hermannsburg.
- Namatjira Drive is a sealed loop road leaving Larapinta Drive approximately 48 km west of Alice Springs. It provides access to the scenic areas of the Tjoritja/West MacDonnell National Park; reconnecting with Larapinta Drive 42 km west of Hermannsburg.
- The Tanami Road leaves the Stuart Highway approximately 25 km north of Alice Springs and heads approximately 697 km northwest to Western Australia. It is sealed from the Stuart Highway to approximately 150 km past Yuendumu. Alice Springs to Yuendumu is approximately 330 km.
- Maryvale Road leaves Alices Springs approximately 10 km South of Alice Springs and heads south approximately 105 km to Titjikala (Maryvale). The first 20 km is sealed and works to seal the remaining 85 km will be progressed over the coming years.
- Santa Teresa Road leaves Alices Springs approximately 13 km South of Alice Springs and heads south approximately 85 km to Santa Teresa (Ltyentye Apurte), The first 20 km is sealed and works to seal the remaining 65 km will be progressed over the coming years.

All unsealed roads in the Locality may be closed or impassable for several days after heavy rain.

## 4.16. Airports

The table below lists the registered/certified airstrips within the Locality:

| Name of the Strip | Datum | Certified Aerodrome | Details (type, length, etc.) | Operator of the strip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **YBAS**<br>**Alice Springs Airport** | 15 km south of Alice Springs by road. 7 km south of township | Certified | Sealed runway and taxiway, licenced, windsock, full airport lighting, full refuelling facilities<br>**Runway 12 / 30**<br>2438 x 45 metres<br>**Runway 17 / 35**<br>1133 x 18 metres | Alice Springs Airport |
| **YBSP**<br>**Bond Springs Gliding Strip** | 22 km north of Alice Springs and marked on Alice Visual Terminal Chart. Glider launch facility with winch launch | Non-Certified | Natural surface, not licenced, windsock, car lights, avgas | Owner: NT Land Corporation Operated by Bonds Springs Committee. Contact: Complete Fencing |
| **YHMD**<br>**Hamilton Downs Landing Strip** | Adjacent to and west of the homestead | Non-Certified | Natural surface, not licenced, no windsock, car lights, no fuel facilities<br>**Runway 17 / 35**<br>708.1 x 25.9m | Hamilton Downs Station |

| Name of the Strip | Datum | Certified Aerodrome | Details (type, length, etc.) | Operator of the strip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Orange Creek Station Landing Strip** | 500 metres (m) south of homestead | Non-Certified | Dirt surface, not licenced, no windsock, no lights, no fuel facilities | |
| **YROV**<br>**Ross River Station** | 3.7 km east of homestead | Non-Certified | Gravel surface, not licenced, windsock, car lights, no fuel facilities<br>**Runway 11 / 29**<br>1400.1 x 29.9m | Ross River Resort |
| **YSTT**<br>**Santa Teresa** (Ltyentye Apurte), **Community** | 2.8 km north north-east of the community; white markers evident. No night operations due to hills | Non-Certified | Gravel surface, not licenced, windsock, car lights, no fuel facilities<br>**Runway 10/28**<br>1126.5 x 64m | NTG |
| **The Garden Station** | 1.8 km east of the homestead/Stuart Highway on south side/creek line on the north side | Non-Certified | Gravel surface, not licenced, no windsock, no lights, no fuel facilities | The Garden Station |
| **Todd River Station** | 1.8 km east of the homestead | Non-Certified | Natural surface, not licenced, no windsock, no lights, no fuel facilities | |
| **Yambah Station** | 1.8 km north-west of the homestead | Non-Certified | Red Soil, not licenced, no windsock, car lights, no fuel facilities | |

***Certified Aerodrome:*** *An airport officially approved by the Australian Government Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) that meets strict safety and operational standards, often including air traffic control services*[6].

## 4.17. Rail infrastructure

The Darwin to Adelaide Railway transits through the NT terminating in the vicinity of the East Arm Port. At least 12 trains use the line each week, carrying either passengers or a variety of freight including hazardous chemicals/materials. Rail maintenance crews also operate various vehicles on the line at different times.

There are 5 main controlled rail crossings in Alice Springs. The main one is located centrally in town on the corner of the Stuart Highway and Larapinta Drive; the town's busiest intersection. The second one crosses Espie Street, the third crosses Bradshaw Drive, the fourth crosses Ilparpa Road, and the fifth Lovegrove Drive. There are also 4 uncontrolled rail crossings on Ghan Road, Commonage Road, and Karnte Road, and Norris Bell Avenue. When trains pass through these crossings traffic can be stopped for up to 20 minutes at a time, preventing direct access to the east or west of town.

In the event of a major incident, many railway authorities have response capabilities and can provide specialised assistance, advice and support.

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

The various railway organisations are:

| Organisation | Function |
|---|---|
| Australasian Railway Corp | Managed by both the NT and South Australian Governments |
| One Rail (Previously Genesee & Wyoming Inc.) | Rail operator |
| Great Southern Railway | Passenger service operator (once per week) |
| Australian Southern Railroad | Train control operator of freight trains |
| Pacific National | Locomotive operator, including locomotive crews and terminal operators |
| BJB Joint Venture | Track maintenance |
| Evans Deacon Industries | Maintenance of rolling stock |
| *All contact with these authorities is to be through the Regional Controller.* | |

## 4.18. Telecommunication

Telecommunications are available across the Locality via a combination of landline, mobile and satellite communications delivery. Mobile phone coverage has an approximate radius of 20 – 50 km around Alice Springs. There is also approximately 10 km radius mobile coverage around Santa Teresa (Ltyentye Apurte), and Titjikala (Maryvale) communities.

## 4.19. Strengthening Telecommunications Against Natural Disasters

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

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

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

- Ltyentye Apurte Catholic School
- Titjikala School

## 4.20. Local radio stations

Alice Springs has the following radio stations broadcasting in the area:

- 783 AM - Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Radio local
- 900 AM - 8HA
- 96.9 FM - Sun FM
- 99.7 FM - ABC Radio National
- 100.5 FM - Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association (CAAMA)
- 102.1 FM - 8CCC

All emergency warnings will be broadcast over 783AM ABC Local radio, and 100.5FM CAAMA radio.

# 5. Prevention

## 5.1. Emergency risk assessments

The Alice Springs LEC is responsible for undertaking appropriate activities to prevent and mitigate the impact of emergencies in its Locality.

## 5.2. Disaster hazard analysis and risk register

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

Many hazards require specific prevention and mitigation measures, an annual risk assessment (rated against the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines) is undertaken by the LEC and determines which hazards pose a greater risk to the Locality.

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

- air crash
- bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)
- fire (within Gazetted Area)
- flooding
- hazardous material
- heatwave
- rail crash
- road crash
- storm and water damage
- structural collapse
- water contamination (potable)

| Hazard | Overall Consequence | Overall Likelihood | Risk Rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| Air crash | Moderate | Very Rare | **Low** |
| Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones) | Minor | Likely | **Medium** |
| Fire (within Gazetted Area) | Minor | Likely | **Medium** |
| Flooding | Moderate | Unlikely | **Medium** |
| Hazardous material | Moderate | Rare | **Medium** |
| Heatwave | Minor | Likely | **Medium** |
| Rail crash | Moderate | Very Rare | **Low** |
| Road crash | Minor | Likely | **Medium** |
| Storm and water damage | Minor | Unlikely | **Low** |
| Structural collapse | Moderate | Very Rare | **Low** |
| Water contamination (potable) | Moderate | Very Rare | **Low** |

## 5.3. Hazard specific prevention and mitigation strategies

Prevention and mitigation relate to measures that 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 the hazards identified in emergency risk planning and how those hazards can impact all aspects of the community.

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

# 6. Preparedness

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

## 6.1. Planning

NT emergency plans[7] are required by the Act and are maintained at a Territory, regional and local level. Arrangements in the plans aim to be flexible and scalable for all hazards. The planning process enables agreements to be reached between people and organisations in meeting community needs during emergencies. The plan becomes a record of the agreements made by contributing organisations to accept roles and responsibilities, provide resources and work cooperatively.

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

## 6.2. Emergency resources and contacts

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

## 6.3. Training and education

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

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

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

## 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 are essential. Empowering communities to act in a timely and safe manner will minimise the loss of life, personal injury and damage to property and contribute to the effectiveness of any warning system.

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

- NTES hazard briefings
- NTES Paddy Program
- NTFRS Smart Sparx program
- Red Cross Pillowcase Program
- Red Cross Evacuation Centre Training
- St John Ambulance First Aid in Schools Program
- NT Parks and Wildlife Beat the Heat 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 in the areas of key personnel, positions or functions across prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
- new or emerging hazards/risks have been identified

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

# 7. Response

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

## 7.1. Activation of the Plan

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

The stages are:

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

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

## 7.2. Control and coordination

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

## 7.3. Local Emergency Controller

In accordance with section 76 of the Act, the Territory Controller or their delegate (section 112 of the Act) can appoint a Local Emergency Controller (Local Controller). The Local Controller for the locality is the Officer In Charge of the Alice Springs Police Station. The Local Controller is subject to the directions of the Regional Controller. The powers, functions and directions of the Local Controller can be found in sections 77, 78 and 79 of the Act.

## 7.4. Local Emergency Committee

In accordance with section 80 of the Act, the Territory Controller has established an Alice Springs LEC. The Local Controller is chair of the LEC and remaining membership consists of representatives from NT Government and non-government entities within the Locality. Division 11 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers, membership and procedure requirements of a LEC.

## 7.5. Emergency Operations Centre/Local Coordination Centre

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

LCCs are established as required by the Local Controller to provide a central focus to the management, control and coordination of emergency operations in the Locality. When activated, the functions of the LCC 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 Alice Springs Police Station. The Regional EOC is located in Alice Springs at the NTES Damian Clifton 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.

ICC will be established as required by a Controlling Authority to provide an identified facility for the management of all activities necessary for the resolution of an incident. An ICP is normally located near the incident in its early stages but may be relocated to an ICC where more permanent and convenient facilities and services are available.

## 7.6. WebEOC

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

## 7.7. Situation reports

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

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

## 7.8. Stakeholder notifications

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

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

## 7.9. Official warnings and general public information

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

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

Official warnings are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology (the Bureau), Geoscience Australia, NTPF/NTFES and Controlling Authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 7.10. Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System

The Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS)[8] 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.

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

## 7.11. Closure of schools

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

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

## 7.12. Closure of government offices

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

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

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

## 7.13. Sheltering in community

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

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

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

## 7.14. Emergency shelters or strong buildings

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

The recognised emergency shelters within the Locality are:

| Shelter(s) | People capacity |
|---|---|
| Centralian Senior College (multi-purpose hall) | 533 |
| Charles Darwin University | 520 |
| Braitling Primary School | 320 |
| Larapinta Primary School | 320 |
| Blatherskite Park | 800 |

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

The responsibilities of the emergency shelter manager are:

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

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

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

## 7.15. Evacuation

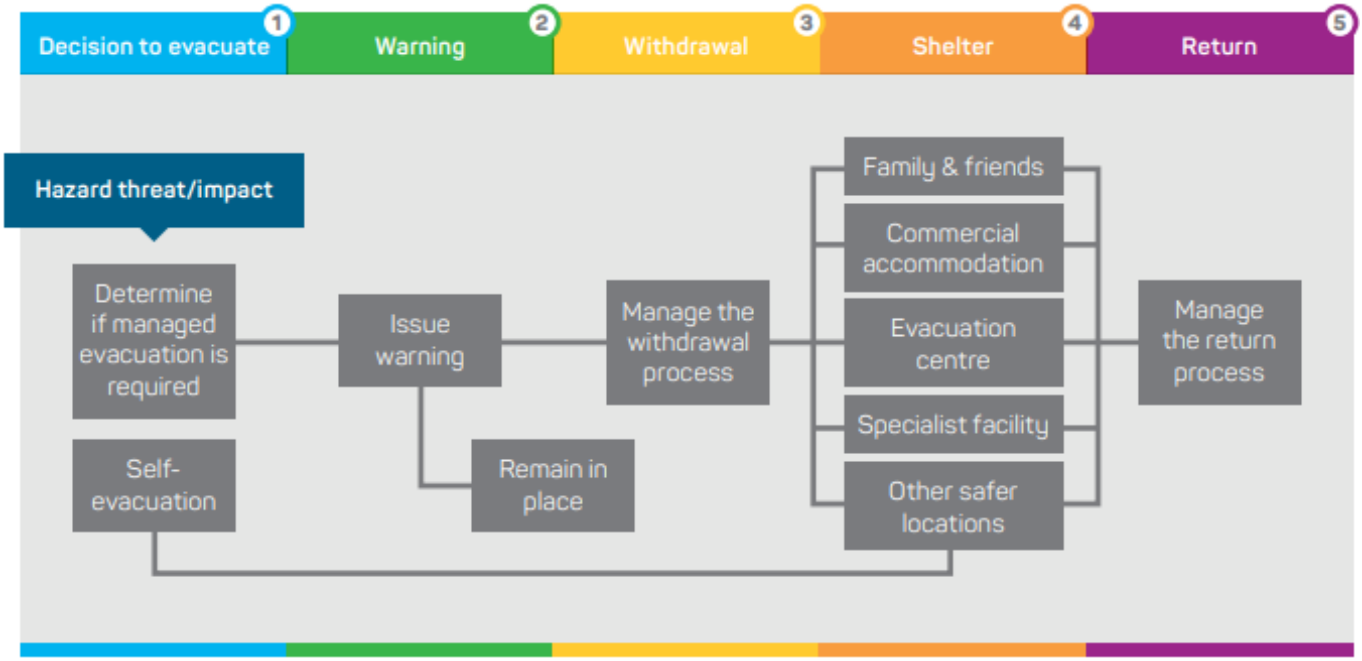
Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effect of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and their return. The decision to evacuate a community, including establishing an evacuation centre, is not taken lightly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

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

Evacuation is a complex process that has 5 distinct steps:

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

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




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

## 7.16. Identified evacuation centres

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

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

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

An evacuation centre's provision of some or all of these services is in contrast to an emergency shelter, in which people are expected to be self-sufficient.

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

## 7.17. Impact assessment

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

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

# 8. Recovery

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

## 8.1. Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee

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

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

## 8.2. Transition arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 9. Debrief

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

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

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

# 10. Related references

The following references apply:

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

# 11. Annexures

Annex A Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

Annex B Functions table

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

Annex D Summary of response and recovery activities

## 11.1. Annex A: Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

| Functional group | Local Contact |
|---|---|
| Animal Welfare | DAF |
| Critical Goods and Services | DTBAR |
| Digital and Telecommunications | Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD) |
| Emergency Shelter | Centralian Senior College/Charles Darwin University/Braitling Primary School/Larapinta Primary School/Yirara College |
| Engineering | DLI |
| Industry | DTBAR |
| Medical | DOH Central Australian Region |
| Public Health | DOH Central Australian Region |
| Public Information | CM&C |
| Public Utilities | PAWC |
| Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment | NTPF |
| Transport | DLI |
| Welfare | DCF |

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

## 11.2. Annex B: Functions table

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

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

| Functions | Agency/organisation/provider responsible |
|---|---|
| Animal/livestock management | Alice Springs Town Council/DAF |
| Anti-looting protection | NTPF |
| Banking services | DTBAR/Centrelink/Commonwealth Bank/Westpac Bank/ National Bank/Bendigo Bank/People Choice Bank/ANZ Bank |
| Broadcasting: what radio stations provide announcements? | ABC Radio/Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association (CAAMA), 8HA |
| Clearing of essential traffic routes | DLI/ASTC/NTPF |
| Clearing storm water drains | DLI/ASTC |
| Clothing and household Items | DCF |
| Community clean up | ASTC |
| Control, coordination and management | Designated control authority |
| Coordination to evacuate public | NTPF/NTFES |
| Critical goods and services (protect/resupply)<br>• food<br>• bottle gas<br>• camping equipment<br>• building supplies | DTBAR/DLI/DCF |
| Damaged public buildings: coordination and inspections | DLI/DHLGCD |
| Disaster victim identification capability | NTPF |
| Emergency Alerts | NTPF/NTFES |
| Emergency food distribution | DCF |
| EOC including WebEOC | NTPF/NTFES |
| Emergency shelter, staff, operations and control | DET/DCF |
| Evacuation centre - staffing, operations | DCF |

| Functions | Agency/organisation/provider responsible |
|---|---|
| and control | |
| Financial relief/assistance<br>Payments of NDRRA (National Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance) | CM&C/DCF (Category A measures to individuals)/DTBAR (Category B measures) |
| Identification of suitable buildings for shelters | DCF/DLI |
| Interpreter services | Aboriginal Interpreter Service |
| Management of expenditure in emergencies | Controlling Authority and any activated functional groups at the direction of the Controlling Authority |
| Medical services | DOH/Central Australia Health Service/Congress |
| Network communications (IT): responders /public maintenance and restoration of emergency communication | DCDD/Telstra |
| Power: protection and restoration: | PAWC |
| Public messaging during response and recovery. | Hazard Management Authority/CM&C |
| Public/Environmental Health (EH) management<br>• all EH functions including water & food safety<br>• disease control | DOH/Central Australia Health Service/Congress |
| Rapid Impact Assessment | NTPF/NTFES |
| Recovery coordination | CM&C |
| Repatriation | DCF |
| Restoration of public buildings | DLI/DHLGCD |
| Restoration of roads and bridges (council/territory) excluding railways | DLI |
| Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures | DLI |
| Sewerage: protection and restoration | PAWC/ASTC |
| Survey | NTPF |
| Traffic control | NTPF/DTBAR Contractors/ASTC |

| Functions | Agency/organisation/provider responsible |
|---|---|
| Transport: commercial and public airport/ planes, automobiles, buses | CM&C/DLI |
| Vulnerable groups (medical) | DOH/aged care services/disability services |
| Waste management<br>• collection<br>• disposal of stock | ASTC/Alice Springs Regional Waste Management Facility |
| Water (including drinking water): protection and restoration | PAWC |

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

### 11.3.1. Air crash

| | Hazard | Controlling Authority | Hazard Management Authority |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Air Crash | NT Police Force | NT Fire and Emergency Services<br>(NT Fire and Rescue Service) |

Air crash means an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight and all such persons have disembarked, and in which any person suffers death or serious injury, or in which the aircraft receives substantial damage.

Aircraft movements across the NT include commercial air transport and general aviation. Personnel involved with aircraft accidents are advised to obtain and read a copy of the Australian Transport Safety Bureau Civil and Military Aircraft Accident Procedures for Police Officers and Emergency Services personnel[9].

In the NT, Airservices Australia supplies an “on airport” Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Service (ARFFS) at Darwin, Alice Springs and Yulara Airports. The NTFRS will assist ARFFS at these Airports.

Under the National Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan, responding to an aviation disaster that involves an unregistered aircraft, or an aircraft registered in another jurisdiction, is the responsibility of the state or territory in which the disaster occurred. Responses to accidents involving all other civilian (non-military) aircraft that occur outside an aerodrome precinct and within the Australian SAR Region are the Australian Maritime Safety Authority’s (AMSA) responsibility, in conjunction with the applicable state or territory emergency arrangements.

Responses to air crash incidents will be coordinated from the NT Joint Emergency Service Communication Centre (JESCC). NTFRS resources will respond as per determined response arrangements. These arrangements are contained within the SerPro system for incidents occurring within an NTFRS Emergency Response Area (ERA). For incidents occurring outside of an ERA, response will be approved by the rostered NTFRS TDO.

Where an aircraft emergency occurs within the vicinity of a certified or registered aerodrome, the local Aerodrome Emergency Plan (AEP) details the response arrangements to the emergency. The AEP is not a publicly available document however authorised agencies can request a copy through Airservices Australia. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority, in conjunction with the applicable state or territory emergency arrangements, is responsible for coordinating the SAR phase when an aircraft is assumed to be lost, to have ditched or have crashed outside of a certified aerodrome, or a distress beacon associated with the aircraft or persons on board is detected.

The AMSA may transfer coordination to the NTPF in accordance with the recovery effort as well as under national SAR arrangements.

**NTFRS roles and responsibilities for an air crash on an aerodrome include:**

- within an ERA where there is no "on aerodrome" fire service, or when designated in the AEP, take charge of firefighting operations
- where the ARFFS or Australian Defence Force fire service is stationed, assist that service in the firefighting operations and provide specialist firefighting equipment

[9] More information can be found at: www.atsb.gov.au/publications/2017/hazards-at-aviation-accident-sites/

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

- the aviation industry operates under stringent national, state and local legislation and guidelines to minimise risk to the community
- Australian Government Aviation Disaster Response Plan (AUSAVPLAN 2014)
- in accordance with the Civil Aviation Standards Authority Manual of Standards part 139 aerodromes may have a local AEP
- aerodrome maintenance
- reducing the risk of animal hazards on aerodromes
- training in PUASAR022 Participate in a Rescue Operation delivered to NTFRS members
- skills maintenance of procedures surrounding aircraft incidents developed by the Australian Transport and Safety Bureau

**Public safety message process:**

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

**Actions to be taken – Air crash - guide only**

| Organisation / Provider | Stage 1: Alert | Stage 2: Standby | Stage 3: Activation | Stage 4: Stand down | Transition to recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Members | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. |
| Local Controller | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>• Hospital/St John<br>• NTFRS | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Collate SITREPS. | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Convene Committee briefing if required. | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Convene Committee briefing if required. | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Convene Committee briefing if required. |
| NTFRS / NTPF | Advise key personnel. | Update key personnel.<br>Brief crews attending.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Conduct firefighting / rescue efforts as per NTFRS / NTPF SOP's.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Update WebEOC.<br>Conduct debrief with members.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Assist where required.<br>Take action upon debrief. |
| DOH | Advise key personnel.<br>Personnel notified will depend on extent and type of incident.<br>Convene a briefing. This decision will be based on the number of casualties and the Clinic's activities. | Commence passive response measures.<br>Update key personnel.<br>Provide SITREP including updating WebEOC. | Mass Casualty Plan is activated (dependent on number of casualties).<br>All relevant sections leaders have active their relevant plan.<br>Provide SITREPS including WebEOC. | Debrief with all members of response team. | Support lead recovery agencies as required. |

| Organisation / Provider | Stage 1: Alert | Stage 2: Standby | Stage 3: Activation | Stage 4: Stand down | Transition to recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| DLI | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. |
| Support organisations | Provide support as requested by the Local Controller. | | | | |

## 11.3.2. Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)

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

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

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

**Landholder responsibility to control fire**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- risk assessment through the LEC and other relevant stakeholders
- fire danger period declaration, which spans over large areas when climatic and seasonal conditions present increased fire risk for a prolonged period of time. A fire danger period usually coincides with the accepted ‘fire season’ in an area. A permit to burn is required before using fire during a fire danger period in all zones
- a fire ban that can be declared for up to 24 hours. A combination of factors are considered when declaring a fire ban period including forecast fire danger, ignition likelihood, hazards and resourcing. All permits to burn are revoked within the declared fire ban area
- a fire management area can be declared in an area where BFNT have identified heightened fire risk. A fire management plan can be prescribed for a fire management area, and the plan can require landowners to take action to prepare for, or prevent, the spread of fire
- additional fire regulations apply within NTFRS ERA and BFNT Fire Protection Zone (FPZ) and Management Zones (FMZ). This includes:
    - permits to burn are required throughout the entire year inside an ERA and FPZ
    - within ERAs and FPZ a 4 m wide firebreak along the perimeter boundary of all properties and with additional firebreaks around permanent structures and stationary engines are required

- compliance inspections
    - both NTFRS and BFNT undertake compliance inspections on firebreak and fuel load management within the ERA and FPZ. Fire Breaks outside these areas are encouraged but not enforceable
- fuel management activities
    - as it is across the NT, it is the responsibility of the land owner / land holder to manage and mitigate the risk on the property. This is a responsibility of both the government and private entities
    - within the Locality the following list are some of the stakeholders responsible for managing and mitigating fuel load:
        - Regional Community Councils
        - Aboriginal Land Councils
        - Parks and Wildlife
        - NTFRS
        - BFNT
        - Contracted private entities.

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

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

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

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

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

The Australian Fire Danger Rating System[10] (AFDRS) is a nationally aligned approach to fire weather forecast. Both the NTFRS and BFNT, through a Territory wide observer network, gather a specific range of observation data at selected locations to provide data for the daily Fire Danger Rating. The ratings are described in the below image.

[10] For more information: https://afdrs.com.au/

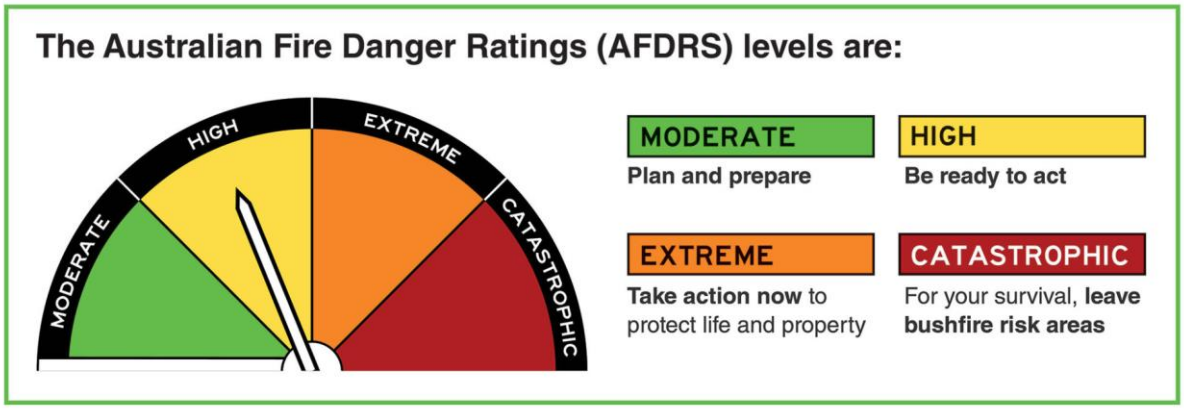



Figure 1: AFDRS Ratings

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

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

If a fire is occurring within an ERA, the NTFRS is the control and hazard management authority, whereas when the fire is in the FPZ, BFNT is the controlling and hazard management authority. This is graphically represented on page 41 Fire Jurisdictional boundary – ERA and FPZ - Alice Springs.

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

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

**Australian Warning System**

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

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

There are 3 warning levels:

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

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

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

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

**Actions to be taken – Bushfire - guide only**

| Organisation / Provider | Stage 1: Alert | Stage 2: Standby | Stage 3: Activation | Stage 4: Stand down | Transition to recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Members** | Attend briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS. | Attend briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS. | Attend briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS. | Attend briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS. | Attend briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS. |
| **Bushfires NT** | Gather intelligence, liaise with landowner. | Gather Intelligence, prepare resources for activation. | Co-ordinate firefighting efforts utilising AIIMS principles.<br>Establish an Incident Management Team.<br>Conduct firefighting efforts as per BFNT SOPs and General Orders, and usual firefighting practice.<br>Provide SITREPS to Incident Controller.<br>Disseminate public information. | Conduct debriefs.<br>Provide SITREPS to Incident Controller. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS. |
| **Local Controller** | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders. | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>• Emergency Shelter<br>• Medical<br>Prepare evacuation plan, if required.<br>Collate SITREPS. | Activate evacuation plan if required.<br>Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>• Emergency Shelter<br>• Medical<br>Request set up of | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Convene Committee briefing if required. | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Convene Committee briefing if required. |

| Organisation / Provider | Stage 1: Alert | Stage 2: Standby | Stage 3: Activation | Stage 4: Stand down | Transition to recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | WebEOC incident. | | |
| **DET** | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Advise key personnel.<br>Prepare evacuation plan, if required.<br>Provide SITREPS to Local Controller. | Activate evacuation plan, if required (on advice from Local Controller).<br>Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. |
| **DOH** | Notify key personnel.<br>Personnel notified will depend on extent and type of incident. | Implement internal procedures to prepare to respond to possible injuries. | Establish contact with Local Controller for details and confirmation of requirements.<br>Brief staff and if necessary, instruct to remain on standby.<br>Prepare vehicles and health centre in the event of possible casualties.<br>Advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and maintain contact.<br>Maintain normal health services and if activated, provide additional health and medical assistance as required. | Upon completion of operation:<br>• Account for all health personnel<br>• Account for all equipment used and supervise cleaning, service/repair and refurbishment.<br>• Conduct operational debrief with health centre staff<br>• Liaise with Local Controller regarding any on ongoing public health issues resultant of the incident<br>• Provide relevant information to the Local Controller for inclusion in final SITREP<br>Stand down personnel. | Attend debrief.<br>Duties as required by the Local Controller. |

| Organisation / Provider | Stage 1: Alert | Stage 2: Standby | Stage 3: Activation | Stage 4: Stand down | Transition to recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DLI | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. |
| Support organisations | Provide support as requested by the Local Controller | | | | |

## 11.3.3. Fire (within Gazetted Area)

| Hazard | Controlling Authority | Hazard Management Authority |
|---|---|---|
| Fire (within Gazetted Area) | NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Fire and Rescue Service) | NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Fire and Rescue Service) |

A fire hazard is an event, accidentally or deliberately caused, which requires a response from one or more of the statutory fire response agencies. A fire hazard can include, but not limited to:

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Structure fire | A fire burning part, or all of any building, shelter, or other construction |
| Bushfire | An unplanned fire. It is a generic term that includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires. Bushfires are a natural, essential and complex part of the NT environment. The term bushfire is interchangeable with the term wildfire |
| Vehicle fire | An undesired fire involving a motor vehicle |

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

**Landholder responsibility to control fire**

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

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

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

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

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

**Agency Capabilities**

BFNT are trained and equipped to combat bushfires only (also known as grassfires or wildfires). BFNT members are not trained or equipped to combat fires involving structures, non-structures or hazardous material. NTFRS – protects the communities from emergencies involving fire, motor vehicle crashes and other dangerous situations, including hazardous materials and building collapse, primarily within there Emergency Response Area (ERA).

Under the Territory Emergency Plan, BFNT and NTFRS are both the hazard management authority and controlling authority for fires within each of their jurisdictions. This means that either relevant agency is responsible for managing the technical aspects of responding to a bushfire and commanding its resources through their Incident Controller. This means that if a fire is occurring within an ERA then the NTFRS is the controlling and hazard management authority. If a fire is occurring within a Fire Protection and Management Zones (FPZ), then BFNT is the controlling and hazard management authority.

The NTFRS takes care of emergency response areas (ERAs), which include all major towns.

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

The 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:<br>• deployment of resources beyond initial response; or<br>• sectorisation of the incident; or<br>• the establishment of function sections due to the levels of complexity; or<br>• 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 |

**Actions to be taken**

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

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

**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 FPZ. Permits to burn are required throughout the entire year inside an ERA or FPZ and a minimum 4 m wide firebreak within the perimeter boundary of all properties and additional firebreaks around permanent structures and stationary engines is required within an FPZ
- BFNT Regional Fire Management Plan
- establishment of an Incident Management Team with liaison officers from other agencies to assist
- radio, television and social media posts

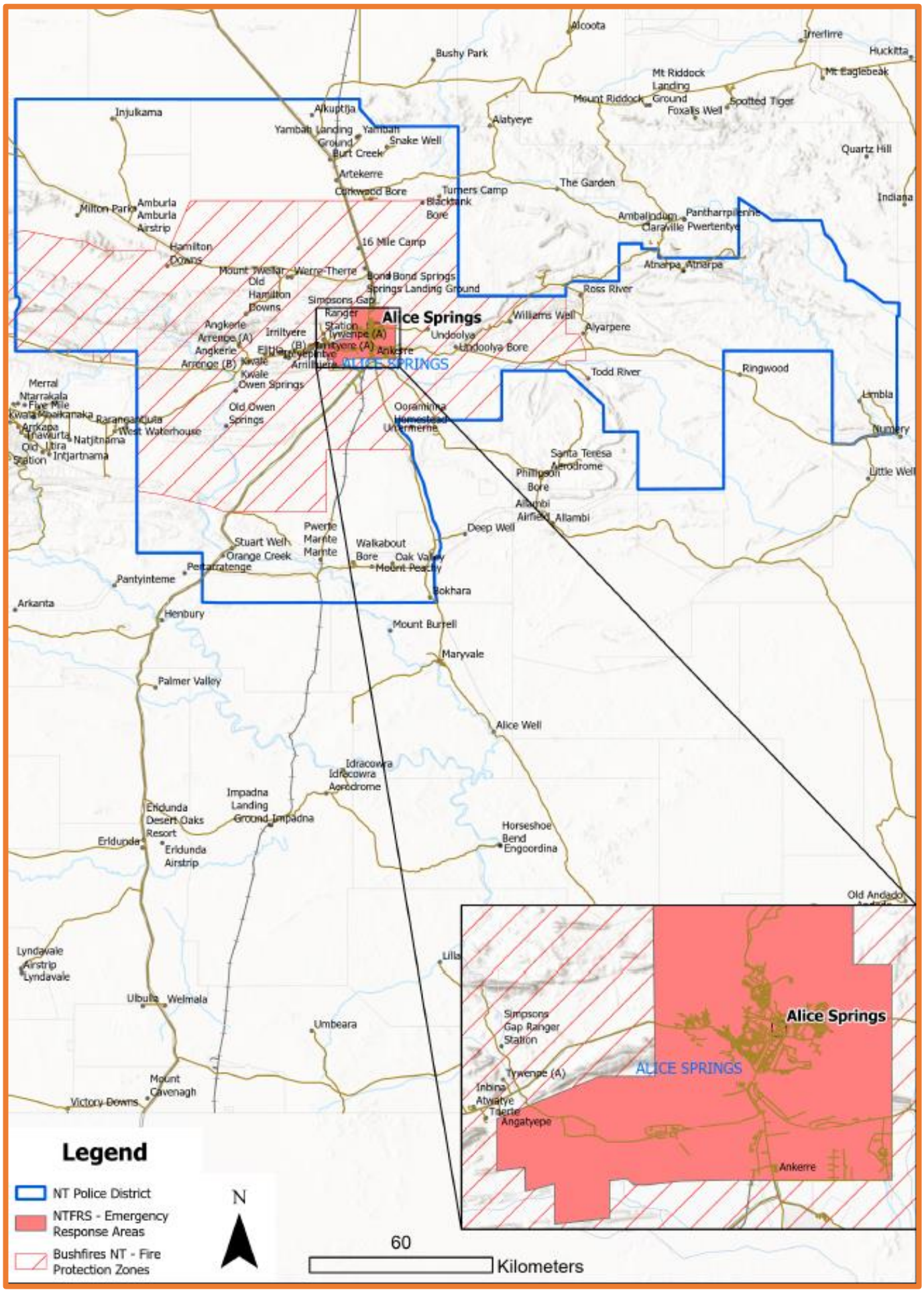
**Warnings and advice approval flow (bushfire only):**
The Australian Warning System is a national approach to information and warnings during emergencies like bushfire. The System uses a nationally consistent set of icons, like those below.

**There are 3 warning levels**:

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

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

## ERA and FPZ - Alice Springs



## 11.3.4. Flooding

| | Hazard | Controlling Authority | Hazard Management Authority |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Flooding | NT Police Force | NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Emergency Service) |

Communities in the Alice Springs Locality may be subject to inundation or isolation caused by seasonal severe storm activity.

Inundation (also known as pluvial flooding), occurs when an area receives a large amount of water in a short amount of time which causes localities to be submerged. In the NT, this can include when a riverbank is at risk after several days of heavy rain.

Isolation causes communities/individuals to be cut off from the rest of the area. This could mean some people in an area are affected by a flood while others are not. Flood events can cause long-term impacts on communities, such as disruptions to supplies of food, clean water, wastewater treatment, electricity, transport, communication, education and health care. Where isolation is likely to occur for an extended time, preseason planning by the LEC is critical to ensure there will be limited disruptions to critical goods and services.

When such flooding occurs, access by both air and road may be severely restricted. Floods in Central Australia occur in response to intense rainfall events, often associated with thunderstorms. These can occur at any time of year but are more frequent during the Top Ends tropical monsoon season, October to April.

Flood-producing storms rarely cover an extensive area. Flood-producing storms can be quite localised, develop quickly and can cause flash flooding during heavy downpours. The exact location of severe storms can be hard to predict and conditions can change rapidly without warning. The Bureau will issue severe thunderstorm and flood warnings for the Locality with a prediction of what to expect and advice to send out to their LEC and communities.

The river systems of the region are normally dry and sandy with river flows occurring infrequently and only after heavy rainfall from the draining lands. The Locality is drained by a number of rivers and creeks, listed below.

- Todd River
- Charles River
- Chinamans Creek
- Bloomfield Drains
- Colyer Creek
- Roe Creek

These rivers cause community isolation concerns when in flood. Whilst the Bureau attempts to predict flood producing storms and provide warnings, local observations and local knowledge must be utilised. Predicting a potential flood in the Todd River must be based on observations in the Todd River catchment north of the town, not rainfall in the town area or at the airport. However, localised rainfall can cause town drains to flow and the Todd River to flood without any alarms being triggered, this will require causeways to be monitored and closed.

The time taken for a flow to make its way down the river course from the first measuring point at Wigley Gorge to Anzac Oval can be as short as 30 minutes or as long as 4 hours, depending on prior wetness and volume of flow.

Often localised flooding around town is not from river flows but occurs as a result of back up from drains. Localised flooding in other areas usually occurs in low lying areas and in surrounding communities and outstations can cut off road access for short periods of time.

All major flows which have the capacity to inundate part of the town have their origin in run-off from the Todd River catchment located almost entirely on the Bond Springs pastoral lease north of Alice Springs. Run-off from the catchment after subsequent rain varies depending on how saturated the catchment is. Rainfall is typically uneven in its distribution. It is possible for heavy run-off producing rain to occur over the catchment whilst rainfall in the town area may be insignificant.

The Water Resource Division of the DLPE maintains a network of rainfall and river level stations in the catchment which are the data source for a flood forecasting service operated by the Water Resource Division and will notify the NTES TDO when trigger levels have been met.

The Bureau also contacts the Water Resource Division if weather conditions conducive to flooding in the Alice Springs area appear likely. Flood forecasts for the Todd and Charles Rivers are provided by the flood forecast section of the Water Resource Division.

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

| Measurement at gauge (m) | | Effect in town |
|---|---|---|
| Wigley Gorge | ANZAC Oval | |
| 3.0 – Minor | 2.7 - Minor | The Taffy Pick (Casino) causeway will be closed and there will be minor flooding along South Terrace, with other low level causeways on Schwarz Crescent, Wills Terrace, Tuncks Crossing and Palm Circuit would be closed. |
| 4.0 – Moderate | 3.1 - Moderate | Flooding in the lower reaches of town, including: Residences along South Terrace, Leichhardt Terrace, Barrett Drive. |
| 5.5 – Major | 3.5 - Major | The Stuart Highway at Heavitree Gap River level may overtop the Wills Terrace footbridge and cause the closure of Stott Terrace bridge.<br>Widespread riverine flooding associated with widespread local flooding from storm-water run-off and drains |

Refer to the DLPE floodplain and flood extent maps[11] which can also be found on pages 50, 51 and 52. As the Hazard Management Authority the NTES have established, equipped and trained volunteer unit within the Alice Springs Locality, of which is capable of responding to the impact of floods. Initial control and coordination will be through the NTES TDO.

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

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

- radio, television and social media
- community engagement strategies
- LEC participate in education, training, exercises and continued professional development

**Public safety message process:**

- the Bureau issues a flood advice to NTES TDO
- NTES TDO issues Australian Warning System to the NTPF and NTFES Media Unit
- NTES TDO notifies Local Controller and NTES Manager Southern
- Local Controller notifies LEC
- NTES Manager Southern consults with the Bureau and Incident Controller to determine recommended messaging

[11] More information can be found at: https://DLPE.nt.gov.au/water/water-resources/flooding-reports-maps/floodplain-maps

- NTPF and NTFES Media Unit or Public Information Group receives approved messaging to publish

**Warnings and advice approval flow**

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

**There are 3 warning levels:**

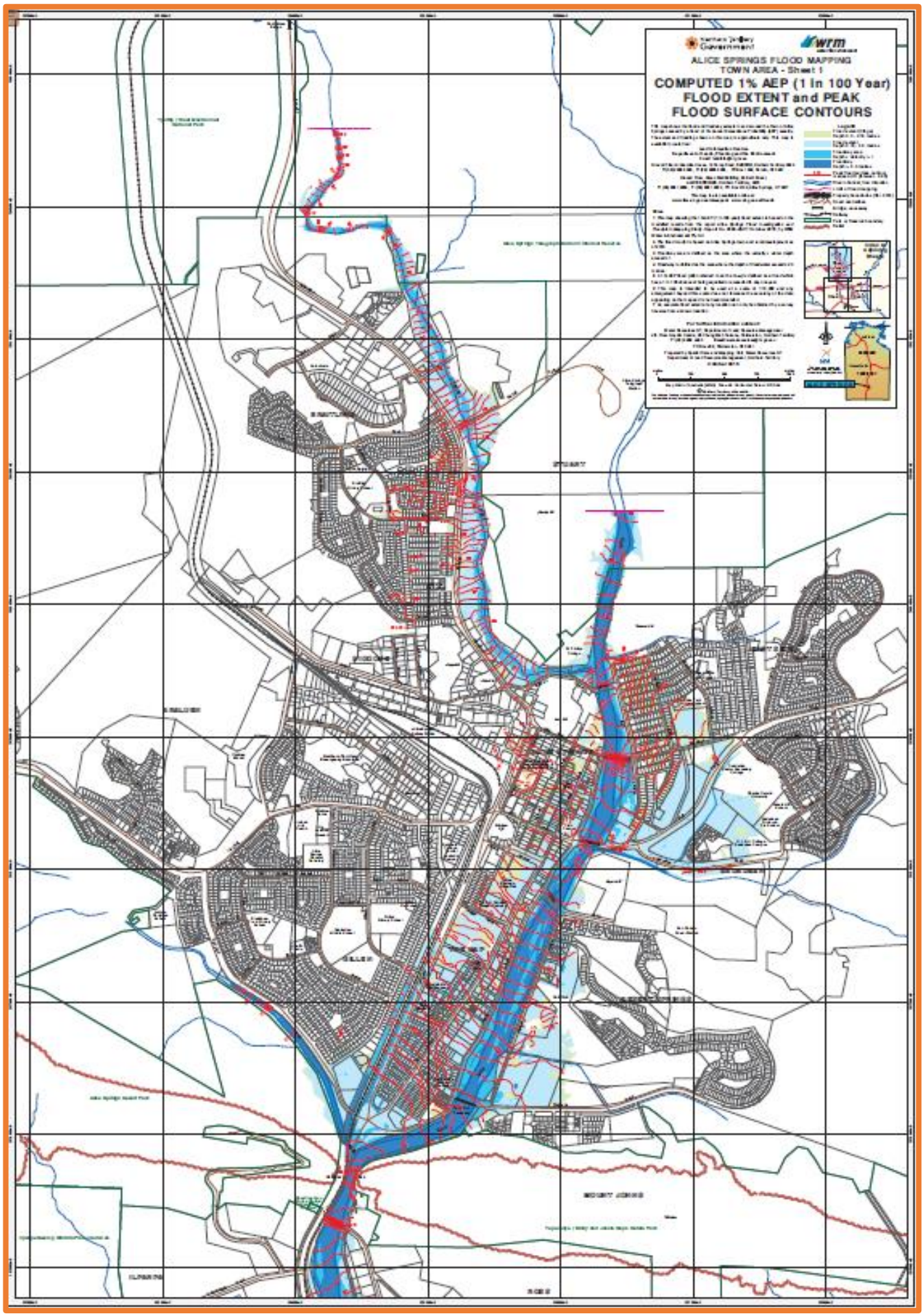
| | Warning level | Description |
|---|---|---|
|  | Advice (Yellow) | An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes |
|  | Watch and Act (Orange) | There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action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

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

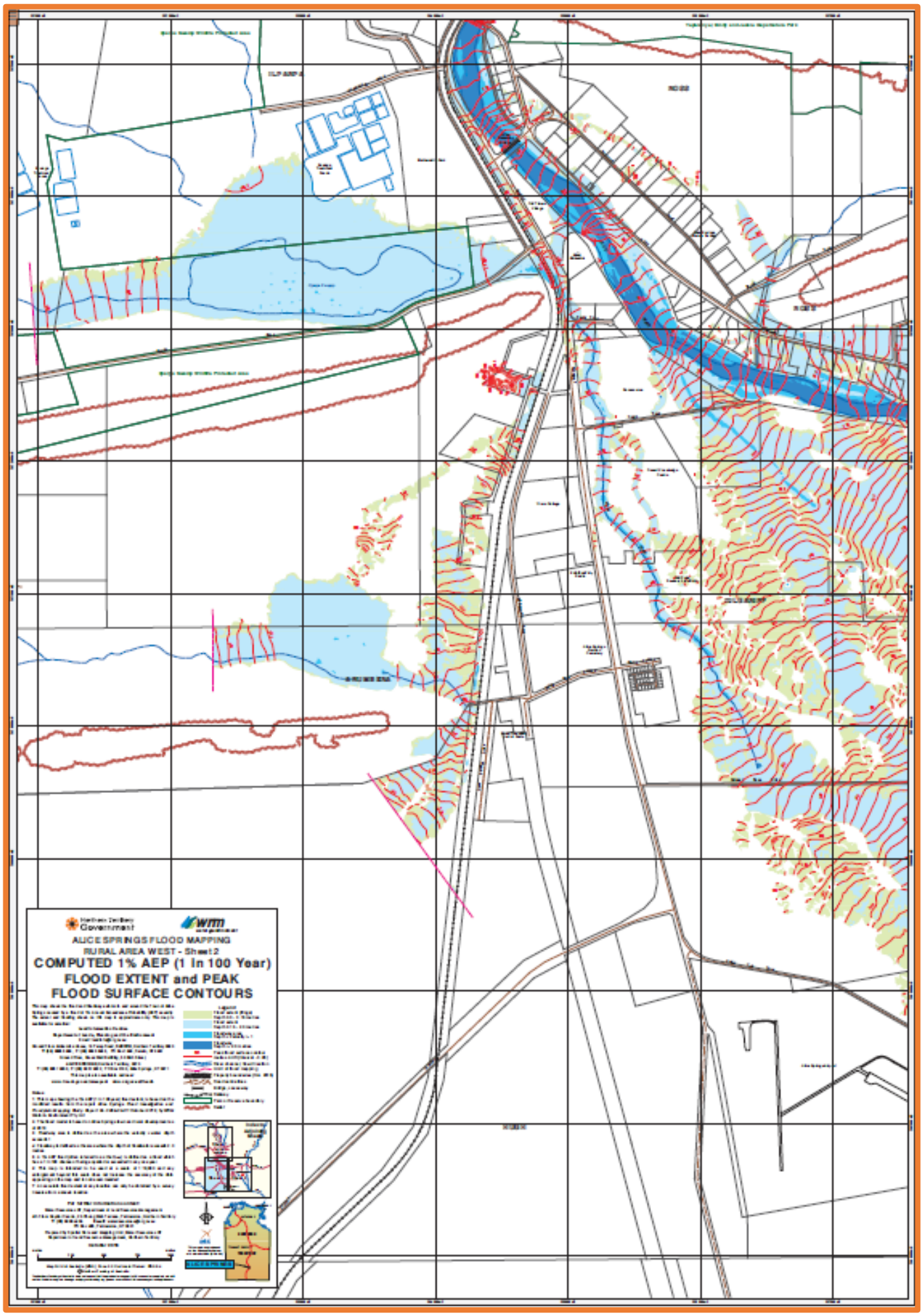
On advice from the Bureaus' weather warnings, the NTES determine the Australian Warning System level.

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

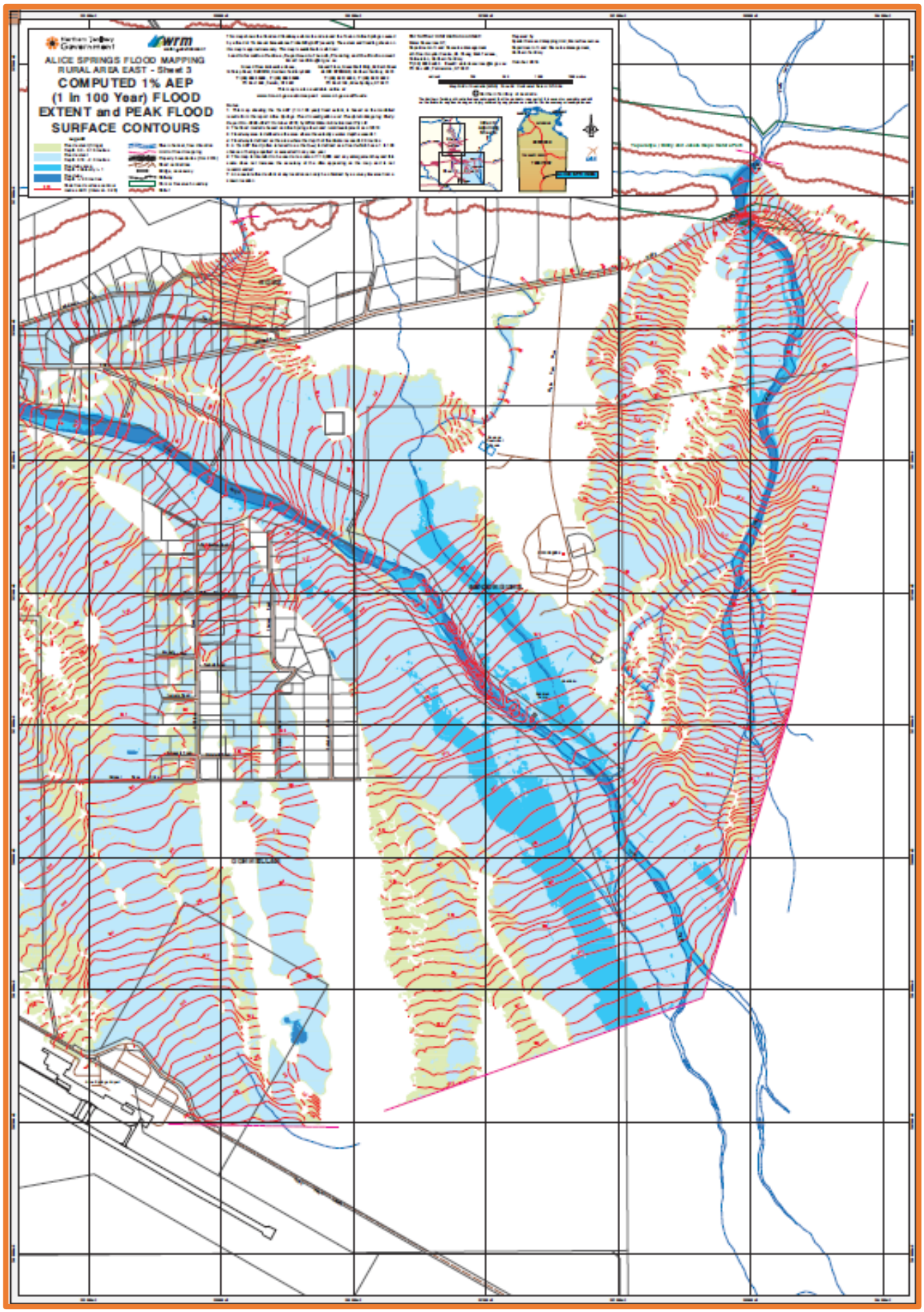
## Alice Springs town area – flood extent map for a 1%AEP flood



## Alice Springs South-west of Heavitree Gap - flood extent map for a 1%AEP flood



## Alice Springs South-east of Heavitree Gap - flood extent map for a 1%AEP flood



**Actions to be taken – Flooding[12] - guide only**

| Functional Group: | Below Minor | Minor | Moderate | Major |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Description** | **Category A & B - flow**<br><br>A – a small flow which may cause some bed level causeways<br><br>B – A flow which will close bed level causeways including Schwarz Crescent, Will Terrace, Tuncks Crossing, Palm Circuit | **Category C - flood**<br><br>The Taffy Pick (Casino) causeway will be closed and there will be minor flooding along South Terrace | **Category D - flood**<br><br>Flooding in the lower reaches of town, including properties and residences along Leichardt Terrace, Barrett Drive, and South Terrace<br><br>The Stuart Highway at Heavitree Gap | **Category E - flood**<br><br>River level may overtop the Wills Terrace footbridge and cause the closure of Stott Terrace Bridge<br><br>Widespread riverine flooding associated with widespread local flooding from storm water runoff drains |
| **Water Level** | Cat B - Wigley - 2.0m<br>- Anzac Oval - 2.0m | Wigley - 3.0m<br>Anzac Oval - 2.7m | Wigley - 4.0m<br>Anzac Oval - 3.1m | Wigley - 5.5m<br>Anzac Oval - 3.5m |
| **Local Controller** | Monitor flow at bed level causeways<br>Advise Alice Springs Town Council Duty Officer and direct them to open or close causeways as necessary<br>Advise Tangentyere Council Manager Tangentyere Night Patrol of river flow<br>Advise St Philip's College<br>Notify NTES TDO | Ensure all bed level causeways are closed<br>Monitor Taffy Pick causeway<br>Prepare and Issue Media release updates as required<br>Request Power & Water Corporation open bottom gate<br>Notify NTES TDO<br>Liaise with the Bureau/DLPE<br>Convene LEC to advise members of the details of the flood warning and ascertain | Ensure closure of flood affected roads that are considered dangerous<br>Prepare and Issue Media release updates as required<br>Ensure Public Warning System is activated<br>Commence evacuation of flood affected areas<br>Convene a meeting of the LEC and allocate tasks as required<br>Ensure that dissemination of flood warning information to | Ensure all causeways are closed<br>Prepare media release update<br>Play SEWS warning (if required)<br>Extend evacuation of flood affected areas<br>Notify committee members of the declaration and allocate tasks as required<br>Ensure that the dissemination of the flood warning information to the public and SITREP frequency is maintained<br>Consider the requirement to close |

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

| Functional Group: | Below Minor | Minor | Moderate | Major |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Liaise with the Bureau/DLPE<br>Convene LEC to advise members of the details of the flood warning and ascertain state of preparedness<br>Disseminate flood warning information to the public as necessary, in conjunction with the community and council<br>Ensure that communications are established and maintained with the Regional Controller and NTES TDO | state of preparedness<br>Disseminate flood warning information to the public as necessary, in conjunction with the community and council<br>Ensure that communications are established and maintained with the Regional Controller and NTES TDO<br>If flood level expected to reach "moderate" discuss with Regional Controller decisions for school closures, shelters, and evacuation | the public is maintained<br>Notify the Regional Controller and NTES TDO of the declaration<br>Advise shelter managers to commence preparation of shelters<br>In conjunction with the Principal of the school, consider the closure of schools | schools<br>Direct the opening of shelters when necessary |
| **NTES Duty Officer** | NTES TDO notify<br>Local Controller<br>Liaise with the Bureau and DLPE Flood Forecasters<br>Issue appropriate AWS messaging | NTES TDO notify<br>Local Controller<br>Liaise with the Bureau and DLPE Flood Forecasters<br>Issue appropriate AWS messaging | If an Incident Controller is not appointed, continue issuing appropriate AWS messaging | If an Incident Controller is not appointed, continue issuing appropriate AWS messaging |
| **DET** | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs<br>Prepare shelters | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs<br>Open shelters |
| **DOH** | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs |

| Functional Group: | Below Minor | Minor | Moderate | Major |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pre-position required medical services on western side of river | | |
| CM&C | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs |
| PAWC | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs |
| NTFRS | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs |
| DLI | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br>Inform key personnel<br>Provide SITREPs |
| Support Services | Follow direction from the Local Controller/Incident Controller | | | |

## Transition to Recovery

| Functional Group: | Falling River Heights | Cancellation of Flood Watch | Recovery |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Controller | Monitor river height<br><br>Convene LEC<br><br>Advise members of the transition of response to the recovery stage (if required)<br><br>Brief members on the situation<br><br>Disseminate post flood warnings and information to the general public as necessary<br><br>Monitor roads and consider survey and rescue, as necessary<br><br>Consider commencement of recovery stage operations, as necessary<br><br>Stand-down response operations and transition to recovery<br><br>Prepare handover to Recovery<br>Notify Territory Generation that the Tuncks Road gate can be closed (once below level D flood) | Liaise with the Bureau<br><br>Liaise with Local Recovery Coordinator<br><br>Bureau issue the final flood warning<br><br>Stand-down response operations and transition to recovery<br><br>Prepare transition to recovery documentation<br><br>Commence handover if required to Local Recovery Coordinator | TEMC to approve formal handover and signoff of the transition to recovery<br><br>CM&C to manage recovery<br><br>Debrief committee members<br><br>Ensure that the public is advised that the operation has concluded |
| All Functional Group Leaders | Attend briefings<br><br>Inform key personnel<br><br>Provide SITREPs | Attend briefings<br><br>Inform key personnel<br><br>Provide SITREPs | |
| Support Services | Follow direction from the Local Controller/Incident Controller and assist the Recovery Coordinator | | |

## 11.3.5. Hazardous material

| | Hazard | Controlling Authority | Hazard Management Authority |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Hazardous material | NT Police Force | NT Fire and Emergency Services<br>(NT Fire and Rescue Service) |

Hazardous material means any of the following:

1. dangerous goods as defined in the *Dangerous Goods Act 1998*
2. a hazardous chemical as defined in the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011*
3. a product or substance that has the potential to harm life, health, property or the environment

Large quantities of hazardous materials are transported daily by road to many centres throughout the NT and as a consequence any release or spillage could easily result in the loss of life, widespread disruption, danger to communities and a threat to the environment.

Responses to hazardous material incidents will be coordinated from the JESCC. NTFRS resources will be responded as per predetermine response arrangements contained within the SerPro system for incidents occurring within an NTFRS ERA. For incidents occurring outside of an ERA, response will be approved by the rostered NTFRS TDO.

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

- a person involved in the handling of dangerous goods must ensure, as far as practicable, that the goods are handled safely as described within the *Dangerous Goods Act 1998*
- a person who manufactures, imports or supplies dangerous goods must ensure, as far as practicable, that the goods are not imported into, or supplied in, the Territory in an unsafe condition as described within the *Dangerous Goods Act 1998*
- hazard labels for dangerous goods
- training in PUAFIR306 Identify, detect and monitor hazardous materials at an incident and PUAFIR308 Employ Personal Protection at a hazardous materials incident delivered to NTFRS members
- NTFRS HAZMAT and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Hazard Management Plan

**Public safety message process:**

- NTFRS to send approved public messaging to NTPF and NTFES Media Unit for dissemination in consultation with the NTPF Territory Duty Superintendent

## 11.3.6. Heatwave

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AND the forecast is:

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

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

| Level | Description |
|---|---|
| **Level 1** | The thresholds for a heatwave are activated with a Severe or Extreme Heatwave meeting the triggers. The Severe or Extreme Heatwave has minimal or no impact on normal operations. The Severe or Extreme Heatwave continues for one - 3 days. Hospitals and health services may observe an increase in activity commensurate with the incident. Response by NT Health through heat health alerts. Community alert messaging may utilise Watch and Act or Emergency Warning for day(s) where the heatwave is occurring. |
| **Level 2** | The Extreme Heatwave continues for approximately 3 - 6 days. The triggers for activation of plan are met. The Extreme Heatwave has major impact on normal operations. The weather event is resulting in compounding impacts on essential services and infrastructure, and there are anticipated impacts on human health and infrastructure. Hospital and health service activity increases. Response by NT Health through heat health alerts and emergency medical attention. Community alert messaging utilises Watch and Act, and Emergency Warning. |

| Level | Description |
|---|---|
| **Level 3** | An Extreme Heatwave is protracted, exceeding 6 days. The triggers for activation of plan are met. Maximum temperatures for the localities are exceeded for what is normally expected and multiple days with significantly increased night-time temperatures. Public infrastructure is affected. Power supply outages, compounding the heatwave and resulting in the public unable to seek respite from the heat. Abnormally high presentations at hospitals for heat related illness. Abnormally high ambulance call outs. Businesses are taking significant actions to protect the welfare of their workers. There are a significant number of anticipated impacts. |

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

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

Public safety message process:

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

**Warnings and advice approval flow:**

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

**There are 3 warning levels:**

| | Warning level | Description |
|---|---|---|
|  | Advice (Yellow) | 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.

## 11.3.7. Rail crash

| | Hazard | Controlling Authority | Hazard Management Authority |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Rail crash | NT Police Force | NT Fire and Emergency Services<br>(NT Fire and Rescue Service) |

A train crash, train collision, train accident  is a type of disaster involving 1 or more trains. Train crashes often occur as a result of miscommunication,  when a moving train meets another train on the same track; or an accident, such as when a train wheel jumps off a track in a derailment; or when the train hits a stationary or moving object.

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

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

- maintain a clear railway, removing animal hazards
- training in PUASAR022 - participate in a rescue operation

**Public safety message process:**

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

## 11.3.8. Road crash

| | Hazard | Controlling Authority | Hazard Management Authority |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Road crash | NT Police Force | NT Fire and Emergency Services<br>(NT Fire and Rescue Service) |

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

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

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

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

- radio, television and social media
- targeted road safety campaigns
- community engagement strategies

**Public safety message process:**

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

**Actions to be taken – Road crash - guide only**

| Organisation / Provider | Stage 1: Alert | Stage 2: Standby | Stage 3: Activation | Stage 4: Stand down | Transition to recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Members | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Attend Briefings.<br>Inform key personnel.<br>Provide SITREPS.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. |
| Local Controller | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>• Hospital / St John<br>• NTFRS | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Collate SITREPS.<br>Request the creation of a WebEOC Incident Board. | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Convene Committee briefing if required. | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Convene Committee briefing if required. | Notify relevant Functional Group Leaders.<br>Convene Committee briefing if required. |
| NTFRS / NTPF | Advise key personnel. | Update key personnel.<br>Brief crews attending.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Conduct firefighting / rescue efforts as per NTFRS / NTPF SOP's.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Update WebEOC.<br>Conduct debrief with members.<br>Monitor and update WebEOC. | Assist where required.<br>Take action upon debrief. |
| DOH | Advise key personnel.<br>Personnel notified will depend on extent and type of incident.<br>Convene a briefing. This decision will be based on the number of | Commence passive response measures.<br>Update key personnel.<br>Provide SITREP including updating WebEOC. | Mass Casualty Plan is activated (dependent on number of casualties).<br>All relevant sections leaders have active their relevant plan.<br>Provide SITREPS | Debrief with all members of response team. | Support lead recovery agencies as required. |

| Organisation / Provider | Stage 1: Alert | Stage 2: Standby | Stage 3: Activation | Stage 4: Stand down | Transition to recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | casualties and the Clinic's activities. | | including WebEOC. | | |
| **DLI** | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. | Duties as required by the Local Controller. |
| **Support organisations** | Provide support as requested by the Local Controller. | | | | |

## 11.3.9. Storm and water damage

| | Hazard | Controlling Authority | Hazard Management Authority |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Storm and water damage | NT Police Force | NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Emergency Service) |

A severe storm is defined by the Bureau as one which produces:

- hail, diameter of 2 centimetre (cm) or more ($2 coin size)
- wind gusts of 90 km/h or greater
- flash floods
- tornadoes
- or, any combination of these

Severe storms can be quite localised and develop quickly. The exact location of severe storms can be hard to predict and conditions can change rapidly without warning. The Bureau will issue storm warnings for the Locality via the Local Controller with a prediction of what to expect and advice to send out to their LEC and community stakeholders. As the Hazard Management Authority the NTES have established, equipped and trained volunteer units, which are capable of responding to the impact of storms. Initial control and coordination will be through the NTES TDO.

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

- radio, television and social media
- LEC participate in education, training, exercises and continued professional development

**Public safety message process:**

- the Bureau issues a flood advice to NTES TDO
- NTES TDO issues Australian Warning System to the NTPF and NTFES Media Unit
- NTES TDO notifies Local Controller and NTES Manager Southern Command
- NTES Manager Southern Command consults with the Bureau and Incident Controller to determine recommended messaging
- NTPF and NTFES Media Unit or Public Information Group receives approved messaging to publish

**Warnings and advice approval flow**

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

**There are 3 warning levels:**

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

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

On advice from the Bureau's weather warnings, the NTES determine the Australian Warning System level.

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

## 11.4. Annex D: Summary of response and recovery activities

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

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

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

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

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


| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Situational awareness | Road clearance teams<br>General public<br>Media reports<br>Survey and rescue teams<br>Impact assessment teams | Contributes to recovery planning through impact assessment data<br>Comprehensive impact assessments<br>Needs Assessment |
| 2. Public Information | Public Information Group activation<br>Spokespersons identified<br>SecureNT activated | Continues in recovery |
| 3. Survey and Rescue | Survey teams deploy to designated areas<br>Critical sites surveyed<br>Deploy rescue teams – NTFRS and NTPF Specialist Response Division provide primary Urban Search and Rescue capability | Survey and Impact Assessment data used to contribute to the Recovery Action Plan |
| 4. Road clearance | Road patrol teams deploy and check assigned routes<br>Road clearance to priority sites<br>Assess Stuart Highway and other roads | Restoration of road networks and bridges<br>Return to business as usual |

| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|---|---|---|
| 5. **Emergency accommodation** | Emergency accommodation and shelter<br>- evacuation centres<br>Provision of resources that will enable people to remain in their homes<br>Emergency clothing | Evacuation centres may continue into recovery<br>Temporary accommodation options<br>Repatriation planning |
| 6. **Medical** | Hospital<br>- Identify any issues with accessing facilities<br>- Initial Impact assessment<br>- Access to critical supplies e.g. medicines, consumables, power or fuel and water<br>- ongoing acute clinical care and critical services requirements<br>- increase morgue capacity<br>Health Centres<br>- identify any issues with accessing facilities<br>- Access to critical supplies e.g. medicines, consumables, power or fuel and water<br>GP clinics and pharmacies<br>- identify operational GP services<br>- identify operational pharmacies<br>Support Medically vulnerable people<br>Medical retrieval services (air and road) | Ongoing provision of health services<br>- which may include business continuity plans<br>- engagement with stakeholders<br>Repatriation of medically vulnerable people in community<br>GP clinics and pharmacies<br>- ongoing liaison by the Medical Group<br>Medical retrieval services – resume business as usual |
| 7. **Essential goods and services** | Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points<br>Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of | Support the re-opening of the private business sector<br>Monitor levels and availability of essential goods |

| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|---|---|---|
| | critical resources<br>Assess the impact on barge operations and any effect on the ability to supply remote communities<br>Implement interim banking arrangements | Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities<br>Public health inspections (food outlets)<br>Banking sector business continuity arrangements |
| | Fuel<br>Fuel suppliers and point of sale<br>Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation | Monitor fuel levels<br>Infrastructure repairs<br>Emergency fuel supplies for recovery<br>Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers to re-establish long term supply |
| | Banking<br>Assess damage to banks and ATMs<br>Implement temporary arrangements | Emergency cash outlets<br>Implement long term arrangements |
| **8. Evacuation** | Evacuations within community<br>Evacuation out of community<br>Registration | Support services for evacuees<br>Recovery information for evacuees<br>Repatriation |
| **9. Public health** | Communicable disease control response<br>Drinking water safety standards<br>Sewage and waste disposal<br>Safe food distribution and advice<br>Vector and vermin control<br>Food and commercial premises | Ongoing in recovery |
| **10. Utilities** | Power supply<br>Power generation<br>Water supply<br>Sewerage<br>Emergency sanitation | Restore power network<br>Restore water and sewerage infrastructure<br>Issue alerts until safe to use |
| **11. Impact assessments** | Training assessment teams<br>Initial impact assessments | Comprehensive impact assessments<br>Ongoing needs assessments |
| **12. Transport infrastructure** | Air (airport/airstrip) | Monitor repairs and business continuity |

| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|---|---|---|
| (supply lines) | Clear the runway to allow air movements<br>Establish a logistics hub at the airport<br>Terminal damage and operational capability assessment | activities |
| | <u>Road</u><br>Highway and critical access roads damage assessment<br>Repair work to commence immediately | Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key Territory Highways (Stuart) |
| | <u>Rail</u><br>Rail damage assessment<br>Outage estimation | Ongoing liaison with operator to support restoration to business as usual |
| 13. **Waste management** | Waste management requirements and develop waste management plan if required | Continues in recovery |
| 14. **Repairs and reconstruction** | Private housing<br>- impact assessments<br>- temporary repairs<br>Government buildings<br>- damage assessment<br>Public housing<br>- impact assessments<br>Private industry<br>- damage assessments | Private housing<br>- information and support to facilitate repairs<br>Government buildings<br>- repairs and reconstruction<br>Public housing<br>- long term repair plans<br>Private industry<br>- repair and reconstruction<br>Temporary accommodation for a visiting construction workforce |
| 15. **Transport services** | Staged re-establishment of public transport services | Continues in recovery |
| 16. **Telecommunication** | Telco's will assess the damage to their infrastructure<br>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 |

| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| AEP | Aerodrome Emergency Plan |
| AEP | Annual Exceedance Probability |
| AIDR | Australian Institute Disaster Resilience |
| AIIMS | Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System |
| AMSA | Australian Maritime Safety Authority |
| ARFFS | Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Service |
| ASH | Alice Springs Hospital |
| ASTC | Alice Springs Town Council |
| ATM | Automated Teller Machine |
| BFNT | Bushfires NT |
| CAAC | Central Australian Aboriginal Congress |
| CASA | Civil Aviation Services Australia |
| CM&C | Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet |
| CTH | Commonwealth |
| DAF | Department of Agriculture and Fisheries |
| DCDD | Department of Corporate and Digital Development |
| DCF | Department of Children and Families |
| DHLGCD | Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development |
| DLI | Department of Planning and Logistics |
| DET | Department of Education and Training |
| DOH | Department of Health |

| Acronyms | Definitions |
|---|---|
| DTBAR | Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Centre |
| ERA | Emergency Response Area |
| FPZ | Fire Protection and Management Zones |
| GP | General Practitioner |
| ICC | Incident Control Centre |
| ICP | Incident Control Point |
| IMT | Incident Management Team |
| IORS | Ingkerreke Outstations Resource Services |
| JESCC | Joint Emergency Service Communication Centre |
| KL | Kilolitres |
| KM | Kilometres |
| LCC | Local Coordination Centre |
| LEC | Local Emergency Committee |
| LRCC | Local Recovery Coordination Committee |
| M | Metre |
| MRC | MacDonnell Regional Council |
| NERAG | National Disaster Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines |
| NTES | Northern Territory Emergency Service |
| NTFES | Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services |
| NTFRS | Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service |
| NTG | Northern Territory Government |
| NTPF | Northern Territory Police Force |
| PAWC | Power and Water Corporation |
| PPRR | Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery |

| Acronyms | Definitions |
|---|---|
| RAT | Rapid Assessment Team |
| RCC | Rescue Coordination Centre |
| SAR | Search and Rescue |
| SerPro | Serve and Protect |
| SEWS | Standard Emergency Warning Signal |
| SITREP | Situation Report |
| STAND | Strengthening Telecommunications Against Natural Disasters |
| TDO | Territory Duty Officer |
| TEMC | Territory Emergency Management Council |
| WebEOC | Web-Based Emergency Operations Centre |