



**MATARANKA
LOCAL
EMERGENCY
PLAN
2020/21**



TERRITORY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Authority

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Travis Wurst'.

Regional Controller
Travis Wurst

Dated this 17th day of November 2020

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Version History

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

Plan	Endorsed
Mataranka Local Emergency Plan	2017

Amendment List

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

Officer in Charge, Local Controller
Mataranka Police Station
Mataranka NT 0822

Amendments promulgated are to be certified below when entered:

Revision Date	Description	Local Controller
July 2018	Plan transferred to new template	K Riley / NTES
Aug 2018	Administrative review and formatting – entirety – Name change	A Heath / NTFRES
Aug 2019	Plan Review	R/Sergeant Thomas CHALK
Oct 2020	Plan Review	R/Sergeant Thomas CHALK
Nov 2020	Administrative review and amendments	J Richardson / NTPFES

Purpose

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

Application

2. This Plan applies to the Mataranka District.

Related References

3. The following references apply:
 - *Emergency Management Act* (NT)
 - [Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection](#)
 - National Disaster Risk Assessment Guidelines.

Plan

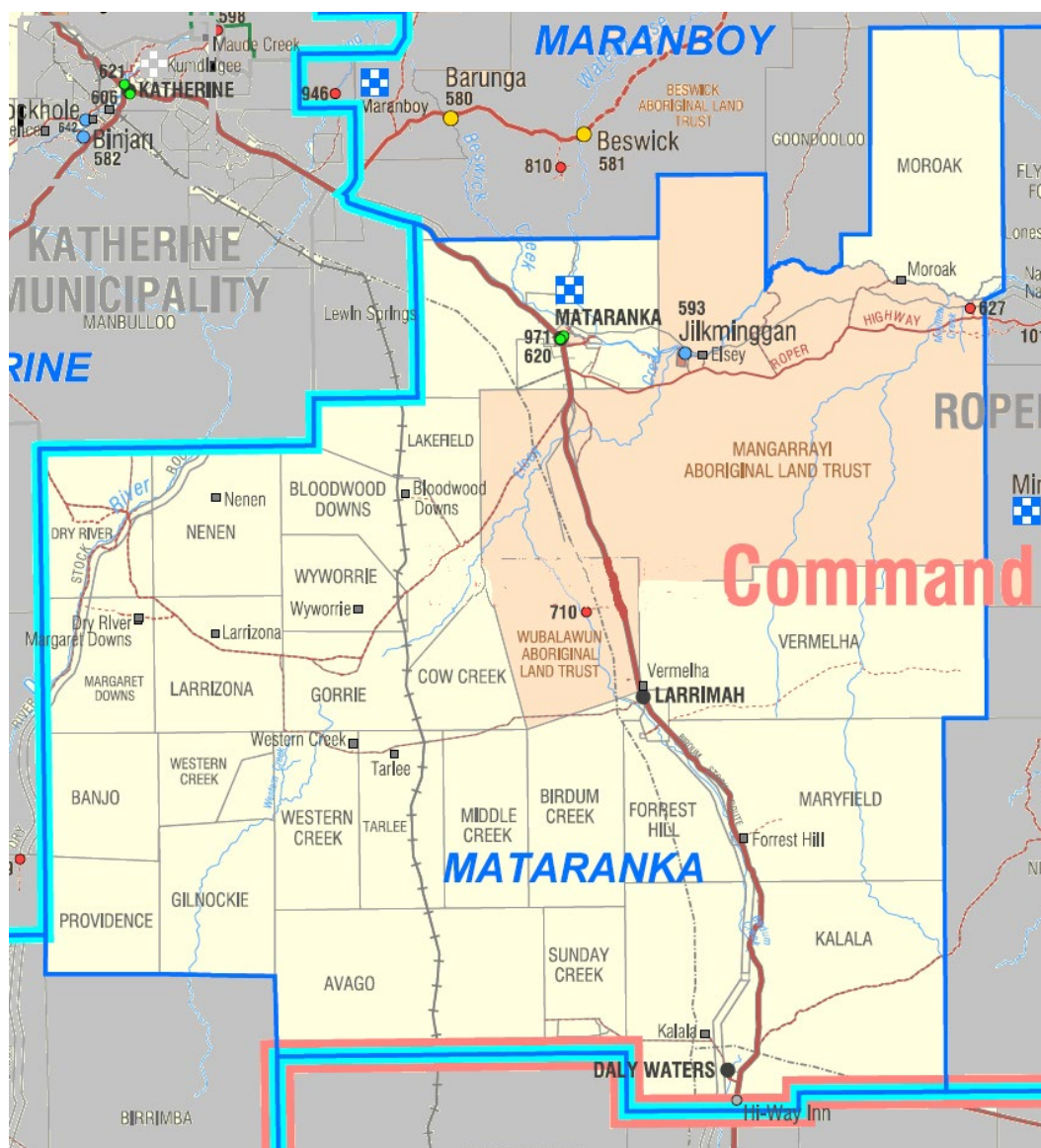
Key Considerations

4. The *Emergency Management Act* (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 Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection, forms 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.

- 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

- The District covers approximately 55,000 square kilometres and is located approximately 104kms south of Katherine.
- The District population is approximately 1000 persons, the main population centre being the town of Mataranka.



Climate and Weather

- 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.
- Compared to Darwin, temperatures tend to be slightly higher during the Wet and slightly lower during the Dry.

Geography

13. The District is lightly timbered grasslands with pockets of rainforest in the Elsey National Park.
14. The district is drained by a number of rivers and creeks, the main being:
 - Roper River
 - Elsey Creek
 - Waterhouse River
 - Warlock Ponds (Part of Elsey Creek)
 - Birdum Creek
 - Salt Creek
 - Little Roper River

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. The Elsey National Park is situated between Mataranka and Jilkminggan. The Rainbow Springs and Thermal Pool sector of the Park are a major attraction for visitors.
17. Further information about this site can be found [here](#).

Tourism

18. Mataranka is the largest of all five centres with tourism playing a predominant role in the region, with the Thermal Pool, Bitter Springs and Elsey National Park as the major attractions. The area also boasts annual Rodeos and fishing competitions in May & August each year.

Public Administration

NT and Local Government

19. 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 Fire Emergency Response Group (FERG)
 - Sunrise Health Services Aboriginal Corporation
 - Mataranka Health Centre.
 - Jilkminggan Health Centre
 - Department of Education
 - Mataranka School

- Jilkminggan School
20. Local government in the District is provided by the Roper Gulf Regional Council (RGRC).

Infrastructure

Building Codes

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

Land Use

22. The District land use is in consultation between WARC, and Traditional Owners and include infrastructure in the areas of:
- Residential
 - Pastoral
 - Sewerage Ponds
 - Air Strip
 - Limestone Quarry
 - Waste management.

Power Generation and Distribution

23. The District supply is provided from Darwin and Katherine grid. Mataranka and Jilkminggan have an ESO that is contracted out through PowerWater.
24. Larrimah's power supply is also provided from the Darwin and Katherine grid. There is no ESO in Larrimah.
25. Daly Waters' power is supplied via diesel generator

Water Services

26. The District operates reticulated water and sewer systems in Jilkminggan. Water is sourced from bores. RGRC is the PowerWater agent in Jilkminggan and employs an Essential Services Officer (ESO).

Health Infrastructure

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

Emergency Service Infrastructure

29. The District has the following emergency service infrastructure:

- Police Station and cells at Mataranka.
- FERG Volunteer Unit based in Matarank.
- Sunrise Clinics in Mataranka and Jilkminggan.

Roads

30. The District has five (5) Major roads which are:

- Stuart Highway
- Roper Highway
- Carpentaria Highway
- Homestead Road
- Gorrie Road.

Airports

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

Name of the Strip	Datum	Details (type, length, etc.)	Operator of the strip
Mataranka Township	14°55'34.49"S 133°3'50.88"E	Gravel 1126m X 30m	RGRC.
Daly Waters	16°15'41.54S 133°22'49.80E	1900m X 30m	Daly Waters Pub. Night capable however lights must manually switched on.
Moroak Station	Unknown	Gravel 1000m x 50m The airstrip is affected by wet season rain fall and it is NOT fenced.	Moroak Station
Mataranka School oval	Unknown	Grass	School Oval – Helicopter only.
Jilkminggan Community oval	Unknown	Grass	Community Oval – Helicopter only.

Telecommunication

32. Telecommunications are available across the district area via a combination of landline, mobile and satellite communications delivery.

Local Radio Stations

33. The District has the following radio stations:

- 104.5FM CAAMA Radio

- 106.1 ABC Radio

Vulnerable Clients

34. A list of all vulnerable medical patients is held with the manager of the Sunrise Clinics within the District.

Preparation

Disaster Hazard Analysis and Risk Register

35. The LEC has identified the following hazards for the District which require a detailed operational response procedure:
- Pandemic Plan
 - Transport (Road, Marine and Aircraft);
 - HAZMAT
 - Bushfire.
36. 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	Moderate	Almost certain	High
Transport Incident Rail	Major	Likely	High
Hazardous Material Incident (HAZMAT)	Minor	Possible	Low
Bushfire	Moderate	Almost Certain	High

Transport Incident (Road and Rail)

37. Transport incidents refer to motor vehicle and rail incidents.
38. 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.
39. The Mataranka FERG, with the backup of Katherine NT Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) are expected to maintain a Road Crash Rescue (RCR) capability and supply a first response to any major incident.
40. Procedures surrounding aircraft incidents have been developed by the Australian Transport and Safety Bureau and can found [here](#).

Hazardous Material Incident

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

42. Hazardous material incidents encompass a wide variety of potential situations including fire, spills, explosions and chemical reactions.
43. Preparation activities are those arrangements that ensure, should an emergency occur, all resources and services which are needed to provide an emergency management response to the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed.

Bushfire

44. The Australian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC) define a *bushfire* as an unplanned vegetation fire. It is a generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective AFAC, 2014.

Flood

45. Floods occur when water covers land that is normally dry. They may result from prolonged or very heavy rainfall, severe thunderstorms, monsoonal (wet season) rains in the tropics, or tropical cyclones. People who live near rivers or in low-lying coastal areas live with the greatest threat of floods. Periods of heavy rain, not necessarily in their area, can lead to rises in the water level of the rivers to a point where they can no longer hold the volume of water.

Public Education

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

47. 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.
48. 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

49. A master resource register is to be maintained by the District Local Controller for rapid reference during emergency management operations – refer Annex D.

50. 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

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

Exercises

52. 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.
53. 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.
54. 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 groups¹.

Response

55. 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 support².

Control and coordination

56. 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/delegate.

¹ Section 3.5 and 3.6 of the Territory Emergency Plan.

² <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/1764/handbook-9-australian-emergency-management-arrangements-kh-final.pdf>

Local Emergency Controller

57. In accordance with section 76 of the Act, the Territory Controller has appointed a District Local Emergency Controller (Local Controller).
58. The Local Controller is the OIC of Mataranka Police Station.
59. The Local Controller is subject to the directions of the Regional Controller.
60. The powers, functions and directions the Local Controller can be found in sections 77, 78 and 79 of the Act.

Local Emergency Committee

61. In accordance with section 80 of the Act, the Territory Controller has established a Mataranka Local Emergency Committee (LEC).
62. The Local Controller is Chair of the LEC. Remaining membership consists of representatives from NT Government and non-government entities within the District.
63. Division 11 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers; membership and procedure requirements of a LEC.

Local Recovery Coordinator and Coordination Committee

64. 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.
65. 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.
66. The Local Recovery Coordinator will report directly to the Regional Recovery Coordinator.
67. Division 12 of the Act specifies the functions, powers and directions the Local Recovery Coordinator is subject to.
68. Division 13 of the Act specifies the establishment, functions, powers; membership and procedure requirements of Recovery Coordination Committee.

Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs)

69. 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 Australian Government resources through the Regional or Territory EOC
- 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 community³.

70. The District LCC is the Mataranka Police Station.
71. The Regional EOC will be located in Darwin at the Peter McAulay Centre.
72. Agencies and Functional Groups may establish their own EOCs to provide the focal point for the overall control and coordination of their agency resources.
73. Liaison Officers from functional groups and support agencies will attend the EOC as required by the Local Controller.

WebEOC

74. 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.
75. 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.
76. 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)

77. 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.
78. LEC members are to provide SITREPs at agreed times to enable the preparation of a consolidated report which will be distributed to all committee members and other relevant authorities. This may be achieved through the WebEOC incident management system.

Activation of the Plan

79. 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

³ Territory Emergency Plan Section 4.5.3

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.

80. 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.
81. 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

82. Upon activation of the Plan the following personnel are to be advised as a matter of urgency:
- all available members of the LEC
 - Divisional Superintendent
 - Regional Controller
 - NTES Duty Officer.
83. 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

84. Official warnings are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), Geoscience Australia and Bushfires NT.
85. 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.
86. 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.
87. 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.
88. 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.
89. The District will receive official warnings and general public information through the following means:
 - radio broadcast
 - television news broadcast.
90. 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)

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

92. The decision to close schools due to an impending threat will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the TEMC. When the nature of an event demands an immediate response, local authorities will take the appropriate steps to ensure the safety to the public. This action may include the temporary closure of a school to begin preparations, pending formal closure of the school by the Chief Minister for the remainder of the event.
93. 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

94. 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.
95. The decision to reopen government offices will be made by the Chief Minister on advice from the TEMC.
96. 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

97. 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 pandemic outbreak.

Emergency Shelters/Strong Buildings Locations

98. Those whose normal accommodation has been assessed as safe are to be encouraged to remain in their homes to reduce the burden on emergency shelters. However once emergency shelters are opened, no person is to be refused entry unless they are intoxicated.
99. Emergency Shelters/Strong Buildings are located at:
 - Mataranka School (approximately 150 people)
 - Jilkminggan School (no water or sewerage) (approximately 150 people)
 - Town Hall (approximately 100 people)
 - Sports and Recreation Grounds (Rodeo Ground) (approximately 50 people).
100. 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.
101. Emergency shelters are opened under the direction of the Territory or Regional Controller in consultation with the Emergency Shelter Group. Emergency shelters will not normally operate for more than 48 hours.

102. 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.
103. 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.
104. The Department of Education and NTPF are responsible for emergency shelter management.

Evacuation Planning and Accommodation

105. Evacuation is a risk management strategy that can be used to mitigate the effect of an emergency or disaster on a community⁴.
106. The decision to evacuate a community, including establishing an evacuation centre, is not taken lightly as it represents significant resource and financial implications⁵.
107. 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

108. 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.
109. This system can be initiated by either the Territory or Regional Controller without the national system being activated⁶.

Impact Assessment

110. 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.
111. Guidelines to conduct rapid assessments in the NT, including the establishment of a dedicated Rapid Assessment Team/s (RAT) to collect data in the field have been developed. A copy is available in the WebEOC library for emergency management practitioners.

⁴ EM Manual 11 Evacuation Planning, page 1

⁵ Australian Emergency Management, Evacuation Planning Handbook 4 2013

⁶ Territory Emergency Plan Section 4.17

Recovery

112. 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.
113. 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

114. 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.
115. 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

116. 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.
117. 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.
118. A summary of response and recovery activities can be found at Annex H.

Plan Governance

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

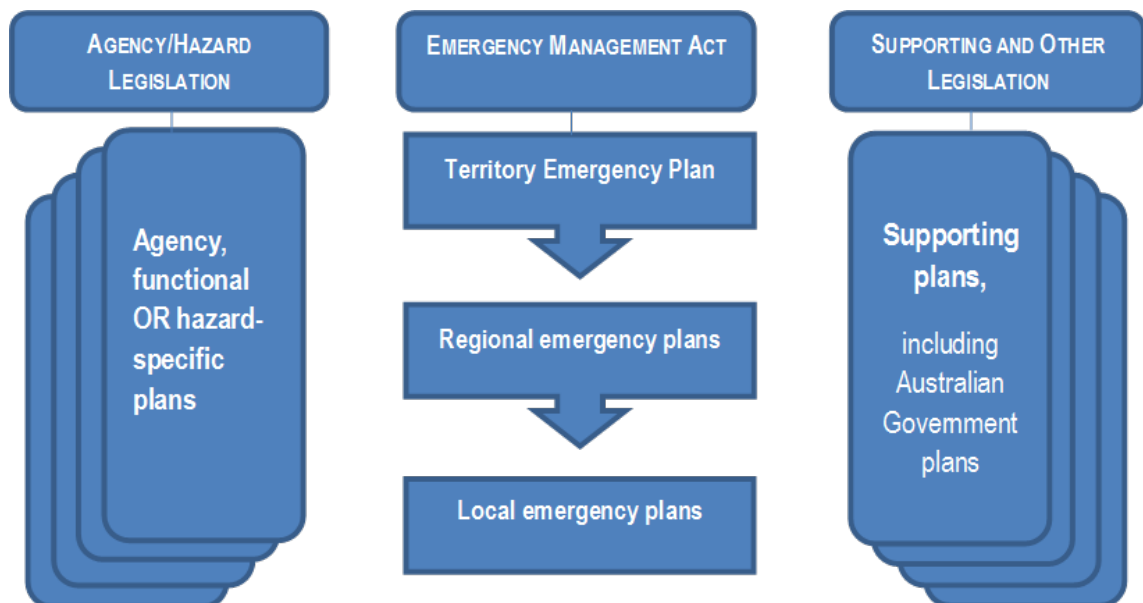
Annexures

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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 three Police Regions. The plans provide a basis for coordinated emergency and recovery operations in the region.
- **Local Emergency Plans.** Plans developed for coordinated emergency and recovery operations in the identified locality.
- **Territory Wide Plans.** Plans are not associated with functional group operational plans but cover an all hazard/all agency/all regions approach.
- **Agency/functional group plans.** Plans developed for agencies or functional groups to deliver the functions and operations of their agency during an Emergency or disaster.
- **Australian Government Plans and Arrangements.** The Australian Government publish a range of national plans to deal with emergencies and disasters.
- **Special Emergency Plans.** Plans outlining the arrangements for the control, coordination and support response, for hazard specific emergencies and disasters such as emergency terrestrial and aquatic pest and disease incursions.



Annex B: Functional Groups - Roles and Responsibilities

Functional Group	Position and Agency
Biosecurity and Product Industry	Department of Primary Industry and Resources
Communication Technology	NTPFES
Critical Goods and Services	Department of Trade, Business and Innovation
Emergency Shelter	Department of Education
Engineering	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics
Medical	Sunrise Health Aboriginal Corporation
Public Health	Sunrise Health Aboriginal Corporation
Public Information	Department of the Chief Minister
Public Utilities	Power and Water Corporation
Transport	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics
Survey and Rescue	NTPF with the assistance of Fire and Emergency Response Groups
Welfare	Territory Families

Function/Activity	Position and Organisation or Provider
Function/Activity	Position and Organisation or Provider
Medical Services	Sunrise Clinic
Power Supply (ESO)	Power Water
Food supplier	Stores – Out Back Stores (Jilkminggan Community / Mataranka Supermarket / Mataranka Store
Transportation	RGSRC and School

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

Annex C: Functional Groups

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	RGRC
Anti-looting protection	NT Police
Banking Services	Stores with ATMs and Centrelink – Mataranka Hotel / Mataranka Homestead / Mataranka Store / Mataranka United Service Station / Mataranka Supermarket
Broadcasting: What radio stations provide announcements	Provider ABC
Clearing of essential traffic routes	RGRC – NT Police
Clearing storm water drains	RGRC / Power Water
Clothing and Household Items	Stores – Mataranka Store / Mataranka Supermarket
Community Clean Up	RGRC
Control, coordination and management	NT Police with the assistance of other Government departments and regional councils. Other Key state holders may also be involved.
Coordination to evacuate public	NT Police with the assistance of other key state holders.
Critical Goods and Services (protect/resupply) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Bottle Gas • Camping Equipment • Building supplies 	Stores - Mataranka Homestead / Mataranka Store / Mataranka United Service Station / Mataranka Supermarket
Damaged public buildings: Coordination and inspections	Department of Housing and Community Development/ RGRC / PowerWater
Disaster Victim Identification capability	NT Police
Emergency Alerts / SEWS	NT Police
Emergency Catering	Relevant Store and Fishing Club - Mataranka Homestead / Mataranka Store / Mataranka United Service Station / Mataranka Supermarket / Mataranka Road House
Emergency food distribution	NA

Functions	Agency /Organisation/Provider responsible
Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including WebEOC, Recovery Coordination Centre (RCC)	NT Police DCM
Emergency shelter. Staff, operations and control	NA Local Controller / FERG members
Evacuation centre - Staffing, operations and control	Building Owners / Local Controller / FERG members
Financial Relief /Assistance Payments of NDRRA (National Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance)	Centrelink
Identification of suitable buildings for shelters	NA- Already outlined in this plan
Interpreter Services	AIS, located in Katherine.
Management of Expenditure in emergencies	DCM
Medical services	Sunrise Clinics
Network communications (IT): Responders / Public Maintenance and restoration of emergency communication	Telstra
Personal Support	Sunrise Clinic
Power: Protection and restoration :	PowerWater
Public messaging during response and recovery.	NA – Territory Controller through broadcast on radio / television / social media
Public/Environmental Health (EH) management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EH functions including water & food safety • Disease Control 	RGRC DOI DPI
Rapid Impact Assessment	DCM
Recovery Coordination	DCM
Repatriation	NA
Restoration of public buildings	Department of Housing and Community Development
Restoration of roads and bridges (council/territory) excluding railways	RGRC DoI
Road management and traffic control including public Information on road closures	RGRC
Sewerage: Protection and restoration	PowerWater
Survey	NT Police
Temporary accommodation (Recovery)	DCM
Traffic Control	NT Police
Transport : Commercial and Public airport/ planes, automobiles, ferries, buses	RGRC have a number of buses that can be utilised. NT education department

Functions	Agency /Organisation/Provider responsible
	also have buses available. Commercial bus companies.
Vulnerable Groups	Sunrise Clinic
Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection • Disposal of Stock 	RGRC
Water (including drinking water): Protection and restoration	PowerWater/ Operators of the shelters

Annex D: Resource List

RESOURCE REGISTER Locality - Mataranka

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=Dropon 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/Stationwagon U=Utility B=Bus (seating) T=Truck (capacity) WT=Water tanker FT=Fuel tanker LW=Liquid waste tanker	2WD	4WD	All Terrain	T=Tractor B=Bulldozer C=Crane (mobile) F=Frontend Loader F/L=Forklift L=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
Sunrise Health Clinic, Mataranka	Mobile Phone Satellite Phone Land Line Phone UHF	E	RAR / PG FL	A / H / C / FA / SF / SB / B	N/A	1 x bus	2 x amb ulan ces 2 x Hilux utes			N/A	N/A	PS / B	N/A
Roper Gulf Regional Council	Mobile Phone Satellite Phone Land Line Phone	GFU / T / E	WS / PG / FL	FA	N/A	2 x bus 1 X Hilux	4 x Hilux	4 x side x side bugg ies	T / F / BC	D	N/A	P	
Maryfield Station	Mobile Phone Satellite Phone Land Line Phone UHF	T / E	HE / WS / PG / FL	FA / B	3 x H Helicopter s available will need to be checked as they change from time to time.	Multi ple	Multi ple	n/a	T / B / C / F / FL / L / BH / G / BC	A / D / J / U	B / R	K / P / F / C	

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-	F=Fixed Wing H=Helicopter (oo)=Seating Capacity (s)=Stretcher (w)=Winch (kg)=Payload	S=Sedan/Stationwagon 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) Fm=Freezer (mobile) C=Coolroom		
Kalala Station	Mobile Phone Satellite Phone Land Line Phone UHF	T / E / GFU	HE / WS / PG / FL	FA / B	4 x H Helicopters available will need to be checked as they change from time to time.	Multiple	Multiple	N/A	T / B / C / F / FL / L / BH / G / BC	A / D / J / U	B/ R	
Department of Education						2 x 12 seater buses	1 x 22 seater bus					

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 F: Identified Risk Transport Guideline

TRANSPORT INCIDENT

Introduction

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

Motor Vehicle

Main roads within the District are well maintained and have a bitumen surface. An extensive four wheel diver track network is also present throughout the NT that creates additional potential issues associated with remote area incidents.

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

Rail

The Darwin to Adelaide Railway is the only railway which transits through the NT. Approximately 12 trains use the line each week, carrying either passengers or a variety of general freight including hazardous chemicals/materials. Rail maintenance crews also operate various vehicles along the line at different times. Trains can travel at speeds in excess of 100 KPH. Most crossings within the Mataranka area are controlled crossings.

Most of the work associated with a major railway emergency will be handled by emergency service organisations and relevant rail companies, coordinated by NT Police under the auspices of the *Northern Territory Emergency Management Act*. Personnel who may be involved with rail accidents are advised to obtain and read a copy of the Australian Transport Safety Bureau, [Railway Accident Investigation Guidelines for Rail Transport Operators, Police and Emergency Service Personnel.](#) Edition 3.

In the event of a major rail incident, many railway authorities have response responsibilities including provision of heavy lifting equipment, expertise and support. This support will be coordinated at the highest level, the initial point of contact being through the Local Controller. It is anticipated that for a major incident the EOC at the Peter McAulay Centre or Katherine Police Station will be activated and the relevant rail authorities will be in attendance

Initial Responses

Police would attend and assess situation. From the initial assessment the Local Controller will decide if the situation needs to be escalated to involve other stakeholders.

Rescue

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

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN – TRANSPORT INCIDENT

Organisation/Provider	Stage 1 Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Stage 5: Recovery
ALL MEMBERS			Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel Provide SITREPS.	Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS.	Attend Briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS.
LOCAL CONTROLLER			Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Set up WebEOC incident. Convene LEC if required. Notify Regional Controller if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Notify Regional Controller if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Convene debrief. Notify Regional Controller if required.

Annex F: Identified Risk Guideline – Hazmat

Hazardous Material Incident (Hazmat)

Introduction

Police would attend and assess situation. From the initial assessment the Local Controller will decide if the situation needs to be escalated to involve other stake holders.

Mataranka does not have the resources to contain any HAZMAT incident.

Incident Controller

The Local Controller is the Incident Controller.

Organisation/Provider	Stage 1 Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Stage 5: Recovery
ALL MEMBERS			Attend briefings. Inform key personnel Provide SITRPS.	Attend briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS.	Attend briefings. Inform key personnel. Provide SITREPS.
LOCAL CONTROLLER			Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Set up WebEOC incident. Convene LEC if required. Notify Regional Controller if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Convene LEC if required. Notify Regional Controller if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Convene debrief Notify Regional Controller if required.
FERG					

Annex H: Identified Risk Guidelines

Bushfire

Introduction

Bushfires within the Mataranka area are looked after by Bushfires NT and a fire within the Mataranka Township will be dealt with by NTFRS or Bushfires NT (within their Respective areas of responsibility) which are the lead combat authorities for this threat.

Initial Responses

Bushfires NT, upon receipt of advice of fire threat will:

- a. Determine lead agency through following agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
- b. Implement callout procedures.
- c. Brief personal and place on standby.
- d. Ascertain state of preparedness.
- e. Dispatch fire units to fire scene, reassess situation and take appropriate action to contain fire and extinguish if possible.

NTFRS, upon receipt of advice of fire threat will:

- a. Determine lead agency through SOP and Gazetted fire district.
- b. Callout fire crews via JESSC Darwin or local SMS/ Pager system.
Respond to threat as per agency SOPs

Incident Controller

All incidents are to be managed in accordance with the principals of the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS). The Incident Controller shall have overall management of the incident and overall responsibility for the management of resources allocated to that incident. There shall be only one Incident Controller (As per CFCO Standard Order 1).

Notifications

The Intent is that a Bushfire Information Message (BIM) will be issued on a regular basis for bushfires that have a localised threat to property or public safety and meet any of the following criteria:

- A bushfire is threatening or has the potential to pose a threat to public safety in the immediate area of the fire; or
- A bushfire is producing an undesirable effect (e.g. smoke) in an area that may cause concern to public; or
- BFNT Senior Fire Control Officer (SFCO) or CFCO wishes to advise the public of a specific event
- A Bushfire Warning Message (BWM) is the highest level of warning to the public, and will generally be issued for wide area community impact. A BWM will be issued when all of the following criteria are met:
 - A bushfire is running / contained under very high to extreme weather conditions;
 - The risk of loss of life or threat to properties is almost certain or has occurred;
 - BFNT is primarily undertaking defensive strategies to protect lives and property;

- Where special circumstances exist and specifically approved by the CFCO (or his delegate) e.g. If a life or house has been lost.

Communications

Bushfires NT

All fire ground radio communications will be conducted through Bushfires NT Katherine VHF Network.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN – FIRE

Organisation/Provider	Stage 1 Alert	Stage 2: Standby	Stage 3: Activation	Stage 4: Stand down	Stage 5: Recovery
ALL MEMBERS			Attend briefings. Inform key personnel Provide SITRPS.	Attend briefings. Inform key personnel Provide SITRPS.	Attend briefings. Inform key personnel Provide SITRPS.
LOCAL/INCIDENT CONTROLLER			Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Set up WebEOC incident. Convene LEC if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Convene LEC if required.	Notify relevant Group Leaders. NTES Duty Officer Convene debrief
FERG					

Annex I: Identified Risk Guidelines

Flood

Introduction

The Mataranka district may be subject to flooding caused by monsoonal storm activity during the wet season. Flooding occurs along the Roper River, Waterhouse River and Eley Creek/Warlock Ponds area. When such flooding occurs access by road may be severely restricted.

Natural Drainage and Flooding

There are limited flood warning systems in the Waterhouse River and Eley Creek/Warlock Ponds. There are several rain and river level gauges in the catchment, but these are not telemetered at present.

Localised Flooding

If it is considered probable that the Mataranka, Jilkminggan or surrounding communities and facilities will flood due to heavy rainfall or other extraordinary circumstances, the Mataranka Local Controller is to inform the Regional Controller and the Duty Officer, NTES.

Flood Forecasting

The Mataranka Local Controller will be largely dependent on knowledge available at the local level in making judgements about the potential for flooding to occur. However, he or she should maintain contact with the duty forecaster at the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) [see contact details at Annex J] to obtain information about rainfall extent and intensities over the catchment to provide a firm basis for such judgement.

Flooding Advice

<i>Advise Levels</i>	<i>Description –</i>	<i>Public Messaging Broadcast with BOM Flood Message Advise</i>
Watch	Flood waters are contained within the river banks.	Flood Early Warning system will be activated.
Minor Flooding	Flood waters are contained within the river banks.	<p>A Minor Flood Warning for has now been declared. All Residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice.</p> <p>The river athas reached metres.</p> <p>Consider your actions. Take necessary steps to ensure your personal safety, and protection of your property. Stock up on essential items.</p> <p>If evacuating, take essential medicines, baby necessities, clothing, blankets, a torch and valuable personal papers with you.</p> <p>We advise you stay with friends or family not in the flood prone area.</p> <p>There are NO public shelters open at this time.</p> <p>This has been a MINOR FLOOD WARNING FOR</p> <p>If you decide to evacuate, you should take essential medicines, baby necessities, clothing, blankets, a torch and valuable</p> <p>Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice.</p>
Moderate Flooding	Flooding will occur along:	A Moderate Flood Warning for has now been declared. All residents - listen carefully to this advice.

		<p>The height of the river at is at metres and predicted to rise. .</p> <p>If you are in a threatened area take action now. Ensure you safety and protect your property.</p> <p>If you decide to evacuate, you should take essential medicines, baby necessities, clothing, blankets, a torch and valuable personal papers. You are advised to arrange to stay with friends or family not in the flood prone area.</p> <p>NO public shelters are open at this time.</p> <p>This has been a MODERATE FLOOD WARNING FOR THE</p> <p>For more information please phone – 1800 500 070 – Flood Line.</p> <p>Or go to the Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls, flood alerts and river heights.</p> <p>Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice or refer to SecureNT on line.</p>
Major Flooding	Flooding will cover extensive areas.	<p>A Major Flood Warning for has now been declared. All residents - listen carefully to this advice.</p> <p>The is metres and predicted to rise.</p> <p>If you are in a threatened area take action now. Ensure your safety and protect your property.</p> <p>If you decide to evacuate, you should take essential medicines, baby necessities, clothing, blankets, a torch and valuable personal papers with you.</p> <p>You are advised to stay with friends or family not in the flood prone area.</p> <p>If you do not have this option please advise the NT Police to enable alternative arrangements to be made.</p> <p>This has been Major Flood Warning for the</p> <p>For more information please phone – 1800 500 070 – Flood Line.</p> <p>Or go to the Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls, flood alerts and river heights.</p> <p>Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice or refer to SecureNT on line.</p>
Fallen River Height	<p>A “Falling River Height” Advice forhas now been declared.</p> <p>All residents are advised to listen carefully to this advice.</p>	<p>The height at the is falling and expected to continue falling.</p> <p>Currently a Flood *<< >> Warning for is in effect.</p> <p>Where required, emergency services will be activated to assist the public in flood affected areas.</p> <p><i>This has been a FALLING RIVER HEIGHT ADVICE.</i></p> <p>For more information please phone – 1800 500 070 – Flood Line.</p> <p>Or go to Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls, etc.</p>

		Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice or refer to SecureNT online.
Cancellation of Flood Warning	A Flood Warning for the area has now been CANCELLED.	<p>The is falling and expected to continue falling.</p> <p>Further broadcasts will be issued if the situation alters.</p> <p><i>This has been a FLOOD WARNING FOR THE Daly River - CANCELLATION ADVICE</i></p> <p>For more information please phone – 1800 500 070 – Flood Line.</p> <p>Or go to Bureau of Meteorology website: www.bom.gov.au for more information on rainfalls etc.</p> <p>Stay tuned to this station for further information and advice or refer to SecureNT on line.</p>

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN – Flood

Organisation/ Provider	Minor	Moderate	Major	Falling River Heights	Cancellation
ALL FUNCTIONAL GROUP LEADERS	Attending meetings that are called by the local controller. Relay information to other key stake holders	Assist where necessary and ensure all procedures for each location / area to be affected is well prepared.	Monitor the Flood level and ensure all precautions have been taken.	Prepare for recovery and ensure all rehabilitation measures are put in place at the earliest possible time.	Advise all Persons that were likely to be affected by flooding.
LOCAL CONTROLLER	Update Committee members of the Impending situation. Commence Plan and ensure all necessary people are aware and advise of next update	Sitreps to be given to committee members and key stakeholders Ensure all necessary procedures have been updated Continually update	Sitreps and update continually Ensure all updates are taking place	Commence plans for rehabilitation to take place	Advise all committee members and key stake holders involve other stake holders Government departments to ensure the recovery stage is completed as quickly as possible and people are displaced for the shortest possible time
Mataranka Police	Advise all Functional group leaders	Advise all functional group leaders	Advise all functional group leaders.	Advise all functional group leaders.	Advise all functional group leaders.
Mataranka FERG members	Commence assisting all persons in affected areas especially the elderly and those with medical conditions.	Ensure elderly and those with medical conditions in affected areas have been moved and ensure people in affected areas are aware of the continued threat.	Ensure all those in <i>affected areas</i> are aware of the threat and ensure they are as safe as possible.	Commence the rehabilitation stage and assist where required.	Assist those that require to return property, and also assist with people returning to their properties.

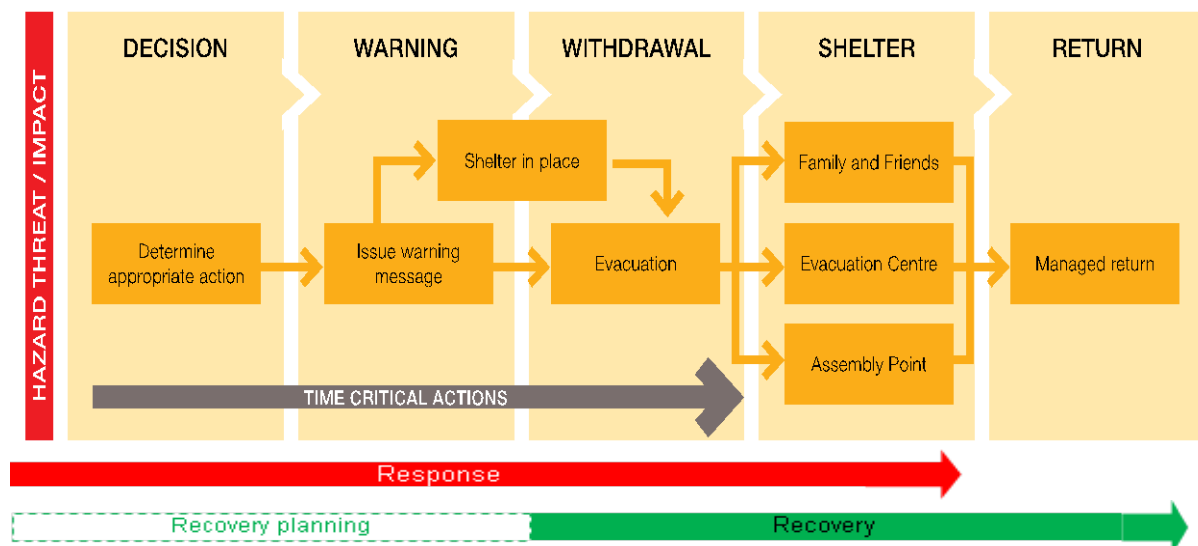
Annex J: Evacuation Guideline

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

Evacuation is a complex process that has five distinct steps:

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

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



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

Emergency Shelters

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

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

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

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

- meals
- beds

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

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

Identified Evacuation Centres

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

Evacuation Guidelines

Stage 1 - Decision		
Authority	The 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 Mataranka 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mataranka School. Approximately 150 people. • Jilkminggan School. (no water or sewerage) Approximately 150 people. • Town Hall Approximately 100 people. • Sports and Recreation Grounds (Rodeo Ground). Approximately 50 people If needed residents will be progressively relocated within the community to Mataranka School for pre staging post a cyclone impact. Refer to the Mataranka staging arrangements.	Mataranka Local Controller to arrange.
Summary of proposed evacuation	<p>Decision – made by the Regional Controller when the Mataranka <To be determined> The Mataranka Local Controller to disseminate information to the community.</p> <p>Withdrawal – four stage process;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mataranka community to the Mataranka to be registered for evacuation to <Location to be determined>; Once registered, groups to move to the airstrip assembly area using buses/vehicles; Red Cross to register check utilising Register Find Reunite. <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 BOM up to that time.
Which communities/outstations or geographical area does the evacuation	<Out Stations, Homelands and homesteads>	

apply to?		
Vulnerable groups within the community	The Medical Group will liaise with local health staff and provide information on medically vulnerable people. The Identified people will be evacuated <At a time to be determined>.	Medical Group & Transport Group to action.
Community demographics (approx. total number, family groups, cultural groups etc)	Refer to Evacuation Centre Guidelines p.21 (section 4.2) Examine the demographic breakdown of the community to be evacuated including <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 ie: 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. 	Mataranka Local Controller to obtain information.
What is the nature of the hazard?	<To be determined>	
Estimated duration of the potential evacuation?	<To be determined>	
Triggers for the evacuation	<p><Example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation <i>planning</i> to commence when the Location is under a “Tropical Cyclone Watch”. Implement evacuation if the Cyclone category is at severe and impact has caused major damage and disruption to all services. Elderly and vulnerable people are to be considered for evacuation during the “TC Watch” due to limited health services.> <p>Further details of the intra-community relocation plan are required.</p>	Northern Regional Controller & NTES to confirm triggers.
Self-evacuation	Where possible residents will be encouraged to self-evacuate and make their own accommodation arrangements if they wish to do so. Individuals and families taking this option will be encouraged to register prior to leaving the community.	Mataranka Local Controller
Responsibility for the coordination Stage 1	Northern Region Controller Local Controller	

Stage 2 – Warning of Evacuation		
Who has the authority to issue warnings?	<p>Bureau of Meteorology will issue Tropical Cyclone advice and warnings.</p> <p>All further public information will be approved by the Northern Regional Controller in consultation with the Public Information Group and NTES</p> <p>The Mataranka Local Controller will coordinate the dissemination of community level information.</p>	Northern Regional Controller to liaise with Information Group and NTES
Process for issuing evacuation warnings and other information	<p>At community level, the Mataranka Local Controller is to appoint a community spokesperson to disseminate up to date situational information at community meetings; which are to be held immediately post a convening LEC meeting, <u>at each declared stage of the Mataranka LEP.</u></p> <p>A media brief approved by the Local Controller at each LEC meeting, will be announced over the Local Radio station containing current situational information, relevant safety information, what to prepare, when to self-evacuate, and where to go.</p>	Mataranka Local Controller
When will warnings be issued (relative to the impact of the hazard)?	Immediately upon a decision to evacuate being made the Mataranka LEC will commence coordinating residents to prepare for transport.	Mataranka Local Controller
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 - Measure to prepare residences - Safety issues; not overloading transport - Items to bring on the evacuation - Arrangements for pets and animals 	<p>Mataranka Local Controller</p> <p>Biosecurity & Animal Welfare Group liaison</p>
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"> a. Mataranka residents to Staging Area 1; b. <Staging Area 1> to Airport c. Mataranka Airport to <Location To be determined> d. <Evacuation centre to be determined> 	
Mataranka Community to the Airstrip	<p>Lead – NTES/NTPOL</p> <p>Overview – the community will gather at the Mataranka located at Mataranka prior to being transported by community buses to the airstrip.</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: ___ minutes each way • Estimated timeframe overall: ___ hours utilising current resources. • Alternate transport options: Walk? 	NTES / NTPOL

Assembly area	<p>Mataranka</p> <p>Mataranka will be utilised as an assembly point where people will be transported to after pick up from homes to 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 - NTPFES College staff onsite will have log on access to the 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 Mataranka Club or Airport if (self-evacuating) to be permitted access to the evacuation centre at the Darwin Show Grounds 	NTES/NTPOL
Mataranka to <Location to be determined>	<p>Lead – NTES/NTPOL</p> <p>Example</p> <p>Lead – Transport Group</p> <p>Overview – Transport Group has identified commercial operators and the Police Air Section able to provide evacuation assistance.</p> <p>Total proposed air assets: _____.</p> <p>Commercial operators will be charging commercial rates for their services at a cost of (\$_____).</p> <p>The operation will begin at _____hrs with the first aircraft, leaving <To be determined> and arriving at Mataranka at _____hrs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operation will continue throughout the day until all community members are evacuated. It is estimated that all community member can be evacuated by _____hrs (arriving in <To be determined>). 	NTES / NTPOL
< Location > Airport to Evacuation Centre <To be determined>	<p>Lead –Transport Group</p> <p>Example</p> <p>Overview – Buses (Buslink) will be on standby at <Location to be determined> Airport from _____am to receive passengers and continue throughout the day transferring to <To be determined> only, as required. Transport staff will be on the ground at <Location to be determined> Airport to marshal passengers on buses only. Buses to be arranged by the Transport Group. Evacuees will be collected from <Location to be determined> Airport and transported to the <Location to be determined>.</p> <p>A reception team provided by NT Police will meet evacuees and facilitate transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details: to be determined • Estimated time en-route: _____ minutes • Estimated timeframe: possibly _____ hours, dependant on aircraft arrivals. • Alternate transport options: _____ 	Transport Group
End point	<Location to be determined>	EOC / Welfare coordination

Transport of vulnerable members of the community	Medical Group to arrange transport of vulnerable people from the community to <Location to be determined>.	Medical Group
Registration and tracking	<u>Example</u> Welfare Group to activate registration arrangements. Registration will be undertaken by NT Police and will occur at Mataranka Club. 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 Mataranka Airstrip. If persons are not registered as evacuees or self-evacuees they will not be provided access to the evacuation shelter.	Welfare Group / NTPOL
Who will coordinate stage 3?	Region 2 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
Roles		
• Director	DCM	DCM
• Deputy Director	DCF	Welfare Group
• Log./planning	EOC.	NTES / NTPOL
• Admin teams	EOC	DCM / Welfare Group
• Shift manager/s	To be confirmed – drawn from pool of trained DCF staff.	Welfare Group
• Welfare Team	To be confirmed	Welfare Group
• Facility Team	The Showgrounds Grounds and Maintenance Supervisor 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	<To be confirmed>	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) Dept. of Chief Minister	
Who is responsible	Recovery Coordination in conjunction with IMT.	

for developing a plan for the return?		
• Transportation	To be confirmed.	
• Route/assembly points en-route	To be confirmed.	
• End point	To be confirmed.	
How will information about the return be communicated to evacuees?	To be confirmed.	
What information needs to be conveyed to the evacuated community members?	To be confirmed.	

Annex K: SITREP Template

SITUATION REPORT (SITREP)

SITREP NO:

Date:

Period covered:

From:

To:

AGENCY:

Created by:

Current Situation:

Objectives:

Present Key Issues:

Future Key Issues:

Recommendation(s):

Annex L: Summary of Response and Recovery Activities

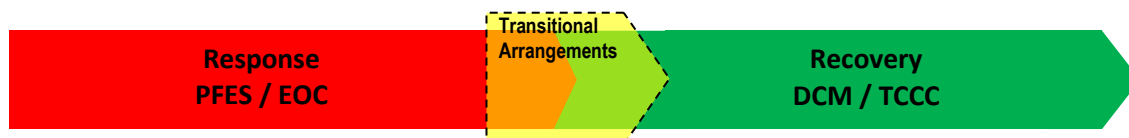
The following tables list a summary of possible response and recovery activities to be considered following an event.

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

The post event period of any event is highly dynamic 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 opened - Assess damage to clinics - Deploy field hospital/s	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 CareFlight –resume normal operations St John Ambulance – resumption of core business

	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical presence in WAC - Supplied by the Medical Group <input type="checkbox"/> Ambulance pick up points on key, cleared roads GP clinics and pharmacies - Identify GP clinics able to open - Identify pharmacies able to open Medically vulnerable people - Support agencies to follow-up and advise the Medical Group - Vulnerable people in shelters or WAC - Support for vulnerable people at shelters Care Flight	
7. Essential goods and services	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	Encourage private business to reopen Monitor levels and availability of critical resources Manage logistics arrangements supplying resources to outlying communities Public Health inspections (food outlets) Banking sector business continuity arrangements
	<u>Fuel</u> Fuel suppliers and point of sale Manage fuel supplies to emergency power generation	Liaise with fuel suppliers, distributors and wholesalers. Monitor fuel levels Infrastructure repairs
	<u>Cash</u> Assess damage to banks and ATMs Implement temporary arrangements	Implement long term arrangements
8. Evacuation	Evacuations within community Evacuation out of community Registration	Support services for evacuees Recovery information for evacuees
9. Public Health	Communicable disease control response Drinking water safety standards Sewage and waste disposal Safe food distribution and advice Vector and vermin control Food and commercial premises	Ongoing in recovery
10. Utilities	Power supply Power generation Water supply Sewerage Emergency sanitation	Recovery of the power network Recovery of water and sewerage infrastructure
11. Impact Assessments	Training assessment teams Initial Impact Assessments	Secondary Impact Assessments Continued assessments through outreach
12. Transport infrastructure (supply lines)	<u>Air (Airport/Airstrip)</u> Clear the runway to allow air movements Establish a logistics hub at the airport Terminal damage and operational capability assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor repairs and business continuity activities
	<u>Road</u> Highway and critical access roads damage assessment Repair work to commence immediately	Planning and prioritising repair work of all affected key Territory Highways (Stuart, Barkly, Victoria and Arnhem)
	<u>Rail</u> 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

	<p><u>Port, Harbour and Barge</u> Assess damage to Port infrastructure and harbour facilities Assess the damage to barge facilities</p>	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 M: Contact Details

Position/Functional Group	Name	Email address	Work	Mobile	After Hours
Local Controller NT Police – OIC Mataranka	Thomas Chalk	thomas.chalk@pfes.nt.gov.au	PH:89754511	██████████	██████████
Executive Officer – NTES			89223902	██████████	
NTES Duty Officer	NTES Northern Duty Officer	territorydutyofficer.ntes@pfes.nt.gov.au	██████████	██████████	██████████
Big Rivers Recovery Coordinator	John De Koning	John.Dekoning@nt.gov.au		██████████	
Medical Group Leader Mataranka & Jilkminggan	Donald Murray BLACKMAN	donald.blackman@sunrise.org.au	PH: 8975 4547	██████████	Ring the land line and it will divert to the on call phone
Roper Gulf Regional Council Council Services Manager - Mataranka	Paul WILSON	paul.williams@ropergulf.nt.gov.au	PH: 0889772300	██████████	
Roper Gulf Regional Council Council Services Manager – Jilkminggan	Michael MCFARLANE	michael.mcfarlane@ropergulf.nt.gov.au	PH: 0889773100	██████████	
Parks & Wildlife – Mataranka	Rhys ARNOTT / Paul SAINSBURY	rhys.arnott@nt.gov.au paul.sainsbury@nt.gov.au	PH: 8975 4560		
Mataranka Fire & Emergency Response Group	Dawn WHEATLEY	dawn.wheatley15@gmail.com		██████████	
Dept. of Education -	Telka Zotz WILSON	telka.zotz@ntschoo.net	PH: 8975 4543	██████████	

Mataranka Principal					
Dept. of Education – Jilkminggan Principal	Lyndie WATSON	Lyndie.watson@ntschoools.net	0889 754896	██████████	
Dept. of Education – Katherine regional office	Richelle HUTTCHINSON	Richelle.huttinson@ntschoools.nrt	0889 725319	██████████	
Roper River Transport	Kane ANGEL / Toni KUTSCHKI	roperrivertransport@bigpond.com	0889754583	██████████	██████████

Annex N: 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. <i>Syn.</i> '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 O: Acronyms

Acronyms	
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
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
BIM	Bushfire Information Message
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CAVDISPLAN	Australian Government Aviation Disaster Response Plan
SFCO - CFCO	Senior Fire Control Officer
COAG	Council of Australian Government
COMDISPLAN	Australian Government Disaster Response Plan
DCIS	Department of Corporate and Information Services
DCM	Department of the Chief Minister
DGEMA	Director General Emergency Management Australia
EH	Environmental Health
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FCO	Fire Control Officer
FERG	Fire and Emergency Response Group
MTSA	Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003
NCCTRC	National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre
AGCCC	Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre
NERAG	National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines
NSDR	National Strategy for Disaster Resilience
NTES	Northern Territory Emergency Service
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service
NTFRES	Northern Territory Fire Rescue and Emergency Services
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTICS	Northern Territory Incident Control System
NTPFES	Northern Territory Police Fire and Emergency Services
PFES	Police, Fire and Emergency Services
PMF	Probable Maximum Flooding
POC	Point of Contact
PPRR	Prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RAT	Rapid Assessment Team
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
RGRC	Roper Gulf Regional Council
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TEMC	Territory Emergency Management Council
WAC	Welfare Assembly Centres
WHA	Work Health Authority