



**ALICE SPRINGS
LOCAL
EMERGENCY
PLAN
2020/21**



TERRITORY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Authority

The Alice Springs Emergency Plan (the Plan) approved by the Territory Controller and in accordance with section 17 of the *Emergency Management Act 2013* (NT) (the Act) has been reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Narelle Beer'.

Narelle Beer
Regional Controller

Dated this 9th day of November 2020

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Version History

The following table lists all previous endorsed versions of this plan:

Plan	Endorsed

Amendment List

Proposals for amendment to this plan are to be forward to:

Officer in Charge, Local Controller
Alice Springs Police Station
Alice Springs NT 0870

Amendments promulgated are to be certified below when entered:

Revision Date	Description	Local Controller
	New template review	N. Cowham / NTES
14/9/2018	Administrative review and formatting – entirety –	A. Heath / NTFRES
3/12/2019	Administrative review and formatting – entirety –	P. Vicary/NTPFES
3/11/2020	Plan Administrative review & update	LC: P. Dash/NT Police

Purpose

1. The purpose of this Plan is to describe the emergency management arrangements for the Alice Springs District (the District) during 2020/2021.

Application

- This Plan applies to the Alice Springs District

Related References

2. The following references apply:
 - *Emergency Management Act 2013* (NT)
 - Territory Emergency Plan 2020/21
 - Southern Region Emergency Plan 2020/21
 - National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF)
 - National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines

Plan

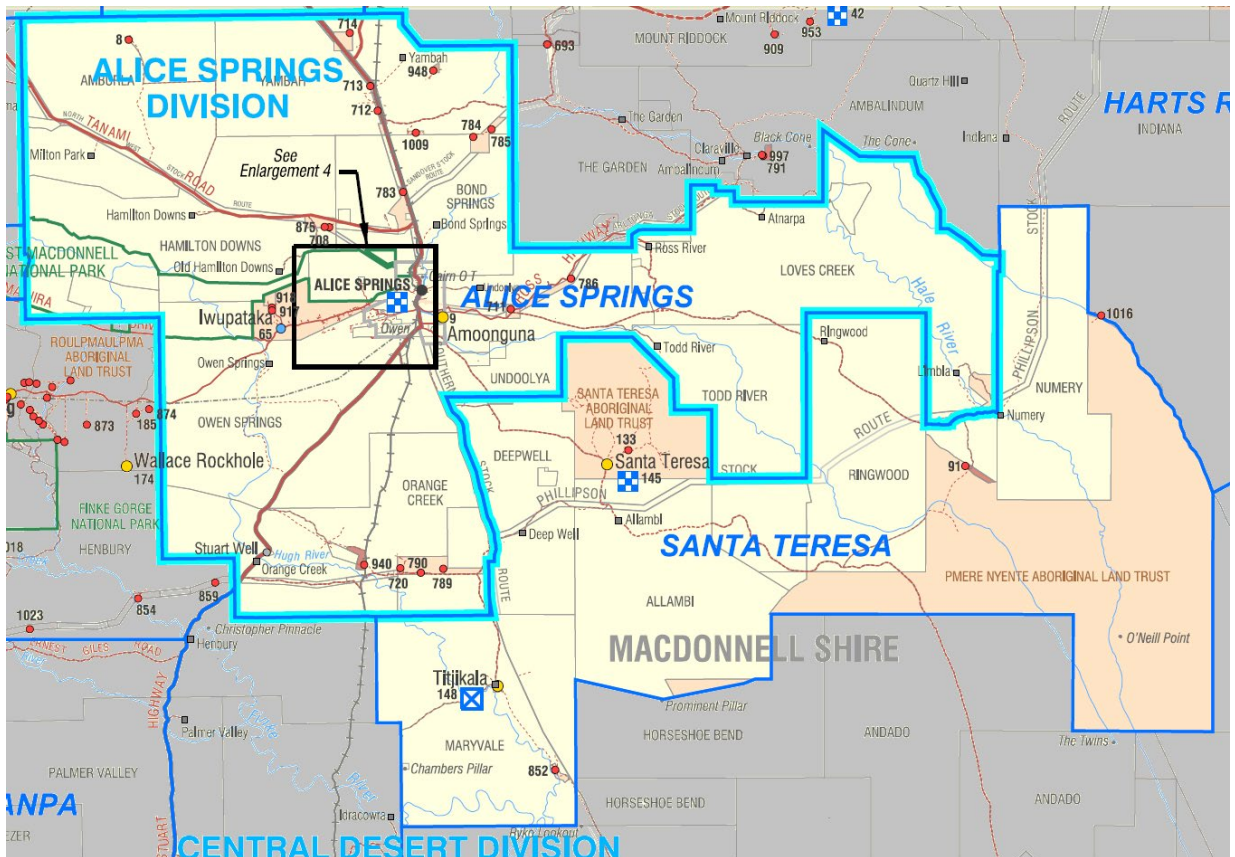
Key Considerations

3. The *Emergency Management Act 2013* (NT) (the Act) is the legislative basis for emergency management across the Northern Territory (NT).
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. This Plan:
 - confirms appointment of a Local Emergency Controller and Local Recovery Coordinator
 - confirms establishment of the Local Emergency Committee (LEC) and Local Recovery Coordination Committee (LRCC)
 - assesses hazards most likely to affect the community
 - specifies control and coordination arrangements for mobilisation of local and, if necessary regional, Territory and national resources
 - identifies roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders
 - details specific emergency response procedures for the higher risk situations.
7. This Plan complements the Territory Emergency Plan as it relates to the District.

8. For further information on the hierarchy of Plans, refer to **Annex A**.

Locality Context

9. The Alice Springs district covers an area of approximately 31,300 square kilometres, encompassing the Alice Springs and Santa Teresa Police Districts and includes the Territory's third largest town, Alice Springs.
10. The District population is approximately with an estimated population of 29,753 in Alice Springs, 555 in Santa Teresa and 200 in Titjikala



11.

Climate and Weather

12. The District experiences a broad variety of weather typical to Central Australian desert and grassland climate with high summer daytime and low winter night-time temperatures.
13. The District's average annual rainfall is approximately 240 millimetres¹.

Geography

14. The dominant features of the region are the MacDonnell Ranges and the Todd River. The MacDonnell ranges run east and west of Alice Springs and consists of a long series of mountains 644 kilometres long. The ranges are cut by the usually dry Todd River which flows south through Alice Springs, then in a south-easterly direction after it passes through the gap.
15. To the north of Alice Springs, the country is relatively flat grassland broken by patches of low scrub and mulga. South of Alice Springs, the country is gently undulating with lightly vegetated sand hills which border on the north western edge of the Simpson Desert.

¹ Bureau of Meteorology (2018)

16. The District is drained by a number of usually dry rivers and creeks. Of note, these include:
- Todd River
 - Charles River
 - Hugh River
 - Emily Creek
 - Jay Creek.

Sites of Conservation or Cultural Significance

17. The following is a list of important conservation sites in the emergency management district:
- Greater MacDonnell Ranges
 - Waterhouse Range
 - Rodinga Range and adjacent ranges.
18. Further information about these sites can be found [here](#).

Tourism

19. Tourism is also a major economic contributor to the District.
20. The Parks and Wildlife Commission NT, manage several national parks and nature reserves including:
- East MacDonnell National Park
 - West MacDonnell Park
 - Alice Springs Desert Park
 - Alice Springs Telegraph Station
 - Arltunga Historic Reserve
 - Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve.
21. Alice Springs provides a complete range of tourist facilities from hotel accommodation, to basic hostels and caravan parks.

Public Administration

NT and Local Government

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

Infrastructure

Building Codes

24. Buildings and construction in the District are subject to the [Building Act 2016 \(NT\)](#), [NT Building Regulations](#) and the [Building Code of Australia](#).

Land Use

25. Land use in the District is determined in consultation between ASTC, MacDonnell Regional Council, traditional owners and the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL) including, but not limited to:
- residential
 - sewage ponds
 - air strip
 - waste disposal.

Power Generation and Distribution

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

Water Services

27. Ground water is the primary water source in the Southern Region.
28. PAWC is responsible for supplying the communities with water sourced through bores and stored in tanks.
- Alice Springs
 - Amoonguna
 - Titjikala - 2 x production bores, 190 kilolitre elevated tank
 - Santa Teresa – 3 x production bores, 1 x 204 kilolitre elevated tank & 1 x 486 kilolitre ground level tank.

Health Infrastructure

Alice Springs Hospital (ASH) is the major acute hospital for Central Australia, with 186 beds. ASH is the only major secondary referral hospital in Central Australia with a catchment area that covers approximately 1.6 million square kilometres and supports the people residing in the Northern Territory and also in remote communities in northern South Australia and in the south west of Western Australia. There is a very active Renal Unit with onsite dialysis facilities and a 26 chair satellite dialysis unit. ASH provides a range of specialist services with additional specialist services being provided on a visiting basis. Patients requiring tertiary care are transferred to Darwin or interstate, depending on the speciality required.

29. There is a network of General Medical Practitioners in Alice Springs.
30. Prehospital care, transport and retrieval services are provided by St John Ambulance and the Royal Flying Doctor Service.
31. Other primary health care sites in Alice Springs include:
 - Flynn Drive Community Health Care.
32. There is a health centre situated in Titjikala.
33. A Locum Doctor attends the Titjikala centre when availability allows.
34. Serious medical cases are required to be medically evacuated to Alice Springs.
35. Central Australian Aboriginal Congress (CAAC) provides primary health care services for Aboriginal people living in Central Australia at the following locations within the District:
 - Gap Road Clinic
 - Larapinta Clinic
 - Sadadeen Clinic
 - Northside Clinic
 - Alukura Women's Health Service
 - Ingkintja: Wurra apa artwuka pmara
 - Amoonguna Health Service
 - Mpwelarre Health Service (Santa Teresa).

Emergency Service Infrastructure

36. The District has the following emergency service infrastructure:
 - Alice Springs Police Station – Parsons St
 - NT Fire and Rescue – Stuart Highway
 - NT Fire and Rescue – CNR Ross Highway and Stegar Rd
 - St John Ambulance – Stuart Highway
 - NT Emergency Service – Wilkinson St
 - Bushfires NT – Elder St
 - Santa Teresa Police Station
 - Titjikala Police Post.

Roads

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

- **The Stuart Highway** is the Northern Territory's major highway. It runs from Darwin through Alice Springs to Port Augusta in South Australia.
- **The Ross Highway** is the main access road to the scenic areas of the Eastern MacDonnell Ranges and is sealed as far as Ross River.
- **Larapinta Drive** connects Alice Springs with the community of Hermannsburg and provides access to the Finke Gorge National Park. The road is sealed from Alice Springs to Hermannsburg.
- **Namatjira Drive** is a sealed loop road leaving Larapinta Drive approximately 48 kilometres west of Alice Springs. It provides access to the scenic areas of the West MacDonnell National Park; reconnecting with Larapinta Drive 42 kilometres west of Hermannsburg.
- **The Tanami Road** leaves the Stuart Highway approximately 25 kilometres north of Alice Springs and heads approximately 697 kilometres northwest to Western Australia. It is sealed from the Stuart Highway for approximately 170 kilometres.
- **Plenty Highway** - The Plenty Highway leaves the Stuart Highway approximately 70 kilometres north of Alice Springs and heads east to Queensland. It is sealed for approximately 100 kilometres..

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

Airports

39. The table below lists the airstrips in the District.

Name of the Strip	Datum	Details (type, length, etc.)	Operator of the strip
Alice Springs Airport	15 kms south of Alice Springs by road. 7 nm south of township.	Sealed runway & taxiway, licenced, windsock, full airport lighting, full refuelling facilities	Alice Springs Airport
Bond Springs Gliding Strip	12 nm north of Alice Springs & marked on Alice Visual Terminal Chart. Glider launch facility with winch launch.	Natural surface, not licenced, windsock, car lights, avgas,	Owner: NT Land Corporation Operated by Bonds Springs Committee. Contact: Complete Fencing
Hamilton Downs Station	Adjacent to and west of the homestead.	Natural surface, not licenced, no windsock, car lights, no fuel facilities	Hamilton Downs Station
Hugh River Rail Siding	Microwave tower 500 m south & 250 ft high. Adjacent to railway line.	Graded earth surface, not licenced, windsock, no lighting, no fuel facilities	Transfield Services
Orange Creek Station	500 m south of homestead.	Dirt surface, not licenced, no windsock, no lights, no fuel facilities	

Ross River Station	2 nm east of homestead.	Gravel surface, not licenced, windsock, car lights, no fuel facilities	Ross River Resort
Santa Teresa Community	1.5 nm north north-east of the community; white markers evident. No night operations due to hills.	Gravel surface, not licenced, windsock, car lights, no fuel facilities	NTG
The Garden Station	1 nm east of the homestead/Stuart Highway on south side/creek line on the north side.	Gravel surface, not licenced, no windsock, no lights, no fuel facilities	The Garden Station
Todd River Station	1 nm east of the homestead.	Natural surface, not licenced, no windsock, no lights, no fuel facilities	
Yambah Station	1 nm north-west of the homestead	Red Soil, not licenced, no windsock, car lights, no fuel facilities	

Rail Infrastructure

40. The Adelaide to Darwin rail line runs through the town of Alice Springs with the majority of NT freight passing through this line.
41. There are four main rail crossings in Alice Springs. The main one is located centrally in town on Stuart Highway and Larapinta Drive; the town's busiest intersection. The second one crosses Espie Street, the third crosses Bradshaw Drive and south of the Gap the fourth crosses Ilparpa Rd. When trains pass through these crossings traffic can be stopped for up to 20 minutes at a time, preventing direct access to the east of town.

Telecommunication

42. Telecommunications are available across the district via a combination of landline, mobile and satellite communications delivery.
43. Mobile phone coverage has an approximate radius of 20 – 50 Km around Alice Springs.

Local Radio Stations

44. The District has the following radio stations broadcasting in the area:
 - 783 AM - ABC Radio local
 - 900 AM – 8HA
 - 96.9 FM – Sun FM
 - 99.7 FM - ABC Radio National
 - 100.5 FM – CAAMA
 - 102.1 FM - 8CCC.

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

Vulnerable Clients

46. A list of all vulnerable medical patients is held with the Central Australia Health Service.

Preparation

Disaster Hazard Analysis and Risk Register

47. The LEC has identified the following hazards for the District which require a detailed operational response procedure:
- Transport Incident (Road, Rail and Aircraft)
 - Hazardous Material Incident (HAZMAT)
 - Wildfire
 - Severe Storms
 - Flood.
48. These hazards have been rated against the National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG):

Hazard	Overall Consequence	Overall Likelihood	Risk Rating
Transport Incident	Minor	Almost Certain	Medium
Hazardous Material Incident	Moderate	Likely	High
Wildfire	Minor	Likely	Medium
Flood – Q1:100	Moderate	Possible	Medium
Flood – PMF Q1:10 000	Catastrophic	Unlikely	High
Severe Storms	Minor	Likely	Medium

Transport Incident (Road, Rail and Aircraft)

49. Transport incidents refer to aircraft, motor vehicle and rail accidents
50. These incidents are of an impact nature with little or no lead time. With the exception of maintaining infrastructure, no mitigation can be put in place.
51. NT Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) maintain a road crash rescue capability to provide first response to any major incident.
52. Procedures surrounding aircraft incidents have been developed by the Australian Transport and Safety Bureau and can found [here](#).

Hazardous Material Incident (HAZMAT)

53. Large quantities of hazardous materials are transported daily by road to many centres throughout the NT. Consequently, any release or spillage has the potential to result in the loss of life, widespread disruption, danger to the community and a threat to the environment.
54. HAZMAT incidents encompass a wide variety of potential situations including fire, spills, explosions and chemical reactions. They may include toxicity,

flammability, radiological hazards, corrosive and explosives and as such, can threaten the health and safety of attending authorities and members of the public.

55. HAZMAT incidents will generally involve a transport incident which is of an impact nature with little or no lead time. With the exception of maintaining infrastructure, minimal mitigation can be put in place.
56. The NTFRS is the NT Hazard Management Authority. The NTFRS provides a HAZMAT response capability to any major incident to the District.
57. Refer to Annex F for the HAZMAT Identified Risk Guidelines.

Wildfire

58. A fire hazard includes a fire threat to the township, housing and infrastructure of the District and all the surrounding outstations.
59. Controlled burning occurs on a yearly basis in the District and the surrounding communities.

Severe Storm

60. Most rain falls during the period from December to March, but occasional storms occur at other times of the year. Rainfall may cut access to unsealed roads for up to 7 days at a time.
61. Severe storm or severe weather warnings are issued by The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) when a severe weather is observed, or there is strong evidence of a severe weather, and it is expected to persist.
62. Severe weather can be quite localised and develop quickly. The exact location of severe weather can be hard to predict. Warnings are issued with varying lead-times, depending on the weather situation.
63. The NT Emergency Service are the Hazard Management Authority for severe storm impacts and would operate in accordance with their Standard Operating Procedures.

Flood

64. A flood hazard includes a flood threat to the township, housing and infrastructure of Alice Springs; including the surrounding outstations and communities.
65. The BoM will issue a Flood Watch - Inland Rivers with up to four (4) days lead time in situations where forecast rainfall and catchment conditions may lead to flooding.
66. The NT Emergency Service are the Hazard Management Authority for flooding and would operate in accordance with their Standard Operating Procedures from Alice Springs with support from other Southern Region Units as required.
67. Refer to Annex I for the Flood Identified Risk Guidelines.

Preparation Activities

68. Preparation activities are those arrangements that ensure, should an emergency occur, all resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed.

Public Education

69. NTES delivers community education, awareness and prevention programs. These are also conducted or supported by Australian Government agencies such as BoM and the Attorney-General's Department, as well as non-government entities like the Australian Red Cross, to ensure ongoing public awareness of emergency and disaster events. Further information is available on each organisation's respective website.

Planning

70. The Act requires Emergency Plans to be maintained at a NT, regional and local level. Arrangements in Plans aim to be flexible and scalable for all hazards, ensuring that the responsibilities of key stakeholders are recorded to ensure community needs during emergency and/or disaster events are met.
71. In accordance with section 17 of the Act, the operation and effectiveness of approved emergency Plans must be reviewed at least once every 12 months.

Resource Coordination

72. A master resource register is to be maintained by the Local Controller for rapid reference during emergency management operations – refer to Annex D for the Resource List (restricted).
73. Stakeholders are to ensure that the Local Controller is kept advised of changes to resource holdings, operational response capability and key personnel contact arrangements on a regular basis.

Training and Education

74. The Act requires that those involved in emergency planning and operations are appropriately trained. The NTES Emergency Management Training Unit provides the required training and education capability to ensure NT Government and non-government entities are appropriately trained.

Exercises

75. Exercises are a key measure for testing the effectiveness of Plans and should be conducted at all levels and involve all stakeholders. Exercises ensure that Plans are robust and understood, and that capabilities and resources are adequate to implement them.
76. Exercises are conducted when a Plan has not been enacted since the last review, or substantial changes have occurred, including:
- legislative changes
 - major changes have occurred in the areas of key personnel, positions or functions across prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR)
 - new or emerging hazards/risks have been identified.

Delivery of exercises is guided by advice from the Territory, Regional or Local Controllers, the Territory Recovery Coordinator, Territory Emergency Management Council, Regional Emergency Committee or as required by functional groups².

Response

77. Response actions are those 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 support³.

Control and coordination

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

Local Emergency Controller

79. In accordance with section 76 of the Act, the Territory Controller has appointed a District Local Emergency Controller (Local Controller).
80. The Local Controller is the OIC of Alice Springs Police Station.
81. The Local Controller is subject to the directions of the Regional Controller for the region in which the District is located.
82. The powers, functions and directions the Local Controller is subject to can be found in sections 77, 78 and 79 of the Act.

Local Emergency Committee

83. In accordance with section 80 of the Act, the Territory Controller has established an Alice Springs Local Emergency Committee (LEC).
84. The Local Controller is Chair of the LEC. Remaining membership consists of representatives from NT Government and non-government entities within the District.
85. Division 11 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers, membership and procedure requirements of a LEC.
86. Refer to Annex B for Roles and Responsibilities; to Annex C for the Functions Table; and to Annex M for Contact Details (restricted).

Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee

87. In accordance with section 87 of the Act, if a region and/or locality has been affected by an event, the relevant Regional Recovery Coordinator may appoint a Local Recovery Coordinator.
88. The Local Recovery Coordinator will establish a local Recovery Coordination Committee drawing from membership of the LEC and other relevant members of the community as deemed necessary.

² Territory Emergency Plan Section 3.6.

³ [Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. \(2014\). Handbook 9, Australian Emergency Management Arrangements](#)

89. The Local Recovery Coordinator will report directly to the Regional Recovery Coordinator.
90. Division 12 of the Act specifies the functions, powers and directions the Local Recovery Coordinator is subject to.
91. Division 13 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers, membership and procedure requirements of the Recovery Coordination Committee.

Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs)

92. Local Control Centres (LCCs) will be established as required by Local Controllers to provide a central focus to the management, control and coordination of emergency operations in the District. 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 Emergency Operations Centre where applicable
 - dissemination of information to the media and general public through the Public Information Group to ensure a single point of truth for releases of information to the wider community⁴.
93. The District LCC is the Damian Clifton Centre.
94. The Regional EOC will be located in Alice Springs at the Damian Clifton Centre as per the Southern Region Emergency Plan.
95. 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.
96. Liaison Officers from functional groups and support agencies will attend the Emergency Operations Centre as required.

WebEOC

97. WebEOC is a critical information management system used throughout the NT. It is an effective and efficient tool used by stakeholders that have a role and responsibility under the Territory Emergency Plan during prevention, preparation, response and recovery phases of any event.
98. WebEOC is a contemporary platform for the coordination of multi-agency response to any critical incident be it a severe weather event, flood, wildfire, industrial accident, major crime, terrorism or a large scale planned event. It provides the capacity to record (in real time) all information relevant to an incident and to share that information with other persons at the scene, an EOC and Functional Group personnel.
99. WebEOC allows for information sharing, managing tasks and submitting situational reports. It also assists the Control Authority to manage and

⁴ Territory Emergency Plan Section 4.5.3

disseminate current decisions and objectives. Together these functionalities provide an up-to-date situational awareness.

Situation Reports (SITREPs)

100. 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 SITREPs.
101. 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 the WebEOC incident management system.

Activation of the Plan

102. With the exception of cyclones where six stages are used, this plan sets out five stages of activation. These stages are designed to ensure a graduated response to hazardous events, thereby reducing the possibility of under or over reaction by the emergency management agency. The stages are:

<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Alert</i>	This stage is declared when the Local Controller receives warning of an event which, in his or her opinion, may necessitate a emergency management response
<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Standby</i>	This stage is declared when the Local Controller considers an emergency operation is imminent. During this stage passive emergency measures are commenced
<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Activation</i>	This stage is declared when active emergency measures are required
<i>Stage 4</i>	<i>Stand-down response operations and transition to Recovery</i>	This stage is declared when the Local Controller considers that no further emergency management are necessary but if the consequences of the emergency require ongoing recovery coordination the Local Controller will advise the Local Recovery Coordinator in preparation for a transition to recovery.
<i>Stage 5</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	This stage is called if on-going recovery operations and coordination is required.

103. The stages identified above provide for a sequential response. However, it may be necessary because of the degree of warning and speed of onset of an event for either the Regional or Local Controller to amalgamate the actions required under one stage.
104. Recovery may be activated when an incident or event has occurred that did not necessitate the activation of response stages 1 to 4. This may be in relation to a sudden impact event or slow onset event such as a drought situation.

Stakeholder Notifications

105. Upon activation of the Plan the following personnel are to be advised as a matter of urgency:
- all available members of the LEC
 - Divisional Superintendent.
 - Regional Controller
 - NTES Duty Officer.
106. The Local Controller will notify LEC members of imminent events or activations through various means including but not limited to phone, SMS and email notifications dependant on the most appropriate and available at the time.

Official Warnings and General Public Information

107. Official warnings are issued by BoM, Geoscience Australia and Bushfires NT.
108. Emergency Alert (EA) 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.
109. 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.
110. Authority to utilise the Emergency Alert and SEWS may be given by virtue of the approval of an emergency plan. The authority and delegations can be found in the Territory Emergency Plan.
111. Control and Hazard Management Authorities may have pre-planned use of SEWS for non-weather related events approved by virtue of the approval of a Regional or Special emergency plan.
112. The District will receive official warnings and general public information through the following means:
- radio broadcast
 - television news broadcast.
113. Warning and information messages for general public are authorised by the Local/Regional Controller/ delegate, as relevant. The dissemination of such warnings and information is to be by whatever means are appropriate and available at the time.

Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS)

114. The Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS) 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.

Closure of Schools

115. The decision to close schools due to an impending threat will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the Territory Emergency Management Council, (TEMC). When the nature of an event demands an immediate response, local authorities will take the appropriate steps to ensure the safety of 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.
116. The decision to reopen schools will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the Chief Executive, Department of Education.

Closure of Government Offices

117. 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.
118. The decision to re-open government offices will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the TEMC.
119. All NT Government 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.

Emergency Shelters

120. 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 severe storm, flood, or fire. It should be noted that Emergency Shelter operations are not Evacuation Centres. Information relating to Evacuation Centres can be located in Annex J of this document.

Emergency Shelters/Strong Buildings Locations

121. Those whose normal accommodation has been assessed as cyclone safe are to be encouraged to remain in their homes to reduce the burden on emergency shelters. Once emergency shelters are opened, no person is to be refused entry. Persons with special needs, the aged, the infirm and persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol are to be assessed by the shelter management team upon entry in to the emergency shelter.
122. The table following shows those facilities identified as emergency shelters, their estimated capacity and the organisation responsible for their preparation and management.

Responsibility for managing these buildings during emergencies is as follows:-

- a) Government agencies or local councils controlling buildings designated as emergency shelters are responsible for management of the shelter. Responsibility for managing shelters in non-government

buildings is negotiated on a case-by-case basis by NTES in consultation with the Emergency Shelter Group.

- b) Operational training for emergency shelter managers is the responsibility of the Department of Education as the lead agency for emergency shelters.
- c) Security of emergency shelters is the responsibility of NT Police.

Responsibility	Shelter	Capacity	Contact
Dept. of Education	Centralian Middle School	384	Principal, Centralian Middle School
Dept. of Education	Centralian Senior College	533	Principal, Centralian Senior College
Dept. of Education	Braitling Primary School	520 as per WebEOC	Principal, Braitling Primary School
Dept. of Education	Larapinta Primary School	320	Principal, Larapinta Primary School
Non-Government School	Yirara College	400 as per WebEOC	Principal, Yirara College
Incorporated entity operating on crown land	Blatherskite Park	800	Operations Manager Rebecca Imhof

123. The responsibilities of the emergency shelter manager are:
- the provision of those buildings designated as emergency shelters
 - 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 emergency shelters, in particular the NTPF.
124. Emergency shelters are opened under the direction of the Territory or Regional Controller in consultation with the Emergency Shelter Group. Emergency shelters will not normally operate for more than 48 hours.
125. 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.
126. The announcement that emergency shelters are open in the District will be made by radio broadcast and will include emergency shelter rules such as no pets or alcohol being permitted in shelters and that food will not be provided.
127. The Department of Education in conjunction with NT Police are responsible for the management of emergency shelters during an emergency event.

Evacuation Planning and Accommodation

128. Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effect of an emergency or disaster on a community⁵.

⁵ [Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. \(2013\). Handbook 4, Evacuation Planning \(p.1\).](#)

129. The decision to evacuate a community, including establishing an evacuation centre, is not taken lightly as it represents significant resource and financial implications⁶.
130. Evacuation of the District will be considered as a last resort. Where an evacuation is required; the TEMC, in consultation with the Local Controller and the District, will arrange emergency accommodation and transport, as necessary, through the relevant Functional Group/s.

Register. Find. Reunite Registration and Inquiry System

131. Australian Red Cross, in partnership with the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, has developed an improved system to help reunite families, friends and loved ones separated by an emergency. This system is called Register.Find.Reunite.
132. This system can be initiated by either the Territory or Regional Controller without the national system being activated⁷.
133. The Welfare Group maintains Register. Find. Reunite. Any activation of this system should occur in consultation with the Welfare Group in the first instance.

Impact Assessment

134. Immediately after a hazard has affected a community, assessment of the impact is a vital component of the situational awareness and implementation of response and recovery activities.
135. Guidelines to conduct rapid assessments in the NT, including the establishment of a dedicated Rapid Assessment Team/s (RAT) to collect data in the field have been developed. A copy is available in the WebEOC library for emergency management practitioners.
136. The Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment Group, led by the NTPFES, is responsible for impact assessments.
137. At the local level, Local Controllers can activate the NTES to undertake impact assessments if deemed appropriate.

Recovery

138. Emergency recovery is the coordination process of supporting affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support for the emotional and physical wellbeing of those affected.
139. Recovery is often a long term process which can be measured in months, years or even decades. For the purpose of this plan, only the early recovery phase is detailed.

Transitional Arrangements

140. The transition from response to recovery coordination represents a fundamental shift in operational aims and tempo. This shift is from the protection of life and supporting the immediate needs of the community, to establishing longer term, more sustainable support structures.

⁶ [Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. \(2013\). Handbook 4, Evacuation Planning](#)

⁷ Territory Emergency Plan Section 4.17

141. The transition to recovery coordination occurs at a time agreed to by the:

- Territory Controller
- Territory Recovery Coordinator

After consultation with TEMC, the Regional Controller and the Regional Recovery Coordinator.

Handover Arrangements

142. Formal handover to recovery coordination will not occur until the Territory Recovery Coordinator is satisfied the following briefings have been completed:

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

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

144. A summary of response and recovery activities can be found at Annex L.

Plan Governance

145. Part 2, Division 3 of the Act outlines the preparation, consideration, approval and review requirements for Local Emergency Plans.

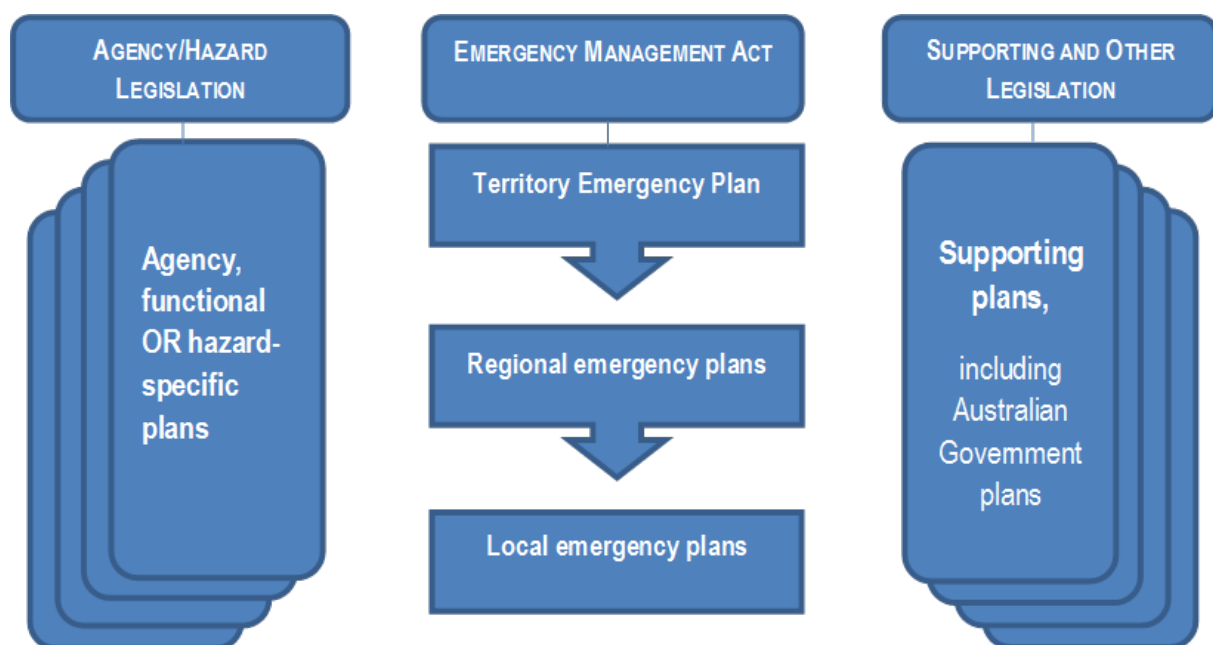
Annexures

Annex A	Hierarchy of Plans
Annex B	Roles and Responsibilities
Annex C	Functions Table
Annex D	Resource Lists
Annex E	Identified Risk Guideline –Transport Incident
Annex F	Identified Risk Guideline – Hazmat
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Annex H	Identified Risk Guideline – Severe Storm
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Annex M	Contact Details
Annex N	Debrief
Annex O	Glossary
Annex P	Acronyms

Annex A: Hierarchy of Plans

Emergency management planning in the Territory is based upon a hierarchal system. It originates with the Territory Emergency Plan which provides the basis for subsequent regional, local and specific emergency management Plans relating to specific threats.

- **Territory Emergency Plan.** A plan to describe the Northern Territory's approach to emergency and recovery operations, the governance and coordination arrangements and roles and responsibilities of agencies. The plan is supported by regional, local and hazard specific Plans and functional group sub Plans.
- **Regional Emergency Plans.** The regional emergency management structure is based upon two Police Regions. The Plans provide a basis for coordinated emergency and recovery operations in the region.
- **Local Emergency Plans.** Plans developed for coordinated emergency and recovery operations in the identified locality.
- **Territory Wide Plans.** Plans are not associated with functional group operational Plans but cover an all hazard/all agency/all regions approach.
- **Agency/functional group Plans.** Plans developed for agencies or functional groups to deliver the functions and operations of their agency during an Emergency or disaster.
- **Australian Government Plans and Arrangements.** The Australian Government publish a range of national Plans to deal with emergencies and disasters.
- **Special Emergency Plans.** Plans outlining the arrangements for the control, coordination and support response, for hazard specific emergencies and disasters such as emergency terrestrial and aquatic pest and disease incursions.



Annex B: Functional Groups - Roles and Responsibilities

Functional Group	Position and Agency
Biosecurity & Product Industry	Department of Primary Industry & Resources
Communication Technology	Department of Corporate and Information Services
Critical Goods and Services	Department of Trade, Business and Innovation
Emergency Shelter	Department of Education
Engineering (Infrastructure)	Department of Infrastructure, Planning & Logistics
Medical	Department of Health – Central Australia Health Service
Public Health	Department of Health - Central Australia Health Service
Public Information	Department of the Chief Minister & Cabinet
Public Utilities	Power and Water Corporation /, Territory Generation
Transport	Department of Infrastructure, Planning & Logistics
Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment	District Officer, NTFRS
Welfare	Territory Families

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

Annex C: 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	ASTC / Department of Primary Industry and Resources
Anti-looting protection	NT Police
Banking Services	Department of Trade, Business and Innovation / Centrelink
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements	ABC Radio, CAAMA Community Radio
Clearing of essential traffic routes	ASTC / NT Police
Clearing storm water drains	ASTC
Clothing and Household Items	Territory Families (Welfare) and supporting organisations
Community Clean Up	ASTC
Control, coordination and management	NT Police
Coordination to evacuate public	NT Police / NTES Volunteers
Critical Goods and Services (protect/resupply) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Bottle Gas • Camping Equipment • Building supplies 	Department of Trade, Business and Innovation / Department of the Chief Minister & Cabinet / Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
Disaster Victim Identification capability	NT Police
Emergency Alerts / SEWS	NT Police / NTES
Emergency Catering	Territory Families
Emergency food distribution	Territory Families
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including WebEOC, Recovery Coordination Centre (RCC)	NTES / NT Police
Emergency shelter. Staff, operations and control	Department of Education
Evacuation centre - Staffing, operations and control	Territory Families
Financial Relief /Assistance Payments of NDRRA (National Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance)	Department of the Chief Minister & Cabinet
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	Department of Health (Public Health)

Functions	Agency /Organisation/Provider responsible
Interpreter Services	NT Department of Housing and Community Development
Management of Expenditure in emergencies	Department of the Chief Minister & Cabinet
Medical services	Department of Health - Central Australia Health Service
Network communications (IT): Responders / Public Maintenance and restoration of emergency communication	Department of Corporate and Information Services Department of Corporate and Information Services
Personal Support	Territory Families – supporting Organisations; Red Cross, Salvation Army, St Vincent De Paul
Power: Protection and restoration :	PAWC Territory Generation
Public messaging during response and recovery.	Department of the Chief Minister & Cabinet
Public/Environmental Health (EH) management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EH functions including water & food safety • Disease Control 	Department of Health
Rapid Impact Assessment	NT Fire and Rescue Service
Recovery Coordination	Department of the Chief Minister & Cabinet
Repatriation	NT Police / Red Cross
Restoration of public buildings	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
Restoration of roads and bridges (council/territory) excluding railways	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics ASTC
Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures	Department of Transport / Department of Infrastructure
Sewerage: Protection and restoration	PAWC
Survey	NT Fire and Rescue Service
Temporary accommodation (Recovery)	Department of the Chief Minister & Cabinet
Traffic Control	NT Police / ASTC
Transport : Commercial and Public airport/ planes, automobiles, ferries, buses	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
Vulnerable Groups	Territory Families / Department of Health
Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection • Disposal of Stock 	ASTC

Functions	Agency /Organisation/Provider responsible
Water (including drinking water): Protection and restoration	PAWC
Weather Warnings & Forecasts	Bureau of Meteorology

Annex D: Resource List

RESOURCE REGISTER

Locality – Alice Springs

Resource	Communications	Fire Fighting	Rescue	Medical	Aircraft	Vehicles			Plant	Fuel	Accommodation / Shelter	Food Supply & Storage
Legend Agency/Organisation	HF UHF VHF Marine (M) Satellite Ph (SP)	A=Appliance D=Drop-on Unit T=Trailer F=Foam E=Extinguisher (4.5kg and above) GFU – Grass Fire Unit	RCR=Road Crash Rescue Team HE=Heavy Rescue Equipment USAR – Urban Search and Rescue WS=Workshop PG=Portable Genset FL=Floodlighting	H=Hospital A=Ambulance C=Clinic F/A=First Aid Kits SF=Stretcher (fld) SB=Stretcher-(bsk) B=Blankets	F=Fixed Wing H=Helicopter (oo)=Seating Capacity (s)=Stretcher (w)=Winch (kg)=Payload	S=Sedan/Station wagon U=Utility B=Bus (seating) T=Truck (capacity) WT=Water tanker FT=Fuel tanker LW=Liquid waste tanker 2WD 4WD All Terrain	T=Tractor B=Bulldozer C=Crane (mobile) F=Frontend Loader F/L=Forklift L=Low-loader B/H=Back hoe G=Grader BC=Bobcat	A=Avgas D=Distillate J=Jet aviation L=LPG S=Super U=Unleaded	B=Beds R=Rooms C=Caravans T=Tents Tp=Tarpaulins PS=Plastic sheeting	R=Retail store B=Bulk dry goods K=Commercial Catering P=Portable cooking F=Freezer (fixed) Fm=Freezer (mobile) C=Cool room Cm=Cool room (mobile)		
NT Police – Alice Springs Ph: 89518888 Fax: 89518855	HF UHF SP		WS	FA	Fx1	Sx34, Ux3 Tx2	Sx5 Ux8	Sx1	F/Lx1			Px1
NTES – Alice Springs Ph: 0409 680 705 Alt Ph: 8951 9300	UHF x 15 handheld, HF x 5 in vehicles HF Base Station Mobile repeater VHF – ground to Air Sat Ph x 3	E in buildings + Vehicles T x 3	PG x 5 in VU PG x 2 for CD cache RCR x 1 (Equip Only) FL x 4 Shore Based Rescue	FA x 3 FA x 5 SCHQ SF x 6 SB x 2 B x 10		S x 1	4WD x 4		Sand Bag Trailer		TP x 30 PS x 8 rolls SB x 2000	
NT Fire & Rescue Service Ph: 89516660 Fax: 89516671	HF UHF SP x 3 SATT PTT	2 X Pumpers 1 X E/T (RCR) 2 x GFU 2 x Tankers 2 x Command vehicles	RAR, HE Shore Based River Rescue USAR				1 x U					
Power & Water Corporation Ph: 89517249 Fax: 89517347						2WD x 5 T x 1 WT x 1, Winch Trailer x 1	4WD x 8		C x 1			
Territory Generation						7 x S 1 x T (5 ton)	1 x S					

Resource	Communications	Fire Fighting	Rescue	Medical	Aircraft	Vehicles			Plant	Fuel	Accommodation / Shelter	Food Supply & Storage
Legend Agency/Organisation	HF UHF VHF Marine (M) Satellite Ph (SP)	A=Appliance D=Drop-on Unit T=Trailer F=Foam E=Extinguisher (4.5kg and above) GFU – Grass Fire Unit	RAR=Road Accident Rescue Team HE=Heavy Rescue Equipment WS=Workshop PG=Portable Genset FL=Floodlighting	H=Hospital A=Ambulance C=Clinic F/A=First Aid Kits SF=Stretcher (fld) SB=Stretcher-(bsk) B=Blankets	F=Fixed Wing H=Helicopter (oo)=Seating Capacity (s)=Stretcher (w)=Winch (kg)=Payload	S=Sedan/Station wagon U=Utility B=Bus (seating) T=Truck (capacity) WT=Water tanker FT=Fuel tanker LW=Liquid waste tanker 2WD Terrain	4WD	All	T=Tractor B=Bulldozer C=Crane (mobile) F=Frontend Loader F/L=Forklift L=Low-loader B/H=Back hoe G=Grader BC=Bobcat	A=Avgas D=Distillate J=Jet aviation L=LPG S=Super U=Unleaded	B=Beds R=Rooms C=Caravans T=Tents Tp=Tarpaulins PS=Plastic sheeting	R=Retail store B=Bulk dry goods K=Commercial Catering P=Portable cooking F=Freezer (fixed) Fm=Freezer (mobile) C=Cool room Cm=Cool room (mobile)
Centre Squadron NORFORCE Ph: 89510000	Qty HF and VHF radios Qty Satellite phones	Nil, self-protection capability only	Nil	Small qty stretchers and sleeping bags	Nil	1 x T Hino Dual Cab Truck Hydraulic Ramp	3 x S Landcruiser 200 series	1 x G Wagon military veh 8 x Surveillance Reconnaissance Vehicle s. 3 x pax, long range, all terrain	Nil	Nil supplies held	Small qty 11 x 11 tents	Nil, limited self sufficient capability only
Dept of Health Ph: 89515129 Fax: 89515333	UHF x 18 SP x 15			F/A x 11 H x 1 C x 1		64	28		G x1 Fuel Trailer x 1			
Bushfires NT Ph: 89523066 Fax: 89527576	VHF UHF (Access to P&W and NTFRS Digital Networks)	2 A, 1 T, 5 GFU					1 TC					
Dept Infrastructure, Planning & Logistics Ph: 89515551 Fax: 89515151	UHF x 7 (located in vehicles) Satellite phones x 6		Through our contractors we have access to: PG FL VMB Accred;TM Officers		Refer to Region 2 Transport EM plan for list of private air charters- both fixed wing and helicopter.	All above	B – All sizes	2 x 2WD and 9 x 4WD	Through our contractors we access to all the above plant.			

Resource	Communications	Fire Fighting	Rescue	Medical	Aircraft	Vehicles			Plant	Fuel	Accommodation / Shelter	Food Supply & Storage	
Legend Agency/Organisation	HF UHF VHF Marine (M) Satellite Ph (SP)	A=Appliance D=Drop-on Unit T=Trailer F=Foam E=Extinguisher (4.5kg and above) GFU – Grass Fire Unit	RAR=Road Accident Rescue Team HE=Heavy Rescue Equipment WS=Workshop PG=Portable Genset FL=Floodlighting	H=Hospital A=Ambulance C=Clinic F/A=First Aid Kits SF=Stretcher (fld) SB=Stretcher-(bsk) B=Blankets	F=Fixed Wing H=Helicopter (oo)=Seating Capacity (s)=Stretcher (w)=Winch (kg)=Payload	S=Sedan/Station wagon U=Utility B=Bus (seating) T=Truck (capacity) WT=Water tanker FT=Fuel tanker LW=Liquid waste tanker 2WD Terrain	U x 10 Single cabs utes	U x 6 Twin cabs utes	WT x 3 Mack 12,500 L X2 isuzu 3,000L T x 6 isuzu tippers FT x 1	T=Tractor B=Bulldozer C=Crane (mobile) F=Frontend Loader F/L=Forklift L=Low-loader B/H=Back hoe G=Grader BC=Bobcat	A=Avgas D=Distillate J=Jet aviation L=LPG S=Super U=Unleaded	B=Beds R=Rooms C=Caravans T=Tents Tp=Tarpaulins PS=Plastic sheeting	R=Retail store B=Bulk dry goods K=Commercial Catering P=Portable cooking F=Freezer (fixed) Fm=Freezer (mobile) C=Cool room Cm=Cool room (mobile)
Alice Springs Town Council Ph: 8950500 Fax: 89530558	HFx 5		PG x 4 WS						G x 1 Cat 12G F x 1 Cat 924K F/L x 1 Toyota B/H x 2 Jacob and Cat BC x 1 Cat 239D	D			
St John Ambulance Ph: 89596620 Fax: 89596667 <i>Note that specific numbers where provided may change with limited notice based on operational need and replacement.</i>	Digital Vehicle Radios - Qty Digital Handheld Radios – Qty Satellite Phones – Qty	N/A	N/A	A/Cat 1 SS – 5 A/Cat 1 TS – 4 A/Cat 2 4WD – 3 A/Cat 3 PTS – 2 A/SRU Car - 5 FA/Cat 1 TS – 1 FA/Cat 2 4WD 2	Possible access to single stretcher helo's via Alice Springs Helicopters (Jet/Long Ranger Acft)	12 2WD	10 4WD		Disaster Trailer with MCI Supplies	Qty of Diesel stored via St John Ambulance Workshops.	1 Service house in ASP, 1 Service house in TCK	N/A	
Dept Chief Minister & Cabinet Ph: 89515511 Fax: 89515151	Sat Phone x 4	Nil	Nil	x 9 First Aid Kits in vehicles only x 3 First Aid Kit in the office	Nil	Nil	x 9 4WD all fitted with road safety gear, and a fridge.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Dept Defence - JDFPG Ph: 89512009 Fax: 89555239	Due to security, resources will be supplied upon request if available												
Dept Business Ph: 89516502 Fax: 89516520													
Tourism NT Ph: 89518431 Fax: 89507524						2WD X2	4WD X1						
Santos Ltd Ph: 89503701 Fax: 89503722													

Origin Energy Ph: 89526507 Fax: 89530298													
Alice Springs Airport Ph: 895112010 Fax: 89555046													
Department of Corporate and Digital Development PH: 89516460	UHF x 4					S x2							
NT Fleet – Alice Plaza Ph: 89515582						S x1 U x1	4WD x3						

Where Functional Groups are identified, those agencies are responsible for ensuring that a record of resources available during an event are completed and made available to the Local Controller during an event.

Annex E: Identified Risk Guideline – TRANSPORT INCIDENT

Introduction

This plan provides generic guidance on the response to air and road emergencies within the District which necessitate the activation of emergency management arrangements.

Aircraft

Aircraft movements in the District include small fixed wing aircraft and rotary wing aircraft generally used for aerial mustering.

Region personnel involved with aircraft accidents are advised to obtain and read a copy of the Australian Transport Safety Bureau [Civil and Military Aircraft Accident Procedures for Police Officers and Emergency Services Personnel](#).

Motor Vehicle

Main roads within the District are maintained and have either a bitumen surface or graded dirt road. A network of four wheel drive tracks exists throughout the NT which may create additional issues associated with remote area incidents.

Vehicular traffic ranges from cars to motorcycles, tourist coaches, caravans, road trains, and stock and fuel transporters. The vast majority of traffic accidents will be dealt with under existing day to day arrangements. Traffic accidents involving hazardous materials are covered under HAZMAT Risk Guideline.

Initial Responses

The main goals of any rescue are to bring the most good to the greatest number and to evacuate the living as soon as possible. NT Police will assume control of the scene, with NTFRS responsible for moving survivors who are not severely injured or trapped in the wreckage to an appropriate space and commence the task of finding and extricating the trapped, seriously injured, unconscious, or deceased.

These procedures may change if there is any threat of fire or explosion.

Reconnaissance

Once the Incident Controller has taken charge of the scene, two man reconnaissance teams should be sent, equipped with radio, clipboard, flashlight and basic medical gear, into assigned sectors of the wreckage to locate survivors.

Rescue

As information comes in from reconnaissance teams about the location and condition of survivors, rescue teams will respond.

Organisation/Provider	Stage 1 Alert	Stage 2 Standby	Stage Activation	Stage 4 Stand down	Stage 5 Recovery
ALL MEMBERS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Monitor and update WebEOC	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Monitor and update WebEOC	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Monitor and update WebEOC	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Monitor and update WebEOC
LOCAL CONTROLLER	Notify relevant Group Leaders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hospital / St John • NTFRS • NTES Duty Officer 	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Collate SITREPS Request the creation of a WebEOC Incident Board	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Convene Committee briefing if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Convene Committee briefing if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Convene Committee briefing if required.
NTFRS / Police	Advise key personnel.	Update key personnel Brief crews attending Monitor and update WebEOC	Conduct firefighting/ Rescue efforts as per NT Police / NTFRS SOP's Monitor and update WebEOC	Update WebEOC Conduct Debrief with members Monitor and update WebEOC	Assist where required Take action upon debrief
MEDICAL	Advise key personnel. Personnel notified will depend on extent and type of incident. Convene a briefing. This decision will be based on the number of casualties and the Clinic's activities.	Commence passive response measures Update key personnel Provide SITREP including updating WebEOC.	Mass Casualty Plan is activated (dependant on number of casualties) All relevant Sections Leaders have active their relevant plan Provide SITREPS including WebEOC.	Debrief with all members of response team	Support lead recovery agencies as required.
TRANSPORT	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.

Annex F: Identified Risk Guideline – HAZMAT

Introduction

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

Initial Responses

The initial response will be coordinated by the NTFRS. The Local Controller will assist with the primary response given the nature of the incident.

Incident Controller

The Incident Controller will be the NTFRS in the first instance. Continuation of this role will be dependent on the given situation.

Notifications

Notifications to the community will be provided by police patrols, community radio, NTPFES social media, and community billboards.

Communications

Communications will be conducted through PFES digital radio system using duplex dispatch talk group or simplex talk groups. Mobile and satellite phones are also available to fire ground Incident Controller.

Organisation Provider	Stage 1 Alert	Stage 2 Standby	Stage 3 Activation	Stage 4 Stand down	Stage 5: Recovery
ALL MEMBERS	Inform key personnel.	Inform key personnel.	Attend Briefings. Provide SITREPS.	Attend Briefings. Provide SITREPS.	Attend Briefings. Provide SITREPS.
LOCAL CONTROLLER			Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Convene LEC briefing if required. Attend the incident, assess need for further assistance.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Convene LEC briefing if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Convene LEC briefing if required.

Annex G: Identified Risk Guideline – Bushfire

Bushfires within the District will be managed by NTFRS within the Alice Springs ERA and Bushfires NT outside this area.

Initial Responses

The initial response will be conducted by the land holder (Outside of Fire Protection Zones) until the land holder is unable to control the fire, or when they are instructed to hand over control to Bushfires NT.

The first senior officer from the Hazard Management Authority will assume incident control under the AIIMS.

Incident Controller

The Controlling Authority for a fire within the designated Alice Springs ERA is the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service. Outside of the ERA Bushfires NT is the Controlling Authority

As Per BFNT SOP 1.1

The Incident Controller is normally the highest ranked officer in attendance at the fire, which is the:

- (1) Fire Control Officer (FCO)
- (2) Fire Warden
- (3) Highest ranked officer from a brigade, or
- (4) The land manager.


In all situations it is desirable that the Incident Controller has powers under the *Bushfires Management Act 2016* or is under instruction from a Fire Warden.




As per BFNT General Order 1

All incidents are to be managed in accordance with the principles of the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS). The Incident Controller shall have overall management of the incident and overall responsibility for the management of resources allocated to that incident. There shall only be one Incident Controller.

Public Information and Warnings

The provision of timely and accurate information and warnings is fundamental to ensure community and firefighter safety. The table below describes four types of messaging that will be used to inform the public of the status of fire incidents and planned burns. Each type of messaging reflects the threat and impact on public safety.

<p>Bushfires Information Advice</p> 	<p>A fire has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes.</p> <p>An Emergency Alert would not be used at this level. Can also be used as a notification that activity in the area has</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	subsidied and is no longer a danger.
<p>Watch and Act</p> 	There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family.
<p>Emergency Warning</p> 	An Emergency Warning is the highest level of Bush Fire Alert. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.
<p>Planned Burn Advice</p> 	A planned burn is currently underway. Firefighters are managing the burn but flames and smoke may be visible.

Organisation/Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Stage 5: 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
BUSHFIRES NT	Gather Intelligence, liaise with landowner	Gather Intelligence prepare resources for activation	Co-ordinate firefighting efforts utilising AIMS principles Establish an Incident Management Team an incident control facility Conduct firefighting efforts as per BFNT SOP's and General Orders, and usual Firefighting practice Provide SITREPS to Incident Controller Disseminate public information	Conduct debriefs Provide SITREPS to Incident Controller	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS
NTES DUTY OFFICER	Forward BIM to Local Controller	Forward (BMW) to Local Controller			
LOCAL CONTROLLER	Notify relevant Group Leaders.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter Group • Medical Group • NTES Duty Officer Prepare evacuation plan Collate SITREPS	Activate evacuation plan if required Notify relevant Group Leaders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter Group • Medical Group • NTES Duty Officer Request set up of WebEOC incident	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Convene Committee briefing if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Convene Committee briefing if required.

		Provide relevant SITREPS to Bushfires NT Convene Committee briefing if required.	Monitor and update WebEOC	Monitor and update WebEOC	Monitor and update WebEOC
EMERGENCY SHELTER	Duties as required by the Local Controller	Advise key personnel Prepare evacuation plan Provide SITREPS to Local Controller	Activate evacuation plan (on advice from Local Controller) Duties as required by the Local Controller	Duties as required by the Local Controller	Duties as required by the Local Controller
SURVEY & RESCUE		Update key personnel Brief attending crews Monitor and update WebEOC	Fire Crews respond using AIIMS Conduct firefighting efforts as per BFNT/ NTFRS SOP's, and usual Firefighting practice Provide SITREPs Monitor and Update WebEOC	Monitor and Update WebEOC Conduct Debrief with members Resume normal activities	Assist where required Take action upon debrief
MEDICAL	Notify key personnel	Commence passive response measures	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.
TRANSPORT	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.	Duties as required by the Local Controller.

Annex H: Identified Risk Guideline – Severe Storm

Introduction

A severe storm is defined by the BoM as one which produces;

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

Severe storms can be quite localised and develop quite quickly. The exact location of severe storms can be hard to predict.

Initial Responses

The initial response to a severe storm incident will involve reconnaissance of the scenes to ascertain the severity of damage and to prioritise the events.

Storm Damage response will be provided by the Alice Springs Volunteer Unit with assistance from other Southern Region Volunteer Units as required.

Incident Controller

A Police Officer will be appointed as the Incident Controller who will take overall control of the operation.

Due to the nature of severe storms, there will likely be multiple incident scenes. Due to this, the Incident Controller will commonly be stationed at and co-ordinate from an EOC (if activated) communicating with the NT Emergency Service Duty Officer.

Communications

Communications will be conducted through PFES digital radio system using duplex dispatch talk group or simplex talk groups. Mobile and satellite phones are also available to the Incident Controller.

Notifications

Notifications to the community will be provided by police patrols, community radio, NTPFES social media, and community billboards.

The NTES advises that people should:

<i>Northern Territory Action Statements</i>	<i>Phenomena</i>	<i>Hazard start <= 2 hours</i>	<i>Hazard start > 2 hours</i>
Secure loose outside objects	Damaging winds, destructive winds, tornadoes	Y	Y
Ensure pets and animals are in a safe area.	All except cancellation	Y	Y
Avoid remaining in the open when storms threaten.	All except cancellation	Y	Y
Move cars under cover.	Large hail	Y	Y
Slow down and turn your headlights on.	Heavy rain		
If it is raining heavily and you cannot see, pull over and park with your hazard lights on until the rain clears.	All except cancellation	Y	Y
Do not drive into water of unknown depth and current.	All		
If there is flooding, create your own sandbags by using pillow cases or shopping bags filled with sand and place them around doorways to protect your home.	Heavy rain	Y	Y
Be careful of fallen power lines. They are dangerous and should always be treated as live.	Cancellation	Y	Y
Stay away from flooded drains, rivers, streams and waterways.	Cancellation	Y	Y

Organisation/Provider	Stage 1: Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Stage 5: Recovery
ALL MEMBERS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Monitor and update WebEOC	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Monitor and update WebEOC	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Monitor and update WebEOC
NTES DUTY OFFICER	Forward Severe Weather Warning to Local Controller				
LOCAL CONTROLLER	Notify relevant Group Leaders.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Convene Committee briefing if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Request Watch Commander Set up WebEOC incident. Convene Committee briefing if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Convene Committee briefing if required. Monitor and update WebEOC	Notify relevant Group Leaders. Notify NTES Duty Officer Convene Committee briefing if required. Monitor and update WebEOC
SURVEY & RESCUE (NTES)	Advise key personnel Seek weather forecast for coming days	Update key personnel Brief crews attending Monitor and update WebEOC	Conduct Storm Damage Operations as per NTES SOP's, Provide SITREPs Monitor and Update WebEOC	Update WebEOC Conduct Debrief with members Monitor and update WebEOC	Assist where required Take action upon debrief Monitor and update WebEOC

Annex I: Identified Risk Guideline – Flood

Introduction

Floods in Central Australia occur in response to intense rainfall events, often associated with thunderstorms. These can occur at any time of year but are more frequent during the top ends tropical monsoon season, November to March.

Flood-producing storms rarely cover an extensive area. Predicting a potential flood in the Todd River must be based on observations in the Todd River catchment north of the town, not rainfall in the town area or at the airport.

The river systems of the region are normally dry and sandy with river flows occurring infrequently and only after heavy rainfall over their catchments. Following such rainfall the rivers may cause disruption to transportation for periods of up to several days by cutting roads and highways at the many river crossings.

The Water Resource Division of the Department of Environment and Natural Resource (DENR) maintains a network of rainfall and river level stations in the catchment which are the data source for a flood forecasting service operated by DENR.

Natural Drainage and Flooding

All major flows which have the capacity to inundate part of the town have their origin in run-off from the Todd River catchment located almost entirely on the Bond Springs pastoral lease north of Alice Springs.

Run-off from the catchment after subsequent rain varies depending on how saturated the catchment is before the rain. Rainfall is typically uneven in its distribution. It is possible for heavy run-off producing rain to occur over the catchment whilst rainfall in the town area may be insignificant.

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

Localised Flooding

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

Flood Forecasting

The BoM issues **flood watch advice** for the region whenever sufficient rainfall causing run-off is likely. This information is disseminated to the general public. The Bureau also contacts DENR if weather conditions conducive to flooding in the Alice Springs area appear likely.

Flood forecasts for the Todd and Charles Rivers are provided by the flood forecast section of DENR.

During the wet season (November to March) a roster of duty forecasters is maintained. During the remainder of the year the Section Leader, Flood Forecasting, appoints a forecaster if and when needed. The duty forecaster is responsible for calculating a predicted threat level and for communicating the relevant information to the Local Controller. Threat levels are categorised A through E as shown on the 'Flood Category and Activation Chart' below.

When a threat has been identified the Local Controller is notified through the NTES Duty Officer that a flood forecasting operation has commenced and updated forecasts are transmitted as needed using the standard format as shown at end of plan.

The flood forecasting operation stands down when updating forecasts is no longer required for the management of a threat. This does not mean the river has ceased flowing.

Flooding Advice

Advice Levels	Description –	Public Messaging Broadcast with BoM Flood Message Advise
(CAT A) Flow	Small flows which may close bed-level causeways	<p>Transcript of Prepared Broadcast</p> <p>“ALICE SPRINGS RIVER WATCH” LEVEL A ADVICE</p> <p>NOTE: THIS SCRIPT MUST NOT BE BROADCAST WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE REGIONAL CONTROLLER</p> <p>The following message is issued and authorised by the Regional Controller.</p> <p>Issued atam/pm/...../.....</p> <p>A River Watch for the Todd River has now been declared.</p> <p>All Residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice.</p> <p>It is likely the Todd River will flow and bed-level causeways may close. NOW is the time to consider your actions as the Todd River water levels MAY continue to rise.</p> <p>Be prepared to take the necessary steps to ensure your personal safety, and protection of your property.</p> <p>Please ensure you are aware of the correct road access to your homes and drive safely.</p> <p>This has been a RIVER WATCH ADVICE</p> <p>Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice.</p>
Below Minor (CAT B) Flow	A flow which will close bed level causeways.	<p>Transcript of Prepared Broadcast</p> <p>“ALICE SPRINGS RIVER WARNING” Level B ADVICE</p>

	<p>General Situation: Water level at Wigley 2.0 Anzac 2.0</p> <p>Causeways at Schwartz Crescent, Wills Terrace/Undoolya Road, Tuncks and Palm Circuit closed</p>	<p>NOTE: THIS SCRIPT MUST NOT BE BROADCAST WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE REGIONAL CONTROLLER</p> <p>The following message is issued and authorised by the Regional Controller. Issued atam/pm/...../.....</p> <p>A Level B River Watch for the Todd River has now been declared. All residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice. The Regional Controller advises that all the causeways with the exception of the Taffy Pick – Casino Causeway, will be closed if present conditions prevail. Please ensure you are aware of the correct road access to your homes and drive safely. THIS HAS BEEN River Watch Level B Advice. Go to the Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls etc. Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice.</p>
<p>Minor Flooding (Cat C)</p>	<p>Causes inconvenience. Low-lying areas next to watercourses are inundated which may require the removal of equipment. Minor roads may be closed and low-level bridges submerged</p> <p>General Situation: Water level at Wigley 3.0 Anzac 2.7</p> <p>The Taffy Pick (Casino) causeway will be closed and there will be minor flooding along South Terrace.</p>	<p>Transcript of Prepared Broadcast “ALICE SPRINGS FLOOD WARNING” Level C ADVICE</p> <p>NOTE: THIS SCRIPT MUST NOT BE BROADCAST WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE REGIONAL CONTROLLER</p> <p>(PLAY Standard Emergency Warning Signal)</p> <p>The following message is issued and authorised by the Regional Controller. Issued atam/pm/...../.....</p> <p>A Level C Flood Warning for the Todd River has now been declared. All residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice.</p> <p>The Regional Controller advises that minor flooding is probable along South Terrace and all causeways will be closed if present conditions prevail.</p> <p>Please ensure you are aware of the correct road access to your homes and drive safely.</p> <p>If you are in a threatened area, take action now, and make necessary arrangements to</p>

		<p>ensure your personal safety, wellbeing, and protection of your property.</p> <p>This has been Flood Warning Level C Advice</p> <p>For more information please contact – Flood Line 1800 _____</p> <p>Or go to the Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls etc.</p> <p>Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice.</p>
<p>Moderate Flooding (Cat D)</p>	<p>Flooding in the lower reaches of town, including: Residences along South Terrace, Leichhardt Terrace, Barrett Drive. The Stuart Highway at Heavitree Gap.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the evacuation of some houses may be required. Main traffic routes may be covered.</p> <p>General Situation: Water level at Wigley 4.0 Anzac 3.1</p>	<p>Transcript of Prepared Broadcast “ALICE SPRINGS FLOOD WARNING” Level D / E ADVICE</p> <p>NOTE: THIS SCRIPT MUST NOT BE BROADCAST WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE REGIONAL CONTROLLER</p> <p>(PLAY Standard Emergency Warning Signal)</p> <p>The following message is issued and authorised by the Regional Controller.</p> <p>Issued atam/pm/...../.....</p> <p>A Level D / E Flood Warning for the Todd River has now been declared. All residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice.</p> <p>The Regional Controller advises that flooding has occurred along South Terrace, Leichhardt Terrace, Barrett Drive, Stuart Highway at the Heavitree Gap and the Todd River may overtop the Wills Terrace footbridge and cause the closure of the Stott Terrace Bridge.</p> <p>Flooding may also be expected over other areas such as Telegraph Terrace, Gap Road, the Central Business District and other lower parts of the residential areas of the town, both North and South. Alice Springs Hospital may experience flooding.</p> <p>PLEASE DO NOT DRIVE VEHICLES IN FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS.</p> <p>If you are in a threatened area, take action now, and make necessary arrangements to ensure your personal safety, wellbeing and protection of your property. If you decide to evacuate, you should take an emergency kit</p>

		<p>containing essential medicines, infant or baby necessities, changes of clothing, blankets, a torch and valuable personal papers.</p> <p>If you have relatives or friends who are not in a flood prone or affected area, you are advised to arrange to stay with them if possible.</p> <p>If you do not have this option, the public evacuation Emergency Shelter at the Centralian Middle School on Milner Road, is now open and other shelters may open as required. This has been Flood Warning Level D / E Advice</p> <p>For more information please phone – Flood Line 1800 _____ Or go to Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls etc. Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice.</p>
<p>Major Flooding (Cat E)</p>	<p>SIGNIFICANT FLOOD River level may overtop the Wills Terrace footbridge and cause the closure of Stott Terrace Bridge. Widespread riverine flooding associated with widespread local flooding from storm-water run-off and drains.</p> <p>In addition to the above, extensive rural areas and/or urban areas are inundated. Properties and towns are likely to be isolated and major traffic routes likely to be closed. Evacuation of people from flood affected areas may be required</p> <p>General Situation: Water level at Wigley 5.5 Anzac 3.5.</p>	<p>Transcript of Prepared Broadcast “ALICE SPRINGS FLOOD WARNING” Level D / E ADVICE NOTE: THIS SCRIPT MUST NOT BE BROADCAST WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE REGIONAL CONTROLLER (PLAY Standard Emergency Warning Signal)</p> <p>The following message is issued and authorised by the Regional Controller.</p> <p>Issued atam/pm/...../.....</p> <p>A Level D / E Flood Warning for the Todd River has now been declared. All residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice.</p> <p>The Regional Controller advises that flooding has occurred along South Terrace, Leichhardt Terrace, Barrett Drive, Stuart Highway at the Heavitree Gap and the Todd River may overtop the Wills Terrace footbridge and cause the closure of the Stott Terrace Bridge.</p> <p>Flooding may also be expected over other areas such as Telegraph Terrace, Gap Road, the Central Business District and other lower parts of the residential areas of the town, both</p>

		<p>North and South. Alice Springs Hospital may experience flooding.</p> <p>PLEASE DO NOT DRIVE VEHICLES IN FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS.</p> <p>If you are in a threatened area, take action now, and make necessary arrangements to ensure your personal safety, wellbeing and protection of your property. If you decide to evacuate, you should take an emergency kit containing essential medicines, infant or baby necessities, changes of clothing, blankets, a torch and valuable personal papers.</p> <p>If you have relatives or friends who are not in a flood prone or affected area, you are advised to arrange to stay with them if possible.</p> <p>If you do not have this option, the public evacuation Emergency Shelter at the Centralian Middle School on Milner Road, is now open and other shelters may open as required. This has been Flood Warning Level D / E Advice</p> <p>For more information please phone – Flood Line 1800 _____ Or go to Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls etc. Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice.</p>
Fallen River Height		<p>Transcript of Prepared Broadcast “ALICE SPRINGS FLOOD WARNING” Falling River Height Advice</p> <p>NOTE: THIS SCRIPT MUST NOT BE BROADCAST WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE REGIONAL CONTROLLER</p> <p>The following message is issued and authorised by the Regional Controller.</p> <p>Issued atam/pm/...../.....</p> <p>A “Falling River Height” Advice for the Todd River has now been declared. All residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice.</p>

		<p>From falling river height indications, the Todd River level is predicted to continue to fall.</p> <p>The Regional Controller advises that a FLOOD WATCH/FLOOD WARNING Level _____ is now in effect.</p> <p>Anyone in the flood affected areas who require assistance, are to call 1800 _____.</p> <p>This has been a Falling River Height Advice</p> <p>For more information please phone – Flood Line 1800 _____</p> <p>Or go to the Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls etc. Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice</p>
Cancellation of Flood Warning		<p>Transcript of Prepared Broadcast “ALICE SPRINGS FLOOD WARNING”</p> <p>Cancellation of Flood Watch</p> <p>NOTE: THIS SCRIPT MUST NOT BE BROADCAST WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE REGIONAL CONTROLLER</p> <p>The following message is issued and authorised by the Regional Controller.</p> <p>Issued atam/pm/...../.....</p> <p>A Flood Watch advice for the Alice Springs area has now been CANCELLED. All residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice.</p> <p>From falling river height indications, the Todd River is predicted to continue to fall. The Regional Controller has cancelled the Flood Watch Advice.</p> <p>Further broadcasts will be issued if the situation alters.</p> <p>This has been a Flood Watch Cancellation Advice</p> <p>For more information please phone – Flood Line 1800 _____</p>

RIVER WATCH AND FLOOD ACTIVATION CHART

WATER LEVEL		CATEGORY	B.O.M.	DESCRIPTION	ON ADVICE FROM NTES DUTY OFFICER NT POLICE ALICE SPRINGS WATCH COMMANDER IS TO...
Wigley	Anzac				
		A	F L O W	Small flow which may close some bed level causeways.	Advise river flow to Tangentyere Council Manager 0419 290 632 & Tangentyere Night Patrol 8953 3110. Advise US Detachment 421 (Fax: 8953 0382 & 0417 815 909) & St Philip's College (8950 4511) Advise Duty Officer Alice Springs Town Council (0439 816 101) Police to monitor and instruct the closure of causeways as necessary. Monitor flow at bed-level causeways. READ LEVEL A advice (if required)
2.0	2.0	B		BELOW MINOR	A flow which will close bed level causeways including Wills Terrace causeway.
3.0	2.7	C	F L O O	The Taffy Pick (Casino) causeway will be closed and there will be minor flooding along South Terrace.	TAKE ACTION AS UNDER CATEGORY B AND ALSO; Ensure all bed-level causeways are closed. Monitor Taffy Pick causeway. Prepare and Issue media release updates as required. PLAY SEWS WARNING (if required) READ LEVEL C advice (if required) Request Territory Generation open bottom gate. (0401 114 508 / 0401 117 966) Activate Public Warning System (South Terrace). Notify Regional Controller, who will activate Local Emergency Plan to Stage 2. STAGE 2 ACTIVATION

4.0	3.1	D	D	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>Flooding in the lower reaches of town, including: Residences along South Terrace, Leichhardt Terrace, Barrett Drive. The Stuart Highway at Heavitree Gap.</p>	<p>TAKE ACTION AS UNDER CATEGORY C AND ALSO; Ensure all causeways are closed. Ensure closure of flood affected roads that are considered dangerous. Prepare and Issue media release updates as required. PLAY SEWS WARNING (if required) READ LEVEL D / E advice (if required) Ensure Public Warning System is activated. Notify Regional Controller who will activate Local Emergency Plan to Stage 3. Commence evacuation of flood affected areas</p> <p style="text-align: right;">STAGE 3 ACTIVATION</p>
5.5	3.5	E		<p>MAJOR</p>	<p>SIGNIFICANT FLOOD River level may overtop the Wills Terrace footbridge and cause the closure of Stott Terrace Bridge. Widespread riverine flooding associated with widespread local flooding from storm-water run-off and drains.</p>	<p>TAKE ACTION AS UNDER CATEGORY D AND ALSO; Ensure all causeways are closed. Prepare media release update. PLAY SEWS WARNING (if required) READ LEVEL D / E advice (if required) Extend evacuation of flood affected areas.</p>

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN – FLOOD

Functional Group: Activities for GROUP LEADERS	BELOW MINOR – Cat B	MINOR – Cat C	MODERATE – Cat D	MAJOR – Cat E
ALL FUNCTIONAL GROUP LEADERS	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
FLOOD FORECASTER ON DUTY	Notify NTES Duty Officer	Notify NTES Duty Officer	Notify NTES Duty Officer	Notify NTES Duty Officer
NTES DUTY OFFICER	Notify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Controller • Alice Springs Local Emergency Committee via email or SMS • Liaise with BoM and Flood Forecasters 	Notify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Controller • Alice Springs Local Emergency Committee via SMS • Liaise with BoM and Flood Forecasters 	Notify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Controller • Alice Springs Local Emergency Committee via SMS • Liaise with BoM and Flood Forecasters 	Notify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Controller • Alice Springs Local Emergency Committee via SMS • Liaise with BoM and Flood Forecasters
LOCAL CONTROLLER	<p><i>STAGE 1 PLAN ACTIVATION - Alert</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor flow at bed level causeways • Advise Alice Springs Town Council Duty Officer Mob: 0439 816 101 and direct them to open or close causeways as necessary • Advise Tangentyere Council Manager mob: 0419 290 632 & Tangentyere Night Patrol ph: 8953 3110 of river flow • Advise US Detachment 421 Fax: 8953 0382 & mob: 0417 815 909 • Advise St Philip's College Ph:8950 4511 • . • READ LEVEL B advice (if required) 	<p><i>STAGE 2 PLAN ACTIVATION - Standby</i></p> <p>TAKE ACTION AS UNDER CATEGORY B AND ALSO;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all bed level causeways are closed. • Monitor Taffy Pick causeway. • Prepare and Issue Media release updates as required. • PLAY SEWS WARNING (if required) • READ LEVEL C advice (if required) • Request Territory Generation open bottom gate. (0401 114 508 / 0401 117 966) 	<p><i>STAGE 3 PLAN ACTIVATION – Activation</i></p> <p>TAKE ACTION AS UNDER CATEGORY C AND ALSO;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure closure of flood affected roads that are considered dangerous. • Prepare and Issue Media release updates as required. • Ensure Public Warning System is activated. • PLAY SEWS WARNING (if required) • READ LEVEL D / E advice (if required) <p>Commence evacuation of flood affected areas</p>	<p><i>STAGE 3 – Activation</i></p> <p>TAKE ACTION AS UNDER CATEGORY D AND ALSO;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all causeways are closed. • Prepare media release update. • PLAY SEWS WARNING (if required) • READ LEVEL D / E advice (if required) • Extend evacuation of flood affected areas.

		Activate Public Warning System (South Terrace).		
EMERGENCY SHELTER	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Prepare Evacuation Shelters	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Open Evacuation Shelters	Attend Briefings Prepare to active Emergency Shelter plan on direction from Regional Controller. Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS
MEDICAL	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Pre-position required medical services on western side of river	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS
PUBLIC HEALTH GROUP	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Pre-position required medical services on western side of river	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS
PUBLIC INFORMATION GROUP	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
Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment	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
TRANSPORT	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
WELFARE	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Prepare Evacuation Centre	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS Open Evacuation Centre

TRANSITION TO RECOVERY - ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN – FLOOD

Functional Group: Activities for GROUP LEADERS	Falling River Heights	Cancellation of Flood Watch	Recovery
ALL FUNCTIONAL GROUP LEADERS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	Attend Briefings Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS	
FLOOD FORECASTER ON DUTY	Notify NTES Duty Officer	Notify NTES Duty Officer	
NTES DUTY OFFICER	Notify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Controller • Alice Springs Local Emergency Committee via email or SMS • Liaise with BoM and Flood Forecasters 	Notify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Controller • Alice Springs Local Emergency Committee via email • Liaise with BoM and Flood Forecasters 	
LOCAL CONTROLLER	<i>STAGE 4 PLAN ACTIVATION – Stand-down response operations and transition to Recovery</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare handover to Recovery • Notify Territory Generation that the Tuncks Road gate can be closed (once below level D flood) 	<i>STAGE 4 – Stand-down response operations and transition to Recovery</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commence Handover to Local Recovery Coordinator 	<i>STAGE 5 PLAN ACTIVATION – Recovery</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Handover to Local Recovery Coordinator
LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR			
SURVEY, RESCUE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT			
TRANSPORT			
WELFARE			

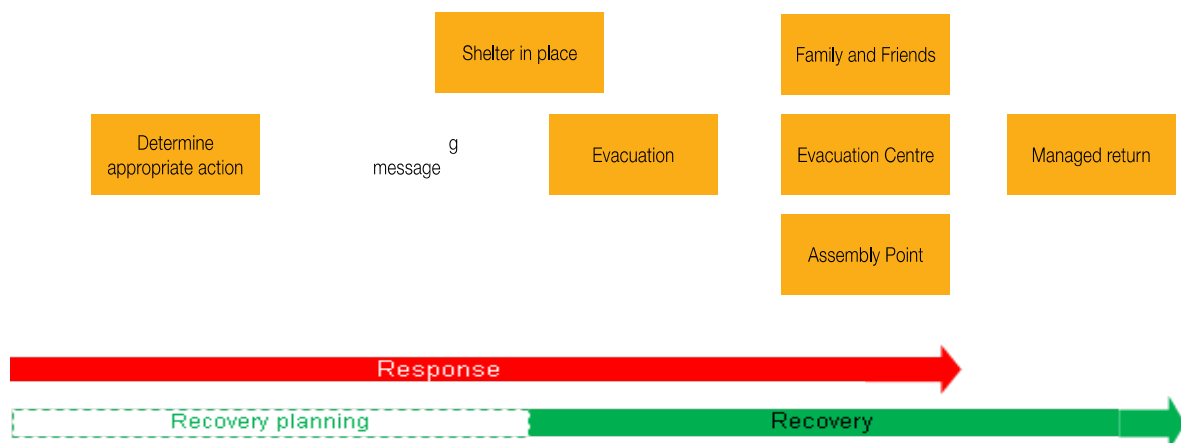
Annex J: Evacuation Guideline

Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effects of an emergency or disaster on a community. Evacuation involves moving people to a safer location, and is usually considered to include the return of the affected community. It is recommended that when advance warning is available to notify the Territory Emergency Management Council.

Evacuation is a complex process that has five 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 five-step process.



Source: *Five stages of Evacuation*, Qld Government, 2011.

Emergency Shelters

An emergency shelter can generally only operate for up to **48 hours**.

Although staffed by various community service providers, an emergency shelter offers minimal support services. People accessing a shelter are expected to be self-sufficient and provide their own food and emergency supplies.

Where longer-term emergency accommodation and support is required following a disaster or event, an evacuation centre may be set up. An evacuation centre is designed to accommodate people for short to medium periods of approximately **four to six 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.

Identified Evacuation Centres

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

Evacuation Guidelines

Stage 1 - Decision		
Authority	The Regional Controller will authorise the activation of the evacuation plan. This evacuation plan is to be approved by the Territory Emergency Management Council prior to activation.	Regional Controller in conjunction with TEMC
Legal references	<i>Emergency Management Act</i> and approved Local Emergency Plan (LEP). It is recommended that the Minister declares an Emergency Situation under section 18 of the <i>Emergency Management Act</i> when this evacuation plan is activated.	
Alternative to evacuation? I.e. shelter in place, temporary accommodation on-site/nearby.	If needed residents will be progressively relocated within the community to <Location to be determined>;	Local Controller to arrange.
Summary of proposed evacuation	Decision – made by the Regional Controller when the community have sustained damage during <To be determined> that cannot support residents in situ during recovery. The Local Controller to disseminate information to the community. Withdrawal – four stage process; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <Location to be determined>;community to the <Location to be determined>;to be registered for evacuation to <Location to be determined>; Once registered, groups to move to the airstrip assembly area using buses/vehicles; Red Cross to register check utilising Register Find Reunite. Shelter – evacuees will be encouraged to stay with friends or family. The remainder will be	The decision will be informed by additional advice from BOM up to that time.

	<p>accommodated at an evacuation centre <Location to be determined></p> <p>Return – to be determined once recovery can sustain return to <Location to be determined></p>	
Which communities/outstations or geographical area does the evacuation apply to?	<Out Stations, Homelands and homesteads>	
Vulnerable groups within the community	<p>The Medical Group will liaise with local health staff and provide information on medically vulnerable people.</p> <p>The Identified people will be evacuated <At a time to be determined>.</p>	Medical Group & Transport Group to action.
Community demographics (approx. total number, family groups, cultural groups etc.)	<p>Refer to Evacuation Centre Guidelines p.21 (section 4.2)</p> <p>Examine the demographic breakdown of the community to be evacuated including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of people being evacuated. • An estimate of the number of people likely to require accommodation in the evacuation centre. • A breakdown of the evacuees to be accommodated by age and gender. For example, the number of family groups and single persons, adult males and females, teenage males and females, and the number of primary school-aged children, toddlers and infants. • A summary of cultural considerations, family groups, skin groups and community groups. • Potential issues that may arise as a result of these groups being accommodated in close proximity to one another. • A summary of people with health issues, including chronic diseases, illnesses and injuries. • Details of vulnerable clients (other than medically vulnerable), such as the elderly, frail and disabled (and if they are accompanied by support i.e.: family members) • Details of community workers also being evacuated who may be in a position to support the operation of the evacuation centre. Examples include teachers, nurses, health workers, shire staff, housing staff and police. 	Local Controller to obtain information.
What is the nature of the hazard?	<To be determined>	
Estimated duration of the potential evacuation?	<To be determined>	

Triggers for the evacuation	<p><Example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evacuation <i>planning</i> to commence when the Location is under a <To be determined>”. 2. Implement evacuation if the severity and impact has caused major damage and disruption to all services. 3. Elderly and vulnerable people are to be considered for evacuation due to limited health services.> <p>Further details of the intra-community relocation plan are required.</p>	Regional Controller
Self-evacuation	Where possible residents will be encouraged to self-evacuate and make their own accommodation arrangements if they wish to do so. Individuals and families taking this option will be encouraged to register prior to leaving the community.	Local Controller
Responsibility for the coordination Stage 1	Regional Controller Local Controller	
Stage 2 – Warning of Evacuation		
Who has the authority to issue warnings?	<p>Bureau of Meteorology will issue advice and warnings.</p> <p>All further public information will be approved by the Regional Controller in consultation with the Public Information Group and NTES</p> <p>The Local Controller will coordinate the dissemination of community level information.</p>	Regional Controller to liaise with Public Information Group and NTES
Process for issuing evacuation warnings and other information	<p>At community level, the Local Controller is to appoint a community spokesperson to disseminate up to date situational information at community meetings; which are to be held immediately post a convening LEC meeting, <u>at each declared stage of the LEP.</u></p> <p>A media brief approved by the Local Controller at each LEC meeting, will be announced over the Local Radio station containing current situational information, relevant safety information, what to prepare, when to self-evacuate, and where to go.</p> <p>A combination of the following will be utilised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadcasted over radio and • television • Social media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ utilising the NT Police Fire and Emergency Services Facebook page, and ○ SecureNT twitter feed • loud hailer • door to door • Emergency Alert System. 	Local Controller

When will warnings be issued (relative to the impact of the hazard)?	Immediately upon a decision to evacuate being made the LEC will commence coordinating residents to prepare for transport.	Local Controller
What information will the messages contain? (What do people need to know?)	To be determined: considerations - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline of the proposed evacuation plan - Measure to prepare residences - Safety issues; not overloading transport - Items to bring on the evacuation - Arrangements for pets and animals 	Local Controller Biosecurity & Animal Welfare Group liaison
Responsibility for the coordination of stage 2	Local Controller / Regional Controller	
Stage 3 - Withdrawal		
Outline	Three stage process; a. Community residents to <Staging Area 1>; b. <Staging Area 1> to Airport c. Airport to <Location To be determined> d. <Evacuation centre to be determined>	
Community to the Airstrip	Lead – NTPOL Overview – the community will gather at the <Location To be determined> prior to being transported by community buses to the airstrip. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks/other considerations: Evacuation should be undertaken during daylight hours, if possible. Risks include inclement weather, persons with infectious diseases, vulnerable persons, and frail/elderly persons, chronically ill. • Estimated time en-route: ___ minutes each way • Estimated timeframe overall: ___ hours utilising current resources. • Alternate transport options: 	NTPOL
Assembly area	This will also be the point where evacuee registration will take place. Basic services should be provided i.e. drinking water, information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services to be provided: Red Cross • Coordinator: Red Cross • Other details: Evacuee Registration - • Residents will need to register at <Location To be determined> or Airport if (self-evacuating) to be permitted access to the evacuation centre at the Location To be determined> 	NTPOL / TF
Community to <Location to be determined>	Lead – NTPOL Example Lead – Transport Group Overview – Transport Group has identified commercial operators and the Police Air Section able to provide evacuation assistance.	NTPOL/ Transport / logistics

	<p>Total proposed air assets: _____.</p> <p>Commercial operators will be charging commercial rates for their services at a cost of (\$_____).</p> <p>The operation will begin at _____ hrs with the first aircraft, leaving <To be determined> and arriving at _____ hrs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operation will continue throughout the day until all community members are evacuated. It is estimated that all community member can be evacuated by _____ hrs (arriving in <To be determined>). 	
<p>< Location > Airport to Evacuation Centre <To be determined></p>	<p>Lead –Transport Group</p> <p>Example</p> <p>Overview – Buses (Buslink) will be on standby at <Location to be determined> Airport from ____am to receive passengers and continue throughout the day transferring to <To be determined> only, as required. Transport staff will be on the ground at <Location to be determined> Airport to marshal passengers on buses only. Buses to be arranged by the Transport Group. Evacuees will be collected from <Location to be determined> Airport and transported to the <Location to be determined>.</p> <p>A reception team provided by NT Police will meet evacuees and facilitate transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details: to be determined • Estimated time en-route: ____ minutes • Estimated timeframe: possibly ____ hours, dependant on aircraft arrivals. • Alternate transport options: ____ 	<p>Transport Group</p>
<p>End point</p>	<p><Location to be determined></p>	<p>EOC / Welfare coordination</p>
<p>Transport of vulnerable members of the community</p>	<p>Medical Group to arrange transport of vulnerable people from the community to <Location to be determined>.</p>	<p>Medical Group</p>
<p>Registration and tracking</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Welfare Group to activate registration arrangements. Registration will be undertaken by NT Police and will occur at <Location to be determined> . Names of evacuees will be obtained prior to boarding buses.</p>	<p>Welfare Group / NTPOL</p>

	Where possible details of individuals and families self-evacuating to be obtained on arrival at the <Location to be determined> Airstrip. If persons are not registered as evacuees or self-evacuees they will not be provided access to the evacuation shelter.	
Who will coordinate stage 3?	Regional Controller.	EOC coordination.
Stage 4 – Shelter		
Overview	An evacuation centre will be established at the <Location to be determined>. The <Location to be determined> will be the primary areas used. Location (Alice Springs) – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralian Middle School, Milner Road Gillen • Centralian Senior College / Charles Darwin University (CDU), Grevillea Drive, Sadadeen. • Braitling Primary School, 80 Head St, Braitling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An area for domestic pets only available at this venue • Larapinta Primary School, Albrecht Drive, Larapinta • Yirara Secondary College, South Stuart Highway 	To be confirmed
Alternate shelter options.	Where possible evacuees will be encouraged to seek alternative accommodation with family, friends or through commercial accommodation.	
Estimated duration of the shelter phase	<To be determined>.	
Arrangements for domestic animals	No domestic animals are to accompany evacuees. Any self-evacuees with domestic animals will be expected to make their own arrangements for the animals.	Advise Animal Welfare
Roles		
• Director	CMC	CMC
• Deputy Director	TF	Welfare Group
• Log./planning	EOC.	NTES / NTPOL
• Admin teams	EOC	CMC / Welfare Group
• Shift manager/s	To be confirmed – drawn from pool of trained DCF staff.	Welfare Group
• Welfare Team	To be confirmed	Welfare Group
• Facility Team	<To be determined>.	
• Sport and Rec Team	To be confirmed	
• Medical Team	To be confirmed. It is likely St Johns volunteers will be requested. Evacuees will be referred to off-site medical services.	Medical Group

• Public Health Team	<To be confirmed>	Public Health Group
• Transport Team	<To be confirmed>	Transport Group
Evacuation centre set-up	<p>Refer to the Evacuation Centre Template for set-up considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blatherskite Park (preferred site) - 800 persons, • Centralian Middle School - 384 persons or • Centralian Senior College - 533 persons. <p>Blatherskite park is the preferred site for an Evacuation Centre</p> <p>(refer to NT Evacuation Centre Guide for further information) -</p>	To be confirmed
What strategy will be put in place to close the evacuation centre?	Closure of the evacuation centre will be largely dependent on the extent of inundation and complexity of the recovery process.	
Stage 5 - Return		
Indicators or triggers that will enable a return	(refer to recovery action plan for the community) Dept. of Chief Minister & Cabinet	
Who is responsible for developing a plan for the return?	Recovery Coordination in conjunction with IMT.	
• Transportation	To be confirmed.	
• Route/assembly points en-route	To be confirmed.	
• End point	To be confirmed.	
How will information about the return be communicated to evacuees?	To be confirmed.	
What information needs to be conveyed to the evacuated community members?	To be confirmed.	

Annex K: SITREP Template

SITUATION REPORT (SITREP)

SITREP NO:

Date:

Period covered:

From:

To:

AGENCY:

Created by:

Current Situation:

Objectives:

Present Key Issues:

Future Key Issues:

Recommendation(s):

Annex L: Summary of Response and Recovery Activities

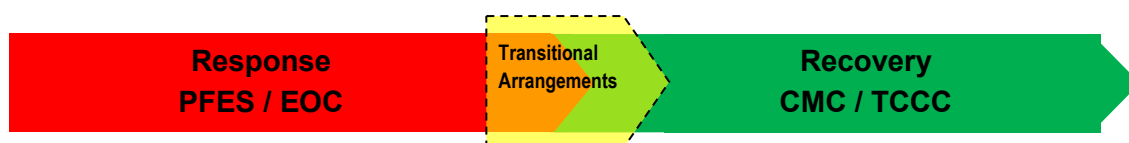
The following tables list a summary of possible response and recovery activities to be considered following an event.

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.

This table is presented as a guide to assist emergency managers with operational decision making, planning and resource allocation. It also highlights the importance of Response and Recovery Coordination working collaboratively.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey and rescue teams <input type="checkbox"/> Road clearance teams <input type="checkbox"/> Impact assessment teams <input type="checkbox"/> General public <input type="checkbox"/> Media reports	<input type="checkbox"/> Continues in recovery through the use of impact assessments and Outreach
2.	Public Information	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Information Group stood up <input type="checkbox"/> Spokes persons identified <input type="checkbox"/> SecureNT activated	<input type="checkbox"/> Continues in recovery <input type="checkbox"/> Handover to long term recovery coordination
3.	Survey and Rescue	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey teams deploy to designated areas <input type="checkbox"/> Critical sites surveyed <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy rescue teams – NTFRS and TRS provide primary USAR capability	<input type="checkbox"/> Nil
4.	Road clearance	<input type="checkbox"/> Road patrol teams deploy and check assigned routes <input type="checkbox"/> Road clearance to priority sites <input type="checkbox"/> Assess Stuart Hwy to Katherine (supply route)	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and completing road clearance activities
5.	Emergency accommodation	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency accommodation and shelter - welfare assembly centres (WAC) - evacuation centres <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of resources that will enable people to remain in their homes <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation centres may continue into recovery. <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary accommodation options
6.	Medical	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital - Road clearance to the hospital - Damage assessment - Increase morgue capacity - Divert patients from remote and regional areas - Power (fuel) and water supplies <input type="checkbox"/> Medical clinics and field hospitals - Determine the need for clinics to be opened	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital - Business continuity arrangements - Repair work <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Health- Health Centres - Repair work - Reopen other clinics <input type="checkbox"/> Support vulnerable people to return home. <input type="checkbox"/> GP clinics and pharmacies - Ongoing liaison by the Medical Group <input type="checkbox"/> CareFlight –resume normal operations

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess damage to clinics - Deploy field hospital/s <input type="checkbox"/> Medical presence in WAC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplied by the Medical Group <input type="checkbox"/> Ambulance pick up points on key, cleared roads <input type="checkbox"/> GP clinics and pharmacies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify GP clinics able to open - Identify pharmacies able to open <input type="checkbox"/> Medically vulnerable people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support agencies to follow-up and advise the Medical Group - Vulnerable people in shelters or WAC - Support for vulnerable people at shelters <input type="checkbox"/> Care Flight 	<input type="checkbox"/> St John Ambulance – resumption of core business
7.	Essential goods and services	<input type="checkbox"/> Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points <input type="checkbox"/> Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of critical resources <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the impact on barge operations and any effect on the ability to supply remote communities <input type="checkbox"/> Implement interim banking arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/> Encourage private business to reopen <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor levels and availability of critical resources <input type="checkbox"/> Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health inspections (food outlets) <input type="checkbox"/> Banking sector business continuity arrangements
		<u>Fuel</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel suppliers and point of sale <input type="checkbox"/> Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation	<input type="checkbox"/> Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers. Monitor fuel levels <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure repairs
		<u>Cash</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Assess damage to banks and ATMs <input type="checkbox"/> Implement temporary arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/> Implement long term arrangements
8.	Evacuation	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuations within community <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation out of community <input type="checkbox"/> Registration	<input type="checkbox"/> Support services for evacuees <input type="checkbox"/> Recovery information for evacuees
9.	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Communicable disease control response <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water safety standards <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage and waste disposal <input type="checkbox"/> Safe food distribution and advice <input type="checkbox"/> Vector and vermin control <input type="checkbox"/> Food and commercial premises	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing in recovery
10.	Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Power supply <input type="checkbox"/> Power generation <input type="checkbox"/> Water supply <input type="checkbox"/> Sewerage <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recovery of the power network <input type="checkbox"/> Recovery of water and sewerage infrastructure
11.	Impact Assessments	<input type="checkbox"/> Training assessment teams <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Impact Assessments	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Impact Assessments <input type="checkbox"/> Continued assessments through outreach
12.	Transport infrastructure (supply lines)	<u>Air (Airport/Airstrip)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear the runway to allow air movements <input type="checkbox"/> Establish a logistics hub at the airport <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal damage and operational capability assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor repairs and business continuity activities
		<u>Road</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Highway and critical access roads damage assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Repair work to commence immediately	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key Territory Highways (Stuart, Barkly, Victoria and Arnhem)
		<u>Rail</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Ask rail operator to assess damage to the	

		<input type="checkbox"/> railway & associated infrastructure and report outage estimation	<input type="checkbox"/> Liaising with GWA and Australasia Rail to monitor repair work
		<u>Port, Harbour and Barge</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Assess damage to Port infrastructure and harbour facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the damage to barge facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Repairing infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Establish alternate arrangements for the supply of remote communities
13.	Waste management	<input type="checkbox"/> Waste management requirements and develop waste management plan if required	<input type="checkbox"/> Continues in recovery
14.	Repairs and reconstruction	<input type="checkbox"/> Private housing - Impact Assessments - Temporary repairs <input type="checkbox"/> Government buildings - Damage assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Public Housing - Impact Assessments <input type="checkbox"/> Private Industry - Damage assessments	<input type="checkbox"/> Private housing - Information and support to facilitate repairs. <input type="checkbox"/> Government buildings - Repairs and reconstruction <input type="checkbox"/> Public Housing - Long term repair plans <input type="checkbox"/> Private Industry - Repair and reconstruction <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary accommodation for a visiting construction workforce
15.	Transport Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Staged re-establishment of public transport services	<input type="checkbox"/> Continues in recovery
16.	Tele-communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Telstra and Optus will assess the damage to their infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Put in place temporary measures to enable landline and mobile services	<input type="checkbox"/> Repair damage networks and infrastructure
17.	Public safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Police will maintain normal policing services to the community	<input type="checkbox"/> Gradual return to core business
18.	Pets	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary emergency arrangements for pets.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunite pets with their owners and cease emergency support arrangements
19.	Community consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Information provision regarding the overall situation, response efforts, what services are available and how to access them	<input type="checkbox"/> Community consultation process regarding long term recovery and community development

Annex M: Contact Details

Position/Functional Group	Name	Email address	Work	Mobile
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		Darwin		████████
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Ingkerreke	Jozan Collins	jozan.collins@ingkerreke.com.au	8950 2200	
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NTES Territory Duty Officer	On Call 24/7	TerritoryDutyOfficer.NTSES@pfes.nt.gov.au		██████████
Bureau of Meteorology	Duty Forecaster	smnt@bom.gov.au	8920 3830 - all hours	
	Shenagh Gamble			
Genesee & Wyoming Australia PTY LTD	EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS	8262 5424	██████████	

Annex N: Debrief

1. The purpose of this Annex is to provide a framework for a debrief process which complements the Whole of Government Debrief Process. The process should not be confused with training or exercise evaluations but rather considered as a lessons learned opportunity. Lessons learned leads to improved operational effectiveness, increased cost efficiency and reduced operational risk.
2. The Debrief Process embeds continuous improvement into the delivery of activities pursuant to the Territory Emergency Plan (TEP). Consistent approaches to lessons learned will encourage adaptability, and flexibility across all functional areas; sharing of knowledge and experiences will assist with ongoing continuous improvement of people and organisations.
3. Implemented judiciously, a lessons learned approach can have a positive impact on organisational culture commensurate with increasing opportunities to achieve goals. Whilst lessons learned often begins in one organisation through an internal debrief processes, those lessons learned are often transferable across multi-agencies; this Whole of Government Debrief Process and Lessons Management aims to ensure learnings are translatable across multiple organisations.
4. One of the most critical steps in the lessons management is the collection of information and observations of persons involved in the operation. The collection of this information is not limited to persons involved in the operation itself or the actions of those who provided a response, but includes those who had involvement prior to including the promulgation and implementation of plans (as lessons to be learned is not limited to how an emergency was managed but also includes the planning processes).
5. Debriefing is more than simply producing a report at the end of an operation. It forms part of the broader process of learning and has significant influential impact on an agency and sensitises people into doing the right thing. It prevents confusion and misinterpretation for future operations and drives home the main reasons the agency implores a lessons management system – to ensure that the agency learns from their mistakes and what they do well and drives continuous improvement.
6. Debriefs are not about distributing blame, but rather shifting focus towards improving capacity and capability to respond to incidents in a way that reflects improved planning, process, technology, support, training and development. The inevitability that exists with decisions made on a risk based approach carries a certain level of accepted risk and this needs to be taken into account when debriefing.
7. During any operation, anyone involved in the operation should be recording activities where there are lessons to be learned; activities can include decision making and consequential responses.
8. Where decisions are made by an Incident Management Team member or a Functional Group Leader, those decisions should be recorded in the Decision Log in the WebEOC event. Decision Logs can be referred to as part of the debrief process.
9. A Hot Debrief is held immediately after the incident response is complete or when a person concludes their shift in response to the incident. It allows rapid capture of real-time feedback aimed at addressing pressing or immediate concerns. This is a key time to address any health or safety issues and provides an opportunity for instant feedback.
10. The Hot Debrief will be fed into the Whole of Government Debrief Process and Lessons Management. For the purpose, the following template is to be used and uploaded to WebEOC.

RECORD OF DEBRIEF

Operation / event:

Date	
Time	
Location debrief held	
Operation background (provide succinct detail of sequence of events)	
What went well	
What could have been done better	
What opportunities are there for improvement	
Did the agency have sufficient capacity / capability	
Other related issues that contributed to the execution of the operation	
Open discussion points	
Action items arising and whom will monitor	
Are there any staff welfare concerns	
Are there staff that deserve recognition - detail of whom and why	

Annex O: Glossary

GLOSSARY

Term	In the context of this plan, this means:
All Hazards Approach	The application of one set of control, coordination and communication policies and procedures in a universal manner to emergency situations of varying type thereby promoting consistency of emergency management at all levels.
Affected area	A particular area where either an emergency situation, state of emergency or state of disaster exists.
Approved emergency plan	Means a plan approved under section 10(3), 13(2), 16(2) of the Act.
Authorised Officer	Person or persons authorised under section 98 of the Act.
Chief Executive	The appointed position that leads the governance and management of a service responsible for the effective exercise of the relevant statutory powers, authorities, duties and functions consistent with the NT government policy.
Command	The authority to command is established in legislation or by agreement with agency/organisations. Command relates to agencies/organisations, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.
Comprehensive approach	The development of emergency and disaster arrangements to embrace the aspects of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR). PPRR are aspects of emergency management, not sequential phases. Syn. 'disaster cycle', 'disaster phases' and 'PPRR'. Source: AEM Glossary
Control	The overall direction of activities, agencies or individuals concerned (State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act). Control operates horizontally across agencies / organisations, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.
Controlling Authority	The authorised agency which has the overall direction of activities, agencies or individuals concerned.
Coordination	The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective emergency and rescue management but does not include the control of agencies, organisations and individuals by direction. (SERM Act).
Debrief	A meeting held during or at the end of an operation with the purpose of assessing the conduct or results of an operation.
Delegate	A person nominated to act as the representative of an officially appointed position holder, having the same powers and authority to commit the resources of the official employee.
Emergency	Means an event that requires significant coordinated response using the combined resources of the territory and non-government entities within the Territory.
Emergency Management Act	A Bill for an Act to provide for matters relating to emergency management and for related matters.
Emergency Situation	Exists in an area once a declaration to that effect is declared by the minister under section 3 of the Act.
Functional Group	These responsibilities are laid out in functional plans and the Territory Emergency Plan.

Group Leader	The individual allocated responsibility to prepare for, respond to and command and control a functional group in response to a specific hazard based on their legislated and or technical capability and authority.
Lead agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
Hazard Management Authority	The agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
Participating organisations	Agencies which provide a supporting role in preparing and responding to a specific hazard based on their legislative and/or technical capability and authority.
Preparedness	<p>Arrangements to ensure that, should an emergency occur, all those resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed.</p> <p>Measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources and services are capable of coping with the effects. <i>See also</i> comprehensive approach.</p> <p>Source: AEM Glossary.</p>
Prevention	<p>Regulatory and physical measures to ensure that Emergencies are prevented, or their effects mitigated. Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies. <i>See also</i> comprehensive approach.</p> <p>Source: AEM Glossary.</p>
Recovery	<p>The coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing. <i>See</i> comprehensive approach.</p> <p>Measures which support emergency-affected individuals and communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, economic and physical well-being.</p> <p>Source: AEM Glossary.</p>
Region	Means a region specified in a Gazette notice under section 27 of the Act.
Regional Controller	For a region, means the Regional Emergency Controller for the region mention in section 54 of the Act.
Response	<p>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.</p> <p>Measures taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised. <i>See also</i> comprehensive approach.</p> <p>Source: AEM Glossary.</p>
Responsibilities	The state or fact of being responsible, answerable, or accountable for something within one's power, control, or management. (Dictionary.com)
Risk	The effect of uncertainty or objectives. (ISO Guide 73.2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)
Risk Identification	The process of finding, recognising and describing risks (ISO Guide 73.2009 Risk management – Vocabulary).

Stand down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.
Stand up	The operational state following “lean forward:” whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
State of Disaster	Means a state of disaster declared under section 21 of the Act.
State of Emergency	Means a state of emergency declared under section 19 of the Act.
Volunteer member	Means a member of the NTES appointed under section 52 of the Act.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community or persons to the impact of hazards (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines).
Territory Controller	Means the Territory Emergency Controller mentioned in section 28 of the Act.
Territory Emergency Management Council	The management council is established under the terms laid out in Division 4 of the Act.
Territory Recovery Coordinator	Means the Territory Recovery Coordinator mentioned in section 32 of the Act.
WebEOC	WebEOC is a critical information management system used throughout the Northern Territory. It is used by agencies that have roles and responsibilities under the NT Emergency Management Act during prevention, preparation, response and recovery phases of any emergency.

Annex P: Acronyms

Acronyms	
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ANZ MEC	Australia and New Zealand Management Committee
AusSAR	Australian Search and Rescue
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CAVDISPLAN	Australian Government Aviation Disaster Response Plan
CDRC	Central Desert Regional Council
COAG	Council of Australian Government
COMDISPLAN	Australian Government Disaster Response Plan
DCIS	Department of Corporate and Information Services
CMC	Department of the Chief Minister & Cabinet
DGEMA	Director General Emergency Management Australia
EA	Emergency Alert
EH	Environmental Health
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FERG	Fire and Emergency Response Group
MTSA	Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003
NCCTRC	National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre
AGCCC	Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre
NERAG	National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines
NSDR	National Strategy for Disaster Resilience
NTES	Northern Territory Emergency Service
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service
NTFRES	Northern Territory Fire Rescue and Emergency Service
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTICS	Northern Territory Incident Control System
NTPFES	Northern Territory Police Fire and Emergency Services
PFES	Police, Fire and Emergency Services
POC	Point of Contact
PPRR	Prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
TEMC	Territory Emergency Management Council
WAC	Welfare Assembly Centres