



Pirlangimpi Local Emergency Plan



**Northern Territory
Emergency Service**

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1. Document control

1.1. Governance

| | |
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1.2. Version history

| Date | Version | Author | Summary of changes |
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| 04/11/2015 | 2 | Reece P Kershaw | Reviewed and updated |
| 30/12/2016 | 3 | Kate Vanderlaan | Reviewed and updated |
| 29/11/2018 | 4 | Travis Wurst | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 12/02/2020 | 5 | Michael Hebb | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 17/11/2020 | 6 | Travis Wurst | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 13/01/2022 | 7 | Janelle Tonkin | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 06/07/2023 | 8 | Hege Burns | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |
| 19/06/2024 | 9 | Matthew Hollamby | Reviewed and endorsed by the Regional Controller, as the Territory Controller's delegate |

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

2. Acknowledgement of Country

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

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

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

3. Introduction

3.1. Purpose

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

3.2. Application

This Plan applies to the Pirlangimpi Locality.

3.3. Key considerations

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

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

This Plan:

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

4. Locality context

This Plan complements the Northern Regional Emergency Plan¹ as it relates to the Locality. For further information on the hierarchy of plans, refer to the Territory Emergency Plan². The Locality covers approximately 12,500 square kilometres (km) and is located approximately 120 km north of Darwin and forms part of the Northern Region, as defined by the Territory Emergency Plan.

The Locality comprises of 4 major communities close to the township of Pirlangimpi, being Pickertaramoor (Tiwi College), Paru, Yapilika (Maxwell Creek) and Port Melville. The Locality population is approximately 400 persons, the main population centre being Pirlangimpi.



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

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

4.1. Climate and weather

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

4.2. Geography

The Locality topography ranges from sea level to a height point of approximately 120 metres (m). The Locality contains a number of significant creeks and water ways including Apsley Strait, The Narrows, and Arrimu Creek. The monsoonal rains in the Wet Season result in a regular localised flooding of roads in the region, resulting in a heavy reliance on barges for supplies.

4.3. Sacred sites

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

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

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

4.4. Sites of conservation

The Tiwi Islands is a site of conservation significance for this Locality, for further information about these sites contact the Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security³ (DEPWS).

4.5. Forestry

Forest products are an important part of the Tiwi Islands economy. The Tiwi Plantations Corporation Pty Ltd is the Trustee Company for the Tiwi Plantations Corporation Trust which manages the industry.

4.6. Tourism

Clearwater Fishing Lodge is situated on the outskirts of Pirlangimpi. This location allows for personal fishing adventures in the many reef, estuary, mangrove and river systems in the area.

4.7. NT and local government

In March 2019, the NT Government (NTG) implemented 6 regional boundaries across the NT to strengthen the role of the Regional Network Group and align service delivery and reporting. This Locality sits within the Top End Boundary.

NTG agencies that have a presence in the Locality include:

- NTPF (police station)
- NTFES
 - NT Emergency Service (NTES) Volunteer Unit
- Power and Water Corporation (PAWC)

³ More information can be found at: <https://nt.gov.au/environment/environment-data-maps/important-biodiversity-conservation-sites/conservation-significance-list>

- Department of Health (DoH)
 - Pirlangimpi (Garden Point) Health Centre
- Department of Education (DoE)
 - Pirlangimpi Primary School

Pirlangimpi is within the Tiwi Islands Regional Council (TIRC) region.

4.8. Building codes

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

4.9. Land use

Pirlangimpi has the following land usage:

- air strip
- residential
- sewage ponds
- waste management

4.10. Homelands

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

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

4.11. Power generation and distribution

The PAWC are responsible for the supply of power to Pirlangimpi. Power is supplied via 3 Caterpillar diesel generators with a diesel capacity of 102,000 litres.

4.12. Water services

The PAWC are responsible for the supply of water to Pirlangimpi, the water is supplied via a permanent spring.

4.13. Health infrastructure

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

4.14. Medically vulnerable clients

The Pirlangimpi Health Centre has a list of medically vulnerable clients and it is updated regularly. The Pirlangimpi Health Centre also has a list of clients that require aged care.

4.15. Emergency service infrastructure

The Locality has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- health clinic
- NTES Volunteer Unit (non-operational)
- police station, cells and shed

4.16. Roads

There are a number of sealed roads within each township, including the road connecting Pirlangimpi community to a barge landing, which links the community and the airstrip. All other roads are gravel and are relatively well maintained, however they are prone to flooding/closure and deteriorate during the Wet Season.

Major roads within the Locality are as follows:

- Pirlangimpi – Paru
- Pirlangimpi – Pirlangimpi/Paru Road Junction
- Putjimirra Road

4.17. Airports

The table below lists the airstrips in the Locality:

| Name of the strip | Datum | Details (type, length, etc.) | Operator of the strip |
|----------------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Maxwell Creek | 11°33.'S 130°35E | Direction: 030°/210° Dimensions: 1979 m x 90 m Surface: dirt Windsock: north of strip Hazard: wildlife Lighting: nil Fuel: nil | Tiwi Plantation Corporation |
| Pirlangimpi (Garden Point) | 11°23.'S 130°25E | Direction: 040°/220° Dimensions: 1143 m x 30 m Surface: sealed Windsock: southern end of strip Hazard: fenced Lighting: nil Fuel: nil | TIRC |

4.18. Port (barge) landings

The Pirlangimpi concrete barge landing is located within the community on a sealed road and is well protected by a natural bay.

4.19. Telecommunication

Telecommunications are available across the Pirlangimpi township via a combination of landline, mobile and satellite communications delivery. During the Wet Season communications can be intermittent. It has been known during storms in the Wet Season for communications to be disrupted for up to 4 days at a time. Contact in an emergency may require radio or UHF contact to the mainland.

4.20. Local radio stations

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

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

5. Prevention

5.1. Emergency risk assessments

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

5.2. Disaster hazard analysis and risk register

The LEC has identified the following hazards for the Locality:

- air crash
- fire (within Fire Protection Zones)
- road crash
- tropical cyclone

These hazards have been rated against the National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG):

| Hazard | Overall consequence | Overall likelihood | Risk rating |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Air crash | Minor | Likely | Medium |
| Fire (within Fire Protection Zones) | Minor | Unlikely | Low |
| Road Crash | Minor | Likely | Medium |
| Tropical cyclone | Moderate | Likely | High |

5.3. Hazard specific prevention and mitigation strategies

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

The cornerstone of mitigation is guided and coordinated risk assessments, which should involve all potentially affected members of a community. Strategies are developed based on a thorough understanding of hazards identified in emergency risk planning and their interaction with all aspects of society.

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

6. Preparedness

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

6.1. Planning

NT emergency plans⁴ are required by the Act and are maintained at a Territory, regional and local level. Arrangements in plans aim to be flexible and scalable for all hazards. The planning process enables agreements to be reached between people and organisations in meeting communities' needs during emergencies. The plan becomes a record of the agreements made by contributing organisations to accept roles and responsibilities, provide resources and work cooperatively.

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

6.2. Emergency resources and contacts

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

6.3. Training and education

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

The NTES Learning and Development Command is responsible for emergency management training across the NT. Online and face to face training is scheduled throughout the year.

6.4. Community education and awareness

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

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

- NTES hazard briefings
- NTES Paddy Program

6.5. Exercises

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

- legislative changes
- major changes 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

⁴ More information can be found at: <https://pfes.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/publications>

The NTES Planning and Preparedness Command have developed resources that outlines the process to develop the exercise concept in designing, planning, conducting, facilitating, participating or evaluating exercises.

7. Response

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

7.1. Control and coordination

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

7.2. Local Emergency Controller

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

7.3. Local Emergency Committee

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

7.4. Emergency Operations Centre/Local Coordination Centre

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.5. WebEOC

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

7.6. Situation reports

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

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

7.7. Activation of the Plan

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

The stages are:

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

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

7.8. Stakeholder notifications

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

- all available members of the LEC
- Northern Regional Controller

- NTES Territory Duty Officer (TDO)

7.9. Official warnings and general public information

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

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

Official warnings are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology (the Bureau), Geoscience Australia, Bushfires NT (BFNT), NTPF, NTFES and controlling authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.10. Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System

The Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS)⁵ is a robust incident management system that enables the seamless integration of activities and resources of a single agency or multiple agencies when applied to the resolution of any event.

⁵ More information can be found at: <https://pfes.nt.gov.au/emergency-service/publications>

7.11. Closure of schools

The decision to close schools due to an impending threat will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the 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.

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

7.12. Closure of government offices

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

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

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

7.13. Emergency shelters or strong buildings

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

The recognised emergency shelter within the Locality is:

| Shelter(s) | People capacity |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Pirlangimpi Primary School | 40 |

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

The responsibilities of the emergency shelter manager are:

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

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

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

7.14. Evacuation

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

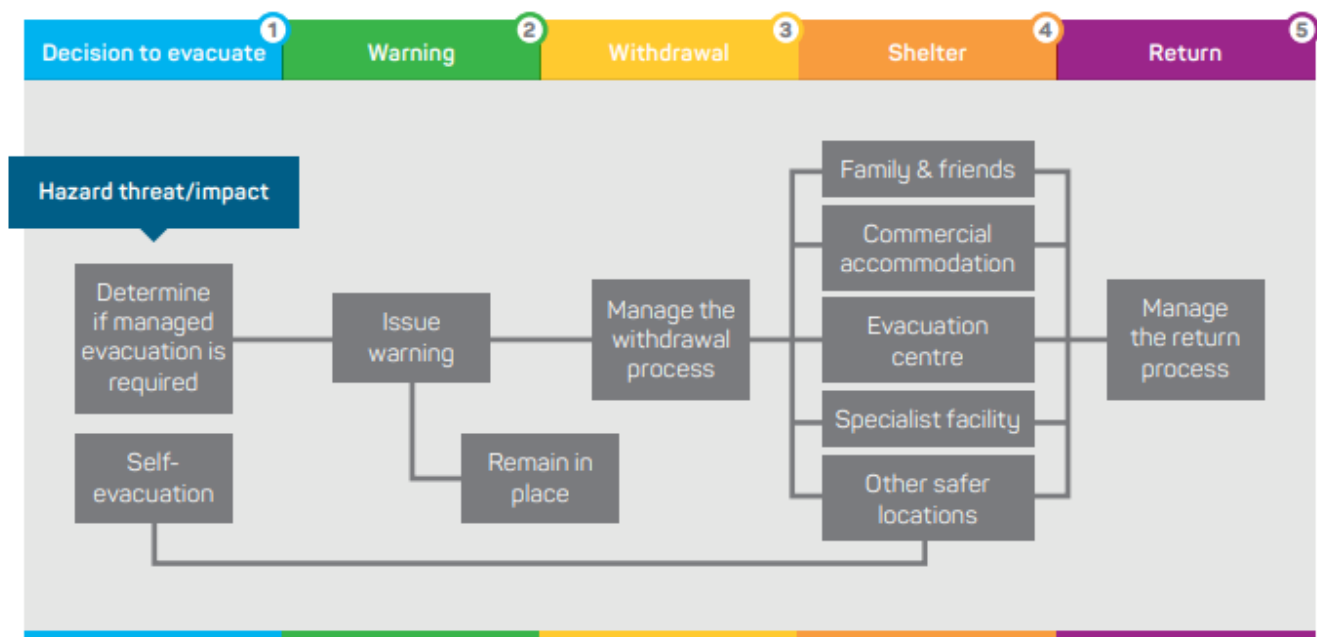
Evacuation of the Locality will be considered as a last resort. Where an evacuation is required the TEMC, in consultation with the Regional Controller, Local Controller and the LEC, will arrange emergency accommodation and transport, as necessary, through the relevant functional group/s.

An evacuation guideline for the Locality can be found at **Annex D**.

Evacuation is a complex process that has 5 distinct steps:

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

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



Source: Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience Evacuation Guideline, 2017.

7.15. Identified evacuation centres

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

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

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

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

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

7.16. Register.Find.Reunite Registration and inquiry system

Australian Red Cross, in partnership with the Australian Government 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.Reunite⁶.

This system can be initiated by either the Territory or Regional Controller without the national system being activated. Any activation of this system should occur in consultation with the Welfare Group in the first instance.

7.17. Impact assessment

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

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

⁶ More information can be found at: <https://register.redcross.org.au/>

8. Recovery

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

8.1. Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee

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

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

8.2. Transitional arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Debrief

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

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

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

10. Related references

The following references apply:

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

11. Annexures

Annex A Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

Annex B Functions table

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

Annex D Evacuation guideline

Annex E Summary of response and recovery activities

11.1. Annex A: Functional groups - roles and responsibilities

| Functional group | Local contact |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Animal Welfare | Department of Industry, Tourism & Trade (DITT) |
| Critical Goods and Services | Pirlangimpi Store |
| Digital and Telecommunications | Department of Corporate, & Digital Development (DCDD) |
| Emergency Shelter | Pirlangimpi Primary School |
| Engineering | TIRC |
| Industry | DITT |
| Medical | Pirlangimpi Health Clinic |
| Public Health | Pirlangimpi Health Clinic |
| Public Information | CM&C |
| Public Utilities | PAWC Essential Services Officer (ESO) |
| Survey, Rescue and Impact Assessment | NTPF/NTFES |
| Transport | Tiwi Enterprise |
| Welfare | Department of Territory Families, Housing & Communities (TFHC) |

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

11.2. Annex B: Functions table

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

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

| Functions | Agency/organisation/provider responsible |
|---|--|
| Animal/livestock management | DITT |
| Anti-looting protection | NTPF |
| Banking Services | Pirlangimpi Store |
| Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements? | ABC Local Radio/TEABBA/TIRC |
| Clearing of essential traffic routes | TIRC |
| Clearing storm water drains | TIRC |
| Clothing and Household Items | Pirlangimpi Store |
| Community Clean Up | TIRC |
| Control, coordination and management | Designated control authority |
| Coordination to evacuate public | NTPF |
| Critical Goods and Services (protect/resupply) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food • bottle gas • camping equipment • building supplies | Pirlangimpi Store |
| Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections | DIPL |
| Disaster Victim identification capability | NTPF |
| Emergency Alerts | NTPF/NTFES/BFNT |
| Emergency food distribution | Pirlangimpi Store |
| EOC, including WebEOC | NTPF/NTFES |
| Emergency shelter staff, operations and control | Pirlangimpi Primary School |
| Evacuation centre - Staffing, operations and control | Pirlangimpi Primary School |
| Financial Relief/assistance | Services Australia |

| Functions | Agency/organisation/provider responsible |
|---|---|
| Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements | |
| Identification of suitable buildings for shelters | DIPL |
| Interpreter services | Aboriginal Interpreter Service |
| Management of expenditure in emergencies | Controlling authority and any activated functional groups at the direction of the controlling authority |
| Medical services | Pirlangimpi Health Clinic |
| Network communications (IT): Responders /Public Maintenance and restoration of emergency communication | Telstra |
| Power: Protection and restoration: | PAWC/ESO |
| Public messaging during response and recovery. | Hazard management authority/CM&C |
| Public/Environmental Health (EH) management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all EH functions including water & food safety disease control | DoH |
| Rapid Impact Assessment | NTPF/NTFES |
| Recovery coordination | CM&C |
| Repatriation | TFHC |
| Restoration of public buildings | DIPL |
| Restoration of roads and bridges (council/territory) excluding railways | TIRC |
| Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures | TIRC/NTPF |
| Sewerage: Protection and restoration | PAWC/ESO |
| Survey | NTPF/NTFES |
| Traffic control | NTPF |
| Transport: Commercial and Public airport/ planes, automobiles, buses | TIRC/Tiwi Enterprise |
| Vulnerable groups | Pirlangimpi Health Clinic |

| Functions | Agency/organisation/provider responsible |
|---|--|
| Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none">• collection• disposal of stock | TIRC |
| Water (including drinking water): Protection and restoration | PAWC/ESO |

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

11.3.1. Air crash

| | Hazard | Controlling authority | Hazard management authority |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Air crash | NT Police Force | NT Fire and Rescue Service |

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

Aircraft movements across the NT include commercial air transport and general aviation. Personnel involved with aircraft accidents are advised to obtain and read a copy of the Australian Transport Safety Bureau Civil and Military Aircraft Accident Procedures for Police Officers and Emergency Services Personnel⁷.

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

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

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

Where an aircraft emergency occurs within the vicinity of a certified or registered aerodrome, the local Aerodrome Emergency Plan (AEP) details the response arrangements to the emergency. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority, in conjunction with the applicable state or territory emergency arrangements, is responsible for coordinating the SAR phase when an aircraft is assumed to be lost, to have ditched or have crashed outside of a certified aerodrome, or a distress beacon associated with the aircraft or persons on board is detected.

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority may transfer coordination to the state or territory police services in accordance with the recovery effort as well as under national SAR arrangements.

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

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

⁷ More information can be found at: www.atsb.gov.au/publications/2017/hazards-at-aviation-accident-sites/

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

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

Public message approval flow:

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

11.3.2. Road crash

| | Hazard | Controlling authority | Hazard management authority |
|---|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Road Crash | NT Police Force | NT Fire and Rescue Service |

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

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

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

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

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

Public safety message process:

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

11.3.3. Tropical cyclone

| | Hazard | Controlling authority | Hazard management authority |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Tropical cyclone | NT Police Force | NT Emergency Service |

A tropical cyclone⁸ hazard includes a cyclone threat to the township, housing and infrastructure of the locality including the surrounding areas. During the cyclone season, November to April, the Bureau keeps a 24-hour watch on developing tropical weather systems. The Bureau will issue a tropical cyclone advice whenever a tropical cyclone is likely to cause winds in excess of 62 km/h (gale force) over Australian communities within the next 48 hours.

Pirlangimpi is subject to tropical cyclones, previously and most notably Severe Tropical Cyclone Ingrid in March 2005.

Table - Tropical cyclone categories

| Category | Max Mean Wind (km/h) | Typical strongest gust (km/h) | Transport effects |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 63 - 88 | < 125 | Negligible house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Craft may drag moorings |
| 2 | 89 - 117 | 125 - 164 | 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 | Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Power failures likely. |
| 4 | 160 - 199 | 225 - 279 | Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures. |
| 5 | >200 | > 279 | Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction. |

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.

As the hazard management authority the NTES have established, equipped and trained volunteer units, to support response and recovery operations to tropical cyclones.

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

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

- implementation of cyclone preparation initiatives and council clean ups
- radio, television and social media posts

⁸ More information can be found at: <http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/tropical-cyclone-knowledge-centre/understanding/tc-info/>

Public safety message process (initial notification):




- the Bureau issue a cyclone advice to NTES TDO
- NTES TDO issues Australian Warning System to the NTFES Media Unit
- NTES TDO notifies Local Controller and NTES Manager Northern
- LC notifies LEC
- NTES Manager Northern consults with the Bureau, Regional Controller, NTES Director and Incident Controller to determine recommended messaging
- NTFES Media and Corporate Communications Unit or Public Information Group receives approved messaging to publish
- responsibility for development and promulgation of warnings and information post the establishment of an IMT will rest with the Public Information Officer and the Incident Controller

The response to a cyclone event is staged and dependant on timings of the Watch and Warnings issued by the Bureau and the projected impact on the communities. The following table provides a guide to typical actions for members of the LEC upon receipt of notifications from the Bureau. The table also notes the need for LEC members to contribute to the recovery process post the impact of the cyclone.

Warnings and advice approval flow (bushfire only):

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

There are 3 warning levels:

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

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

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

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

Actions to be taken – Tropical cyclone – guide only⁹

| Organisation/ Provider | Watch | Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds) | | | Reduced risk | Transition to recovery |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | 48 hours | 24 + hours | 6 + hours | 3 + hours | | |
| All members | Attend briefings Inform key stakeholders Provide SITREPs Assist the Local Controller as required Ensure final preparations are undertaken prior to Warning | Attend briefings Inform key personnel Assist the Local Controller as required | Attend briefings Assist the Local Controller as required Inform key personnel | Assist the Local Controller as required Take and remain in shelter | Remain in shelter until directed by Local Controller Assist the Local Controller as required | Attend briefings Inform key personnel Assist the Local Controller as required |
| Local Controller | Convene meeting of the LEC Ensure LEC members and community have activated their Cyclone Plan Co-ordinate the dissemination of the cyclone watch information to the relevant local community Communications established and maintained with | Convene meeting of the LEC Ensure that the dissemination of the cyclone warning information to the public is maintained Advise Regional Controller of state of preparedness and ascertain | Update LEC and allocate tasks as required Ensure that the dissemination of the cyclone warning information to the public is maintained At the appropriate time, advise persons at risk to move to a shelter | Take and remain in shelter | When it is declared safe to move outside, ascertain the extent of injury to persons and damage to property Give directions to survey teams advising community of reduced risk Provide SITREPs to Regional Controller and Incident Controller | Provide SITREPs to Incident Controller Prepare for transition to recovery Begin compilation of information for Post Operation Report |

⁹ Action stages as per Tropical Cyclone advice and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology

| Organisation/ Provider | Watch | Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds) | | | Reduced risk | Transition to recovery |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| | 48 hours | 24 + hours | 6 + hours | 3 + hours | | |
| | Regional Controller, and NTES TDO and advise state of preparedness | SITREPs requirement Activate EOC if required | NTPF presence will be required at the designated shelter/s | | Prepare for transition to recovery | |
| NTPF | Brief police members Disseminate warnings and information as required Maintain normal police duties Assist Local Controller as required Ensure all operational vehicles are fully fuelled | Brief police members Assist with the preparation of the EOC Disseminate cyclone warning information as directed by the Local Controller and advise information received | Brief police members Disseminate cyclone information as directed by the Local Controller and advise of information received Limit transport and ensure all emergency vehicles are fully operational Co-ordinate the movement of personnel to shelter Commence final patrol of area Ensure all personnel take shelter | Take and remain in shelter | When advised by Local Controller move outside ascertain the extent of injury to persons and damage to property and report with damage assessments Assist Local Controller with prioritising response operations | Assist in the preparation of the final SITREPs Ensure that all NTPF equipment used in the operation is accounted for, maintained and restored Inform key personnel |
| NTES | Attend LEC meetings Brief unit members | Brief unit members | Brief unit members | Take and remain in shelter | Remain in shelter until advised by Local Controller | Coordinate any urgent priorities and |

| Organisation/ Provider | Watch | Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds) | | | Reduced risk | Transition to recovery |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | 48 hours | 24 + hours | 6 + hours | 3 + hours | | |
| | <p>Advise the Operations Officer of the unit involvement</p> <p>Check and prepare unit equipment</p> <p>Carry out other duties as directed by the Local Controller</p> | <p>Advise the Operations Officer of the unit involvement</p> | <p>Advise the Operations Officer of the unit involvement</p> | | <p>that it is safe to move outside</p> <p>Provide SITREPs as required</p> | <p>participate in meetings as required</p> <p>Organise Request for Assistance documentation</p> |
| Pirlangimpi Health Clinic | <p>Brief health clinic personnel</p> <p>Advise Local Controller of state of preparedness and of any urgent requirements</p> <p>Check generator fuel levels</p> <p>Review booked patient travel arrangements with patient travel in Darwin</p> <p>Review patients that may need evacuation or have special needs</p> <p>Assist in reviewing aged care facilities</p> | <p>Brief health clinic personnel</p> <p>Any potential medevacs and long term ongoing treatment patients need to be transferred to appropriate medical facilities or appropriate safe places, at the discretion of management at the clinic</p> <p>Ensure all vehicles are fuelled</p> <p>Allocate staff to check emergency equipment</p> | <p>Brief health clinic personnel</p> <p>Deliver disaster packs to designated cyclone shelters</p> <p>Allocate health clinic vehicles to safe areas</p> <p>Secure all medical records in filing cabinets or compactors</p> <p>Transfer patients who require monitoring treatment to the clinic or another designated shelter (with necessary family members)</p> | <p>Take and remain in shelter</p> | <p>Ensure all personnel remain in shelter until it is safe to leave</p> <p>At the direction of the Local Controller, check the health premises for damage</p> <p>Check shelters for casualties</p> <p>Upon advice from the Local Controller ensure personnel and facilities are available for triage and treatment as soon as the destructive winds have stopped</p> <p>Advise the Local Controller on all</p> | <p>Stand down staff</p> <p>Advise the Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required</p> <p>Prepare to transition back to normal work duties</p> |

| Organisation/ Provider | Watch | Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds) | | | Reduced risk | Transition to recovery |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| | 48 hours | 24 + hours | 6 + hours | 3 + hours | | |
| | Maintain normal health and community services | Check satellite phones Review patient medications Advise Top End Remote Health management of the situation | Advise Top End Remote Health management of the situation Proceed to shelter | | first aid/medical requirements | |
| Pirlangimpi Primary School | Participate in pre-cyclone clean-up activities | When advised, close school and advise community to secure buildings Staff to secure personal residence | Undertake final checks and shelter preparation All personnel to take shelter | Take and remain in shelter | At the direction of the Local Controller, check the school for damage | Advise the Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required Confirm debrief arrangements |
| Pirlangimpi Store | Prepare emergency supplies Clear yard/store of any dangerous items and prepare locking up store | Staff to secure personal residence Prepare to close store | Undertake final checks Personnel to take shelter | Take and remain in shelter | At the direction of the Local Controller, attend and assess damage to store and supplies | Advise the Local Recovery Coordinator of any urgent priorities and participate in meetings as required |

| Organisation/ Provider | Watch | Warning (onset of Gale Force Winds) | | | Reduced risk | Transition to recovery |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| | 48 hours | 24 + hours | 6 + hours | 3 + hours | | |
| | Maintain normal duties Assist the community with pre-cyclone clean-up | | | | | Prepare to transition back to normal work duties at the conclusion of recovery operations |
| PAWC ESO | Participate in pre-cyclone clean-up activities Fill the main town water supply tank Check all bore and tank levels Activate organisational cyclone procedures Maintain normal duties | Prepare emergency equipment and wet weather gear Check satellite phone and radio Staff to secure personal residence Maintain normal duties | Power and water supply to the community to be shut off All fuel taps on bulk storage tanks are to be turned off Power house to be secured Water supply to be shut off at tank Staff to take shelter | Take and remain in shelter | At the direction of the Local Controller, commence survey requirements Advise Local Controller of damage and what essential services are still in operation and assistance is required, if any Remove hazards as soon as possible Commence repairing essential services | Resume normal duties as soon as possible Assist the Local Recovery Coordinator as required Prepare to transition back to normal work requirements at the conclusion of recovery operations as soon as possible |
| Support organisations | Assist the Local Controller as required | | | | | |

11.4. Annex D: Evacuation guideline

The following is to be used as a **guide** only.

| Stage 1 - Decision | | |
|---|--|--|
| Authority | <p>The Regional Controller will authorise the activation of the evacuation plan.</p> <p>This evacuation plan is to be approved by the TEMC prior to activation.</p> | Regional Controller in conjunction with TEMC |
| Legal references | The Act and approved Local Emergency Plan. It is recommended that the Minister declares an Emergency Situation under section 18 of the Act, when this evacuation plan is activated. | |
| Alternative to evacuation? i.e. shelter in place, temporary accommodation on-site/nearby. | If needed residents will be progressively relocated within the community to <location to be determined>. | Local Controller to arrange |
| Summary of proposed evacuation | <p>Decision – made by the Regional Controller when the community have sustained damage during <to be determined> that cannot support residents in situ during recovery.</p> <p>The Local Controller to disseminate information to the community.</p> <p>Withdrawal – 3 stage process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <location to be determined>; community to the <location to be determined>; to be registered for evacuation to <location to be determined> 2. once registered, groups to move to the airstrip assembly area using buses/vehicles 3. Red Cross to register check utilising Register Find Reunite. <p>Shelter – evacuees will be encouraged to stay with friends or family. The remainder will be accommodated at an evacuation centre <Location to be determined></p> <p>Return – to be determined once recovery can sustain return to <location to be determined>.</p> | The decision will be informed by additional advice from technical experts, e.g. the Bureau |
| Which communities/outstations or geographical area does the evacuation apply to? | <Out stations, Homelands and homesteads> | |
| 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 to action |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>The identified people will be evacuated <at a time to be determined>.</p> | |
| <p>Community demographics (approx. total number, family groups, cultural groups etc.)</p> | <p>For more information, refer to the Evacuation Centre Field Guide (page 20 section 4.3) which can be found in WebEOC.</p> <p>Examine the demographic breakdown of the community to be evacuated including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total number of people being evacuated • an estimate of the number of people likely to require accommodation in the evacuation centre • a breakdown of the evacuees to be accommodated by age and gender. For example, the number of family groups and single persons, adult males and females, teenage males and females, and the number of primary school-aged children, toddlers and infants • a summary of cultural considerations, family groups, skin groups and community groups • potential issues that may arise as a result of these groups being accommodated in close proximity to one another • a summary of people with health issues, including chronic diseases, illnesses and injuries. • details of vulnerable clients (other than medically vulnerable), such as the elderly, frail and disabled (and if they are accompanied by support i.e. family members) • details of community workers also being evacuated who may be in a position to support the operation of the evacuation centre. Examples include teachers, nurses, health workers, shire staff, housing staff and police. | |
| <p>What is the nature of the hazard?</p> | <p><To be determined></p> | |
| <p>Estimated duration of the potential evacuation?</p> | <p><To be determined></p> | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Triggers for the evacuation</p> | <p>Example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. evacuation planning to commence when the Locality is under a <to be determined> 2. implement evacuation if the severity and impact has caused major damage and disruption to all services 3. elderly and vulnerable people are to be considered for evacuation due to limited health services. <p>Further details of the intra-community relocation plan are required.</p> | <p>Regional Controller</p> |
| <p>Self-evacuation</p> | <p>Where possible residents will be encouraged to self-evacuate and make their own accommodation arrangements if they wish to do so. Individuals and families taking this option will be encouraged to register prior to leaving the community.</p> | <p>Local Controller</p> |
| <p>Responsibility for the coordination Stage 1</p> | <p>Regional Controller Local Controller</p> | |
| <p>Stage 2 – Warning</p> | | |
| <p>Who has the authority to issue warnings?</p> | <p>The Bureau will issue advice and warnings. 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> <p>A combination of the following will be utilised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadcasted over radio and television • social media utilising the NTPFS Facebook page SecureNT X (formerly known as Twitter) feed. • loud hailer • door to door • Emergency Alert System. | <p>Regional Controller to liaise with Public Information Group and NTES</p> |
| <p>Process for issuing evacuation warnings and other information</p> | <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. A media brief approved by the Local Controller at each LEC meeting, will be announced over the local radio station containing current situational information, relevant safety information, what to prepare, when to self-evacuate, and where to go.</p> | <p>Local Controller</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>When will warnings be issued (relative to the impact of the hazard)?</p> | <p>Immediately upon a decision to evacuate being made the LEC will commence coordinating residents to prepare for transport.</p> | <p>Local Controller</p> |
| <p>What information will the messages contain? (What do people need to know?)</p> | <p>To be determined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outline of the proposed evacuation plan • measure to prepare residences • safety issues; not overloading transport • items to bring on the evacuation • arrangements for pets and animals. | <p>Local Controller Animal Welfare Group</p> |
| <p>Responsibility for the coordination of Stage 2</p> | <p>Local Controller/Regional Controller</p> | |
| <p>Stage 3 - Withdrawal</p> | | |
| <p>Outline</p> | <p>3 stage process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. community residents to <staging area 1> 2. <staging area 1> to airport 3. airport to <location to be determined> evacuation centre | |
| <p><Location> community to the airstrip</p> | <p>Lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTPF <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the community will gather at the <location to be determined> prior to being transported by community buses to the airstrip. <p>Risks/other considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evacuation should be undertaken during daylight hours, if possible. • risks include inclement weather, persons with infectious diseases, vulnerable persons, and frail/elderly persons, chronically ill • estimated time en-route: ___ minutes each way • estimated timeframe overall: ___ hours utilising current resources. • alternate transport options. | <p>NTPF</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>Assembly area</p> | <p>Likely location of evacuation centre: <to be determined>.</p> <p>Additional resources will be required to host an evacuation centre in the form of tents and bedding. This will also be the point where evacuee registration will take place. Basic services should be provided i.e. drinking water, information.</p> <p>Services to be provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Cross Coordinator: Red Cross <p>Other details</p> <p>Evacuee registration. Residents will need to register at <location to be determined> or airport if (self-evacuating) to be permitted access to the evacuation centre at the <location to be determined>.</p> | <p>NTPF/TFHC</p> |
| <p><Location> community to <location to be determined></p> | <p>Lead - NTPF</p> <p>Example Lead - Transport Group</p> <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Group has identified commercial operators and the Police Air Section able to provide evacuation assistance. • Total proposed air assets: _____. Commercial operators will be charging commercial rates for their services at a cost of (\$_____). • The operation will begin at _____hrs with the first aircraft, leaving <to be determined> and arriving at _____hrs • The operation will continue throughout the day until all community members are evacuated. It is estimated that all community members can be evacuated by _____hrs (arriving in <to be determined>). | <p>NTPF/Transport/Logistics</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>< Location > airport to evacuation centre <to be determined></p> | <p>Lead - Transport Group</p> <p>Example</p> <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buses will be on standby at • <location to be determined> airport from ____am to receive passengers and continue throughout the day transferring to <to be determined> only, as required. • Transport staff will be on the ground at <location to be determined> airport to marshal passengers on buses only. • Buses to be arranged by the Transport Group. Evacuees will be collected from <location to be determined> airport and transported to the <location to be determined>. <p>A reception team provided by NTPF will meet evacuees and facilitate transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • details <to be determined> • estimated time en-route: ____ minutes • estimated timeframe: possibly ____ hours, dependant on aircraft arrivals • alternate transport options: ____. | <p>Transport Group</p> |
| <p>End point</p> | <p><location to be determined></p> | <p>EOC/welfare coordination</p> |
| <p>Transport of vulnerable members of the community</p> | <p>Medical Group to arrange transport of vulnerable people from the community to <location to be determined>.</p> | <p>Medical Group</p> |
| <p>Registration and tracking</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare Group to activate registration arrangements. Registration will be undertaken by NTPF and will occur at <location to be determined>. • Names of evacuees will be obtained prior to boarding buses. • Where possible details of individuals and families self-evacuating to be obtained on arrival at the <location to be determined> airstrip. • If persons are not registered as evacuees or self-evacuees they will not be provided access to the evacuation shelter. | <p>Welfare Group/ NTPF</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Coordination Stage 3 | Regional Controller | EOC coordination. |
| Stage 4 – Shelter | | |
| Overview | An evacuation centre will be established at the <location to be determined>. The <location to be determined> will be the primary areas used. | |
| Alternate shelter options | Where possible evacuees will be encouraged to seek alternative accommodation with family, friends or through commercial accommodation. | |
| Estimated duration of the shelter phase | To be determined | |
| Arrangements for domestic animals | No domestic animals are to accompany evacuees. Any self-evacuees with domestic animals will be expected to make their own arrangements for the animals. | Advise Animal Welfare Group |
| Roles | | |
| • Director | TFHC | Welfare Group |
| • Deputy Director | TFHC | Welfare Group |
| • Logistics/planning | EOC | Controlling authority |
| • Admin teams | EOC | CM&C/Welfare Group |
| • Shift manager/s | To be determined – drawn from pool of trained staff. | Welfare Group |
| • Welfare team | To be determined | Welfare Group |
| • Facility team | To be determined | |
| • Sport and Rec team | To be determined | |
| • Medical team | To be determined. 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 determined | Public Health Group |
| • Transport team | To be determined | 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 | (Refer to Recovery action plan for the community) CM&C | |
| Who is responsible for developing a plan for the return? | Recovery coordination in conjunction with Incident Management Team (IMT). | |
| • Transportation | To be determined | |
| • Route/assembly points en-route | To be determined | |
| • End point | To be determined | |
| How will information about the return be communicated to evacuees? | To be determined | |
| What information needs to be conveyed to the evacuated community members? | To be determined | |

11.5. Annex E: Summary of response and recovery activities

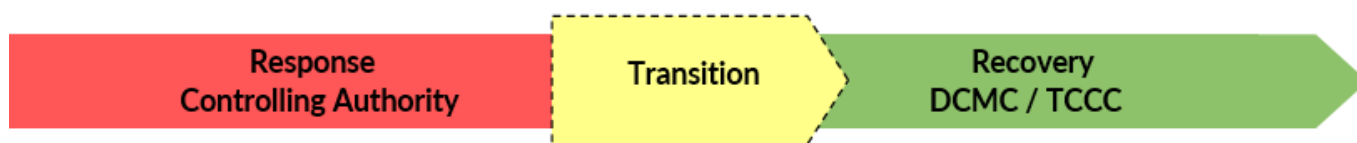
The following table outlines a summary of possible response and recovery activities to be considered following an event.

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

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

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

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



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

| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>5. Emergency accommodation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency accommodation and shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evacuation centres • Provision of resources that will enable people to remain in their homes • Emergency clothing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation centres may continue into recovery • Temporary accommodation options • Repatriation planning |
| <p>6. Medical</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determine the need for clinics to be opened - assess damage to clinics - deploy field hospital/s • Medical presence in shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supplied by the Medical Group • Ambulance pick up points on key, cleared roads • GP clinics and pharmacies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify GP clinics able to open - identify pharmacies able to open • Medically vulnerable people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support agencies to follow-up and advise the Medical Group - vulnerable people in shelters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair works - business continuity plans • DoH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health centres - repair works - reopen other clinics • Support return of vulnerable people in community • GP clinics and pharmacies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ongoing liaison by the Medical Group • CareFlight/Royal Flying Doctor Service - resume business as usual • St John Ambulance - resume business as usual |

| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support for vulnerable people at shelters • CareFlight/Royal Flying Doctor Service | |
| 7. Essential goods and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish emergency feeding and food distribution points • Assessing the damage to suppliers and retailers of critical resources • Assess the impact on barge operations and any effect on the ability to supply remote communities • Implement interim banking arrangements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the re-opening of the private business sector • Monitor levels and availability of essential goods • Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities • Public Health inspections (food outlets) • Banking sector business continuity arrangements |
| | <p><u>Fuel</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel suppliers and point of sale • Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor fuel levels • Infrastructure repairs • Emergency fuel supplies for recovery • Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers to re-establish long term supply |
| | <p><u>Banking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage to banks and ATMs • Implement temporary arrangements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency cash outlets • Implement long term arrangements |
| 8. Evacuation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuations within community • Evacuation out of community • Registration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support services for evacuees • Recovery information for evacuees |
| 9. Public Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicable disease control response • Drinking water safety standards • Sewage and waste disposal • Safe food distribution and advice • Vector and vermin control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing in recovery |

| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and commercial premises | |
| 10. Utilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power supply Power generation Water supply Sewerage Emergency sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore power network Restore water and sewerage infrastructure Issue alerts until safe to use |
| 11. Impact assessments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training assessment teams Initial impact assessments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive impact assessments Ongoing needs assessments |
| 12. Transport infrastructure (supply lines) | <u>Air (Airport/Airstrip)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear the runway to allow air movements Establish a logistics hub at the airport Terminal damage and operational capability assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor repairs and business continuity activities |
| | <u>Road</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway and critical access roads damage assessment Repair work to commence immediately | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key Territory Highways (Stuart, Barkly, Victoria and Arnhem) |
| | <u>Rail</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rail damage assessment Outage estimation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing liaison with operator to support restoration to business as usual |
| | <u>Port, harbour and barge</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess damage to port infrastructure and harbour facilities Assess the damage to barge facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repairing infrastructure Establish alternate arrangements for the supply of remote communities |
| 13. Waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management requirements and develop waste management plan if required | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continues in recovery |
| 14. Repairs and reconstruction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impact assessments temporary repairs Government buildings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> information and support to facilitate repairs Government buildings |

| Activity | Response activities | Recovery activities |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessment • Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact assessments • Private industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage assessments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repairs and reconstruction • Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long term repair plans • Private industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair and reconstruction • Temporary accommodation for a visiting construction workforce |
| 15. Transport services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staged re-establishment of public transport services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues in recovery |
| 16. Telecommunications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telstra and Optus will assess the damage to their infrastructure • Put in place temporary measures to enable landline and mobile services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair damage networks and infrastructure (for private entities there is support for operators only) |
| 17. Public safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police will maintain normal policing services to the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradual return to business as usual |
| 18. Animal welfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary emergency arrangements for pets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reunite pets with their owners and cease emergency support arrangements |
| 19. Community consultation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provision regarding the overall situation, response efforts, what services are available and how to access them | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultation process regarding long term recovery and community development |

12. Acronyms

| Acronyms | Definitions |
|----------|---|
| AAPA | Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority |
| ABC | Australian Broadcasting Corporation |
| AEP | Aerodrome Emergency Plan |
| AIIMS | Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System |
| ARFFS | Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Service |
| BFNT | Bushfires NT |
| CM&C | Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet |
| DCDD | Department of Corporate and Digital Development |
| DEPWS | Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security |
| DIPL | Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics |
| DITT | Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade |
| DoE | Department of Education |
| DoH | Department of Health |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Centre |
| ERA | Emergency Response Area |
| FERG | Fire and Emergency Response Group |
| ICAD | Intergraph Computer-Aided Dispatch |
| ICC | Incident Control Centre |
| ICP | Incident Control Point |
| IMT | Incident Management Team |
| JESCC | Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre |
| KM | Kilometres |
| LCC | Local Coordination Centre |
| LEC | Local Emergency Committee |

| Acronyms | Definitions |
|----------|---|
| LRCC | Local Recovery Coordination Committee |
| M | Metre |
| NERAG | National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines |
| NT | Northern Territory |
| NTES | Northern Territory Emergency Service |
| NTFES | Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Service |
| NTFRS | Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service |
| NTG | Northern Territory Government |
| NTPF | Northern Territory Police Force |
| RAT | Rapid Assessment Team |
| RCC | Rescue Coordination Centre |
| SEWS | Standard Emergency Warning Signal |
| SITREP | Situation Report |
| TDO | Territory Duty Officer |
| TEABBA | Top End Aboriginal Bush Broadcasting Association |
| TEMC | Territory Emergency Management Council |
| TFHC | Department of Territory Families, Housing & Communities |
| TIRC | Tiwi Islands Regional Council |
| WebEOC | Web-Based Emergency Operations Centre |