



**NHULUNBUY
DISTRICT
LOCAL
EMERGENCY
PLAN
2020/21**



TERRITORY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Authority

The Nhulunbuy Plan (the Plan) approved by the Territory Controller 2013 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 'J. Wurst'.

Regional Controller
Travis Wurst

Dated this 20th day of November 2020

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Version History

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

Plan	Endorsed
Nhulunbuy Local Emergency Plan 2019/2020	February 2020
Nhulunbuy Local Emergency Plan 2020/2021	October 2020

Amendment List

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

Officer in Charge, Local Controller
Nhulunbuy Police Station
Nhulunbuy NT

Amendments promulgated are to be certified below when entered:

Revision Date	Description	Local Controller
July 2018	General formatting changes	D Hawkes / NTES
Aug 2018	Administrative review and formatting – entirety –	A Heath / NTFRES
Oct 2020	Administrative review and formatting – entirety	CMC
Nov 2020	General formatting changes	J Richardson / NTPFES

Purpose

1. The purpose of this Plan is to describe the emergency management arrangements for Nhulunbuy District (the District) during 2020/21.

Application

2. This Plan applies to the Nhulunbuy District.

Related References

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

Plan

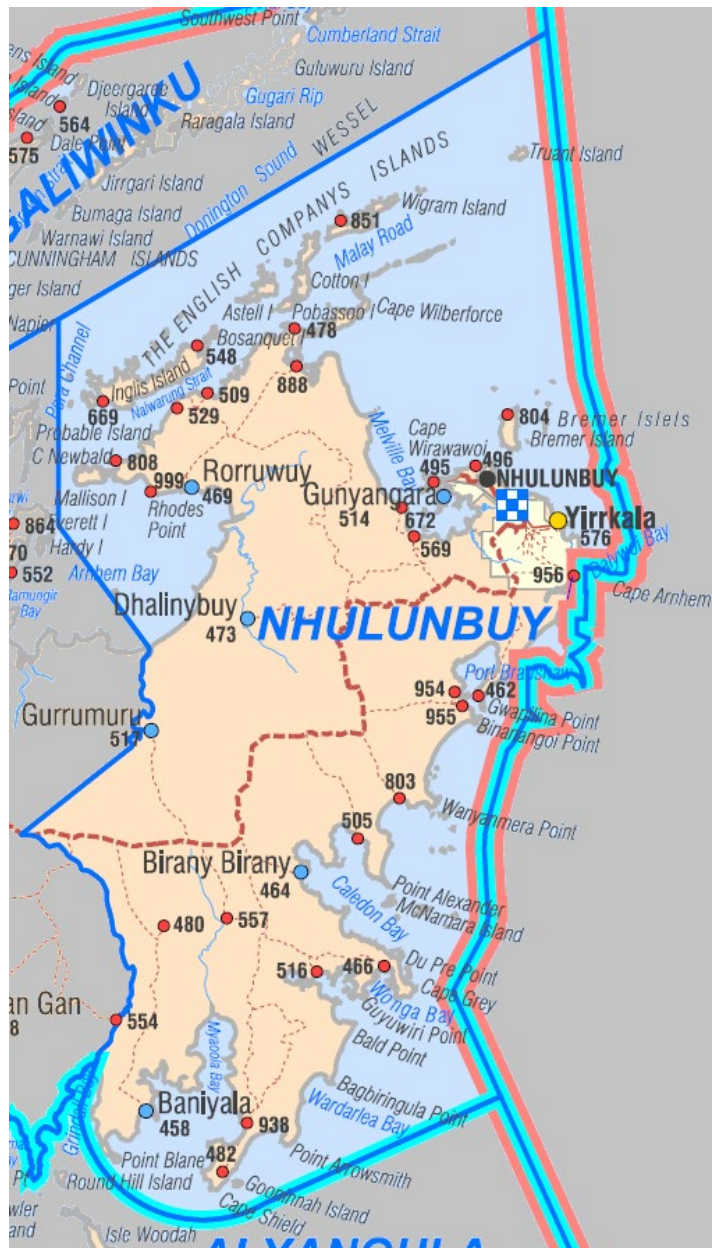
Key Considerations

4. The *Emergency Management Act 2013* (NT) (the Act) is the legislative basis for emergency management across the Northern Territory (NT).
5. 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.
6. The Act defines the emergency management structures, roles and responsibilities for the NT and, in conjunction with the Territory and Regional Plan(s), form the basis for this Plan.
7. 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.
8. This Plan complements the Territory Emergency Plan as it relates to the District. For further information on the hierarchy of plans, refer **Annex A**.

Locality Context

9. The District covers approximately 10,000 square kilometres and is located approximately 650 kilometres east of Darwin, and forms part of Region 1, (Northern Region) as defined by the Territory Emergency Plan.
10. The District comprises of Nhulunbuy township, the communities of Yirrkala, Gunyangara (Ski Beach), the Birritjimi (Wallaby Beach) settlement and nearby Homelands, including Baniyala to the south/west, Nyinyikay to the North/West and Barrkira and Bremmer Island to the North, North East.
11. The District resident population is approximately 5,000 persons with the main population centre being the town of Nhulunbuy (Approximately 3300 people). With FIFO contractors and wet season movement, the population could potentially be 6,000 at any one time.



Climate and Weather

12. The District experiences similar weather conditions to those which occur throughout the Top End of the NT. That is, there is a distinct 'Wet' (November to May) and 'Dry' (June to October) season.

Geography

13. The District consists of relatively flat plains with coastal, hilly outcrops which rise to a height of 345 metres. These outcrops form the Parsons, Mitchell and Bath Ranges which in turn lead into the Arnhem Land Escarpment.
14. The District contains a number of significant rivers being the, Latram and Giddy Rivers. The monsoonal rains in the wet season result in regular

localised flooding of roads in the region, resulting in a heavy reliance on barges for supplies.

Sites of Conservation or Cultural Significance

15. There are many areas in the vicinity of the District boundaries into which it is culturally unacceptable to go.
16. Further information about these sites can be found on <https://nt.gov.au/environment/environment-data-maps/important-biodiversity-conservation-sites/conservation-significance-list>.

Mining and Manufacturing

17. The Rio Tinto Gove Operations bauxite mine and mothballed refinery is located on the Gove Peninsula. 650 kilometres east of Darwin in north east Arnhem Land on Aboriginal land. The operation is situated on extensive deposits of high grade bauxite, a burnished red ore with high aluminium oxide content.

Tourism

18. Tourism is an economic contributor to the District, particularly throughout the months of May to October.
19. There is an increasing focus on tourism as an industry in the region. The local accommodation providers for the region are: BanuBanu resort on Bremer Island, Walkabout Lodge and the Gove Peninsula Motel in Nhulunbuy, and campgrounds are located at the Gove Boat Club at Drimmie Head. The region also hosts Aboriginal cultural immersion tours throughout the year with Lirrwi Tourism guests travelling to and staying at the remote homelands of Bawaka, Bukudal and Nyinyikay. Baniyala Homeland has a large publicly accessible campground (Dhuluwuy) and Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation provides access to multiple campgrounds within the region.
20. Walkabout and Boat Club both sit in high storm surge zones.

Public Administration

NT and Local Government

21. NT Government agencies that have a presence in the District include:
 - NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES)
 - NT Police Force (NTPF) (Police Station)
 - Northern Territory Emergency Service (NTES)
 - Northern Territory Fire and Rescue
 - Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet

- Department of the Attorney General and Justice
 - Datjala Work Camp (Low security prison)
 - Community Corrections
- Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities
- Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics
- Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade
- Department of Health
 - CDC
 - Dental
- Top End Health Service
 - Gove District Hospital
 - Primary Health Care
- Department of Education
 - Nhulunbuy Pre School
 - Nhulunbuy Primary School
 - Nhulunbuy High School
 - Dawurr Boarding School
 - Yirrkala School

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

Infrastructure

Building Codes

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

Land Tenure and Use

24. District land use is subject to grants, or grants in escrow, to Traditional Owners under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*.

The Rio Tinto mining, township and other special purpose leases are between the company and the NT Government. The Northern Land Council administers the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land Trust on behalf of the Traditional Owners.

25. Nhulunbuy and the Industrial Estate is subject to Special Purpose Lease and subject to local planning administered by Nhulunbuy Corporation Limited. Yirrkala is subject to an area plan¹. Other areas are not subject to the Northern Territory planning scheme.

Power Generation and Distribution

26. The Gove Peninsula is serviced by Rio Tinto which generates power to Nhulunbuy, Gunyangara, Yirrkala and Wallaby Beach via its power station at the refinery site. The power distribution network (high voltage) to Nhulunbuy, the industrial estate, Yirrkala and Gunyangara is also owned and managed by Rio Tinto. The low voltage power distribution in Yirrkala and Gunyangara is owned and managed by Power and Water Corporation (PAWC) and in Nhulunbuy is owned and operated by Rio Tinto.
27. In the Laynhapuy, Marthakal and Gumatj homelands, power generation and distribution is generally via bush light solar systems (hybrid) and/or local diesel generators.

Water Services

28. Nhulunbuy Corporation and Rio Tinto produce and distribute water to Nhulunbuy, Gunyangara and Birritjimi. PAWC produces and distributes water to Yirrkala via its own bore tank and pipe networks. Backup power generation is provided for the Yirrkala bore fields to ensure water continues to be provided in an emergency where power is lost.
29. Water productions and distribution in the homelands is provided by the relevant homelands provider (i.e. Marngarr/Gumatj, Laynhapuy or Marthakal)

Health Infrastructure

30. The District has the capacity to provide emergency medical aid in addition to routine health treatment.
31. Serious medical cases are required to be medically evacuated to Darwin.

Emergency Service Infrastructure

32. The District has the following emergency service infrastructure:
- Police Station and cells
 - Fire Station

¹ https://nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/915489/yirrkala-area-plan.pdf

- NTES Volunteer Unit
- Gove District Hospital Emergency Department
- St Johns Ambulance
- Careflight
- Rio Tinto Emergency Response Team

Roads

33. Sealed roads within the Nhulunbuy district are restricted to within the Gove Peninsula, extending from Gunyangara to Yirrkala and throughout the Nhulunbuy township
34. The Central Arnhem Road is a formed gravel road with bridges now completed over most major rivers and crossings, however localised flooding can still cause major interruptions in particular, at the Giddies River crossing. The Central Arnhem Road meets the Stuart Highway approximately 667 kilometres to the west, approximately 50 kilometres south of Katherine.

Airports/Airstrips

35. The table below lists the airstrips in the District. Homeland Airstrips

Name of the Strip	Datum	Details (type, length, etc.)	Operator of the strip
Gove Airport	12° ,16'2°S 136°49'1°E	Surface: Sealed Windsock: 320 m from the south east end of the runway on the left hand side Fuel Held: Yes Lighting: PAL: 119.6 Dimensions: 2208m x 45m MTOW is 64000KG – Which can accommodate a 737/C17 aircraft	Nhulunbuy Corporation

Port (Barge) Landings

36. Port facilities servicing Nhulunbuy and the Rio Tinto mine and plant are located at Gove Harbour within Melville Bay. The facilities include:
- roll on/roll off barge landing at the Sea Swift Melville Bay facility
 - heavy lift wharf at the Sea Swift facility which includes fuel and water services

- Rio Tinto cargo wharf
- Melville Bay public boat ramps (adjacent to the Sea Swift facility)
- Gove Boat Club public boat ramp which has capacity for roll on/roll off barges
- Catalina boat ramp which has a limited capacity for roll on/roll off barges.

Telecommunication

37. Telecommunications are available across the Gove Peninsula via a combination of NBN, mobile and satellite communications delivery.
38. The Arnhem fibre connects Nhulunbuy to major telecommunication networks and can be, and has been, subject to a number of significant outages.
39. Homelands connectivity is highly variable depending on satellite and pay phone availability.

Local Radio Stations

40. The District has two (2) local radio stations.
 - 106.9FM GOVEFM (Gove Peninsula)
 - 96.5FM Yolngu Radio (Gove Peninsula and Homelands and Darwin)
 - ABC FM (Gove Peninsula).

Preparation

Disaster Hazard Analysis and Risk Register

41. The LEC has identified the following hazards for the District which require a detailed operational response procedure:
 - Transport Incident – road/air
 - Cyclone
 - Major communications outage
 - Major power outages.
 - Fire
 - Flood
42. These hazards have been rated against the National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) were reviewed in 2016 and gave the following results:

Hazard	Overall Consequence	Overall Likelihood	Risk Rating
Transport Incident Road/Air	Moderate	Likely	High
Cyclone Cat 1 & 2	Minor	Almost Certain	Medium
Cyclone Cat 3	Minor	Almost Certain	Medium
Cyclone Cat 4	Major	Likely	High
Cyclone Cat 5	Major	Likely	High

Transport Incident (Road and Air)

43. Transport incidents refer to motor vehicle and aircraft incidents.
44. 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.
45. Nhulunbuy Police and NTFRS maintain a road crash rescue capability to provide first response to any major incident.
46. Procedures surrounding aircraft incidents have been developed by the Australian Transport and Safety Bureau and can found on https://www.atsb.gov.au/media/1538966/civil_militaryaccidguide_v5.pdf.

Tropical Cyclone

47. Tropical cyclones are low-pressure systems that form over warm tropical waters and have gale force winds (sustained winds of 63 kilometers per hours or greater, and gusts in excess of 90 kilometers per hour) near the center.
48. Gale force winds can extend hundreds of kilometers from the cyclone center. If sustained winds around the center reach 118 kilometers per hour (gusts in excess 165 kilometers per hour) then the system is called a severe tropical cyclone (these equate to category 3 or above).
49. Prevention and preparative controls for tropical cyclones include, but are not limited to:
 - preparation of the Local Emergency Plan and convening the LEC
 - implementation of cyclone preparation initiatives and council clean ups
 - radio, television and social media broadcasts and billboard announcements
 - police patrols.

Public Education

50. NTES delivers community education, awareness and prevention programs. These are also conducted or supported by Secure NT,

Australian Government agencies such as the Bureau of Meteorology and 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

51. The Act requires Emergency Plans to be maintained at a Territory, regional and local level. Arrangements in plans aim to be flexible and scalable for all hazards. The planning process enables agreements to be reached between people and organisations in meeting communities' needs during emergencies. The plan becomes a record of the agreements made by contributing organisations to accept roles and responsibilities, provide resources and work cooperatively.
52. 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

53. A master resource register is to be maintained by the District Local Controller for rapid reference during emergency management operations – refer Annex D.
54. Stakeholders are to ensure that the District 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

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

Exercises

56. 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.
57. 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
 - new or emerging hazards/risks have been identified.
58. Delivery of exercises is guided by advice from the Territory, Regional or Local Controllers, the Territory Recovery Coordinator, Territory Emergency Management Council or Regional Emergency Committee or as required by functional groups².

Vulnerable Clients

59. A list of all vulnerable medical patients is held with the managers of the hospital and clinics within the District.
60. There are a number of vulnerable clients requiring aged care, disability support and children requiring Territory Families, Housing and Communities support. Medical patients at risk are identified by Miwatj Health, Laynhapuy and Gove District Hospital, with coordination of response plans conducted through liaison with the Gove District Resource Coordinator.
- 61.

Response

62. 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

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

Local Emergency Controller

64. In accordance with section 76 of the Act, the Territory Controller has appointed a District Local Emergency Controller (Local Controller).
65. The Local Controller is the OIC of Nhulunbuy Police Station.
66. The Local Controller is subject to the directions of the Regional Controller.

² Section 3.5 and 3.6 of the Territory Emergency Plan.

³ <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/1764/handbook-9-australian-emergency-management-arrangements-kh-final.pdf>

67. The powers, functions and directions the Local Controller can be found in sections 77, 78 and 79 of the Act.

Local Emergency Committee

68. In accordance with section 80 of the Act, the Territory Controller has established a Nhulunbuy Local Emergency Committee (LEC).
69. The Local Controller is Chair of the LEC. Remaining membership consists of representatives from NT Government and non-government entities within the District.
70. Division 11 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers; membership and procedure requirements of a LEC.
71. The lead agencies for functional groups - refer to Annex B.
72. The contact list for these agencies and supporting agencies – refer to Annex C.

Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee

73. 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.
74. 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.
75. The Local Recovery Coordinator will report directly to the Regional Recovery Coordinator.
76. Division 12 of the Act specifies the functions, powers and directions the Local Recovery Coordinator is subject to.
77. Division 13 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers; membership and procedure requirements of Recovery Coordination Committee.

Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs)

78. 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 or 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

79. The District LCC is the Nhulunbuy Police Station.
80. The Regional EOC will generally be located in Darwin at the Peter McAulay Centre.
81. 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.
82. Liaison Officers from functional groups and support agencies will attend the LCC as required.

WebEOC

83. 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.
84. WebEOC is a contemporary platform for the coordination of multi-agency response to any critical incident be it a severe weather event, flood, bush fire, 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.
85. WebEOC allows for information sharing, managing tasks and submitting situational reports. It also assists the Control Authority to manage and disseminate current decisions and objectives. Together these functionalities provide up-to-date situational awareness.

Situation Reports (SITREPs)

86. 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.
87. 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.

⁴ Territory Emergency Plan Section 4.5.3

Activation of the Plan

88. 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 their opinion, may necessitate an 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 is 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 ongoing recovery operations and coordination is required.

89. 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.
90. 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

91. 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 Territory Duty Officer.
92. 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

93. Official warnings are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), Geoscience Australia and Bushfires NT.
94. 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.
95. 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.
96. 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.
97. 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.
98. The District will receive official warnings and general public information through the following means:
- radio broadcast
 - television news broadcast.
99. 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)

100. Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS) and is a robust incident management system that will enable 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

101. The decision to close schools due to an impending threat will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the Territory Emergency Management Council (TEMC). When the nature of an event demands an immediate response, local authorities will take the appropriate steps to ensure the safety to the public. This action may include the temporary closure of a school to begin preparations, pending formal closure of the school by the Chief Minister for the remainder of the event.
102. 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

103. 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.
104. The decision to reopen government offices will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the TEMC.
105. 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

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

Emergency Shelters/Strong Buildings Locations

107. 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 until capacity is reached. 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.
108. Nhulunbuy Shelters:
 - Gove Hospital Store Building (capacity between 250 – 300 persons)
 - Miwatj Clinic's is not to be used as it is required for medical emergencies and of the same standard as most houses.

- Local stores not to be used as required for supplies to be handed out and is of same standard as most houses and buildings.

109. Yirrkala and Gunyangara strong buildings:

<i>Lot numbers</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Build type</i>	<i>Lot Numbers</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Build type</i>
2	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	31	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
3	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	33	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
4	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	35	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
5	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	37	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
6	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	38	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
7	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	41	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
19	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	45 1&2	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
21	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	49	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
33	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	50	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
34	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	53	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
35	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	55 1&2	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
41	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	58	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
44	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	59	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
68	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	66	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
69	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	71	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
97	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	72	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
98	Gunyangara	Block on concrete slab	78	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
GEH			91	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
<i>Lot numbers</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Build type</i>	92	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
46	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	93	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
47	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	97	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
48	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	111-1&2	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
56	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	119	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
62	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	151	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
63	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	153	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
64	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	164	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
67	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	185	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
100	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	188	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
101	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	214-1,&3	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
102	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	215	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
103	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	236-1&2	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
106	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab	237-1&2	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
			238	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
			239	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
			240	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
			296	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
			297	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
			298	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab
			299	Yirrkala	Block on concrete slab

- Laynhapuy Homelands Association office building (capacity 200 persons)

110. Laynhapuy Homelands strong houses are as listed in the table following:

Homeland	Strong houses	Homeland	Strong houses
<i>Balma</i>	House 11, House 12	<i>Donydji</i>	New School Building, Old School Building
<i>Barraratjipi</i>	House 8	<i>GanGan</i>	Ranger Office, Cultural Building, Clinic and Training Centre
<i>Barrkira</i>	Force 10, Building (office)	<i>Garrthalala</i>	Block House 11, School, Dorm, Training Centre
<i>Bakawa</i>	House 4	<i>Gurumurru</i>	Clinic and Office
<i>Bunhungara</i>	House 1, House 2	<i>Gutjangan</i>	Lot 6 and Lot 3
<i>Bukudal</i>	Clinic, House 5, House 8	<i>Raymangirr</i>	School Building
<i>Burrum</i>	Either House	<i>Rurrangala</i>	Blue Block House 3
<i>Buymarr</i>	House 5 and House 6	<i>Yalakun</i>	School Building
<i>Dhalinybuy</i>	Old Clinic, New Clinic, School	<i>Yilpara</i>	New School Building, Health Clinic
<i>Dhuruputjipi</i>	Old Clinic, New Clinic, Training Centre, Lot 1, Lot 9 and brick houses	<i>Wandawuy</i>	School Building, Health Clinic
<i>Djarrakpi</i>	House 2 and 3		

As of end of 2019 there were 66 houses built by the NTG to Importance Level 2. A capacity of 10 people per house is allowed for, thus 660 people can be accommodated.

111. 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 cyclone shelters, in particular the NTPF.

112. Emergency shelters are opened under the direction of the Territory or Regional Controller in consultation with the Emergency Shelter Group. The lead agency for this group is the Department of Education. Emergency shelters will not normally operate for more than 48 hours.

- 113. 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.
- 114. 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.
- 115. 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

- 116. Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effect of an emergency or disaster on a community⁵.
- 117. The decision to evacuate a community, including establishing an evacuation centre, is not taken lightly as it represents significant resource and financial implications⁶.
- 118. 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

- 119. 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.
- 120. This system can be initiated by either the Territory or Regional Controller without the national system being activated⁷.
- 121. 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

- 122. 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.
- 123. Guidelines to conduct rapid assessments in the NT, including the establishment of a dedicated Rapid Assessment Team/s (RAT) to collect

⁵ EM Manual 11 Evacuation Planning, page 1

⁶ Australian Emergency Management, Evacuation Planning Handbook 4 2013

⁷ Territory Emergency Plan Section 4.17

data in the field have been developed. A copy is available in the WebEOC library for emergency management practitioners.

124. The Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment Group, led by the NTPFES, is responsible for impact assessments.
125. At the local level, Local Controllers can activate the NTES to undertake impact assessments if deemed appropriate.

Recovery

126. 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.
127. 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

128. 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.
129. 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

130. 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.

131. 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.
132. A summary of response and recovery activities can be found at Annex I.

Plan Governance

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

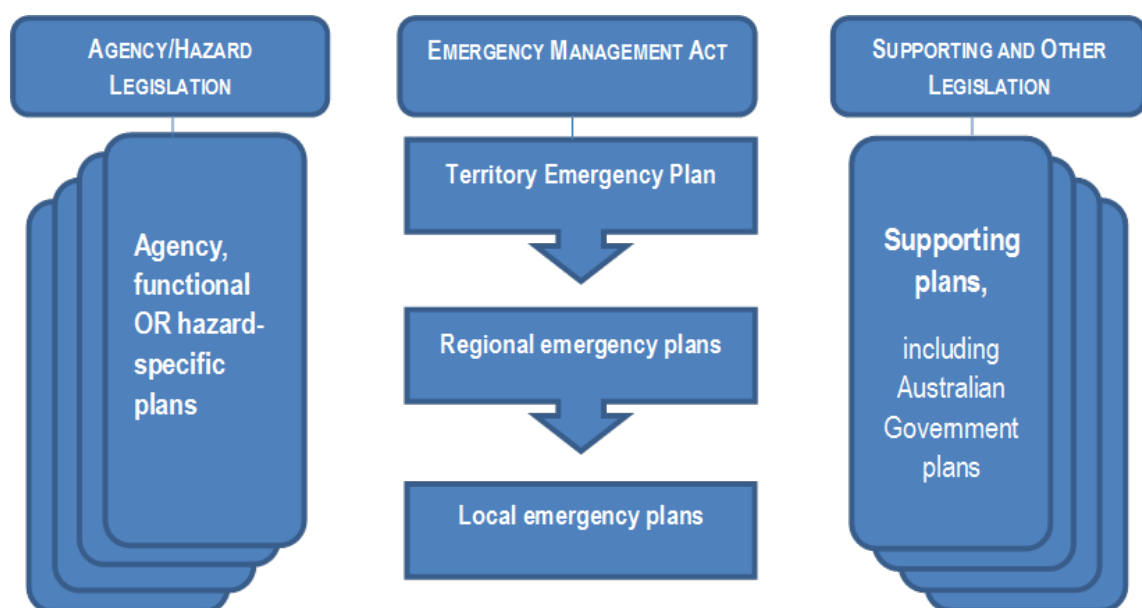
Annexure

Annex A	Hierarchy of Plans
Annex B	Functional Groups Leads & key services- Roles & Responsibilities
Annex C	Contacts Details
Annex D	Resource Lists
Annex E	Identified Risk Guidelines– Transport
Annex F	Identified Risk Guidelines –Cyclone
Annex G	Evacuation Guideline
Annex H	SITREP Template
Annex I	Summary of Response
Annex K	Debrief
Annex L	Glossary
Annex M	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 and related services - Roles and Responsibilities

Functional Group	Position	Agency
Biosecurity and Animal Welfare/Livestock Management	Project Facilitator and Executive Officer	Dhimirru Aboriginal Corporation
Communication Technology		NTPFES
Critical Goods and Services	Senior Small Business Champion	Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade
Emergency Shelter	Director East Arnhem Education	Department of Education
Engineering	Regional Director and Senior Project Officer	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics
Medical	General Manager and Director of Nursing, Gove District Hospital	Top End Health Service
Public Health	Managers CDC and Public Health Unit	Department of Health
Public Information	Regional Coordinator, Yolngu Region	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
Public Utilities	Managers ESO Contracts and Emergency and Business Continuity	Power and Water Corporation
Transport	Regional Director and Senior Project Officer	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics
Survey and Rescue		NTPF with the assistance of Fire and Emergency Response Groups
Welfare	Director, Arnhem Office	Territory Families, Housing and Communities
Recovery	Regional Executive Director	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet

Nhulunbuy

Function/Activity	Position and Organisation or Provider
Medical Services	Miwatj, Gove Hospital
Power Supply (ESO)	Rio Tinto, PowerWater, Manfield Colair
Food supplier	Woolworths, IGA
Transportation	Kansas Car Hire and Buses, YBE, Rio Tinto
Housing	Territory House, East Arnhem Real Estate, LJ Hooker Rio Tinto

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

Key Services

Emergency Response and Recovery Functions with Identified Agencies/Organisation/Provider

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

Please consider which agency or community member might be responsible for providing this function:

Functions	Agency /Organisation/Provider responsible
Animal / Livestock Management	Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation Yirralka Rangers Nhulunbuy Corporation
Anti-looting protection	NT Police
Banking Services	Westpac Bank Australia Post
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements	Gove FM Yolngu radio ABC
Clearing of essential traffic routes	Rio Tinto Nhulunbuy Corporation Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics East Arnhem Regional Council
Clearing storm water drains	East Arnhem Regional Council (for homelands) Nhulunbuy Corporation
Clothing and Household Items	Community Opportunity Shop
Community Clean Up	Nhulunbuy Corporation East Arnhem Regional Council Datjala Work Camp ALPA Dhimirru Rangers
Control, coordination and management	NT Police Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
Coordination to evacuate public	NT Police
Critical Goods and Services (protect/resupply) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Bottled Gas Camping Equipment Building supplies 	Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade Suppliers include: Gove Tackle Yirralka Community Store Woolworths Gorrkbuy Industrial Supplies Gove Warehouse Arnhem Land Progress

Functions	Agency /Organisation/Provider responsible
	Association
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics Nhulunbuy Corporation East Arnhem Regional Council
Disaster Victim Identification capability	NT Police
Emergency Alerts / SEWS	NT Police
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including WebEOC, Recovery Coordination Centre (RCC)	NT Police (EOC) Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (RCC)
Emergency shelter - Staffing, Operations and Control	Top End Health Service (Gove District Hospital) as directed within the Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter Sub-Plan Laynhapuy Homelands (Yirrkala) Department of Education
Evacuation centre - Staffing, Operations and Control	Welfare Group (TFHaC Darwin)
Financial Relief /Assistance Payments of NDRRA (National Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance)	TFHaC Darwin Anglicare Centrelink
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics Rio Tinto Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy, the Industrial Estate and Gove Airport)
Interpreter Services	Aboriginal Interpreter Service Yolngu Radio
Management of Expenditure in emergencies	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
Medical services	Gove District Hospital Miwatj Health Laynhapuy Health Arnhem Allied Health
Network communications (IT): Responders / Public Maintenance and restoration of emergency communication	Telstra Nhulunbuy Corporation Yolngu Radio Gove FM

Functions	Agency /Organisation/Provider responsible
Power: Protection and restoration :	Rio Tinto Power and Water Corporation (for communities) Laynhapuy Homelands
Public messaging during response and recovery.	NT Police Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet NTES Nhulunbuy Corporation
Public/Environmental Health (EH) management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EH functions including water & food safety • Disease Control 	Department of Health Centre for Disease Control
Rapid Impact Assessment	NTFRS NTES (Darwin) co-ordinating deployment of local and external teams
Recovery Coordination	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
Repatriation	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
Restoration of public buildings	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics (for government owned assets) Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy, the Industrial Estate and Gove Airport)
Restoration of roads and bridges (council/territory) excluding railways	EARC Rio Tinto Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy, the Industrial Estate and Gove Airport) NT Government
Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures	NT Police Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy, the Industrial Estate and Gove Airport) Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics (Central Arnhem Road)
Sewerage: Protection and restoration	Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy, the Industrial Estate and Gove Airport) EARC (for communities)

Functions	Agency /Organisation/Provider responsible
Survey	NT Police (co-ordinating teams from): NTFRS – community survey Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics – government assets and infrastructure Nhulunbuy Corporation (within Nhulunbuy, the Industrial Estate and Gove Airport)
Temporary accommodation (Recovery)	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet Welfare Group
Traffic Control	NT Police
Transport : Commercial and Public airport/ planes, automobiles, ferries, buses	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics Nhulunbuy Corporation YBE
Vulnerable Groups	East Arnhem Aged Care Department of Health
Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection • Disposal of Stock 	Nhulunbuy Corporation East Arnhem Regional Council Cleanaway Industrial Solutions East Arnhem Pest Control
Water (including drinking water): Protection and restoration	Nhulunbuy Corporation Power and Water Corporation Department of Health

Annex D: Resource List

RESOURCE REGISTER

Locality - Nhulunbuy

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=Dropson 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	=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			T=Tractor B=Bulldozer C=Crane (mobile) F=Frontend Loader F/L=Forklift L=Lowloader 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=Coolroom
NT Police	1xHF 10xVHF 2xMarine 3xSat Phones			4x F/A (Vehicle)		1xU 2xM/B	3xU					
NT Fire and Rescue		A 1 x Tanker 4x4 (300L water + 200L foam concentrate) 1 x GFU 4x4 (600L water) A/D 1 x Command Vehicle (500L water) E x 3 (2 x DCP, 1 x Foam)	1 x Rescue Unit 4x4 RAR HE (20T and 10T airbags) WS x 1 PG x 1 FL x 4 C x 1 1 x Decon. trailer and associated equipment	1 x Rescue Unit 4x4 F/A (inc. Trauma Kit, Burns kit) SB x 2 B x 6				WT GFU U Rescue		D S U	R x 1 (1 double bed) Tp x 6	B (72 hrs x 4 persons) F Kitchen facilities on station with emergency power
Nhulunbuy Corporation	14 x UHF radios 1 x Satellite Phone	Tx 1 500L E x 20	WS x 1 PG x 5 (100kva, 115kva, 35kva, 3.3kva, 5 kva) Cx1	F/A x 12 S/F x 1		U x 7 S x 1		5 x U	T x 1 F x 3 F/L x 1 B/H x 1 TT x 2 B x 2 G x 1	D x 5000L U x 100L D x 320L		F x 2 (500L, 275L)

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	RAR=Road Accident Rescue Team HE=Heavy Rescue Equipment WS=Workshop PG=Portable Genset	=Hospital A=Ambulance C=Clinic F/A=First Aid Kits SF=Stretcher (fld) SB=Stretcher-(bsk)	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			T=Tractor B=Bulldozer C=Crane (mobile) F=Frontend Loader F/L=Forklift L=Lowloader B/H=Back hoe	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)
Yolngu Business Enterprises	All vehicles have UHF & VHF radios 1 x Satellite Phone Number: +61147152892		C x 5					WT x 3 FT x 1 RTD x4	F x 4 G x 2 TT x 5 E x 2 B x 1 L x 2 BC x 4 EWP x 1 1 x 4Tonn Tipper			
Miwatj clinic	4 x Satellite Phones			CV x 1		U x 3 B x 2 S x 7	U x 7 T x 4 S x 2					
Laynhapuy Homelands Aboriginal Corporation	4 x Satellite Phone		C x 2	C	1 x H 6 x F		5xU 2xT 5TON		F x 1 G x 1 BC x 2 B/H x 1 TT x 10TON B x 1 F/L x 1 Trailer sludge pump and 4kl tank x 1	20KL DIESEL 4KL DIESEL		1 xF (Fixed) 1 x Ice Machine
Top End Health Services	5 x Satellite Phones					4 x Sedan	5 x 4x4 wagon					
Gove District Hospital	2 x Satellite Phones, 814 UHF Radios	Extinguishers, fire blankets, fixed fire hoses, Fire Mains	1 x 12KVA on trailer, 1 x 2.4 KVA portable 1 x2 KVA portable	2 x Thomas Pack 5 x portable defibrillators	Helipad	2 x sedan 2 x utility	1 x 4x4 utility	1 x Kubota all-terrain vehicle 2 seater	2 x fork lifts	Diesel LPG	Limited availability 22 x Nursing quarter rooms Limited Availability 6x two bed units 1x stores/cyclone shed	K Commercial catering B Bulk Dry Goods F Fixed Freezer C Fixed cool room

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	RAR=Road Accident Rescue Team HE=Heavy Rescue Equipment WS=Workshop PG=Portable Genset	=Hospital A=Ambulance C=Clinic F/A=First Aid Kits SF=Stretcher (fld) SB=Stretcher-(bsk)	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			T=Tractor B=Bulldozer C=Crane (mobile) F=Frontend Loader F/L=Forklift L=Lowloader B/H=Back hoe	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)
Dhimurru Rangers	UHF mobiles x 10 (Hhimurru only frequency) Vehicle UHF radios x 6 Boat UHF x 1 Base UHF x 2 Workshop x1 Private EO house radio x 1	Weed Spray Unit x 1 – Fire Fighting Capability (minor use) Fire Extinguishers, blankets, mains fire hose at workshop Double axle box trailer	C x 5 WS x 1 Chainsaws x 10 Portable Generators x 2			U x 3 2 x4 T x 1	U x 5 4x4		T x 1 F/L x 1 TT x 1 BD x 1	Unleaded and Diesel jerry can stock	Short stay facility 6 people (4 Single 1 Queen bed) Workshop cyclone rated with amenities	
St John Ambulance	2 x Satellite Phones 6 x portable radios					1 x 4x4 Mercedes module ambulance 1 x 4x4 Landcruiser ambulance 1 x 4x4 Nissan first aid services vehicle 1 x disaster trailer with supplies 2 x Rio Tinto 4x4 Landcruiser ambulances						
Department of Housing and Community Development	4 x Satellite phones			F/A Kits (Remote)		2 x 4 x 4 Prado 1 x 2 x 4 Sedan						

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	RAR=Road Accident Rescue Team HE=Heavy Rescue Equipment WS=Workshop PG=Portable Genset	=Hospital A=Ambulance C=Clinic F/A=First Aid Kits SF=Stretcher (fld) SB=Stretcher- (bsk)	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	T=Tractor B=Bulldozer C=Crane (mobile) F=Frontend Loader F/L=Forklift L=Lowloader B/H=Back hoe	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)
Department of Correctional Services, Datjala Work Camp	3 x UHF radios	E x 6	WS x 1 C x 6	F/A x 5 C x 1		2 x T 2 x truck (1 small and one large with crane)		U/L approx. 100 L	B x 55	B = 2 months P = 2 x bbq F = 4

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 Guidelines – Transport

TRANSPORT

Introduction

Transport accident as detailed in this Annex refers to aircraft, marine and motor vehicle accidents all of which are of an impact nature with little or no lead time.

Initial Responses

Dispatch Police to the scene; ensure the following organisations are notified:

- Gove District Hospital
- St John Ambulance
- NTFRS
- NTES Territory Duty Officer
- Superintendent Northern Division
- Aircraft Crash – Australian Transport Safety Bureau
- Nhulunbuy Corporation

Incident Controller

The overall controller of incident will be the Local Controller.

Communications

Ensure communications are manned.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN – TRANSPORT

Organisation/ Provider	Stage 1 Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Stage 5: Recovery
ALL MEMBERS			Provide first SITREP to Nhulunbuy Local Controller.	Provide first SITREP to Nhulunbuy Local Controller.	
NHULUNBUY CORPORATION	Take initial control of incident situation, set up Forward Command Post and prepare for Local Controller.	Provide assistance as required.	Provide assistance as required.	Provide assistance as required.	Notify Australian Transport Bureau for clearance, arrange removal of aircraft and reinstate aerodrome to a safe and serviceable condition.
LOCAL CONTROLLER	<p>Advise the Duty Superintendent, TCS.</p> <p>Commence a running sheet.</p> <p>Advise NCL aerodrome operators, NTFRS, St John, Mine Emergency Response Team, GDH and available police staff.</p> <p>Co-ordinate attendance of agencies at the emergency muster point.</p>	<p>Brief attending agencies at the emergency muster point.</p> <p>Co-ordinate response roles, activities and timings.</p>	<p>Dispatch responder to the Forward Command Post dependent on environmental conditions.</p> <p>Carry out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish Forward Command Post. b. Coordinate requests for assistance from other agencies. 	<p>Advise the Duty Superintendent, TCS.</p> <p>Ensure all personnel (victims and responders) are accounted for.</p> <p>Ensure all personnel are advised of debrief arrangements.</p>	
NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE			<p>Upon arrival at incident site:</p> <p>Carry out initial reconnaissance of the area affected by the incident and initiate safety, first aid (DRSABCD) and rescue procedures as required.</p>	<p>Upon completion of operations (as authorised by investigating authority) co-ordinate clean-up of scene.</p>	
MEDICAL			<p>Implement call out procedures.</p> <p>Brief staff and instruct them to remain on stand-by.</p> <p>Prepare for possible receipt</p>		

			<p>of accident victims.</p> <p>If necessary, advise Aerial Medical Services of the accident.</p> <p>Establish contact with Darwin Office to prepare them for requests for external resources.</p>		
NHULUNBUY NTES VOLUNTEER UNIT			<p>Implement call out procedures and establish communications with Nhulunbuy Local Controller.</p> <p>Brief Unit members and place them on standby waiting confirmation of tasking by the Police.</p> <p>Dispatch rescue vehicle or vessel as required or place on standby pending confirmation of task by Police.</p> <p>Upon call out proceed to incident site and in consultation with Nhulunbuy Local Controller or Incident Controller, carry out the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Position equipment. Liaise with Incident Controller. Arrange support functions as required. If necessary, establish an equipment holding area. <p>Assist Police in providing access path or opening for emergency personnel</p> <p>Establish perimeter control as directed.</p>	<p>Assist Police in clean-up of scene.</p> <p>Compile Post Operations Report for NTES Darwin.</p> <p>Confirm operational debrief arrangements.</p>	
SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS					

RIO TINTO GOVE OPERATIONS	Provision of human resources, welfare and equipment support.
NTFRS	Undertake rescue operations as directed.

Annex F: Identified Risk Guidelines – Cyclone

CYCLONE PLAN

Introduction

Nhulunbuy Distric is prone to tropical cyclones, with the most notable being Tropical Cyclone Lam which passed directly over the communities at a low cat 4 in February, 2015. The communities sustained wide spread felling of established trees due to the high winds and rain. The main damage caused to the community was due to fallen trees onto buildings and power lines, with two houses in Nhulunbuy having their roof effected directly by the winds. Fortunately, there were no members of the community injured.

Cyclone Severity Categories⁸

The severity of a tropical cyclone is described in terms of categories ranging from 1 (weakest) to 5 (strongest) related to the maximum mean wind speed as shown in this table.

Note: Corresponding approximate wind gusts and central pressure are also provided as a guide. Stronger gusts may be observed over hilltops, in gullies and around structures.

Category	Maximum Mean Wind (km/h)	Typical Strongest Gust (km/h)	Central Pressure (hPa)	Typical Effects
1	63 - 88	< 125	> 985	Negligible house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Craft may drag moorings
2	89 - 117	125 - 164	985 - 970	Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small craft may break moorings.
3	118 - 159	165 - 224	970 - 955	Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Power failures likely. (e.g. <i>Winifred</i>)
4	160 - 199	225 - 279	955 - 930	Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures. (e.g. <i>Tracy, Olivia</i>)
5	> 200	> 279	< 930	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction. (e.g. <i>Vance</i>)

⁸ Source BOM website

Tropical Cyclone Action Statements

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>TCA Message Approval Flow</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BoM will send Coordination Table with meteorological information to NTES Duty Officer • NTES (Duty Officer/Regional Manager) will determine recommended Plan Stages based on information to hand • NTES passes recommendations to Incident/Regional Controller to confirm Plan Stages • NTES sets messages to confirmed Plan Stages and sends completed document to BoM • BoM completes and releases TCA 	
Notes	Message Content & Format:
<p>Gales / TC formation expected in 24 – 48 hrs <i>Gales/TC formation expected within 48hrs, not expected before 24 hours</i> (Watch – Plan Stage 1)</p> <p>*Only used at top of message run **if Darwin is included</p>	<p>Message 1</p> <p><i>NTES advises*</i> <i>...communities under Watch:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise your emergency kit preparations; • Clear your premises of potential wind borne missiles; • Commence home shelter preparations, or decide NOW where you will shelter; • If your present accommodation is not to code, or you're unsure, you should arrange to shelter with friends, family or in a public shelter or strong building, [or designated underground car parks in the Darwin area]**; • Do not move to shelter until advised by local authorities.
<p>Gales expected in 12 – 24 hrs <i>Gales expected within 24 hours, not expected within 12 hours</i></p> <p>(Warning – Plan Stage 2)</p>	<p>Message 2</p> <p>...residents [from ____ to ____] or [east/west of ____]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your emergency kit should now be complete and ready; • Finalise home shelter preparations, or know now where you will shelter; • Do not move to shelter until advised by local authorities <p><i>[Insert point for Watch Message 1 – “...communities under watch...”]</i></p>
<p>Gales expected in 6 – 12 hrs <i>Gales expected within 12 hours, not expected before 6 hours</i></p> <p>(Warning – Plan Stage 3)</p> <p>SEWS may be applied at this point</p>	<p>Message 3</p> <p>...residents [from ____ to ____] [west/east of ____],</p> <p>A CYCLONE IS APPROACHING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public shelters are now open <i>[in Darwin this includes identified under cover car</i>

<p>Messages are listed in order of threat priority</p>	<p><i>parks</i>] ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If not sheltering at home, PROCEED IMMEDIATELY to shelter with family, friends or at one of the public shelters - take your emergency kit with you; • MAKE YOUR DECISION QUICKLY AS WINDS ARE SHORTLY EXPECTED TO REACH A DANGEROUS LEVEL; • Make final preparations to home shelter and take shelter as gales arrive; • Private Sector businesses and organisations still open at this time are strongly advised to consider securing and closing their premises. Employers are reminded of their Duty of Care to ensure the safety of any employees still at work. <p><i>[Insert point for Warning Message 2 – “...residents [from _____ to _____] or [east/west of _____] ...”]</i></p> <p><i>[Insert point for Watch Message 1 – “...communities under watch...”]</i></p>
<p>Gales expected within 6 hrs</p> <p>(Warning – Plan Stage 4)</p> <p>SEWS recommended</p>	<p>Message 4</p> <p>... residents [from _____ to _____] [west/east of _____], to TAKE SHELTER NOW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT drive or move about outside, you will be advised by local authorities when it is safe to do so <p>REPEATING: CONDITIONS ARE NOW AT A DANGEROUS LEVEL, TAKE SHELTER NOW</p> <p><i>[Insert point for Warning Message 3 – “...residents [from _____ to _____] or [east/west of _____] ...”]</i></p> <p><i>[Insert point for Warning Message 2 – “...residents [from _____ to _____] or [east/west of _____] ...”]</i></p> <p><i>[Insert point for Watch Message 1 – “...communities under watch...”]</i></p>
<p>Gales in Area Now</p> <p>(Warning – Plan Stage 5)</p>	<p>Message 5</p> <p>... communities currently in shelter should remain until advised by local authorities that the all clear has been given.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT drive or move about outside, you

	<p>will be advised by local authorities, when it is safe to do so.</p> <p>REPEATING: CONDITIONS ARE STILL AT A DANGEROUS LEVEL, REMAIN IN SHELTER.</p> <p><i>[Insert point for Warning Message 4 – “...residents [from ____ to ____] or [east/west of ____] ...”]</i></p> <p><i>[Insert point for Warning Message 3 – “...residents [from ____ to ____] or [east/west of ____] ...”]</i></p> <p><i>[Insert point for Warning Message 2 – “...residents [from ____ to ____] or [east/west of ____] ...”]</i></p> <p><i>[Insert point for Watch Message 1 – “...communities under watch...”]</i></p>
<p>Gales have eased</p> <p>(All Clear – Plan Stage 6)</p> <p>** Posted at tail of priority warning messages.</p>	<p>Message 6</p> <p><i>...residents [from ____ to ____] [west/east of ____] that IT IS NOW SAFE TO LEAVE YOUR SHELTER AREA.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before moving around, ensure that you are wearing strong clothing and footwear. • Look around your immediate neighbourhood and render assistance where you can but beware of fallen power lines and debris. • Do not drive around unnecessarily as emergency vehicles require clear access. • If you have to drive, go directly to your destination. • Do not enter flood waters • Follow directions of local authorities. <p>FOR LIFE THREATENING EMERGENCIES DIAL 000. For Storm or Flood Assistance call 132 500</p>
	<p>At end of message run:</p> <p>Further advice on cyclone emergencies is available at www.securent.nt.gov.au</p> <p><i>Please ensure that friends, family and neighbours have heard and understood this message, particularly new arrivals to the area.</i></p>
<p align="center">Guidance Notes</p> <p>Expectation of Gales:</p> <p>Refers to the time period within which gales are <u>expected to start</u> in an area, based on forecast</p>	

movement and intensity of a cyclone. For example, the statement “Gales expected in 6 – 12 hours” means that gales are expected in an area within 12 hours, but not before 6 hours.

Stages 1 through 6

The Stages within a Regional/Local Emergency Plan describe actions that will be undertaken locally to prepare or respond to requirements under their respective plans. Public Action Messages will state what we want the public to be doing.

There will be several plans activated and at different stages of activation. It is also possible that some actions may be undertaken, without a particular stage having been activated – e.g. sheltering of vulnerable persons prior to shelters opening to the public.

Activation of stages will occur based on forecast conditions/threat, current local conditions and state of preparation with local resources available.

It is entirely probable that persons sheltering will be doing so for an extended period, 12 – 18 hours or more. It is preferable people are in shelter before arrival of gales and are not released until gales have moved on and are not likely to return.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN – Nhulunbuy

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
ALL MEMBERS	Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS on preparations. Carry out other duties requested by the Local Controller.	Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS on preparations. The LEC to meet at least daily during Stage 2. Carry out other duties requested by the Local Controller.	Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS. Carry out other duties by the Local Controller. Take or proceed to shelter on the advice of the Local Controller or BoM broadcast warnings.	Remain in shelter.	Remain in shelter until requested to commence survey duties. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS on known impacts.	Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS. Confirm Debrief arrangements.	Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS.	Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS.
LOCAL CONTROLLER	Notify NTES Duty Officer. Convene a meeting of the Nhulunbuy LEC (daily at a minimum). Advise LEC members of the stage declaration. Coordinate the dissemination of the Cyclone Watch information to the public and prepare	Convene a meeting of the Nhulunbuy LEC (daily at a minimum). Advise LEC members of the stage declaration. Activate an EOC. Ensure that the dissemination of the Cyclone Warning information to the public is maintained.	Convene a meeting of the Nhulunbuy LEC (daily where safe to do so). Advise LEC members of the stage declaration. Ensure that the dissemination of the Cyclone Warning information to the public and SITREP frequency is maintained.	Remain in shelter.	When it is considered safe to move outside, give direction to survey teams to ascertain the extent of injury to persons and damage to property. Provide SITREPS to the Regional Controller.	Notify Committee members of the declaration of Stage 6, and advise time and place of debrief. In conjunction with the NT Recovery Coordinator and Regional Controller, facilitate the	Ensure that the public is advised that the operation has concluded and is now moving into recovery. Prepare and forward final SITREP.	Assist the local Recovery Coordinator as requested. Resume normal policing prevention and response activities.

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
	<p>announcements for Gove FM, including the procedures for after-hours broadcasts.</p> <p>Ensure that communications are established and maintained with the Regional Controller and the Duty Officer, NTES.</p> <p>Provide SITREPS to the Regional Controller.</p>	<p>Direct preparation of the Hospital store as a cyclone shelter.</p> <p>Ensure that communications are established and maintained with the Regional Controller and the Duty Officer, NTES</p> <p>Provide SITREPS to the Regional Controller.</p>	<p>At the appropriate time, advise those persons at risk to take shelter.</p> <p>Provide SITREPS to the Regional Controller.</p>				<p>handover of recovery operations (if required).</p> <p>Close Emergency Operations Centre and stand down the LEC.</p> <p>Begin compilation of information for the Post Operation Report.</p>	
NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE	<p>Brief Station Staff.</p> <p>Disseminate warnings and information as required.</p> <p>Maintain normal police duties.</p> <p>Assist Local Controller as required.</p> <p>Ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled.</p> <p>Test communications</p>	<p>Brief Station Staff.</p> <p>Assist with preparation of Emergency EOC.</p> <p>Disseminate warnings and information as directed by the Local Controller.</p> <p>Limit transport and ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled.</p> <p>Assist the</p>	<p>Brief Station Staff.</p> <p>Disseminate warnings and information as directed by the Local Controller.</p> <p>Coordinate the movement of personnel to shelter.</p> <p>Direct a final patrol of the town.</p> <p>Carry out registration/evacuation duties as</p>	Remain in shelter.	<p>Remain in shelter.</p> <p>When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey.</p>	<p>Brief Station Staff.</p> <p>Assist in advising the public of the conclusion of the operation.</p> <p>Assist Local Controller as required.</p>		<p>Assist the Local Recovery Coordinator as requested.</p> <p>Resume normal policing prevention and response activities.</p>

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
	systems including HF radio and sat phones.	Nhulunbuy Local Controller as required.	required. Take or proceed to shelter on the advice of the Local Controller.					
NHULUNBUY NTES	<p>Brief Unit members.</p> <p>Advise the Duty Officer, NTES of Unit involvement and any additional equipment requirements.</p> <p>Check and prepare Unit Equipment.</p> <p>Carry out other duties as directed by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller.</p> <p>Ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled.</p>	<p>Brief Unit members</p> <p>Advise the Duty Officer, NTES of Unit involvement and any additional equipment requirements.</p> <p>Assist in preparation of the Hospital Store as a cyclone shelter.</p> <p>Secure equipment.</p> <p>Establish an alternate Emergency Operations Centre at Unit Headquarters.</p> <p>Establish communications, limit transport and ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled.</p>	<p>Brief Unit members.</p> <p>Take or proceed to shelter on the advice of the Local Controller.</p>	Remain in shelter.	<p>Remain in shelter</p> <p>.When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey.</p>	Brief Unit members.	Brief Unit members.	Brief Unit members.

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
NTFRS	Advise Divisional Commander Emergency Response. Brief Auxiliary Firefighters.	Advise Divisional Commander Emergency Response of the activation of Stage 2. Brief Auxiliary Firefighters and determine shelter options. Secure station buildings and equipment.	Brief Divisional Commander Emergency Response of the activation of Stage 3. Brief Auxiliary Firefighters. On advice from the Nhulunbuy Local Controller, ensure all personnel take shelter.	Remain in shelter.	Remain in shelter When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey. Provide SITREPS.	Advise Divisional Commander, Emergency Response of the activation of Stage 6.	Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND CABINET	Brief Departmental staff. Monitor WebEOC. Maintain normal services.	Brief Departmental staff. Monitor WebEOC. Maintain normal services.	Brief Departmental staff. Monitor WebEOC. Ensure all personnel take shelter. Go to EOC.	Brief Departmental staff. Monitor WebEOC. Ensure all personnel remain in shelter.	Remain in shelter. Brief Departmental staff. Monitor WebEOC. Ensure all personnel remain in shelter until safe to leave.	Brief Departmental staff. Monitor Web EOC. Implement Recovery Coordination Centre. Commence planning for recovery with Territory Recovery Coordinator.	Brief Departmental staff. Monitor Web EOC. Convene Recovery Coordination Committee. Assign resources and activate recovery plan. Prepare and disseminate recovery information for the public and implement communications plan.	Brief Departmental staff. Monitor Web EOC. Convene recovery Coordination Committee as necessary. Implement recovery plan. Implement communications plan.

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
EDUCATION	Brief Departmental Staff. Maintain normal education service.	Brief Departmental Staff. Maintain normal education service.	Brief Departmental Staff. Ensure all personnel take shelter.	Brief Departmental Staff. Ensure all personnel remain in shelter.	Ensure all personnel remain in shelter. Brief Departmental Staff when safe.	Restore facilities and resume normal education duties as soon as possible.		
NHULUNBUY CORPORATION	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff. Maintain normal services. Activate Nhulunbuy Corporation internal Cyclone procedures.	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff. Maintain normal services. Implement Nhulunbuy Corporation internal Cyclone Procedures.	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff Ensure all personnel take shelter.	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff. Ensure all staff remains in shelter. .	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff. When it is considered safe to move outside, at the direction of the Local Controller commence survey. Ensure all personnel remain in shelter until advised it is safe to leave.	Brief Nhulunbuy Corporation staff.	Restore facilities and resume normal duties as soon as possible.	Restore facilities and resume normal duties as soon as possible.
TOP END HEALTH SERVICES	Attend Briefings.	Attend Briefings. Brief Department staff. Notify COO, TEHS on declaration of Stage One.	Attend Briefings. Brief departmental staff. Check, prepare and restock supplies.	Attend Briefings. Brief departmental staff. Report to COO. Secure facilities all requests for resource through EOC Local Controller Liaise with Aeromedical and Health staff.	Remain in shelter. Confirm Debrief arrangements. Advise COO TEHS Darwin. Notify EOC of urgent resource requirements.	Brief Departmental Staff. Advise Department of Health, Darwin on the declaration of Stage 6.	Brief Departmental Staff. Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required.	

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
DEPARTMENT OF TERRITORY FAMILIES, HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES (TFHaC)	<p>Brief Departmental Personnel.</p> <p>Advise TFHaC Darwin on declaration of Stage 1.</p> <p>Maintain normal community services.</p>	<p>Brief Departmental Personnel.</p> <p>Determine TFHaC priorities and advise the Nhulunbuy Local Controller.</p> <p>Advise TFHaC, Darwin on the declaration of Stage 2.</p> <p>Check, prepare and secure stores and equipment.</p>	<p>Brief Departmental Personnel.</p> <p>Advise TFHaC, Darwin on the declaration of Stage 3.</p> <p>Complete security of Departmental facilities including essential vehicles, emergency power and communications equipment.</p> <p>Ensure that ALL requests for resource assistance are channelled through the Nhulunbuy Local Controller.</p> <p>Upon advice from the Nhulunbuy Local Controller, ensure all personnel take shelter.</p>	<p>Brief Departmental Personnel.</p> <p>Ensure all personnel remain in shelter.</p>	<p>Remain in shelter.</p> <p>Brief Departmental Personnel.</p>	<p>Brief Departmental Staff.</p> <p>Restore Departmental facilities.</p> <p>Advise TFHaC, Darwin on the declaration of Stage 6.</p>	<p>Brief Departmental Staff.</p> <p>Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required.</p>	
RIO TINTO GOVE OPERATIONS	<p>Advise and brief Rio Tinto staff.</p> <p>Initiate Rio Tinto</p>	<p>Brief Rio Tinto staff on the activation of</p>	<p>Brief Rio Tinto personnel on activation of</p>	<p>Brief Rio Tinto Personnel on activation of</p>	<p>Remain in shelter.</p> <p>When it is</p>	<p>Assist the Nhulunbuy Controller as</p>		

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
	internal cyclone preparedness measures. Maintain normal Rio Tinto operations.	Stage 2. Implement Rio Tinto internal Local Emergency measures.	Stage 3. On advice from the Nhulunbuy Local Controller, ensure all Rio Tinto personnel take shelter.	Stage 4. Ensure all personnel remain in shelter.	considered safe, ascertain the extent of injuries to personnel and damage to property.	requested.		
DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND LOGISTICS	Advise and brief Departmental staff. Initiate procedures in accordance with Department of Infrastructure Nhulunbuy Emergency Sub-plan. Maintain normal duties.	Brief Departmental staff on the activation of Stage 2. Implement the Department of Infrastructure Nhulunbuy Local Emergency Sub-plan.	Brief Departmental staff on activation of Stage 3. On advice from the Nhulunbuy Local Controller, ensure all personnel take shelter.	Brief Departmental staff on activation of Stage 4. Ensure all personnel remain in shelter.	Remain in shelter. When it is considered safe, ascertain the extent of injuries and damage. Assist the Nhulunbuy Local Controller as required.	Organise plant and equipment as required by the Local Controller.	Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required.	
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TOURISM AND TRADE	Brief Departmental Staff. Initiate internal Cyclone Preparedness Measures.	Brief Departmental Staff on the activation of Stage 2. Implement procedures in accordance with internal Cyclone sub-plan. Commence data collection on the availability and location of all	Brief Departmental Staff on the activation of Stage 3. On the advice of the Local Controller ensure all personnel take shelter.	Brief Departmental Staff. Ensure all personnel remain in shelter.	Remain in shelter. When it is considered safe, provide support tasks as directed by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller.	If activated, attend meetings of local emergency groups Coordinate emergency critical goods and services arrangements.	Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required.	

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
		critical goods and services in preparedness						
DEPARTMENT OF TERRITORY FAMILIES, HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES	<p>Brief Departmental Staff.</p> <p>Initiate internal Cyclone Preparedness Measures.</p> <p>Attend a meeting of Welfare Support Group, if activated.</p>	<p>Brief Departmental Staff on the activation of Stage 2.</p> <p>Implement procedures in accordance with internal Cyclone sub-plan.</p> <p>Commence data collection on the availability and location of emergency accommodation.</p> <p>Attending meetings of Welfare Support Group, if activated.</p>	<p>Brief Departmental Staff on the activation of Stage 3.</p> <p>On the advice of the Local Controller ensure all personnel take shelter.</p>	<p>Brief Departmental Staff.</p> <p>Ensure all personnel remain in shelter.</p>	<p>Remain in shelter.</p> <p>When it is considered safe, ascertain the extent of damage to Housing Assets and provide support tasks as directed by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller.</p>	<p>If activated, attend meetings of the Welfare Support Group</p> <p>Coordinate emergency accommodation arrangements.</p>	<p>Advise Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required.</p>	
SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS St John Ambulance Aust NT Telstra Corporation	Provide support as requested by the Nhulunbuy Local Controller.							

Organisation /Provider	Stage 1 Watch	Stage 2. Warning	Stage 3 Warning	Stage 4 Warning	Stage 5 Warning	Stage 6 All Clear	Transition to Recovery	Recovery
Private Enterprise								

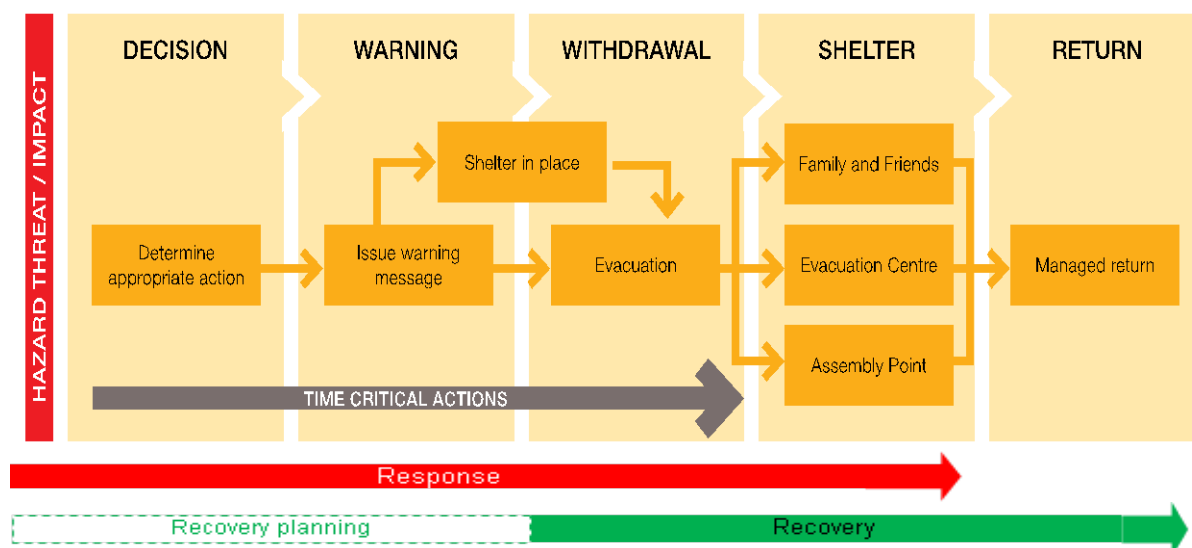
Annex G: Evacuation Guideline

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 Northern Region Emergency 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 Nhulunbuy 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.	<p>Nhulunbuy Emergency Shelter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gove Hospital Store Building (cap. 250-300) <p>Yirrkala Strong House:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laynhapuy Homelands Association office building (cap. 200) 2. Women's Resource Centre (cap. 35) <p>Laynhapuy Strong houses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balma – House 11, House 12 2. Barraratjpi – House 8 3. Barrkira – Force 10, Building (office) 4. Bakawa – House 4 5. Bunhungara – House 1, House 2 6. Bukudal – Clinic, House 5, House 8 7. Burrum – Either house 8. Buymarr – House 5, House 6 9. Dhalinybuy – Old Clinic, New Clinic, school 10. Dhuruputjpi – Old Clinic, New Clinic, Training Centre, Lot 1, Lot 9 and brick houses 11. Djarrakpi – House2, House 3 12. Donydji – New School building, Old School building 13. GanGan – Ranger office, Cultural Building, Clinic and Training Centre 14. Garrthalala – Block House 11, School, Dorm, Training Centre 15. Gurumurru – Clinic and Office 16. Gutjangan – Lot 6 and Lot 3 	Nhulunbuy Local Controller to arrange.

	<p>17. Raymangirr – School building</p> <p>18. Rurrangala – Blue Block House 3</p> <p>19. Yalakun – School building</p> <p>20. Yilapara – New School building, Health clinic</p> <p>21. Wandawuy – School building, Health Clinic</p>	
Summary of proposed evacuation	<p>Decision – made by the Regional Controller when the Nhulunbuy area has sustained damage during a cyclone that cannot support residents in situ during recovery or when a severe Tropical Cyclone is forecast to impact the Gove Peninsula.</p> <p>The Local Controller to disseminate information to the community.</p> <p>Withdrawal Nhulunbuy – three stage process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nhulunbuy community to the High School to be registered for evacuation to Darwin; b. Once registered, groups to move to the airport assembly area using buses/vehicles; c. Red Cross to register check utilising Register Find Reunite. d. Darwin Airport to Darwin Welfare Reception Centre using buses (as per Transport Group arrangements). <p>Withdrawal Yirrkala – three stage process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Yirrkala community to the Laynhapuy Homelands Office to be registered for evacuation to Darwin; f. Once registered, groups to move to the airport assembly area using buses/vehicles; g. Red Cross to register check utilising Register Find Reunite. h. Darwin Airport to Darwin Welfare Reception Centre using buses (as per Transport Group arrangements). <p>Withdrawal Gunyangara – three stage process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gunyangara community to the Gumaj Corporation Office to be registered for evacuation to Darwin; j. Once registered, groups to move to the airport assembly area using buses/vehicles; k. Red Cross to register check utilising Register Find Reunite. l. Darwin Airport to Darwin Welfare Reception Centre using buses (as per Transport Group arrangements). <p>Shelter – evacuees will be encouraged to stay with friends or family. The remainder will be accommodated at the Darwin Welfare Reception Centre</p> <p>Return – to be determined once recovery can sustain return to Nhulunbuy.</p>	The decision will be informed by additional advice from BOM up to that time.
Which communities/outstations or geographical area does the evacuation apply to?	Nhulunbuy , inclusive of Yirrkala and Gunyangara – 5500	
Vulnerable groups within the community	The Medical Group will liaise with local health staff and provide information on medically vulnerable people.	Medical Group & Transport Group

	<p>The Identified people will be evacuated prior to a cyclonic impact, during the Warning phase.</p> <p>vulnerable people in the community could consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>antenatal (arranged to go to RDH)</i> - <i>dialysis patients (arrangement to go to RDH)</i> - <i>people who require walking frames (arranged to go to RDH)</i> - <i>Other older or frail aged people (also able to go to RDH).</i> 	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"> • Approximately 5600 people would require evacuation. 5500 from Nhulunbuy (including nearby Outstations) and 100 from outlying Outstations. • A breakdown of the evacuees to be accommodated to be identified through the evacuation registration process. • Details of community workers also being evacuated who may be in a position to support the operation of the evacuation centre to be identified at registration. 	Local Controller to obtain information. Local Controller
What is the nature of the hazard?	Cyclone Impact	
Estimated duration of the potential evacuation?	Dependent upon the cyclone predictive tracking and BoM advice as to time available prior to impact.	
Triggers for the evacuation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evacuation <i>planning</i> to commence when the Nhulunbuy area is under a "Tropical Cyclone Watch". 2. Implement evacuation if the Cyclone category is at severe and impact has caused major damage and disruption to all services. 3. Elderly and vulnerable people are to be considered for evacuation during the "TC Watch" due to limited health services. 4. If a severe Tropical Cyclone (Category 3 or above) is forecast via BOM Track mapping to impact Nhulunbuy, evacuation of the community should occur prior to the event. Do not protect in place. 	Regional Controller / Local Controller & NTES to confirm triggers.
Self-evacuation	Self-evacuation via road is not a viable option from Nhulunbuy.	
Responsibility for the coordination Stage 1	Regional Controller Local Controller	
Stage 2 – Warning of Evacuation		
Who has the authority to issue warnings?	Bureau of Meteorology will issue Tropical Cyclone advice and warnings.	Regional Controller to liaise with Public

	<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>	Information Group, NTES and the Local Controller with regard to dissemination of Information.
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, at each declared stage of the Local Emergency Plan (LEP).</p> <p>A media brief approved by the Local Controller at each LEC meeting, will be announced over the Local Radio station (TEEBa) containing current situational information, relevant safety information, what to prepare and where to go.</p>	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 Local Emergency Committee
What information will the messages contain? (What do people need to know?)	<p>To be determined: considerations -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline of the proposed evacuation plan - Evacuees to attend the registration centre prior to evacuating - Where the registration centres are - 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	<p>Three stage process;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nhulunbuy residents to Nhulunbuy High School; Nhulunbuy High School to Nhulunbuy Airport Nhulunbuy Airport to Darwin Darwin Airport to Darwin Welfare Reception Centre 	
Community to the Airport	<p><u>Lead – Transport Group</u></p> <p>Overview – the community will gather at the undercover assembly area of Nhulunbuy High School, prior to being transported by community buses to the airport.</p> <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: 50 minutes return trip • Estimated timeframe overall: 4-6 hours utilising current resources. • Alternate transport options: Walk. 	Transport Group To complete if plan activated.
Nhulunbuy to Darwin	<p><u>Lead – Transport Group</u></p> <p>Overview – Transport Group has identified commercial operators and the Police Air Section able to provide evacuation assistance.</p>	Transport Group To complete if plan activated.

	<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 Darwin and arriving at __LOCATION__ 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 Darwin). 	
Darwin Airport to Darwin Welfare Reception Centre	<p><u>Lead –Transport Group</u></p> <p>Overview – Buses (Buslink) will be on standby at Darwin Airport from _____am to receive passengers and continue throughout the day transferring to Darwin Welfare Reception Centre, as required. Transport staff will be on the ground at Darwin Airport to marshal passengers on buses only. Buses to be arranged by the Transport Group. Evacuees will be collected from Darwin Airport and transported to the Darwin Welfare Reception Centre</p> <p>A reception team provided by NT Police / Red Cross will meet evacuees and facilitate transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details: to be determined Estimated time en-route: 15 minutes Estimated timeframe: possibly 12 hours, dependant on aircraft arrivals. Alternate transport options: Nil 	<p>Transport Group</p> <p>To complete if plan activated.</p>
Assembly area	<p><u>Nhulunbuy High School</u></p> <p>Nhulunbuy High School will be utilised as an assembly point where people will await registration, buses and onward transport. This will also be the point where evacuee registration will take place. Basic services should be provided i.e. drinking water, information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services to be provided: Red Cross Coordinator: Red Cross Other details: Evacuee Registration - “Register.Find.Reunite” system via the 3G network and hard copy registration forms should there be a network failure. Residents will need to register at Nhulunbuy High School or Airport if (self-evacuating) to be permitted access to the Darwin Welfare Reception Centre 	Local Controller
End point	<p>Darwin Welfare Reception Centre.</p> <p>To be confirmed by welfare group depending on number of evacuees.</p>	EOC / Welfare coordination
Transport of vulnerable members of the community	Medical Group to arrange transport of vulnerable people from the community to Darwin.	Medical Group
Registration and tracking	Welfare Group to activate registration arrangements. Registration will be undertaken by Red Cross and will occur at Nhulunbuy High School. Names of evacuees will be obtained prior to boarding buses.	Welfare Group / NTPOL

	If persons are not registered as evacuees they will not be provided access to the Darwin Welfare Reception Centre	
Who will coordinate stage 3?	Regional Controller.	EOC coordination.
Stage 4 – Shelter		
Overview	Evacuation centres will be established by the Welfare Group in Darwin in accordance with their plans.	Welfare Group
Alternate shelter options.	Where possible evacuees will be encouraged to seek alternative accommodation with family, friends or through commercial accommodation.	Community
Estimated duration of the shelter phase	Not known	
Arrangements for domestic animals	No domestic animals are to accompany evacuees. Any evacuees with domestic animals will be expected to make their own arrangements for the animals.	Advise Animal Welfare
Roles		
• Director	DCM	DCM
• Deputy Director	TF	Welfare Group
• Log./planning	EOC.	NTES / NTPOL
• Admin teams	EOC	DCM / Welfare Group
• Shift manager/s	To be confirmed – drawn from pool of trained TF staff.	Welfare Group
• Welfare Team	To be confirmed	Welfare Group
• Facility Team	Selected staff will lead this in the first instance and arrange any maintenance required using existing contractors.	
• 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	Simon Saunders	Transport Group
Evacuation centre set-up	Refer to the Evacuation Centre Template for set-up considerations	
What strategy will be put in place to close the evacuation centre?	Closure of the evacuation centre will be largely dependent on the extent of inundation and complexity of the recovery process.	
Stage 5 – Return		
Indicators or triggers that will enable a return	The Local Recovery Coordinator will advise when the majority of homes have been made safe, power and water are connected, and the Health Centre and the store are functional.	Local Recovery Coordinator
Who is responsible for developing a plan for the return?	Recovery Coordination in conjunction with IMT.	DCM
• Transportation	Movement of evacuees will be by air.	Transportation Plan
• Route/assembly points en-route	Evacuees will assemble at the Darwin Welfare Reception Centre prior to boarding buses to the airport. It is important that only individuals and families transported to Darwin as a part of the initial evacuation are allowed to board buses.	Local Recovery Coordinator

• End point	To be confirmed.	
How will information about the return be communicated to evacuees?	Communication to residents will begin the day before the repatriation. Residents will be advised at the morning meeting at the evacuation centre and by using SMS messages.	EOC
What information needs to be conveyed to the evacuated community members?	The repatriation of evacuees will be preceded by a communication campaign aimed at the Nhulunbuy residents providing advice on when the repatriation is likely to commence and how it will operate. Only persons registered as being evacuees will be permitted to board the bus for transfer back to Nhulunbuy.	DCM/ Public Information Group

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

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

	Ask rail operator to assess damage to the 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> Assess damage to Port infrastructure and harbour facilities Assess the damage to barge facilities	Repairing infrastructure Establish alternate arrangements for the supply of remote communities
13. Waste management	Waste management requirements and develop waste management plan if required	Continues in recovery
14. Repairs and reconstruction	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	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	Staged re-establishment of public transport services	Continues in recovery
16. Tele-communications	Telstra and Optus will assess the damage to their infrastructure Put in place temporary measures to enable landline and mobile services	Repair damage networks and infrastructure
17. Public safety	Police will maintain normal policing services to the community	Gradual return to core business
18. Pets	Temporary emergency arrangements for pets.	Reunite pets with their owners and cease emergency support arrangements
19. Community consultation	Information provision regarding the overall situation, response efforts, what services are available and how to access them	Community consultation process regarding long term recovery and community development

Annex C: Contact Details (updated)

Position / Functional Group	Name (The name in bold is the committee member, names thereafter are alternative contacts).	Email address	Work	Mobile	After Hours / Satellite Phone
Local Controller	Michael Milde	Michael.milde@pfes.nt.gov.au	08 8987 1333 131444	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Duty Officer, NTES	Northern Territory Duty Officer	TerritoryDutyOfficer.NTES@pfes.nt.gov.au	NA	[REDACTED]	NA
Unit Officer, NTES	David Travers	David.Travers@pfes.nt.gov.au	08 8973 8010	[REDACTED]	NA
Station Commander, Nhulunbuy NTFRS	Mike Martin	Mike.martin@nt.gov.au	08 8987 1000 (diverts to mobile - all hours)	[REDACTED]	Satellite phone: [REDACTED]
Officer Commanding, Arnhem Squadron, NORFORCE, Defence	Jamie Oliver	james.oliver@defence.gov.au	08 8986 8002	[REDACTED]	Satellite phone: [REDACTED]
General Manager, Top End Health Services, Medical	Michelle Evison- Rose	michelle.evison-rose@nt.gov.au	08 8787 0332	[REDACTED]	Satellite phone: [REDACTED]
Hospital Manager,	Mary-Clare Arkoll	Mary-clare.arkoll@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0302	[REDACTED]	NA

Director of Nursing and Midwifery, Gove District Hospital, Medical					
Hospital Resource Coordinator	Rostered shift (consists of 5 staff)		NA	NA	Satellite Phones: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
St John Ambulance - Officer In Charge, Medical	Frances Stringer	frances.stringer@stjohnnt.asn.au	08 8987 0200	[REDACTED]	Satellite phones: [REDACTED]
Chief Health Officer, Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation, Medical	Eddie Mulholland	ceo@miwatj.com.au	08 8939 1900	[REDACTED]	Satellite phone: [REDACTED]
Chief Correctional Officer, Datjala Work Camp, Welfare	Mandy Crow	Mandy.Crow@nt.gov.au datjalaworkcamp.ntdcs@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0150	[REDACTED]	Satellite phone: [REDACTED]
Program Manager, Arnhem Land Community Airline (ALCA or MAF)	Ruth and Duncan Jack	gov.pm@mafint.org	08 8987 2777	Operations Manager [REDACTED]	Quality, Safety, Security Manager [REDACTED]
Essential Services	Jonestani K Rika	jon.rika@laynhapuy.com.au	08 8939 1820	[REDACTED]	Satellite phone: [REDACTED]
A/Regional Manager, National Indigenous Australians Agency,	Ben Mudaliar (back on 21/10)	Ben.mudaliar@official.niaa.gov.au	08 8968 8403	[REDACTED]	Satellite Phones: Nhulunbuy Kit 1 [REDACTED]

Welfare					Nhulunbuy Kit 2 [REDACTED]
Regional Executive Director, Dept of the Chief Minister and Cabinet, Recovery	Jim Rogers	Jim.rogers@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0543	[REDACTED]	Satellite Phone: [REDACTED]
Public Information Officer, Dept of the Chief Minister and Cabinet, Recovery	Cathryn Moore	Cathryn.moore@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0561	[REDACTED]	Satellite Phone: [REDACTED]
Regional Coordinator Groote Eylandt, Dept of the Chief Minister and Cabinet, Recovery	Jesse Fatnowna	Jesse.fatnowna@nt.gov.au	NA	[REDACTED]	Satellite Phone: [REDACTED]
Regional Coordinator Yolngu Region, Dept of the Chief Minister and Cabinet, Recovery	Cathryn Moore	Cathryn.moore@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0561	[REDACTED]	Satellite Phone: [REDACTED]
Regional Manager, Arnhem Region, Local Government Division, Dept of the Chief Minister and Cabinet, Welfare	Janine Bevis	Janine.Bevis@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0565	[REDACTED]	NA
Homelands Coordinator, Territory Families, Housing and Communities	Nikki Kokles	Nikki.kokles@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0512	[REDACTED]	Satellite Phone: [REDACTED]

Director Quality School Systems and Support, East Arnhem Education Office, Dept of Education	Jenni Webber	Jenni.webber@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0890	██████████	Satellite Phone: ██████████
Director, Arnhem Office, Territory Families, Housing and Communities	Erin Quinlan	Erin.Quinlan@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0405	██████████	Satellite Phone: ██████████
Regional Director, Housing Division, Welfare	Courtney Warr	courtney.warr@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0515	██████████ ██████ ██████████	██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████
CEO, Marthakal Homelands and Resource Centre Aboriginal Corporation, Welfare	Yvonne Sutherland	ceo@marthakal.org	NA	██████████	██████████ ██████████
Health Services Manager	Peter Malavisi	Health.manager@marthakal.org	08 8970 5568	██████████	██████████ ██████████
CEO, Gumatj Corporation, Welfare	Klaus Helms	klaus.helms@gumatj.com.au	08 8987 2399	██████████	██████████ ██████████
General Manager, Manger Resource Centre Gumatj Aboriginal Corporation	Mathilde Payet-Vidalenc	Mathilde@ngarrayial.com.au	08 8987 2139	██████████	NA

CEO, Rirratjingu Corporation, Welfare	John Hughes	John.hughes@rirratjingu.com	08 8987 3433	██████████	NA
CEO, Bunawal Industries, Engineering	John Hughes	John.hughes@rirratjingu.com	08 8987 3433	██████████	NA
Director Community Development, East Arnhem Regional Council, Services	Andrew Walsh	andrew.walsh@eastarnhem.nt.gov.au	08 8986 8922	██████████	After Hours: ██████████
Remote Service Support Manager – Services Australia, Welfare	Karen Telford	Karen.Telford@humanservices.gov.au	08 8965 2401	██████████	NA
Manager, Westpac, Welfare	Jack Short	Jack.short@westpac.com.au	08 8939 1233	██████████	Satellite phone: ██████████
CEO - Nhulunbuy Corporation	Allison Mills	ceo@ncl.net.au	08 8939 2200	██████████	Satellite phone: ██████████
Senior Small Business Champion, Dept of Industry, Tourism and Trade, Welfare	Jarrold Ellis	Jarrod.ellis@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0569	██████████	Satellite phone: ██████████
Manager of Strategic Infrastructure, Nhulunbuy Corporation,	Lance Thomas	msi@ncl.net.au	08 8939 2201	██████████	NA
Emergency Response Co-ordinator, Rio Tinto	Mal Pitkin	mal.pitkin@riotinto.com	08 8987 5546	██████████	Satellite phone: ██████████

Port Superintendent, Rio Tinto	Rob McDonald	robert.mcdonald@riotinto.com	08 8987 5366	██████████	
Essential Services Officer, PowerWater, Yirrkala and Gunyangara Contractor - AA Essential Services	Rod Palazzi	Eso.gove@outlook.com	NA	██████████	Satellite phone: ██████████
Manager ESO Contracts, Remote Operations, Power and Water	Anne-Marie Cruickshank	Anne- Marie.Cruickshank@powerwater.com.au	08 8924 5114	██████████	NA
Emergency and Business Continuity Manager, Power and Water	Tim Steele	Tim.Steele@powerwater.com.au Emergencymanagement.pwc@powerwater.com.au	NA	██████████	NA
Regional Director, Dept of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics, Engineering	George Hutchinson	George.Hutchinson@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0198	██████████	Satellite Phone: ██████████
Senior Project Manager – East Arnhem Region Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics	Kristopher McConnell	Kristopher.mcconnell@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0183	██████████	NA
Director Technical Services, East Arnhem Regional Council,	Shane Marshall	shane.marshall@eastarnhem.nt.gov.au	08 8986 8916	██████████	██████████

Engineering					
Manager, East Arnhem Regional Council, Gunyangara and Yirrkala, Engineering	Geoff Maher	geoff.maher@eastarnhem.nt.gov.au	08 8939 2401	[REDACTED]	Satellite phone: [REDACTED]
CEO, Yolngu Business Enterprises, Engineering	Scott Innes	scott.innes@ybe.com.au	08 8987 0910	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
DCIS Liaison Officer, Telstra Communications	Doug Cooke	Doug.cooke@nt.gov.au	08 8924 3836	[REDACTED]	NA

Station Manager, Gove FM (Volunteer), Communications	Rob Stewart	rob@govefm.com.au admin@govefm.com.au	08 8987 1500	██████████	NA
President (Volunteer), Gove FM, Communications	Shaun Dennis	admin@govefm.com.au shaun@govefm.com.au	08 8987 1500	██████████	NA
Yolngu Radio Coordinator, ARDS, Communications	Janos Kerekes	janus.kerekes@ards.com.au	08 8987 3880 Darwin office 08 8984 4174	██████████	Satellite phone: ██████████
NT Welfare Group Leader Executive Director, Northern Region, Territory Families, Housing and Communities	Gaby Brown	Tf.emergencymanagement@nt.gov.au Gabrielle.Brown@nt.gov.au	NA	██████████	NA
Principal Advisor, Stakeholder Engagement	Melissa Cruickshank	melissa.cruickshank@riotinto.com	08 8987 5296	██████████	NA
After hours High Voltage, Rio Tinto	Electrical Supervisor		08 8987 5242	██████████	NA
Superintendent, Town Assets	Barry Hatswell	Barry.hatswell@riotinto.com	08 8987 5255	██████████	NA
Dhimurru Executive Officer	Christine Burke	Christine.burke@dhimurru.com.au	08 8939 2707	██████████	Satellite Phone: ██████████

Animal Welfare/Livestock Management	Paul Augustin	projects@dhimurru.com.au	08 8939 2707	[REDACTED]	NA
Airport Operations Manager	Brendon Stewart	aom@ncl.net.au	08 8987 1370	[REDACTED]	NA
Manager, Centre for Disease Control	Annette Cotterill	cdcgove.doh@nt.gov.au annette.cotterill@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0282	After hours – 89228888 and ask to be put through to CDC on call	Satellite Phone: [REDACTED]
Public Health Unit Top End Health Services Department of Health	Greer Ashby Arianti Masri Chris Monahan Justin Lim Chris Monahan Elva Gela	Greer.ashby@nt.gov.au arianti.masri@nt.gov.au chris.monahan@nt.gov.au justin.lim@nt.gov.au Anninka.schiek@nt.gov.au Elva.gela@nt.gov.au	08 8922 7324 08 8922 7377 08 8922 7223 08 8922 7481 08 8922 7483 08 8922 7522	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] NA
Border Force	District Manager	dmntgove2@abf.gov.au	08 8986 8700	[REDACTED]	Satellite Phone: [REDACTED]
Chief Correctional Officer, Datjala Work Camp, Welfare	Mandy Crow	Mandy.Crow@nt.gov.au datjalaworkcamp.ntdcs@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0150	[REDACTED]	Satellite phone: [REDACTED]
Rio Tinto, Communications	Joey Chalk	Joey.chalk@riotinto.com	08 8987 5520	[REDACTED]	NA
Walkabout Lodge	Shonane Beazley	operations@walkaboutlodge.com.au	08 8939 2000	[REDACTED]	NA
Department of Health,	Shane Flanigan	shane.flanigan@nt.gov.au	08 8987 0445	[REDACTED]	Satellite Phone:

AOD					
Store Manager, Woolworths	Brad Bibby	5615gove@woolworths.com.au	08 8965 2000		NA
Assistant Store Manager Woolworths	Janine Spirritt	5615gove@woolworths.com.au			NA
Rio Tinto, Operations General Manager	Alysia Tringrove	alysia.tringrove@riotinto.com	08 8987 5202		NA
Rio Tinto, Closure General Manager	James Low	James.low@riotinto.com	08 8987 5572		NA

Annex K: 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 L: 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 10930, 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 (source; 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. Source: 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 centers 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 M: 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
AGCCC	Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CAVDISPLAN	Australian Government Aviation Disaster Response Plan
COAG	Council of Australian Government
COMDISPLAN	Australian Government Disaster Response Plan
DCIS	Department of Corporate and Information Services
CM&C	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
DGEMA	Director General Emergency Management Australia
DIPL	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
EA	Emergency Alert
EARC	East Arnhem Regional Council
EH	Environmental Health
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FERG	Fire and Emergency Response Group
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordination Committee
LEC	Local Emergency Committee
LCC	Local Control Centres
MTSA	Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003
NCCTRC	National Critical Care and Trauma Response 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
NTPF	NT Police Force (Police Station)
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTICS	Northern Territory Incident Control System
NTPFES	Northern Territory Police Fire and Emergency Services
OIC	Officer in Charge
PAWC	Power and Water Corporation
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
TEHS	Top End Health Services
TEMC	Territory Emergency Management Council
TFHaC	Territory Families, Housing and Communities
WAC	Welfare Assembly Centres

