

Kalkarindji

Local Emergency Plan



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1. Document control

1.1. Governance

Document title	Kalkarindji Local Emergency Plan
Contact details	NT Emergency Service, Planning and Preparedness Command
Approved by	Territory Controller
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1.2. Version history

Date	Version	Author	Summary of changes
12/12/2014	1	John McRoberts	First version
04/11/2015	2	Reece P Kershaw	Reviewed and updated
30/12/2016	3	Kate Vanderlaan	Reviewed and updated
28/11/2018	4	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
23/01/2020	5	Michael Hebb	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
17/11/2020	6	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
13/01/2022	7	Janelle Tonkin	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
20/06/2023	8	Travis Wurst	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
19/06/2024	9	Matthew Hollamby	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
11/03/2025	10	Peter Malley	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate
06/01/2026	11	James A O'Brien	Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate

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

1.3. Local Emergency Committee members and key stakeholders engaged for review

The following Local Emergency Committee members and key stakeholders were engaged with during the review of the Kalkarindji Local Emergency Plan, to ensure it addresses the specific needs of the community.

Agency/organisation	Name	Role/position
AEA	William Murphy	Committee member
CNP	Wilfred Harris	Committee member
Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet	Sean Hartley	Committee member
Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet	Hailey McCoy	Committee member
GAC	Martin Limb	Committee member
KWHB	Emily Robinson	Committee member
Night Patrol	Melissa Moffat	Committee member
NT Fire and Emergency Services	Jamie Richardson	Planning Officer
NT Police Force	Benjamin Kumar	Sergeant/Local Controller
NT Police Force	Andrew McBride	Remote Sergeant
NT Police Force	Lachlan Evans	Committee member
Safe House	Kopaniah Wei	Committee member
Traditional Owner – Daguragu	Dianne King	Committee member
Traditional Owner – Daguragu	Martin Palasco	Committee member
Traditional Owner – Kalkarindji	Roslyn Frith	Committee member
VDRC	Paul Buckley	Committee member
VDRC	Patricia McGillvray	Committee member
VDRC AEAGP	Gerrjina Macel	Committee member

2. Acknowledgement of Country

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

We recognise their continuing connection to their lands, waters and culture. We also pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with whom we work and who we serve and protect.

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

3. Introduction

3.1. Purpose

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

3.2. Application

This Plan applies to the Locality.

3.3. Key considerations

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

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

This Plan:

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

4. Locality context

This Plan complements the Northern Regional Emergency Plan¹ as it relates to the Locality. For further information on the hierarchy of plans, refer to the Territory Emergency Plan². The Locality covers approximately 42,000 square kilometres (km) and is located approximately 470 km south west of Katherine and forms part of the Northern Region, as defined by the Territory Emergency Plan.

The Locality comprises 2 main centres, Kalkarindji which is situated on the banks of Victoria River and Daguragu which is 8 km to the north-west of Kalkarindji, and is located on the banks of Wattie Creek.

Services for Daguragu, including the health clinic, store and school, are in Kalkarindji and may become inaccessible during the Wet Season, due to the Wattie Creek causeway being cut off.

Local contractors are employed by the council and are responsible for the maintenance/operation of essential services, with AUS Projects NT contracted to conduct all the repair and maintenance of local housing.

The population centres within the Locality are estimated as follows:

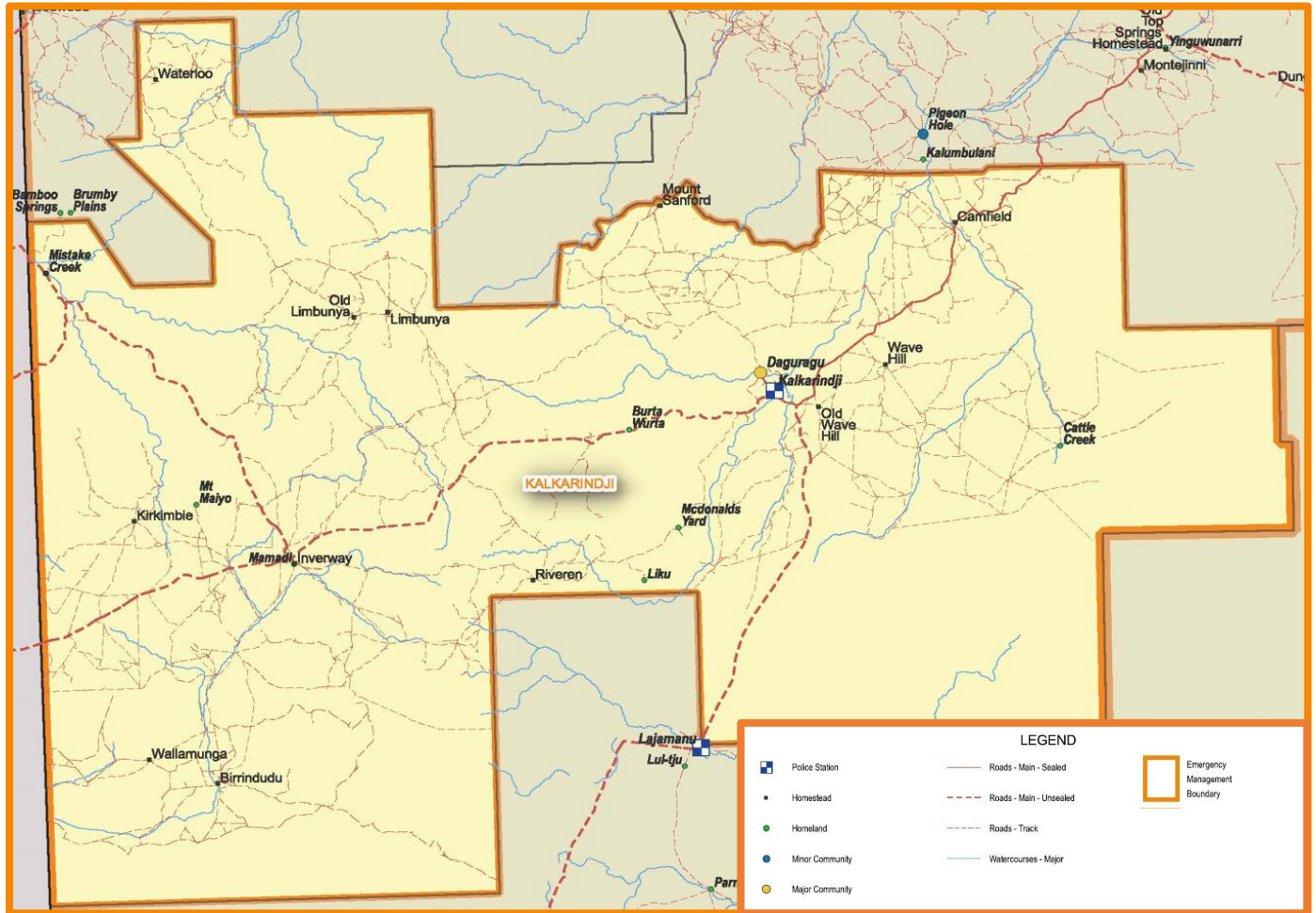
Bushtel ID	Locality	Aliases	Approx. population
591	Daguragu	Dagaragu and Wattie Creek	230
603	Kalkarindji	Kalkaringi and Wave Hill	450
Bushtel ID	Homelands	Aliases	Approx. population
-	Birrimba Station		6
944	Burta Wurta	Bardu Wardu and Birdiwater	not recorded
-	Camfield Station		15
-	Killarney Station		20
610	Liku	Booneroo and Booneroo Wave Hill	not recorded
-	Limbunya Station		30
626	Mistake Creek	Moondabijerra	16
-	Mount Sanford Station		10
-	Wave Hill Station		20

To obtain more information about this Locality, Bushtel³ is the central point for information about the remote communities of the NT, their people and cultural and historical influences.

¹ More information can be found at: <https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/publications>

² More information can be found at: <https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/emergency-management>

³ More information can be found at: <https://bushtel.nt.gov.au/>



4.1. Climate and weather

The Locality experiences similar weather conditions which occur throughout the Top End of the NT. There is a distinct Wet Season (October to April) and Dry Season (May to September). Compared to Darwin, temperatures tend to be slightly higher during the Wet Season and slightly lower during the Dry Season.

4.2. Geography

The general topography of the Locality is mainly flat plains broken by small hills and rocky outcrops. The Locality is drained by a number of rivers and creeks, the main being:

- Victoria River
- Camfield River
- Wattie Creek

All main rivers and creeks drain into the Victoria River, which passes to the north of the major population centre of Timber Creek and empties into the Timor Sea at Joseph Bonaparte Gulf, some 140 km to the northwest.

Vegetation ranges from saltbush desert flats to densely wooded areas with the pastoral properties of Wave Hill, Camfield and Mount Sanford, accounting for approximately 80 percent of the Locality.

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

Birrindudu Wetlands and Nongra Lake are sites of conservation significance for this Locality. For further information about these sites contact the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment⁴ (DLPE).

4.5. Cattle and livestock

Pastoral properties in the Locality are as follows:

- Camfield
- Wave Hill
- Bunda
- Inverway
- Cattle Creek
- Riveren

⁴ More information can be found at: <https://nt.gov.au/environment/environment-data-maps/important-biodiversity-conservation-sites/conservation-significance-list>

- Limbunya
- Kirkimbie
- Birrindudu
- Waterloo
- Wallamunga
- Victoria River Downs

There are also other pastoral properties outside of the Locality that are also serviced due to their proximity:

- Dungowan
- Nicholson

4.6. Tourism

The Locality is popular for its fossicking, and the Gurindji Freedom Day Festival, which lies within the Wave Hill Station, which is located south of the intersection of Buchanan Highway and Lajamanu Road, which is 8 km from Kalkarindji. The Locality is exposed to tourism by way of through traffic only, has limited impact on the Locality.

4.7. NT and local government

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

- NTPF - Kalkarindji Police Station
- NTFES - NT Emergency Service (NTES) - NTES Volunteer Unit – non-operational
- Department of Education and Training (DET) - Kalkarindji Primary School
- Department of Children and Families (DCF)

Kalkarindji is within the VDRC region.

4.8. Building codes

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

4.9. Land use

Land use in the Locality is primarily pastoral. With both Daguragu and Kalkarindji located on the Daguragu Aboriginal Land Trust, where the Central Land Council consults with traditional owners to determine land uses. Within Kalkarindji, there is freehold held privately and by VDRC, Aboriginal freehold and Crown land. The Locality currently has the following land usage:

- airstrips
- cemeteries
- waste management
- residential (including private)
- pastoral
- sewerage ponds

4.10. Homelands

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

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

4.11. Power generation and distribution

Kalkarindji and Daguragu are both powered by a combination of solar and diesel generator power, managed by Aboriginal Enterprises Australia. The power station is located on high ground, near the Kalkgurung airport along Daguragu Road. Daguragu is connected to the Kalkarindji electricity grid.

4.12. Water services

Kalkarindji and Daguragu water supply is delivered by bores located at Wattie Creek, with the water being pumped into a holding tank located in each community. The water is pumped from the holding tank into a high-level tank where it is then distributed into the community by gravity.

Kalkarindji and Daguragu have separate fully reticulated sewerage systems. Aboriginal Enterprises Australia manage the water services in Kalkarindji and Daguragu.

4.13. Health infrastructure

The Kalkarindji Health Clinic services both Kalkarindji and Daguragu and is operated by the Katherine West Health Board. The health clinic has the capacity to provide emergency medical aid in addition to routine health treatment. Serious medical cases are required to be evacuated to Katherine or Darwin. Patients can be evacuated either via road or air.

Dialysis services are also available in Kalkarindji, these services are provided by Purple House which operate out of the Kalkarindji Health Clinic.

4.14. Medically vulnerable clients

The Kalkarindji Health Centre and the Kalkarindji Aged Care Centre holds a list of vulnerable clients which is updated regularly.

4.15. Emergency service infrastructure

The Locality has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- police station and cells (Kalkarindji)

4.16. Roads

All roads within the Locality may be subject to inundation at various creek/river crossings and low lying areas during the Wet Season. The main roads being:

- Buntine Highway, which links the Victoria Highway with the WA border travelling south through Top Springs (outside of the Locality) and Kalkarindji. This road is predominantly single-lane sealed from the Victoria Highway to Kalkarindji, then unsealed from Kalkarindji to the WA border.

- Duncan Highway, which links the Buntine Highway with the Victoria Highway travelling north. It runs adjacent to (sometimes crossing) the Western Australia border. This road is unsealed and an access road to some pastoral properties within the Locality.
- Inverway Highway, which links Duncan Highway with the Buntine Highway travelling south. This road is unsealed and an access road to some pastoral properties within the Locality.
- Lajamanu Road, which runs south off the Buntine Highway to Lajamanu (outside of the Locality) and is unsealed.
- Daguragu Road, which connects the Daguragu community to Kalkaringi and access to all essential services.

4.17. Airports

The table below lists the airstrips in the Locality:

Name of the strip	Datum	Certified Aerodrome	Details (type, length, etc.)	Operator of the strip
Kalkgurung (Kalkarindji)	17°26'00'S 130°48'30'E	Certified	Sealed Windsock: east and west ends on south side of strip Lighting: manual	VDRC

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 services⁵.

4.18. Telecommunication

Telecommunications are available across the Locality via a combination of landline, mobile and satellite communications delivery. Mobile services are only available in Kalkarindji and Daguragu. Telstra provides and services 2 payphones in the Locality, one in Kalkarindji located outside of the store which can be, and one in Daguragu located on the main road outside the old ranger's office. Satellite services are the only available communications across the remainder of the Locality.

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 is one STAND site within this Locality which is located at and managed by the following facilities:

- Kalkarindji School

4.20. Local radio stations

Kalkarindji does not have a local radio station, but has the following broadcasts:

- 106.1 FM Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Local Radio
- 101.3 FM Top End Aboriginal Bush Broadcasting Association

⁵ More information can be found at: <https://www.casa.gov.au/operations-safety-and-travel/aerodromes>

5. Prevention

5.1. Emergency risk assessments

The Kalkarindji LEC are responsible for undertaking appropriate activities to prevent and mitigate the impact of emergencies in their Locality.

5.2. Disaster hazard analysis and risk register

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

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

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

- air crash
- bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)
- emergency animal disease
- flood
- heatwave
- road crash
- water contamination

Hazard	Overall consequence	Overall likelihood	Risk rating
Air crash	Moderate	Very Rare	Low
Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)	Moderate	Likely	High
Emergency animal disease	Moderate	Very Rare	Low
Flood	Major	Unlikely	High
Heatwave	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Road crash	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Water contamination	Moderate	Very Rare	Low

5.3. Hazard specific prevention and mitigation strategies

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

The cornerstone of mitigation is guided and coordinated risk assessments, which should involve all potentially affected members of a community. Strategies are developed based on a thorough understanding of hazards identified in emergency risk planning and their interaction with all aspects of society. Specific prevention and mitigation strategies for identified hazards can be found at **Annex C**.

6. Preparedness

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

6.1. Planning

NT emergency plans⁶ are required by the Act and are maintained at a Territory, regional and local level. Arrangements in plans aim to be flexible and scalable for all hazards. The planning process enables agreements to be reached between people and organisations in meeting communities' needs during emergencies. The plan becomes a record of the agreements made by contributing organisations to accept roles and responsibilities, provide resources and work cooperatively.

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

6.2. Emergency resources and contacts

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

6.3. Training and education

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

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

6.4. Community education and awareness

Effective and ongoing community education and preparedness programs that emphasise to communities the importance of practical and tested emergency plans and safety strategies is essential. Empowering communities to act in a timely and safe manner will minimise the loss of life, personal injury and damage to property and contribute to the effectiveness of any warning system.

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

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

6.5. Exercises

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

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

- legislative changes
- major changes have occurred in the areas of key personnel, positions or functions across prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
- new or emerging hazards/risks have been identified

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

7. Response

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

7.1. Activation of the Plan

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

The stages are:

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

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

7.2. Control and coordination

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

7.3. Local Emergency Controller

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

7.4. Local Emergency Committee

In accordance with section 80 of the Act, the Territory Controller has established a Kalkarindji Local Emergency Committee (LEC). The Local Controller is Chair of the LEC and remaining membership consists of representatives from NTG and non-government entities within the Locality. Division 11 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers; membership and procedure requirements of a LEC.

7.5. Emergency Operations Centre/Local Coordination Centre

NT Emergency management arrangements	Controlling authority arrangements
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) (Territory and Regional level)	Incident Control Centre (ICC)
Local Coordination Centre (LCC) (Local level)	Incident Control Point (ICP)

LCCs are established as required by Local Controllers to provide a central focus to the management, control and coordination of emergency operations in the Locality. When activated, the functions of the LCCs are:

- information collection and dissemination
- preparation and issue of official warnings and advice to the public
- coordination of the provision of resources required in the Locality
- submitting requests for resources through the Regional Controller to the Territory EOC where applicable
- dissemination of information to the media and general public

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

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

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

7.6. WebEOC

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

7.7. Situation reports

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

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

7.8. Stakeholder notifications

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

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

7.9. Official warnings and general public information

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

- radio broadcast
- television news broadcast
- 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 and mobile handsets based on the service address and mobile handsets based on the last known location of the device. Authority to utilise the Emergency Alert may be given by virtue of the pre-approval of a hazard specific emergency plan or under the Territory Emergency Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

- Territory Controller
- Chief Officer, NTES

- Manager Hazard Preparedness and Response NT (the Bureau) (for weather and flood-related events)

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

7.10. Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System

The Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS)⁷ is a robust incident management system that enables the seamless integration of activities and resources of a single agency or multiple agencies when applied to the resolution of any event.

7.11. Closure of schools

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

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

7.12. Closure of government offices

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

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

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

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

7.14. Emergency shelters or strong buildings

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

The recognised emergency shelter within the Locality is:

Shelter(s)	People capacity	Accessibility (ramp/toilets)
Kalkarindji School	to be used as a muster point only	N/A

The DET in conjunction with the NTPF and the 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 to determine if food will be provided.

7.15. Evacuation planning and accommodation

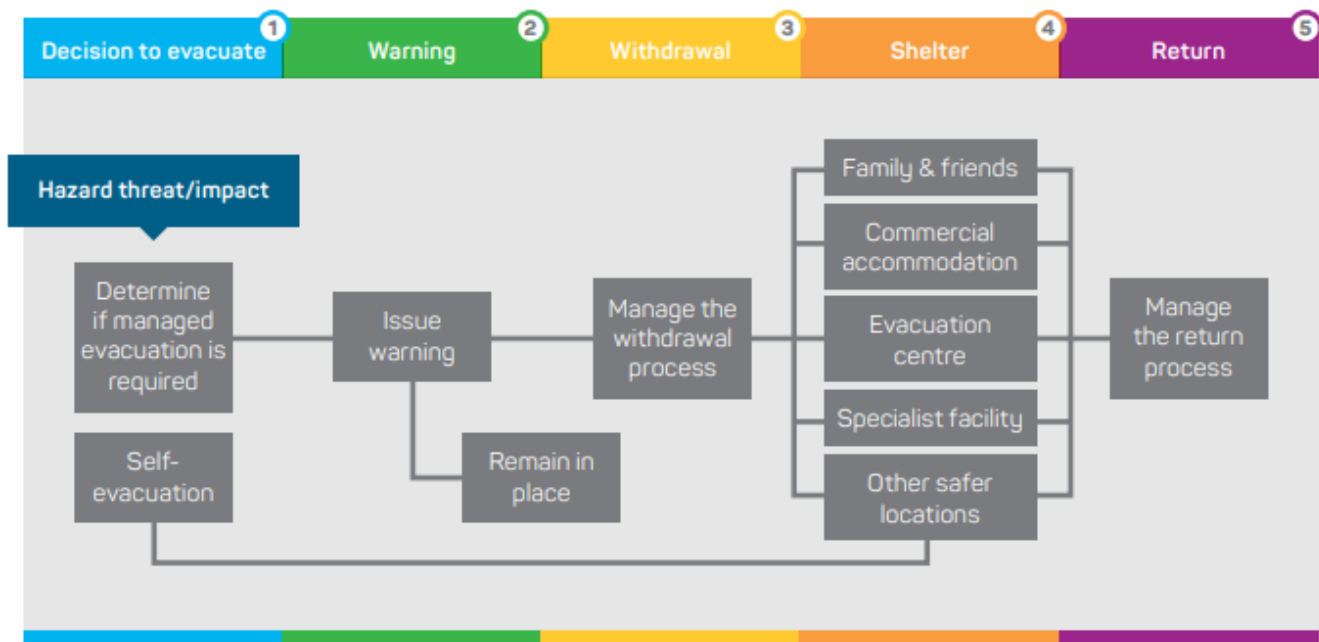
Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effect of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and their return. The decision to evacuate a community, including establishing an evacuation centre, is not taken lightly 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 of an evacuation, it is vital to have an understanding of the 5-step process.



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

7.16. Identified evacuation centres

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

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

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

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

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

7.17. Impact assessment

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

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

8. Recovery

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

8.1. Local Recovery Coordinator and coordination committee

When a region and/or locality has been affected by an event, the Regional Recovery Coordinator may appoint a Local Recovery Coordinator in accordance with section 87 of the Act. The responsible agency for Recovery is the Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (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. Transitional arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Debrief

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

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

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

10. Related references

The following references apply:

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

11. Annexures

Annex A Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

Annex B Functions table

Annex C Specific prevention, mitigation strategies and action plans for identified hazards

Annex D Summary of response and recovery activities

11.1. Annex A: Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

Functional group	Local contact
Animal Welfare	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
Critical Goods and Services	Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations (DTBAR)
Digital and Telecommunications	Department of Corporate & Digital Development (DCDD)
Emergency Shelter	Kalkarindji Primary School
Engineering	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI)/VDRC
Industry	DTBAR
Medical	Kalkarindji Health Centre
Public Health	DOH
Public Information	CM&C
Public Utilities	Power and Water Corporation (PAWC)/Power Projects
Survey and Rescue	NTPF/NTFES
Transport	DLI
Welfare	Department of Children and Families (DCF)

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

11.2. Annex B: Functions table

Emergency response and recovery functions with identified agencies/organisation/provider
During an event some of these functions may be needed at a local level.

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Animal/livestock management	VDRC/Gurrindji Corporation
Anti-looting protection	NTPF
Banking services	Nil
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements?	Top End Aboriginal Bush Broadcasting Association/ABC Local Radio
Clearing of essential traffic routes	VDRC
Clearing storm water drains	VDRC
Clothing and household Items	Kalkarindji Store
Community clean up	VDRC/Gurindji Corporation
Control, coordination and management	Designated control authority
Coordination to evacuate public	NTPF
Critical Goods and Services (protect/resupply) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food • bottle gas • camping equipment • building supplies 	Kalkarindji Store (Gurindji Corporation)
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	DLI/DHLGCD
Disaster Victim Identification capability	NTPF
Emergency Alerts	NTPF/NTFES/BFNT
Emergency food distribution	Kalkarindji Store
EOC, including WebEOC	NTPF/NTFES/CM&C
Emergency shelter staff, operations and control	Kalkarindji Primary School
Evacuation centre - staffing, operations and control	DCF

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Financial relief/assistance Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	CM&C/DCF (Category A measures to individuals)/DTBAR (Category B measures)
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	DLI
Interpreter services	Aboriginal Interpreter Service/Local Controller to identify local community members to provide assistance
Management of expenditure in emergencies	Controlling authority and any activated functional groups at the direction of the controlling authority
Medical services	Kalkarindji Health Centre
Network communications (IT): Responders/public maintenance and restoration of emergency communication	Telstra
Power: Protection and restoration	PAWC/Power Projects
Public messaging during response and recovery	Hazard management authority/CM&C
Public/Environmental Health (EH) management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all EH functions including water & food safety disease control 	Kalkarindji Health Centre
Rapid Impact Assessment	NTPF/NTFES
Recovery coordination	CM&C
Repatriation	DCF
Restoration of public buildings	DLI
Restoration of roads and bridges (council/territory) excluding railways	VDRC
Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures	VDRC/NTPF/NTFES
Sewerage: Protection and restoration	PAWC
Survey	NTPF/NTFES
Traffic control	NTPF

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Transport : commercial and public airport/ planes, automobiles, buses	DLI
Vulnerable groups (medical)	Kalkarindji Health Clinic
Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection • disposal of stock 	VDRC
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 (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 Personnel⁸.

In the NT, Air services Australia supplies an "on airport" Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Service (ARFFS) at Darwin, Alice Springs and Yulara Airports. 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 responsibility, in conjunction with the applicable state or territory emergency arrangements.

Responses to air crash incidents will be coordinated from the NT JESCC. NTFRS resources will be responded as per pre determine response arrangements contained within the SerPro system for incidents occurring within an NTFRS Emergency Response Area (ERA). For incidents occurring outside of an ERA, response will be approved by the rostered NTFRS TDO.

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 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 Australian Maritime Safety Authority may transfer coordination to the state or territory police services 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

⁸ 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 an 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 Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs
Local Controller		Alert health clinic, VDRC and CASA	Carry out initial reconnaissance of the area affected by the incident and initiate safety, first aid and rescue procedures, as required Establish an incident command point for all communications and access, egress Coordinate requests for assistance from other agencies If required, initiate search procedures If required, arrange for restricted air space over incident site	Ensure all personnel (victims and responders) are accounted for Ensure all personnel are advised of debrief arrangements	Arrange for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, action as appropriate Compile and forward Post Operations Report Attend debrief
NT Police 2IC		Alert health clinic	Carry out initial reconnaissance of the area affected by the incident and initiate safety, first aid and rescue procedures, as required	Account for all equipment used and supervise cleaning, servicing, repair and refurbishment	Attend debrief Assist the Local Controller in the compilation of the Post Operations Report

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
			<p>Action security procedures for incident scene and personal property</p> <p>Other considerations may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of temporary morgue Establishment of enquiry centre for the purpose of providing 	Assist the Local Controller with any other tasks, as directed	
Kalkarindji Health Centre		<p>Prepare equipment</p> <p>Advise registrar of incident and possible assistance required</p>	<p>Implement call out procedures, equip and dispatch vehicle to accident scene</p> <p>Brief staff and instruct to remain on standby (including manning communications)</p> <p>Preparation of health centre to receive possible victims</p> <p>Advise Aerial Medical Section Darwin of incident and commence triage</p> <p>Administer emergency treatment</p>	<p>Account for all health personnel</p> <p>Refurbish equipment as necessary and co-ordinate the re-establishment of normal health centre operations</p> <p>Provide information to Local Controller for inclusion in the Post Operations Report</p>	<p>Liaise with Local Controller regarding requirements for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing support</p> <p>Liaise with Local Controller regarding any on-going public health issues resultant of the incident</p>
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
- 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:
 - DLPE
 - VDRC
 - Central Land Council
 - Parks and Wildlife
 - BFNT
 - Contracted private entities.
- The NTES provides the emergency response to bushfires within the Kalkarindji/Daguragu Locality. A fire trailer is situated at the Kalkarindji NTES Volunteer Unit, located within the Kalkarindji Police Station.

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 System⁹ (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.

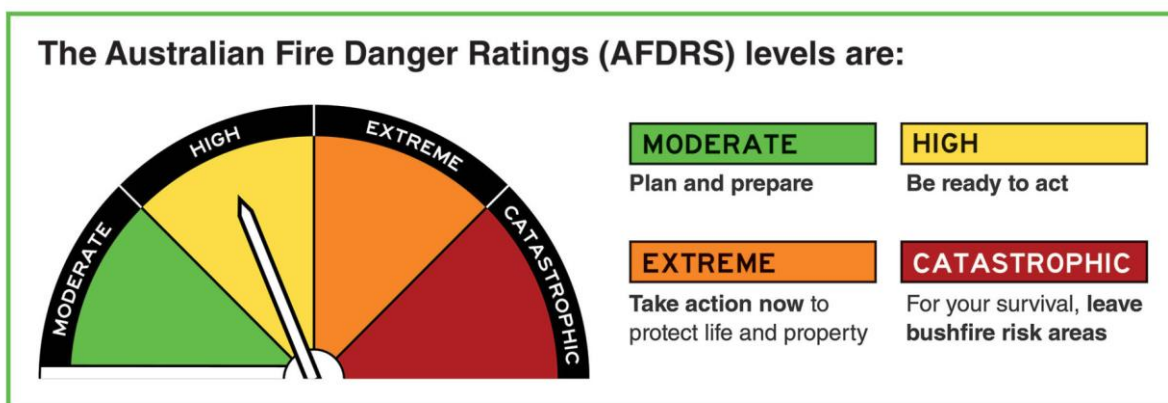


Figure 2: AFDRS Ratings

⁹ More information can be found at: <https://afdrs.com.au/>

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deployment of resources beyond the initial response, • sectorisation of the incident, • the establishment of function sections due to the levels of complexity, or • a combination of the above.
Level 3	Level 3 fire incidents are protracted, large and resource intensive. They may affect community assets and/or public infrastructure, and attract significant community, media and political interest. These incidents will usually involve delegation of all the Incident Management functions.

Australian Warning System

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

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

There are 3 warning levels:

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

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

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

11.3.3. Flood

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

The Locality may be subject to inundation caused by seasonal monsoonal/severe storm activity. 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 of inundation after several days of heavy rain. When such inundation occurs, access by both air and road will be severely restricted and makes Kalkarindji and Daguragu prone to isolation.

A flood hazard includes a flood threat to the township, housing and infrastructure of Kalkarindji and Daguragu including the surrounding areas. The Bureau will issue a flood watch advice with up to 4 days lead time in situations where forecast rainfall and catchment conditions may lead to flooding¹⁰. Flood study maps have been developed for populated areas which lie along river reaches that have the potential to flood. Flood study maps show the depth and extent of inundation caused when rivers rise above their banks¹¹. Refer to the Flood study map on pages 36 and 37 of this Plan.

Consideration must be given to the Kalkarindji and Daguragu communities if the flood will reach major levels. Previous evacuations include the 1999 and 2023 major floods, where both communities were evacuated to Darwin.

Katherine may not be a suitable place to house the community if the decision to evacuate is made, with Darwin being the preferred option.

As the hazard management authority the NTES have established, equipped and trained 3 volunteer units within the Darwin Locality, to support response and recovery operations to flood events. The NTES maintain the Territory EOC in a state of readiness. If the EOC is required to be activated by the Regional Controller, the NTES will support this activation and facilitate, where possible, the staffing requests for IMT personnel.

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

Victoria River at Kalkarindji (m)	Effect in town
9.0 – Minor	Flood waters contained, possible flooding on access roads in low lying areas adjacent to Victoria River
9.5	Bridge deck inundated – access to Kalkarindji from Buntine Highway impacted
11.0 – Moderate	Flooding will occur along the access roads to community. Wattie Creek may start to impact on Daguragu Rd, limiting access
14.0 – Major	Flooding will cover extensive areas

Some rivers/creeks within the Locality do not have flood classifications on them, the indicative impact of flood levels is provided in the table below:

Wattie Creek at Daguragu	Effect in town
Disruptive flooding	Crossing closed due to flooding, community isolated
Community impact flooding	Crossing may become structurally impacted
Critical/emergency flooding	Flooding will impact properties that sit along Wattie Creek, sewage ponds become submerged

¹⁰ More information can be found at: http://www.bom.gov.au/cgi-bin/wrap_fwo.pl?IDD60022.html

¹¹ More information can be found at: <https://depws.nt.gov.au/water/water-resources/flooding-reports-maps/floodplain-maps>

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

- the Bureau weather/flood warnings/advice
- road closures on flooded causeways




Public safety message process:

- the Bureau issues a flood advice to NTES TDO
- NTES TDO issues Australian Warning System to the NTPF and NTFES Media Unit
- NTES TDO notifies Local Controller and NTES Manager Northern Command
- Local Controller notifies LEC
- NTES Manager Northern Command consults with the Bureau and Incident Controller 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 Bureaus' weather warnings, the NTES determine the Australian Warning System level.

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





Actions to be taken – Flooding – guide only¹²

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
All members	Attend briefings, share information and contribute to response efforts Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs Assist the Local Controller as required	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs Assist the Local Controller as required	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs Assist the Local Controller as required	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs Assist the Local Controller as required	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs Assist the Local Controller as required Confirm debrief arrangements with the Local Recovery Coordinator Assist the Local Recovery Coordinator as required
Local Controller	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Undertake LEC meeting Disseminate warnings and information to the public as necessary	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Disseminate warnings and information to the public as necessary Carry out appropriate protective and preventative actions (e.g. close roads) and evacuate if necessary	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Advise members of the major flood warning Brief members of the situation and confirm relocation arrangements and agency readiness Consider school closures and confirm evacuation procedures	Liaise with NTES TDO/EOC Disseminate post flood warnings and information to the public as necessary Monitor roads and consider survey and rescue, as necessary Consider commencement of	Liaise with EOC Disseminate flood cancellation notification and information to the public, as necessary Continue with recovery stage operations, as required Notify LEC of the stand-down declaration and provide debriefing details

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

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
				recovery operations, if required	In conjunction with the Local Recovery Coordinator facilitate the handover of recovery operations, if required
NTPF	Disseminate warnings and information to the public as required Maintain normal duties	Maintain the dissemination of warnings and information to the public Carry out welfare registration/evacuation duties as required	Maintain dissemination of warnings and information to the public Carry out welfare registration/evacuation duties, as required	Monitor roads and consider survey and rescue, if necessary	Disseminate flood cancellation notification and information to the public as necessary Continue with recovery stage operations, as necessary Advise Local Controller of any perceived critical incident stress debriefing requirements Assist the Local Recovery Coordinator as required
Kalkarindji Health Centre	Contact and advise Katherine West Health Board of the minor flood level Check equipment and first aid supplies Brief staff and maintain normal services Advise the Local Controller of state of	Contact and advise the Katherine West Health Board of the moderate flood level Brief staff and maintain normal services as possible Advise the Local Controller of any immediate requirements	Contact and advise the Katherine West Health Board of the major flood level Initiate response procedures Brief personnel Keep the Local Controller advised on	Begin estimates for all staff and equipment and tasks required to refurbish stores	Contact and advise Katherine West Health Board and health centre on the cancellation of the declaration Account for all staff and equipment and refurbish stores Resume normal services Advise Local Controller of any perceived critical

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
	preparedness and of any immediate requirements		first aid and medical response details Maintain health services until either advised otherwise by Local Controller or conditions prevent continuation of service		incident stress debriefing requirements Assist the Local Recovery Coordinator as required Provide necessary community health warnings
Kalkarindji Primary School	Contact and advise the DET of the minor flood warning Advise the Local Controller of state of preparedness and availability of manpower Maintain normal education services	Contact and advise the DET of the moderate flood warning Maintain normal education services until otherwise advised by the Local Controller	Contact and advise the DET of the major flood warning Brief education personnel and initiate appropriate response procedures	Carry out duties as requested by the Local Controller	Contact and advise the DET of the cancellation of flood warning Advise Local Controller when all personnel are accounted for and debrief arrangements On advice from the Local Controller, stand-down education staff Advise Local Controller of any perceived critical incident stress debriefing requirements Restore facilities and resume normal duties as soon as possible
VDRC	Contact and alert council personnel Check and advise Local Controller of	Brief Local Controller on availability of resources	Brief key personnel Initiate appropriate response procedures	Carry out duties as required by the Local Controller	Where appropriate recall and stand-down council personnel

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling river heights	Transition to recovery
	state of preparedness and availability of council manpower and resources	<p>Carry out appropriate protective or preventative measures as required by the Local Controller</p> <p>Maintain council services and carry out other duties as required by the Local Controller</p>	Assist the Local Controller as required	Advise the Local Controller when all council personnel are accounted for and on any outstanding problems associated with the response	<p>Ensure that all council equipment used during the operation is accounted for, serviced and restored</p> <p>Resume normal council services as soon as possible</p> <p>Advise Local Controller of any perceived critical incident stress debriefing requirement</p> <p>Provide relevant information to the Local Recovery Coordinator</p>
Private enterprise	Provide assistance as required by the Local Controller and/or the Local Recovery Coordinator				

11.3.4. 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:

- 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 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 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.
Level 3	An Extreme Heatwave is protracted, exceeding 6 days. 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.

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.

11.3.5. Road crash

	Hazard	Controlling authority	Hazard management authority
	Road Crash	NT Police Force	NT Fire and Emergency Services (NT Fire and Rescue Service)

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

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

Responses to road crash incidents will be coordinated from the JESCC. NTFRS will respond as per pre-determined response arrangements contained within 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. NTES has a road crash rescue trailer located in Kalkarindji that can be deployed as required.

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

- radio, television and social media posts
- targeted road safety campaigns
- community engagement strategies
- NTES road crash rescue trailer
- training in PUASAR024 - undertake road crash rescue delivered by NTES and NTFRS to NTPF/NTFES members

Public safety message process:

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

Actions to be taken – Road crash – guide only

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
All Members	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs
Local Controller		Alert health clinic, VDRC and CASA	Carry out initial reconnaissance of the area affected by the incident and initiate safety, first aid and rescue procedures, as required Establish an incident command point for all communications and access, egress Coordinate requests for assistance from other agencies If required, initiate search procedures If required, arrange for restricted air space over incident site	Ensure all personnel (victims and responders) are accounted for Ensure all personnel are advised of debrief arrangements	Arrange for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, action as appropriate Compile and forward Post Operations Report Attend debrief
		Alert health clinic	Carry out initial reconnaissance of the area affected by the incident and initiate safety, first aid	Account for all equipment used and supervise cleaning, servicing, repair and refurbishment	Attend debrief Assist the Local Controller in the

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
			<p>and rescue procedures, as required</p> <p>Action security procedures for incident scene and personal property</p> <p>Other considerations may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of temporary morgue Establishment of enquiry centre for the purpose of providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General information on incident <p>Details, location and safety of victims</p>	Assist the Local Controller with any other tasks, as directed	compilation of the Post Operations Report
Kalkarindji Health Centre		<p>Prepare equipment</p> <p>Advise registrar of incident and possible assistance required</p>	<p>Implement call out procedures</p> <p>Equip and dispatch vehicle to accident scene</p> <p>Brief staff and instruct to remain on standby (including manning communications)</p> <p>Preparation of health centre to receive possible victims</p>	<p>Account for all health personnel</p> <p>Refurbish equipment as necessary and co-ordinate the re-establishment of normal health centre operations</p> <p>Provide information to Local Controller for inclusion in the Post Operations Report</p>	<p>Liaise with Local Controller regarding requirements for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing support</p> <p>Liaise with Local Controller regarding any on-going public health issues resultant of the incident</p>

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
			<p>Advise Aerial Medical Section Darwin of incident and commence triage</p> <p>Administer emergency treatment</p>		
VDRC		Prepare equipment	<p>Provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower • Road clearance • Mechanical/electrical assistance • Construction of bypass roads <p>Assist the Local Controller with other tasks as directed</p>	Assist the Local Controller with other tasks as directed	Liaise with Local Controller regarding requirements for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing support
Support organisations	Provide support as requested by the Local Controller				

11.4. Annex D: Summary of response and recovery activities

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

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

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

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

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



Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
1. Situational awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road clearance teams General public Media reports Survey and rescue teams Impact assessment teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to recovery planning through impact assessment data Comprehensive impact assessments Needs assessment
2. Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Information Group activation Spokes persons identified SecureNT activated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continues in recovery
3. Survey and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey teams deploy to designated areas Critical sites surveyed Deploy rescue teams – NTFRS and NTPF Specialist Response Division provide primary Urban Search and Rescue capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and impact assessment data used to contribute to the Recovery Action Plan
4. Road clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road patrol teams deploy and check assigned routes Road clearance to priority sites Assess Stuart Hwy to Katherine (supply route) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of road networks and bridges Return to business as usual

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
5. Emergency accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency accommodation and shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evacuation centres Provision of resources that will enable people to remain in their homes Emergency clothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation centres may continue into recovery Temporary accommodation options Repatriation planning
6. Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify any issues with accessing facilities Initial Impact assessment Access to critical supplies e.g. medicines, consumables, power or fuel and water ongoing acute clinical care and critical services requirements increase morgue capacity Health Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify any issues with accessing facilities Access to critical supplies e.g. medicines, consumables, power or fuel and water GP clinics and pharmacies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify operational GP services identify operational pharmacies Support Medically vulnerable people Medical retrieval services (air and road) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of health services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> which may include business continuity plans engagement with stakeholders Repatriation of medically vulnerable people in community GP clinics and pharmacies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ongoing liaison by the Medical Group Medical retrieval services – resume business as usual
7. Essential goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the re-opening of the private business sector

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of critical resources Assess the impact on barge operations and any effect on the ability to supply remote communities Implement interim banking arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor levels and availability of essential goods Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities Public Health inspections (food outlets) Banking sector business continuity arrangements
	<u>Fuel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel suppliers and point of sale Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor fuel levels Infrastructure repairs Emergency fuel supplies for recovery Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers to re-establish long term supply
	<u>Banking</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess damage to banks and ATMs Implement temporary arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency cash outlets Implement long term arrangements
8. Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuations within community Evacuation out of community Registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support services for evacuees Recovery information for evacuees Repatriation
9. Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicable disease control response Drinking water safety standards Sewage and waste disposal Safe food distribution and advice Vector and vermin control Food and commercial premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing in recovery
10. Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power supply Power generation Water supply Sewerage Emergency sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore power network Restore water and sewerage infrastructure Issue alerts until safe to use

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
11. Impact assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training assessment teams • Initial impact assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive impact assessments • Ongoing needs assessments
12. Transport infrastructure (supply lines)	<u>Air (Airport/Airstrip)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear the runway to allow air movements • Establish a logistics hub at the airport • Terminal damage and operational capability assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor repairs and business continuity activities
	<u>Road</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway and critical access roads damage assessment • Repair work to commence immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key Territory Highways (Stuart, Barkly, Victoria and Arnhem)
	<u>Rail</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail damage assessment • Outage estimation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing liaison with operator to support restoration to business as usual
	<u>Port, Harbour and Barge</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage to port infrastructure and harbour facilities • Assess the damage to barge facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing infrastructure • Establish alternate arrangements for the supply of remote communities
13. Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management requirements and develop waste management plan if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues in recovery
14. Repairs and reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments - temporary repairs • Government buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessment • Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments • Private industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information and support to facilitate repairs • Government buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repairs and reconstruction • Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long term repair plans • Private industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair and reconstruction

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary accommodation for a visiting construction workforce
15. Transport services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staged re-establishment of public transport services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continues in recovery
16. Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telstra and Optus will assess the damage to their infrastructure Put in place temporary measures to enable landline and mobile services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair damage networks and infrastructure (for private entities there is support for operators only)
17. Public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police will maintain normal policing services to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradual return to business as usual
18. Animal welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary emergency arrangements for pets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reunite pets with their owners and cease emergency support arrangements
19. Community consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information provision regarding the overall situation, response efforts, what services are available and how to access them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
ARFFS	Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Service
BFNT	Bushfires NT
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CEC	Community Education Centre
CM&C	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
DCDD	Department of Corporate and Digital Development
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DLI	Department of Logistics and Infrastructure
DLPE	Department of Lands, Planning and Environment
DET	Department of Education and Training
DOH	Department of Health
DTBAR	Department of Trade Business and Asian Relations
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERA	Emergency Response Area
FERG	Fire and Emergency Response Group
ICC	Incident Control Centre
ICP	Incident Control Point
JESCC	Joint Emergency Service Communication Centre
KM	Kilometres
LCC	Local Coordination Centre

Acronyms	Definitions
LEC	Local Emergency Committee
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordination Committee
M	Metres
NT	Northern Territory
NTES	Northern Territory Emergency Service
NTFES	Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTPFF	Northern Territory Police Force
PAWC	Power and Water Corporation
RAT	Rapid Assessment Team
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
SAR	Search and Rescue
SERPRO	Serve and Protect System
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situation Report
TDO	Territory Duty Officer
TEMC	Territory Emergency Management Council
VDRC	Victoria Daly Regional Council
WebEOC	Web-Based Emergency Operations Centre