



# EVACUATION PLAN

Produced by the Shire of Roebourne  
Local Emergency Management Evacuation Sub Committee  
under the provisions of the  
*Emergency Management Act 2005*

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Operations Manager	Water Corporation	1
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Team Leader	Telstra	1
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**ENDORSEMENT**

These arrangements have been prepared and endorsed by the Shire of Roebourne Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC).

They have been tabled for information and comment with the Pilbara District Emergency Management Committee (DEMC) and at the Shire of Roebourne Council.

Endorsed by



Date: 11 / 12 / 2009

Collene Longmore  
Chairperson  
Roebourne LEMC

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## DEFINITIONS

Terminology used in this policy shall have the same meaning as prescribed in section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* (the Act).

1. **Alternative to Evacuation:** Occasions when it may be safer for people to stay and shelter in place. Depending on hazard, measures such as closing window, isolation of air conditioning systems and listening to the radio and/or TV to receive information can be taken to reduce vulnerability.
2. **CALD:** Culturally and Linguistically Diverse.
3. **Control of Movement:** Restrictions placed on movement of animals, people and vehicles.
4. **DCP:** Department for Child Protection.
5. **Emergency:** An unplanned event that threatens the lives of people, property and the environment.
6. **Evacuation:** The orderly movement of people from a threatened area to a place of safety.
7. **FESA -** Fire and Emergency Services Authority.
8. **Hazard Management Agency (HMA):** That organisation which, because of its legislative responsibility or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources is responsible for ensuring that emergency management activities pertaining to the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from a specific hazard are undertaken. Such organisations are either designated by legislation or detailed in State level emergency management plans.
9. **Incident Controller (IC):** The person designated by the relevant *Hazard Management Agency*, responsible for the overall management and *control* of an *incident* and the tasking of agencies in accordance with the needs of the situation.
10. **Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC):** The local government is to establish one or more LEMCs for the local government district, based on local government boundaries. The committee is chaired by a nominee of the local government, and the Local Emergency Coordinator, whose jurisdiction covers the local government area concerned, is a member. The LEMC is established by the local government to ensure that local emergency management arrangements are written and placed into effect for its district [s. 38 of the Act].
11. **Local Emergency Management Arrangements:** Written by the local government, local emergency management arrangements are documented emergency management plans for the local government district. Consistent with State Emergency Management Policies and plans, arrangements are to include information as stipulated in section 41(2) of the Act, accommodating the comprehensive approach to emergency management (Prevention/Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery) that contribute to the reduction or elimination of hazards and to reducing the susceptibility or increase in the resilience to hazards of the community or the environment in the local government district.
12. **Shelter in Place:** People stay where they are at the time of the emergency. The Hazard Management Agency may determine that, with appropriate measures, people sheltering where they are is a safer alternative to evacuation.
13. **SES:** State Emergency Service.
14. **SJA:** St Johns Ambulance.
15. **SoR:** Shire of Roebourne.
16. **VFRS:** Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service.

**17. Welfare Centres:** Established as emergency facilities from which shelter, food, clothing, financial assistance, registration, personal support and all other welfare services can be provided until alternative arrangements can be made. It may be and evacuation centre, accommodation centre or relief/recovery centre.

## INTRODUCTION

A range of hazards regularly pose a risk to communities throughout Western Australia. Evacuation of people from an area affected by a hazard is one of the strategies that may be employed by emergency managers to mitigate the potential loss of, or harm to, life.

Experience has shown that the evacuation of residents is not always the optimum solution to managing the risk. Alternatives to evacuation such as to stay and shelter in place and control or restriction of movement should also be considered where appropriate.

These instructions are recommended for use by emergency services and support personnel of the Shire of Roebourne and have been specifically designed to establish procedural guidelines for dealing with any emergency.

Should an emergency occur, it is imperative that the situation is dealt with swiftly and effectively to ensure injuries, loss of life, and damage, is kept to an absolute minimum.

Life safety must be considered a priority, and for that reason, the evacuations must be planned and organised to ensure that all personnel are moved in an orderly fashion from any danger, or potentially dangerous situation, to a place of safety.

As a result of an emergency, evacuation of affected people may need to be considered. This may involve a complex operation that has the potential to place evacuees at risk during the evacuation. It also has the propensity to de-stabilise a community and involve extensive welfare arrangements. Through careful planning, and a thorough knowledge of these arrangements, risks associated with the evacuation process can be minimized.

The Evacuation Plan is integral for the ongoing care and reception of evacuees and is to be read in conjunction with:

- The Welfare Plan, and
- Any other relevant agency plans.

The Welfare Plan has been developed by the Department for Child Protection, in conjunction with the Shire of Roebourne, using local and regional facilities and organisations.



## SECTION 1 AUTHORITY

### 1.1 Authority to Plan

This plan has been prepared as a sub plan for the Shire of Roebourne's Local Community Emergency Management Arrangements in accordance with, and under the authority of Section 41 (1) of the *Emergency Management Act, 2005* (the Act) and State Emergency Management Policy (*SEMP*) No 4.7.

### 1.2 Area Covered

The Shire of Roebourne is situated on the Pilbara coast approximately 1,535kms north of Perth and 850kms south of Broome on the North West Coastal Highway and to the west is the Indian Ocean. It is joined by the Town of Port Hedland to the North and Shire of Ashburton to the South.

The Shire has a total area of 1,519,700 ha (15,197 km<sup>2</sup>) consisting of agricultural and pastoral land, mining leases, Crown land and reserves and the town sites of Karratha, Dampier, Wickham, Point Samson and Roebourne. There is a resident population of approximately 23,000 people with Karratha being the major centre with 5811 dwellings (Rates notices 2009).

The Shire is also a gateway to a number of natural attractions in the region and experiences high levels of tourists on a seasonal basis. The major transport routes in the Shire are the North West Coastal Highway and the private railway lines from Dampier to Tom Price and Wickham to Pannawonica. A sealed road connecting the towns of Karratha and Tom Price is partially completed.

The Shire has one major airport at Karratha. The airport services daily commercial flights to and from Perth and houses a range of fixed wing and rotary aircraft which primarily service the oil, gas and mineral industries in the region. There is one regional hospital located in Karratha.

Emergency Services in the Shire are primarily provided by volunteer personnel. The volunteer services in the Shire are generally well resourced and trained.

These arrangements apply to the Shire of Roebourne, including the town sites of Pt Samson, Roebourne, Wickham, Karratha and Dampier.

## SECTION 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SUB PLAN

### 2.1 Aim

The aim of this sub plan is to detail the arrangements and responsibilities for the co-ordination of statutory and volunteer services to deal with the evacuation of **'at risk'** persons in the event of an incident threatening or impacting within the Shire of Roebourne.

### 2.2 Objectives

- Define responsibilities for the conduct and control of the evacuation.
- Prescribe priorities for evacuation.
- Provide a timely and effective public warning system of the need to evacuate.
- Prescribe evacuation routes.
- Provide and maintain adequate welfare services for the provision of:
  - a) General welfare
  - b) Reception centres
  - c) Short term accommodation
  - d) Personal services including counselling
  - e) Public information
- Secure the evacuation area.
- Provide a safe and controlled return of evacuees to their places of residence.
- Provide assistance in the after incident cleanup.

### 2.3 Scope

This sub-plan is to be read in conjunction with other Emergency Sub-plans and the Shire of Roebourne Local Community Emergency Management Arrangements. It has application where there is a threat in the Shire of Roebourne, which would cause evacuation procedures to be implemented.

## SECTION 3 EVACUATION

As far as is practicable, community members should be involved in the decision to stay or evacuate when threatened by an emergency. The decision to evacuate will be made by the Hazard Management Agency or an authorised officer when the members of the community at risk do not have the capability to make an informed decision or when it is evident that loss of life or injury is imminent.

### 3.1 Types of Evacuation

#### **THREE TYPES OF EVACUATION TO CONSIDER**

##### ***3.1.1 Type A - Isolated Incident***

##### ***3.1.2 Type B (i) - Voluntary Evacuation***

##### ***3.1.3 Type B (ii) - Mandatory Evacuation***

*(The direction to evacuate is at State Government level)*

## SECTION 4 ORGANISATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUB-PLAN

### 4.1 Evacuation Planning Committee:

**CHAIRPERSON:**

Chief Executive Officer or Delegate, Shire of Roebourne.

**MEMBERS as required and not limited to:**

Officer in Charge of Police, Karratha  
 Officer in Charge of Police, Dampier  
 Officer in Charge of Police, Roebourne  
 Officer in Charge of Police, Wickham  
 Manager, Department for Child Protection  
 Fire and Emergency Service Authority  
 Manager, Karratha State Emergency Service  
 Manager, Roebourne/Wickham State Emergency Service  
 Fire and Rescue Service Officer, Karratha  
 Fire and Rescue Service Officer, Dampier  
 Fire and Rescue Service Officer, Roebourne  
 Fire and Rescue Service Officer, Wickham  
 St John Ambulance Service Officer, Karratha  
 St John Ambulance Service Officer, Dampier  
 St John Ambulance Service Officer, Roebourne  
 St John Ambulance Service Officer, Wickham  
 Executive Manager Community Services, Shire of Roebourne  
 Emergency Management Officer, Shire of Roebourne  
 Representative, Building Services, Shire of Roebourne  
 Representative, Environmental Health Services, Shire of Roebourne  
 Director of Nursing or Delegate, Pilbara Multi Purpose Health Services  
 Medical Superintendent, Nickol Bay Hospital  
 Representative, Water Corporation  
 Representative, Horizon Power  
 Representative, Telstra

### 4.2 Management Structure

THREAT	PRINCIPAL CONTROL AUTHORITY	SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS
Evacuation <b>Type A</b>	Hazard Management Agency	FESA, SES, SJA, VFRS, Medical & Health Group, DCP, WA Police, SoR
Evacuation <b>Type B (i)</b>	Hazard Management Agency	FESA, SES, SJA, VFRS, Medical & Health Group, DCP, WA Police, Horizon Power, Water Corp, SoR
Evacuation <b>Type B (ii)</b>	Hazard Management Agency	FESA, SES, SJA, VFRS, Medical & Health Group, DCP, WA Police, Horizon Power, Water Corp, SoR

**4.3 Roles and Responsibilities****ALL EVACUATIONS**

<b>PRINCIPAL CONTROL AUTHORITY</b>	<b>SUPPORT ORGANISATION</b>	<b>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>
<b>Hazard Management Agency</b>		Evacuation and rescue. Provision of manpower and equipment. Assist with traffic control. Emergency communications. Restoration of public utilities.
	Shire of Roebourne	Provision of equipment. Provision of welfare centres. Restoration of facilities. Manpower as required.
	State Emergency Service	Assist with evacuation / rescue. Assist with traffic control. Emergency communications. Manpower as required.
	Department for Child Protection	Welfare. Duty at welfare centres. Recording of information on welfare forms of evacuees. Registration of Evacuees.
	Fire & Emergency Services Authority (FRS)	Containment of fire / threat of fire. Hazardous chemical management. Equipment and personnel. Rescue. Manpower as required.
	St John Ambulance Service	On site care and transport of casualties to hospital. Transport of infirm aged persons to their evacuation area.
	WA Police	Control of public order and safety. Victim identification. Security of damaged/evacuated premises.
	Health Department of WA (Hospital Services)	Initial casualty treatment. MEDIVAC Teams (only on authorised events). Medical support as required.
	Health Department of WA (Population Health)	Medical and Administration support to Hospital. Community Nursing and Allied Health (Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Social Workers).
	Pilbara & Kimberley Care Inc	Domestic Assistance. Social Support. Personal Care. Transport (wheelchair accessible). Home Nursing.
	Horizon Power	Restoration of power supply. Attention to fallen power lines. Attention to hazardous power situations.
	Telstra	Restoration of communication services.
	Water Corporation	Restoration of water and sewage supply. Attention to broken water pipes. Attention to hazardous water situations.
	Woodside	Manpower as required.
Rio Tinto	Manpower as required.	

## SECTION 5 AREAS OF OPERATIONS

### 5.1 Conduct

Decisions relating to evacuation during an emergency rest with the Incident Controller appointed by the Hazard Management Agency. The Incident Controller should be fully cognisant of:

- a. Local Emergency Management Arrangements relevant to the area;
- b. the hazard; and
- c. any legislative provisions.

Alternatives such as shelter in place should be considered, for example, when there has been significant disruption to transport or when there is a risk of being exposed to hazardous materials.

The Hazard Management Agency must liaise with the appropriate Health, Welfare and relevant support organisations, including the Department for Child Protection, during the evacuation process to ensure that appropriate arrangements for the registration and support of the evacuees are in place.

### 5.2 Communications

It is the responsibility of the Incident Controller to warn the community and to provide timely advice on the likely threat of an emergency.

Where time permits the Hazard Management Agency will consult closely with the affected community in relation for the need to evacuate.

Identification and establishment of communication strategies for the dissemination of warnings is to be undertaken in the planning process and documented in relevant Local Community Emergency Management Arrangements.

Where considered necessary, the Hazard Management Agency may utilise the “Standard Emergency Warning Signal” (SEWS).

### 5.3 Activation of Emergency Evacuation

The *Emergency Management Act 2005*, Part 4, Division 1, Section 50 (2)(b) dealing with Emergency Situations Declaration states:

*“that there is a need to exercise powers under Part 6 (Emergency Powers) to prevent or minimise - loss of life, prejudice to the safety, or harm to the health, of persons or animals; destruction of, or damage to, property; or destruction of, or damage to, any part of the environment”.*

The Hazard Management Agency Incident Controller on deeming it necessary and appropriate for the safety of persons about to be adversely affected in the emergency area will order evacuation.

## 5.4 Decision to Evacuation

The Incident Controller must consider the risks associated with the conduct of any evacuation and be aware that, under some circumstances, sheltering in location may provide greater levels of safety for the population.

### **Considerations towards the progression to evacuate**

- a. Assess the situation. Has it the potential to escalate?
- b. Is life at risk or the potential for life to be at risk?
- c. Potential to remain is uncontrollable?

The types of evacuation, and the methods by which it is affected, is dependant on a range of factors; including the nature of the hazard, community needs and expectations, and the available resources and infrastructure.

A community, or any part of that community, may elect to self-evacuate acting on information or advice received through the media or other sources including relevant warning authorities e.g. Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) Flood Warning Centre or on advice from the Incident Controller of the Hazard Management Agency or Local Area Coordinator.

The Hazard Management Agency Incident Controller may advise residents to self-evacuate as a result of information received or as a result of consultation with informed specialists from relevant advisory authorities. This type of evacuation is not reliant upon Emergency Situation Declaration section 50 of "*the Act*" but is provided as a general precautionary public warning to provide a threatened community with sufficient time to evacuate safely and thus negating the need for a compulsory evacuation at a later time, when the movement of people may be more hazardous.

### **When the decision to evacuate is made by the IC**

- a. Police, Department for Child Protection, State Emergency Service, Fire and Emergency Services Authority are to be notified.
- b. Determine the Emergency Welfare Centre based on the most suitable site in relation to the emergency.
- c. Information is to be made available to GWN television and the ABC radio network on the decision to evacuate.

## 5.5 Type A Evacuation

### **ISOLATED INCIDENT**

Only those '**at risk**' in the defined area of the isolated incident need to be evacuated. In most cases, Police or Fire and Emergency Services Authority are responsible for the coordination in conjunction with the Hazard Management Agency.

Area designated by Hazard Management Agency in relation to location of incident.  
(Transport Accident, Chemical/Gas Spill, Fire etc)

## 5.6 Type B Evacuation

**(i) Voluntary                      and or                      (ii) Mandatory**

Areas to be affected by an event will be based on information supplied by the appropriate warning system or Authority (Bureau of Meteorology, Agency or Emergency District Co-ordinator). Areas to be evacuated will be designated by risk or relief maps in conjunction with intelligence supplied.

**5.7 Warnings**

The Hazard Management Agency or Emergency District Co-ordinator may issue warnings based on intelligence gathered. It is essential that communities threatened by hazards receive adequate information to alert them to the existence or threat of an emergency, and direct them to take appropriate precautions.

There are a number of public warning systems available in Western Australia. These include:

- **Bureau of Meteorology - Ph. 1300 659 213 - Fax 1902 935 067**  
Website: [www.bom.gov.au](http://www.bom.gov.au)
- **FESA Public Information Line - Ph. 1300 659 209**  
Website: [www.fesa.wa.gov.au](http://www.fesa.wa.gov.au)
- **Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)**
- **ABC Radio**  
The ABC Radio channel for the Shire of Roebourne is 702 AM.  
Website: [www.abc.net.au](http://www.abc.net.au)
- **Television**  
GWN, WIN, ABC, SBS
- **Shire of Roebourne - Ph. 9186 8555 - Fax 9185 1626**  
Website: [www.roebourne.wa.gov.au](http://www.roebourne.wa.gov.au)

This requires an Incident Controller/Incident Manager to either contact their Local Emergency Coordinator, or FESA Duty Officer who will in turn advise the FESA Communications Centre or the Regional Coordination Centre to activate the alerts. The alerts are disseminated from Perth through the media (mainly ABC Radio which has a signed Memorandum of Understanding with the State Emergency Management Committee) as well as through a recorded message on the Public Information Line and on FESA's web page. Residents may call the Shire of Roebourne for assistance.

Warnings must be issued through a range of communication channels and including, but not limited to media, online and information lines (where available).

Typically there is a three phase approach to warnings;

- a. An **Advice** whereby a community is advised a known hazard may impact on them soon.
- b. A **Watch and Act** whereby a community is advised a known hazard is probably going to impact on them in the immediate future.
- c. An **Emergency Warning** whereby a community is advised a known hazard will impact upon them now. This may be accompanied by SEWS.

Communities will subsequently be advised that the threat to lives and properties has passed, but to remain vigilant. Warnings are issued to help protect lives by keeping the community informed about new and emerging threats to lives and property.

**5.8 Activation of the Sub-Plan**



This authority is vested with the Hazard Management Agency Incident Controller after consultation with Local Emergency Co-ordinator and Department for Child Protection or Combat agency and his/her Committee.

## 5.9 Activation Procedures

Welfare Centres will only be opened when evacuation is mandated. It is unlikely all of the centres listed will be required to be opened for a particular evacuation. Therefore, people wishing to use these facilities must listen to the ABC radio station to obtain advice on the welfare centres to be opened.

ABC 702AM radio station in Karratha will issue advices within the Shire of Roebourne.

## 5.10 Evacuation

For Cyclones, depending on the forecast Storm Tide Height, the state of the tide at the affected coast, *VOLUNTARY EVACUATION* of the more prone areas should be considered 12 hours before winds are expected to increase on the coast to 75kph. Consideration must also be given to rainfall received to ensure that evacuation can be carried out using flood prone roads and bridges.

With all other events, Voluntary Evacuation will be co-ordinated by the Hazard Management Agency.

## 5.11 Evacuation Routes

The safest routes to the welfare centres must be selected and broadcasted with the evacuation warning. The routes to be used for the areas of Karratha, Dampier, Roebourne, Wickham and Point Samson will be restricted to the main arterial roads. Evacuation of Wickham, Cossack and Point Samson area will be dependant on the flood levels on Roebourne Point Samson Road. If this road is impassable, then evacuations will not occur.

The floodway's on the incoming approach roads to Karratha have been subject to flooding previously. People north of Karratha should be aware that flooding does occur between Karratha and Roebourne on the North West Coastal Highway. People south of Karratha should be aware that flooding does occur between Karratha and Carnarvon on the North West Coastal Highway. People driving from Roebourne, Wickham, Cossack or Point Samson should be aware of this hazard and may need to evacuate early. Wherever possible, people evacuating tidal affected areas should seek to stay with friends/relatives. Going to the low lying areas would be an uncertain choice as that part of town may also be subject to inundation. The possibility of road washaways on the North West Coastal Highway is also a real risk.

It is emphasised that welfare centres are only for the use of people that are at risk of an event where they reside. Welfare centres have been built to the legislative requirements of the day at the time of construction, therefore, if a cyclone threat does occur (and there is no threat of inundation) people are advised to stay in their homes or move to a friend's home if they feel their building is structurally inadequate. Almost all deaths from cyclones have been caused by flooding (tidal surges) or people moving outside their house during a cyclone.

Cyclones are far reaching and have caused considerable damage and flooding in other towns. Therefore, if people evacuate they must be aware that the risk of very strong winds and river/stream flooding can still occur. Early self-evacuation is most important.

People moving to a welfare centre must ensure they take a food/water pack sufficient to last them at least seventy two (72) hours, light bedding and any essential medications. Food will be provided in the welfare centres as soon as it is safe for the catering people to move from

their own homes. Remember power and water supplies may not be available. (In most cases auxiliary generators will be on stand-by). Pets will not be allowed at welfare centres.

### 5.12 Community Welfare Centres

The decision to use any or all of the welfare centres will be made by the Hazard Management Agency Incident Controller in consultation with his/her Committee, Department for Child Protection and the Emergency District Co-ordinator. When the decision to open a welfare centre has been negotiated, the co-ordination of staffing of each of these Centres will be the responsibility of the Department for Child Protection.

**REMEMBER THAT ONCE A PERSON ENTERS A WELFARE CENTRE, FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THAT PERSON'S WELFARE IS SOLELY THAT OF THE AGENCY, IN THIS CASE, DEPARTMENT FOR CHILD PROTECTION AND ANY ASSISTING AGENCIES.**

It should be remembered that some of these Centres are marginal in their use for Storm Tide use. The anticipated height of the storm tide will indicate which Centres should be used.

Should the anticipated event be likely to cause widespread evacuation and or severe damage and it is apparent that resources available at the local level will be insufficient to handle the emergency; the Hazard Management Agency Incident Controller will apply for assistance from the Emergency District Co-ordinator.

### 5.13 Public Information

During an emergency, the issue of who is responsible for creating public information and speaking to the media often arises, particularly at a localised incident managed by local resources. WESTPLAN Public Information provides that the Hazard Management Agency is responsible *'for the provision and management of public information during emergencies'*.

Once this Sub-Plan has been implemented, **ALL INFORMATION** to the public will be through the Local Co-ordination Centre and bear authorisation by the Hazard Management Agency Incident Controller.

### 5.14 Protracted Operations

If damage or disruption causes operations to be protracted, the Executive Officer or nominee will follow a policy of daily meetings with senior Agency Staff to work out priorities and tasks until conclusion.

### 5.15 Costing

Each Agency will keep records of all expenditures for the operation. Local Government assistance will be made available on request to assist in the preparation of any claims, reimbursements etc. Expenditures must bear the proper authorisation.

### 5.16 Special Attention/Considerations

The aged, infirm, culturally and linguistically diverse, and disabled persons are to be given special consideration. Each Aged/Retirement Village maintains records of occupants and their special needs.

Pilbara & Kimberley Care Inc can supply the particulars of terminally ill and other outpatients under care who require special attention. They also have particulars of persons in the aboriginal communities who may require special attention.

Early consideration must be given to residents of the Karratha Masonic Village. Consideration must be given to evacuate these aged persons if required before transport is impossible. Pilbara & Kimberley Care Inc can provide information regarding these residents.

Special attention is to be given to security, to prevent looting and other unlawful activities. Any suspicion of any such activity is to be reported immediately to the Police.

Assistance at re-establishing evacuees in their residences, when safe to do so, remains a priority, including clean-up assistance for those who require it.

**IT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT EACH PERSON WHO EVACUATES FROM AN AREA IS RECORDED AND ON RETURN OR OTHERWISE TO THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BE AGAIN RECORDED SO THAT ALL PERSONS CAN BE ACCOUNTED FOR.**

### **5.17 Return from Evacuation**

Responsibility for decisions relating to the return of evacuated residents rests with the Hazard Management Agency. The return of evacuated residents will be conducted in consultation with the affected community and relevant Health and Welfare agencies including the Department for Child Protection and the Department of Health.

The Local Recovery Coordinator, and the Local Recovery Coordinating Committee, if established, provide a vital link to the affected community and therefore should be included in the planning for the return of evacuated residents.

The return phase of evacuation may be executed in stages and should be subject to careful planning.

### **5.18 Debriefing**

After the decision is made to *STAND DOWN* after an emergency, each Agency will conduct their own debrief before the staff are stood down. A general de-brief will be conducted by the Hazard Management Agency within seven (7) days of stand down and it will involve Senior Staff of all participating Agencies.

**SECTION 6 WELFARE CENTRES**

<b>WELFARE CENTRES</b>						
<b>PLACE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTACT / KEY HOLDERS</b>	<b>PRE OR POST EVENT*</b>	<b>TYPE OF EVENTS (Cyclone / Fire / Flood / Tsunami / Earthquake etc)</b>	<b>CAPACITY OF CENTRE</b>	<b>SPECIAL NOTES</b>
<b>KARRATHA</b>						
Karratha Leisureplex	Dampier Rd, Millars Well	<i>See Addendum below</i>	Pre & Post	For all events	1000+	
Pilbara TAFE	Dampier Rd, Millars Well	<i>See Addendum below</i>	Pre & Post	For all events	1000+	
St Luke's College	Rosemary Rd, Baynton	<i>See Addendum below</i>	Pre & Post	For all events	400	
RSL Hall	Dwyer Pl, Millars Well	<i>See Addendum below</i>	Pre & Post	Not for Pre Cyclone. For all other events	120	
<b>DAMPIER</b>						
Community Hall	High St, Dampier	<i>See Addendum below</i>	Pre & Post	Not for Pre Cyclone. For all other events	150	
<b>ROEBOURNE</b>						
Roebourne Community Hall	Scholl St, Roebourne	<i>See Addendum below</i>	Pre & Post	Not for Pre Cyclone or flooding. For all other events		
<b>WICKHAM</b>						
Community Hall	Carse St, Wickham	<i>See Addendum below</i>	Pre & Post	Not for Pre Cyclone. For all other events	150	
<b>POINT SAMSON</b>						
Point Samson Community Hall	Barker Tce, Point Samson	<i>See Addendum below</i>	Pre & Post	Not for Pre Cyclone. For all other events	90	

\* Note: Pre and Post refer to impact status of an event.

\* Addendum: Personal contact information has been excluded due to the requirement for regular updates

**SECTION 7 DEMOGRAPHICS**

<b>No. People in Geographical Areas</b>					
<b>Categories</b>	<b>Karratha</b>	<b>Dampier</b>	<b>Roebourne</b>	<b>Wickham</b>	<b>Point Samson</b>
<b><i>Town Population</i></b>	<b>16,476</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>298</b>
Age 85 years and over	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Age 75 – 84 years	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
Age 65 - 74 years	<b>208</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>
Age 55 – 64 years	<b>1229</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>50</b>
Age 45 – 54 years	<b>2462</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>55</b>
Age 35 – 44 years	<b>3308</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>50</b>
Age 25 - 34 years	<b>3457</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>47</b>
Age 15 - 24 years	<b>2090</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>27</b>
Age 0 – 14 years	<b>3684</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>56</b>

*Data from Australian Bureau of Statistics (Census 2011 - latest data – where people were staying on Census night)*