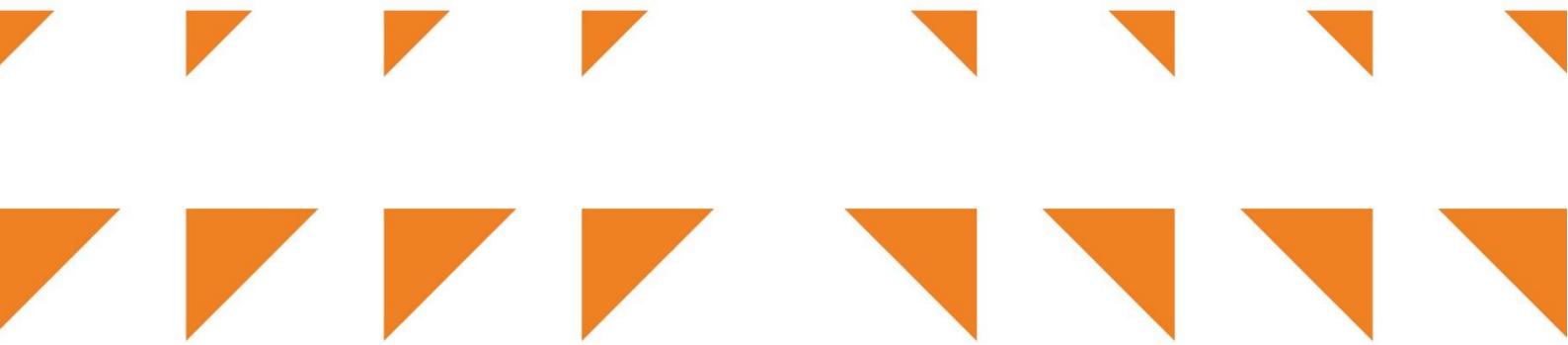




Lajamanu

Local Emergency Plan



Contents

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

7.4. Local Emergency Committee	14
7.5. Emergency Operations Centre/Local Coordination Centre	14
7.6. WebEOC.....	14
7.7. Situation reports	14
7.8. Stakeholder notifications	15
7.9. Official Warnings and general public information	15
7.10. Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System	16
7.11. Closure of schools.....	16
7.12. Closure of government offices	16
7.13. Sheltering in community	16
7.14. Emergency shelters or strong buildings.....	16
7.15. Evacuation	17
7.16. Identified evacuation centres	18
7.17. Impact assessment.....	18
8. Recovery	19
8.1. Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee.....	19
8.2. Transitional arrangements	19
9. Debrief	20
10. Related references	20
11. Annexures	20
11.1. Annex A: Functional groups - roles and responsibilities	21
11.2. Annex B: Functions table.....	22
11.3. Annex C: Prevention, mitigation strategies and action plans for identified hazards	25
11.3.1. Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones).....	25
11.3.2. Flood.....	32
11.3.3. Road crash.....	35
11.4. Annex D: Summary of response and recovery activities	37
12. Acronyms	42

1. Document control

1.1. Governance

Document title	Lajamanu Local Emergency Plan
Contact details	NT Emergency Service, Planning and Preparedness Command
Approved by	Territory Controller
Date approved	25 November 2014
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1.2. Version history

Date	Version	Author	Summary of changes
25/11/2014	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 Lajamanu Local Emergency Plan, to ensure it addresses the specific needs of the community.

Agency/organisation	Name	Role/position
Bureau of Meteorology	Kkaia	Observer
Dept. Children and Families – Safehouse	Dianne Mahony	Committee member
Dept. of the Chief Minister and Cabinet	Sean Hartley	Committee member
NT Emergency Service	Jamie Richardson	Planning Officer
NT Police Force	Josh Singh	Sergeant/Local Controller
NT Police Force	Andrew McBride	Remote Sergeant
NT Police Force	Diana Said	Committee member
Wulaign	Josh Schepis	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 Lajamanu 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

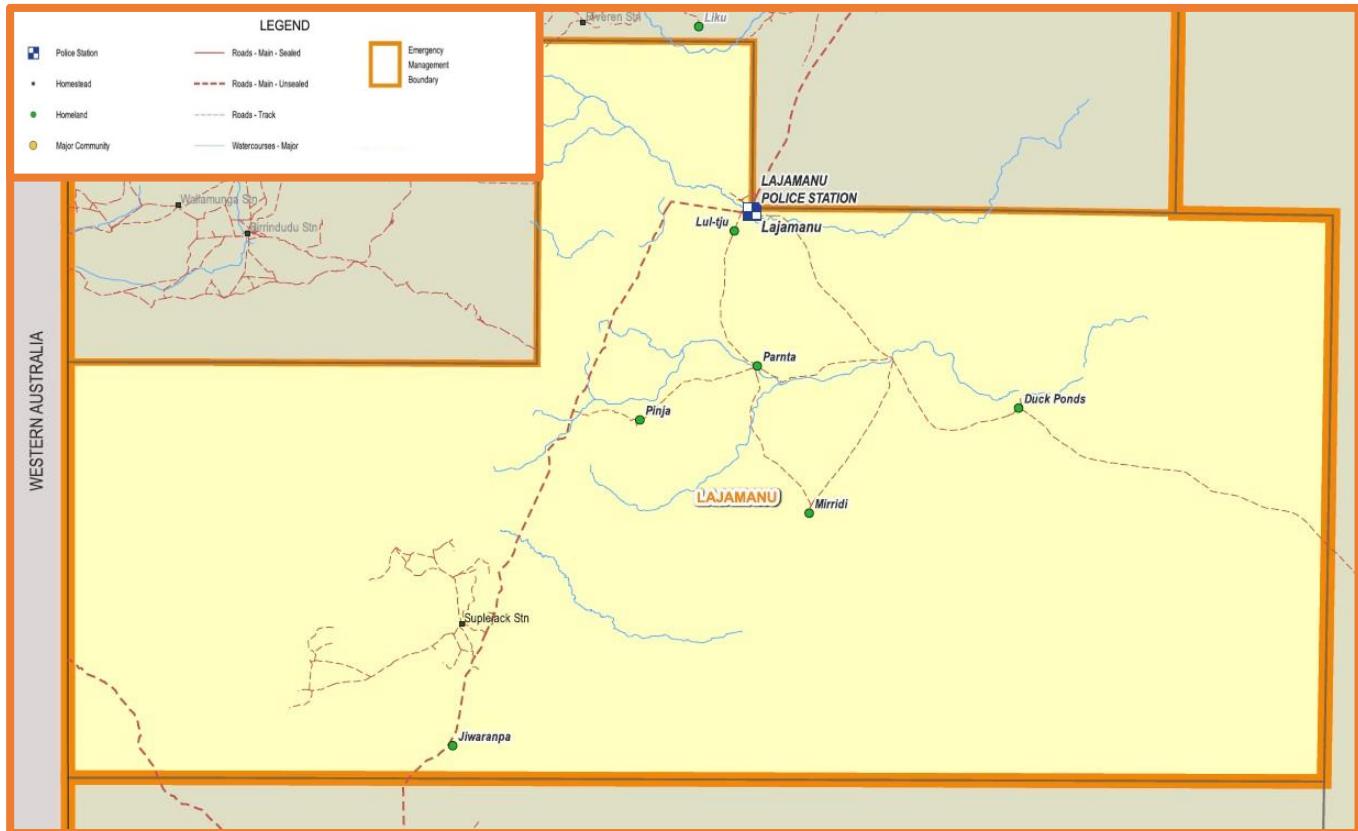
This Plan complements the Northern Regional Emergency Plan¹ as it relates to the Locality. For further information on the hierarchy of plans, refer to the Territory Emergency Plan². The Locality covers approximately 34,000 square kilometres (km) and forms part of the Northern Region, as defined by the Territory Emergency Plan. A mutual emergency management response agreement with Yuendumu Police extends the Lajamanu Police area of responsibility as far south as the Tanami intersection (approximately 250 km south southwest of Lajamanu).

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.

The Locality has a population of approximately 770 with the main population centre being Lajamanu. There are several smaller outstations where the population varies from 5 – 7 persons, which are visited during different times of the year, but are not permanently inhabited.

The population centres within the Locality are estimated as follows:

Bushtel ID	Locality	Aliases	Approx. population
609	Lajamanu	Hooker Creek	767
Bushtel ID	Homelands	Aliases	Approx. population
631	Duck Ponds	Kulingalimpau, Mirririnyungu and Murrinyu	not recorded
646	Jiwaranpa	Jiwan, Jwarnpa, Kamara, Kamira and Talbot Well	not recorded
614	Lul-tju	Lul'tju and Lutttju	5
745	Mirridi	Mirrirdi	not recorded
638	Parnta	Winnecke	not recorded
752	Pinja	Mt Winnecke, Pielegja, Pileaja and Winnecke Creek	not recorded



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 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. The mean annual rainfall at Lajamanu Airport is 571 millimetres (mm).

4.2. Geography

The general topography of the Locality consists of relatively flat or gently undulating sandy country covered by a sparse, low vegetation. The Locality is drained by a number of usually dry rivers and creeks, the main being:

- Hooker Creek
- Fox Creek
- Winnecke Creek

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

Lake Surprise and the Lander River floodout swamps are sites of conservation in this Locality. For further information about significant sites contact the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment⁴ (DLPE).

4.5. 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
 - Lajamanu Police Station
- NT Emergency Service (NTES)
 - Lajamanu NTES Volunteer Unit – non-operational
- Department of Education and Training (DET)
 - Lajamanu School
- Department of Children and Families (DCF)
 - Lajamanu Safe House

Lajamanu is within the Central Desert Regional Council (CDRC) local government area. Its headquarters are located in Alice Springs, with a service delivery centre located in Lajamanu.

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

4.6. Building codes

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

4.7. Land use

Land use in the locality is determined in consultation with the Central Land Council, as the representative body for Aboriginal Traditional Owners, noting land in the Locality is almost exclusively Aboriginal land held by Aboriginal Land Trusts.

The Locality currently has the following land usage:

- sewage ponds
- airstrip
- waste disposal
- cemetery
- residential
- pastoral (Supplejack)
- Indigenous Protected Area (Northern Tanami).

4.8. Power generation and distribution

The Lajamanu Power Station has 3 diesel generators which service Lajamanu and its infrastructure and is maintained by AUS Projects.

4.9. Water services

The Power and Water Corporation (PAWC) is responsible for supplying the community with water sources through bores and stored in tanks and is maintained by AUS Projects.

4.10. Health infrastructure

The Lajamanu Health Centre is operated by the Katherine West Health Board. A permanent doctor services the centre, on a rotational basis. Dialysis services are provided within Lajamanu by Purple House.

The health centre 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 via CareFlight.

4.11. Medically vulnerable clients

The Lajamanu Health Centre has a list of vulnerable clients, and it is updated regularly. There are no aged care facilities in the Lajamanu area, but the CDRC provides services for aged care residents.

4.12. Emergency service infrastructure

The Locality has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- Lajamanu Police Station and cells
- NTES Volunteer Unit – non-operational

4.13. Roads

All roads in the Locality are unsealed and may become impassable and close for long periods of time after rain, particularly for heavy vehicles. The Lajamanu Road is the main point of entry and exit to Lajamanu, connecting to the Buntine Highway (sealed) in the north and to the Tanami Road (unsealed) in the south, both of which are beyond the Locality.

4.14. 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
Hooker Creek	18°20'17"S 130°38'15"E	Non-Certified	Sealed 1560 metres (m) x 30 m Solar lighting AVGAS/JETA1 (fuel for aircraft is supplied by the Lajamanu Store)	Wulaign Homelands Council Aboriginal Corporation.

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.

4.15. Telecommunication

Telecommunications are available across the Lajamanu township via a combination of landline, mobile and satellite communications delivery. Mobile phone coverage has an approximate radius of 10 km around the community. Satellite services are the only available communications across the remainder of the community. Telstra provides and services payphones in Lajamanu, the payphone most centrally located and most frequently used is outside Lajamanu Store and can be called on (08) 8975 0637.

4.16. Local radio stations

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

- 104.5 FM Pintubi Anmatjere Warlpiri (PAW Radio)

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 Lajamanu 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 (TEMCC) 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)
- flood
- hazardous material
- heatwave
- human disease
- 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	Unlikely	Medium
Flood	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Hazardous material	Moderate	Very Rare	Low
Heatwave	Minor	Unlikely	Low
Human disease	Moderate	Very Rare	Low
Road crash	Major	Unlikely	High
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 list. Local emergency management stakeholders are to advise the Local Controller of changes to resource holdings, operational response capabilities and key personnel contacts. Emergency resource and LEC contact list 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

6.5. Exercises

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

- legislative changes

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

- 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 Lajamanu 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 Lajamanu 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 Lajamanu 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.

7.14. 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
Lajamanu School	200

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:

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

- 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.

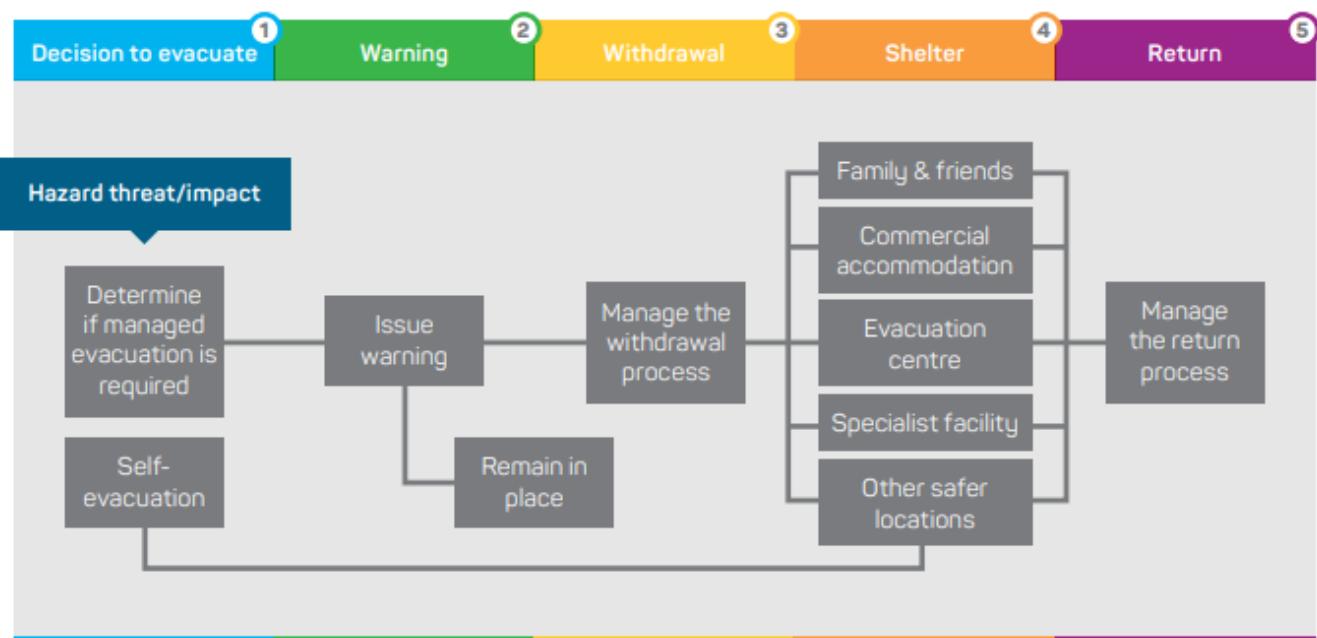
7.15. Evacuation

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

Evacuation of the Locality will be considered as a last resort. Where an evacuation is required the TEMC, in consultation with the Regional Controller, Local Controller and the LEC, will arrange emergency accommodation and transport, as necessary, through the relevant functional group/s. Evacuation is a complex process that has 5 distinct steps:

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

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



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

7.16. Identified evacuation centres

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

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

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

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

For further information on evacuation centres management, refer to the NT Evacuation 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 be an employee of the Big Rivers CM&C office and 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	CDRC/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	Lajamanu School
Engineering	CDRC/Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI)
Industry	DTBAR
Medical	Lajamanu Primary Health Centre/Katherine West Health Board
Public Health	Lajamanu Primary Health Centre/Katherine West Health Board
Public Information	CM&C
Public Utilities	AUS Projects
Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment	NTPF/NTFES
Transport	DLI/CDRC/Bodi Bus
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	NTPF/CDRC/DAF
Anti-looting protection	NTPF
Banking services	CDRC/Centrelink
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements?	Pintubi Anmatjere Warlpiri Radio
Clearing of essential traffic routes	CDRC/DLI
Clearing storm water drains	CDRC
Clothing and household items	Lajamanu Store
Community clean up	CDRC
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 	Lajamanu Store
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	DLI/Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development (DHLGCD)
Disaster Victim identification capability	NTPF
Emergency Alerts	NTPF/NTFES/BFNT
Emergency food distribution	Lajamanu Store
EOC, including WebEOC	NTPF/NTFES
Emergency shelter. Staff, operations and control	Lajamanu Primary School
Evacuation centre - Staffing, operations and control	DCF

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

Functions	Agency/organisation/provider responsible
Transport : Commercial and Public airport/ planes, automobiles, and buses	DLI/CDRC
Vulnerable groups (medical)	Lajamanu Primary Health Centre/Katherine West Health Board
Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection • disposal of stock 	CDRC
Water (including drinking water): Protection and restoration	AUS Projects

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

11.3.1. Bushfire (within Fire Protection and Management Zones)

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

A 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 the 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/DLI
 - CDRC
 - Central Land Council
 - BFNT
 - Contracted private entities.

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

The 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 System⁸ (AFDRS) is a nationally aligned approach to fire weather forecast. The 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.

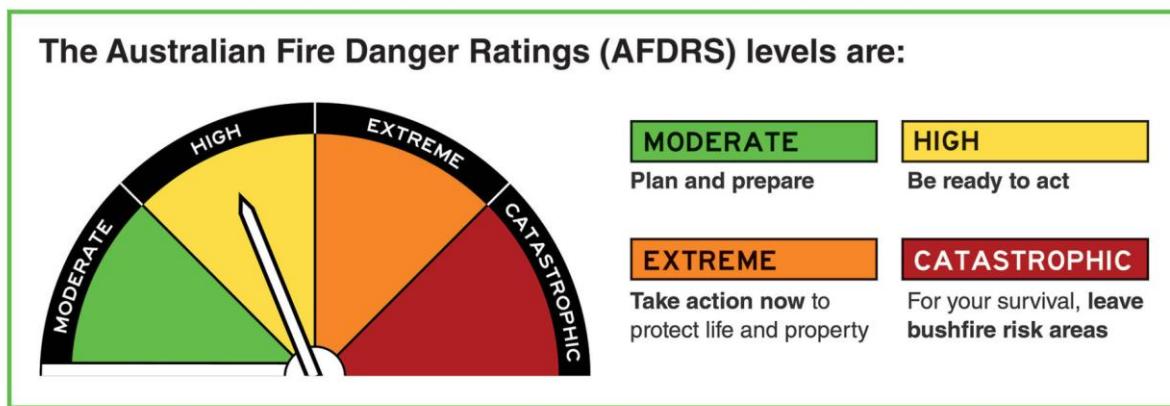


Figure 2: AFDRS Ratings

BFNT is responsible for managing the technical aspects of responding to a bushfire and commanding its resources through their Incident Controller.

⁸ 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	<p>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:</p> <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 (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.

Actions to be taken – Bushfire – guide only

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
All Members	Attend briefings 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		Ascertain state of preparedness Determine the need to disseminate warning/information to the public	Proceed to fire scene and carry out the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Forward Command Post Co-ordinate requests for assistance from other agencies On arrival at the scene: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct reconnaissance of area If necessary, initiate evacuation procedures Arrange for security of evacuated properties 	On completion of operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish that all personnel (victims/responders) are accounted for Ensure all personnel are advised of debrief arrangements Arrange for any Critical Incident Debriefing, and action as appropriate 	Compile and forward Post Operations Report
Lajamanu Primary Health Centre	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs	Attend briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPs Advise the Local Controller of state of	Establish contact with the Local Controller and attend any scheduled local emergency committee meetings Implement call out procedures	Upon completion of operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account for all health personnel Refurbish equipment as necessary 	Attend debrief Take action where required

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
		preparedness and maintain contact	<p>Brief staff and if necessary, instruct to remain on standby</p> <p>Prepare vehicles and health centre in the event of possible casualties</p> <p>Notify regional office</p> <p>Advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and maintain contact</p> <p>Maintain normal health services and if activated, provide additional health and medical assistance, as required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinate the re-establishment of normal health centre operations <p>If necessary, liaise with the Local Controller regarding the requirements for Critical Incident Debrief support</p> <p>Conduct operation debriefs with health centre staff</p> <p>Liaise with Local Controller regarding any ongoing public health issues as a result of the incident</p> <p>Provide relevant information to the Local Controller for inclusion in the final SITREP</p> <p>Stand down personnel</p>	
AUS Projects	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	Establish contact with the Local Controller, and if necessary attend any scheduled local	<p>Upon completion of operations (as authorised by investigating authority):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinate clean-up of scene 	<p>Attend debrief</p> <p>Take action where required</p>

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
			<p>emergency committee meetings</p> <p>If necessary, implement callout procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account for ALL equipment used • Assist the Local Controller in the compilation of the Post Operations Report • Assist the Local Controller with other tasks as directed 	
CDRC	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	<p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p> <p>Advise Local Controller of departure and estimated time of arrival</p> <p>Ensure the following items are in the vehicle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road closed signs • Safety warning devices • PPE • First aid kit 	<p>On receipt of advice of Bushfire threat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement call out procedures • Establish contact with the Local Controller • Dispatch fire unit to area, assess situation and provide advice to the Local Controller 	<p>Upon completion of operations (as authorised by investigating authority):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate clean-up of scene • Account for ALL equipment used • Assist the Local Controller in the compilation of the Post Operations Report • Assist the Local Controller with other tasks as directed 	<p>Assist where required</p> <p>Take action upon debrief</p>
Lajamanu School	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	<p>Attend briefings</p> <p>Inform key personnel</p> <p>Provide SITREPs</p>	<p>Provide mustering point and shelter assistance, as required by the Local Controller</p> <p>Provide other assistance as necessary</p>	<p>if necessary, liaise with the Local Controller regarding any required Critical Incident Debrief support</p> <p>provide information for inclusion in the final</p>	<p>Attend formal debrief</p> <p>Take action where required</p>

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
				<p>SITREP as requested by the Local Controller</p> <p>Upon completion of operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account for all health personnel • Refurbish equipment as necessary • Co-ordinate the re-establishment of normal health centre operations <p>If necessary, liaise with the Local Controller regarding the requirements for Critical Incident Debrief support</p>	
Support organisations	Provide support as requested by the Local Controller				

11.3.2. Flood

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

The Lajamanu Locality may be subject to isolation caused by seasonal monsoonal/severe storm activity. When such isolation occurs, access by road will be restricted. Isolation causes communities/individuals to be cut off from the rest of the area. This could mean some people in an area are affected by a flood while others are not.

Flood events can cause long-term impacts on communities, such as disruptions to supplies of food, clean water, wastewater treatment, electricity, transport, communication, education and health care. Where isolation is likely to occur for an extended time, preseason planning by the LEC is critical to ensure there will be limited disruptions to critical goods and services.

A flood hazard includes a flood threat to the community, housing and infrastructure of the Locality including the surrounding areas. The Bureau will issue a flood watch advice with up to 4 days lead time in situations where forecast rainfall and catchment conditions may lead to flooding.

When rainfall occurs in the Locality, the unsealed roads become hazards for getting stuck (bogged) in mud or sand, while roads at creek and river crossings and causeways can be cut off, making Lajamanu prone to isolation. After extended rainfall, Lajamanu can be affected by rising water.

Hooker Creek runs along the southern edge of the community where water can accumulate, rising water from Hooker Creek can inundate the southern part of Lajamanu. Surface water accumulates around the old airstrip and flows into the community resulting in water flowing down the streets and into yards causing some localised flooding. The local houses have been built on raised concrete slabs reducing the risk of damage to houses.

It is difficult to assess when and to what extent flooding will affect the Lajamanu community throughout any given Wet Season. A flood event may occur with little warning.

Whilst there are no gauging stations for the locality, the following table provides guidance for riverine flooding on NT communities.

Flood impacts	Consequence
Disruptive flooding	Unsealed roads cut at Hooker Creek and river crossing. Causes inconvenience. Low-lying areas next to water courses are inundated. Minor roads may be closed and low-level bridges submerged.
Community impact flooding	In addition to the above, rising flood water begins to encroach onto the oval and the rear of the council yard. Removal of stock and equipment may be required.
Critical/emergency flooding	In addition to the above, rising water encroaches into community, inundating council yard and southern houses and surrounds sewage ponds. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and traffic routes closed. Consideration of evacuating flood affected areas may be required. Utility services may be impacted.

In 2007, 2023 and 2024 flood waters reached the southern edge of the community, partially covering the oval and entering the rear of the council yard, no damage to houses was reported. Mitigation works were undertaken in October 2015 to clear drains and provide better run off.

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 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.

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

- the Bureau weather/flood warnings/advice
- road closures on flooded causeways
- ensure food stocks are maintained at the community store
- ensure fuel supplies (vehicle and aviation) are adequate
- ensure powerhouse fuel supplies are adequate

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 only⁹

Organisation / Provider	Flood impacts	Isolation
All members	Attend LEC meetings Relay information to other key stakeholders	Assist where necessary and ensure all procedures for each location/area to be affected is well prepared
Local Controller	Update LEC members of the impending situation	SITREP is to be circulated to committee members and key stakeholders

⁹ Action stages as per Flood products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology

11.3.3. Road crash

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public safety message process:

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

Actions to be taken – Road crash – guide only

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Transition to recovery
All Members	Attend briefings 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	Advise key personnel	Update key personnel Brief crews attending Monitor and provide updates	Travel to scene and establish cordon Conduct rescue operations as required Monitor and update	Conduct debrief with responding members	Assist where required Take action upon debrief
CDRC	Advise key personnel	Update key personnel Brief crews attending Monitor and provide updates	Conduct rescue operations as required Monitor and update	Conduct debrief with responding members	Assist where required Take action upon debrief
Lajamanu Primary Health Centre	Advise key personnel Staff notification will depend on extent and type of incident Convene a briefing, this decision will be based on the number of casualties and the clinics current staffing	Commence passive response measures Update key personnel Provide SITREP to the Local Controller	Mass Casualty Plan is activated (dependant on number of casualties)	Upon completion of operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Account for all health personnel• Refurbish equipment as necessary• Co-ordinate the re-establishment of normal health centre operations	Support lead recovery agencies, as required If necessary, liaise with the Local Controller regarding the requirements for Critical Incident Debrief 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, Victoria and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of road networks and bridges Return to business as usual

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	Buntine highways and Lajamanu Road (supply route)	
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 	<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

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Medically vulnerable people • Medical retrieval services (air and road) 	
7. Essential goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points • Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of critical resources • Assess the impact on transport operations and any effect on the ability to supply remote communities • Implement interim banking arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the re-opening of the private business sector • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing in recovery

Activity	Response activities	Recovery activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and commercial premises 	
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
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, Victoria and Buntine highways and Lajamanu Road)
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
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
BFNT	Bushfires NT
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CDRC	Central Desert Regional Council
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
DHLGCD	Department of Housing, Local Government and Community Development
DTBAR	Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ESO	Essential Services Officer
ICC	Incident Control Centre
ICP	Incident Control Point
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre
KM	Kilometres
LCC	Local Coordination Centre
LEC	Local Emergency Committee
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordination Committee
M	Metres

Acronyms	Definitions
MM	Millimeters
NT	Northern Territory
NTES	Northern Territory Emergency Service
NTFES	Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTPF	Northern Territory Police Force
RAT	Rapid Assessment Team
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SITREP	Situation Report
TDO	Territory Duty Officer
TEMC	Territory Emergency Management Council
WebEOC	Web-Based Emergency Operations Centre