



Shire of Northam
Heritage, Commerce and Lifestyle

Shire of Northam

Minutes

Bush Fire Advisory Committee

14 November 2017

DISCLAIMER

This agenda has yet to be dealt with by the Council. The Recommendations shown at the foot of each item have yet to be considered by the Council and are not to be interpreted as being the position of the Council. The minutes of the meeting held to discuss this agenda should be read to ascertain the decision of the Council.

In certain circumstances members of the public are not entitled to inspect material, which in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer is confidential, and relates to a meeting or a part of a meeting that is likely to be closed to members of the public.

No responsibility whatsoever is implied or accepted by the Shire of Northam for any act, omission, statement or intimation occurring during Council or Committee meetings.

The Shire of Northam disclaims any liability for any loss whatsoever and howsoever caused arising out of reliance by any person or legal entity on any such act, omission or statement of intimation occurring during Council or Committee meetings.

Any person or legal entity who acts or fails to act in reliance upon any statement, act or omission made in a Council or Committee meeting does so at that person's or legal entity's own risk.

In particular and without derogating in any way from the broad disclaimer above, in any discussion regarding any planning application or application for a licence, any statement or intimation of approval made by any member or Officer of the Shire of Northam during the course of any meeting is not intended to be and is not taken as notice of approval from the Shire of Northam.

The Shire of Northam advises that anyone who has any application lodged with the Shire of Northam must obtain and should only rely on WRITTEN CONFIRMATION of the outcome of the application and any conditions attaching to the decision made by the Shire of Northam in respect of the application.

The Shire of Northam advises that any plans or documents contained within this agenda may be subject to copyright law provisions (*Copyright Act 1968*, as amended) and that the express permission of the copyright owner(s) should be sought prior to their reproduction. It should be noted that copyright owners are entitled to take legal action against any persons who infringe their copyright. A reproduction of material that is protected by copyright may represent a copyright infringement.

Contents

1.	DECLARATION OF OPENING	4
4.	ELECTION OF PRESIDING MEMBER	4
2.	ATTENDANCE.....	4
	2.1 APOLOGIES.....	5
3.	DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS.....	6
5.	CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES	6
	5.1 COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 20 JUNE 2017	6
6.	COMMITTEE REPORTS	7
	6.1 CHIEF BUSHFIRE CONTROL OFFICER (CBFCO) REPORT	7
	6.2 COMMUNITY EMERGENCY SERVICES MANAGER REPORT	9
	6.3 ALLOW PERMITS TO BURN ON SUNDAYS.....	15
	6.4 RISK TO RESOURCE	18
7.	MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN.....	76
	7.1 CLACKLINE BFB.....	76
	7.1.1 Loss of Experience FCO's	76
	7.1.2 Membership Issues	76
	7.2 BAKERS HILL BFB.....	78
	7.3 GRASS VALLEY BFB.....	78
	7.3.2 Brigade Training Records	78
8.	URGENT BUSINESS APPROVED BY PERSON PRESIDING OR BY DECISION ..	79
	7.1 CHANGES TO THE BFAC TERMS OF REFERENCE	79
9.	DATE OF NEXT MEETING	80
10.	DECLARATION OF CLOSURE	80

1. DECLARATION OF OPENING

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr J Whiteaker declared the meeting open at 5:42pm.

Mr Whiteaker advised that the first item of business would be to elect the Chairperson for the ensuing two year period and item 4 – Election of Presiding Member would be brought forward.

4. ELECTION OF PRESIDING MEMBER

In accordance with section 5.12 of the Local Government Act 1995. The members of a committee are to elect a presiding member from amongst themselves in accordance with Schedule 2.3, Division 1.

The members of a committee may elect a deputy presiding member from amongst themselves but any such election is to be in accordance with Schedule 2.3, Division 2.

Should the presiding member not be available or is unable or unwilling to perform the functions of presiding member, then the deputy presiding member, if any, may perform the functions of presiding member.

The Chief Executive Officer called for nominations. One nomination was received in writing from Cr Terry Little. The Chief Executive Officer called for further nominations. As there were no further nominations, the Chief Executive Officer declared Cr Terry Little the Chairperson of the Bushfire Advisory Committee for the ensuing two year period (November 2017 – October 2019).

Cr Little took the Chair and thanked all for attending.

2. ATTENDANCE

Voting Committee:

Councillor – Shire of Northam	Terry Little
Councillor – Shire of Northam	Carl Della
Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	Mathew Macqueen at 5:44pm
Inkpen Brigade	Murray Bow
Clackline Muresk Brigade	Blair Wilding at 6:15pm.
Bakers Hill Brigade	Steve Gray
Grass Valley Brigade	Sam Moss

Irishtown Brigade	Murray McGregor at 5:46pm.
Jennapullin Brigade	Aaron Smith
Southern Brook Brigade	Paul Antonio
Northam Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service	Greg Montgomery

Representatives and Staff:

Chief Executive Officer	Jason Whiteaker
Executive Manager Development Services	Chadd Hunt
Community Emergency Service Manager	Daniel Hendriksen
Executive Assistant – Chief Executive Officer	Alysha Maxwell
Department of Fire and Emergency Service	Sven Anderson
Department of Parks and Wildlife (Wheatbelt)	Graeme Keals
Department of Parks and Wildlife (Perth Hills)	Michael Pasotti

Gallery:

Bakers Hill Bushfire Brigade	Mark Bowring
	Kris Brown
Clackline Bushfire Brigade	Matt Letch
Grass Valley Bushfire Brigade	Phil Gentle
Irishtown Bushfire Brigade	Rob Herzer

2.1 APOLOGIES

Deputy Bush Fire Control Officer	Simon Peters
Wundowie Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service	Trevor Sangston

3. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Nil.

The Chief Executive Officer explained the types of interests (impartiality, proximity, financial and indirect financial) and when these are required to be declared including when members are required to leave the meeting.

Clarification was sought in relation to matters which affect the majority of the committee. Mr Whiteaker explained that there are exemptions for when there are 'interests in common' in addition, the Minister for Local Government can grant exemptions.

Mathew Macqueen entered the meeting at 5:44pm.

Murray McGregor entered the meeting at 5:46pm.

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

5.1 COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 20 JUNE 2017

RECOMMENDATION / COMMITTEE DECISION

Minute No: BFAC.165

Moved: Murray McGregor

Seconded: Murray Bow

That the minutes of the Bush Fire Advisory meeting held 20th June 2017 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

CARRIED 10/0

6. COMMITTEE REPORTS

6.1 CHIEF BUSHFIRE CONTROL OFFICER (CBFCO) REPORT

Address:	N/A
Owner:	N/A
File Reference:	5.1.3.1
Reporting Officer:	Mathew Macqueen CBFCO
Responsible Officer:	Chadd Hunt Executive Manager Development Services
Voting Requirement	Simple Majority

BRIEF

The Chief Bushfire Control Officer Report will be provided at the meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

BACKGROUND / DETAILS

CONSIDERATIONS

Strategic Community / Corporate Business Plan

Objective: Provide services and processes to enhance public safety.

Strategy C2.3: Provide, monitor and improve adequate Bush Fire Protection provisions.

Action: Support local bushfire brigades in bushfire management.

Financial / Resource Implications

Nil.

Legislative Compliance

Nil.

Policy Implications

Nil.

Stake Holder Engagement / Consultation

Nil.

Risk Implications

Nil.

OFFICER'S COMMENT

Items to be discussed include:

- Fires since previous meeting;
- Operational items;
- Safety Circulars;
- RUI exercise; and
- Radio Procedures and etiquette.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council note the Chief Bushfire Control Officer Report as provided.

Mr Macqueen advised that there were no matters to report on and a report will be provided at the conclusion of the bushfire season.

6.2 COMMUNITY EMERGENCY SERVICES MANAGER REPORT

Address:	N/A
Owner:	N/A
File Reference:	5.1.3.1
Reporting Officer:	Daniel Hendriksen Community Emergency Services Manager
Responsible Officer:	Chadd Hunt Executive Manager Development Services
Voting Requirement	Simple Majority

BRIEF

For the Committee to receive and note the update provided by the Community Emergency Services Manager.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Progress against Outstanding BFAC / Council decisions.

BACKGROUND / DETAILS

N/A.

CONSIDERATIONS

Strategic Community / Corporate Business Plan

Objective: Provide services and processes to enhance public safety.

Strategy C2.3: Provide, monitor and improve adequate Bush Fire Protection provisions.

Action: Support local bushfire brigades in bushfire management.

Financial / Resource Implications

Nil.

Legislative Compliance

Nil.

Policy Implications

Nil.

Stake Holder Engagement / Consultation

Nil.

Risk Implications
Nil.

OFFICER'S COMMENT

Appliance Servicing

A reminder to all brigades to book in appliances with Host Autos for their preseason service. Please mark on the windscreen with whiteboard marker any concerns or broken items.

Grass Valley and Bakers Hill Sheds

Grass Valley BFB have approved the final plan for the shed extension, in the next month I will complete the specifications for brigade approval. Once the site has been confirmed and the specification finalised the next stage of the process is to submit an agenda item to council to approve the budget for the shed, the plans can then be submitted to the architect and tender advertised for the construction.

Bakers Hill BFB have 4 possible sites if it is decided to relocate the shed. The first at the original site, at the BMX track, NE corner of Hooper Park and the Recreation Centre. This will need to go to the progress association and council then to DFES to see if we can build a new shed over extending the existing. The issue with the current site is that it does not allow for parking or any further future growth and with the Bakers Hill area expanding it is foreseen that at some point we would require a third and even a fourth appliance.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

2017 Preseason PPE order is due to be delivered by the end of November. There was a hold up with a container with the jackets it should be off the boat on the 14th Nov. No further orders will be made until April 2018.

Bushfire Manual

The CBFCO and I have begun creating the Bushfire Manual. The Manual will contain the Bushfire Management Plan, Legislation, Procedures and Brigade Administration. It will also include all decisions from BFAC and Council in one handy document. Once completed it will be handed out to new members and brigades to assist them out in the field if they are unsure on the procedure. In the coming months the completed Draft will be sent out to brigades for comment.

WAERN 400MHz upgrade

All WAERN radios on the Northam Network will be receiving the 400Mhz upgrade in the next few weeks. I will be in contact with all FCO's to organise an appointment to get the upgrade.

RECOMMENDATION / COMMITTEE DECISION

Minute No: BFAC.166

Moved: Murray McGregor

Seconded: Sam Moss

That Council note the Community Emergency Services Manager Report as provided.

CARRIED 10/0

Mr Hendriksen discussed the items reported as listed under the 'Officer's Comment' section of the report.

Questions were asked in relation to the following matters:

- WA Emergency Radio Network (WAERN) – it was queried whether Brigades will be contacted to take their vehicles for upgrades. Mr Hendriksen confirmed that he will be contacting brigades to do this.
- Bakers Hill Shed – the timeframe for this was queried. Mr Hendriksen advised that DFES recommend that this be completed in one year however local governments quite often seek an extension. As the location for the shed is to be confirmed (i.e. existing location or an alternative) it is expected that the process will be protracted but is expected that significant inroads toward the completion would have been made.
- PPE – it was queried what condition/levels are for current PPE. Mr Hendriksen advised that the condition and stock levels for PPE have significantly improved over the past 3 years as this has slowly been built up. Inkpen and Southern Brook's PPE were kitted out last year and Grass Valley will be done this year. Bakers Hill and Clackline's PPE has always been in relatively good condition. Upgrades have included replacing helmets, we will then be looking to provide boots and upgrade the respirators.

Attachment 1

Date	Motion No	Item No	Subject	Motion	Action By	Comment	Date Completed	Status
2/11/2016	C.2854	9.1	Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC) – 25 October 2016	BFAC recommends to Council that: - The Shire undertakes an immediate risk assessment by a competent person(s) into the readiness of BFB's to respond to structure and car fires in the Shire.	CESM	15/11/16 EMDS discussing with LGIS if they could undertake the risk assessment -23/11/12 LGIS referred the matter to Graham Swift at DFES to assist. 07-02-17 - Emailed DFES regarding undertaking the Risk Assessment on behalf of the Shire. 17/03/2017 - DFES are undertaking the Risk Assessment which will be provided as soon as possible. Some instruction manuals have been provided. 14/07/2017 - Still waiting for Assessment to be completed by DFES. No change.		Open
19/07/2017	C.3083	11.1	BUSH FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 20 JUNE 2017	That Council: 1. Note the Community Emergency Services Manager Report as provided; 2. Appoints the following Fire Control Officers for the 2017/18 Season subject to the individual complying with the adopted minimum training and experience standards: Bakers Hill - Ulo Rumjantsev - Simon Peters - Kristafer Brown - Suzanne Brown - Gordon Ashman (Weather Officer only) Clackline / Muresk - Mathew Macqueen - Matthew Letch (Permit Only until training requirement met) - Blair Wilding (Permit Only until training requirement met) - Nick Tighe (Permit Only until training requirement met) Grass Valley - Phillip Lloyd - Paul Reynolds (Permit Only until training requirement met) - Phil Gentle (Weather Officer only)	CESM	08/09/2017 - 1. Complete no action. 2. Complete - Certificates and acknowledgement letter set to FCO's New list created and added to website. 3. Complete - Certificates and acknowledgement letter set to Chief and Deputy. New list created and added to website. 4. Complete - Letter sent to FES Commissioner advising of the creation of the brigade. No acknowledgement received. 6. As we have not received acknowledgement from DFES no advertising has been done 7. Not started. 8. Not started. 9. Not started. 10. Completed - Firebreak notice printed and sent out with rates to residents.		Open

Bush Fire Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes
14 November 2017



Date	Motion No	Item No	Subject	Motion	Action By	Comment	Date Completed	Status
				<p>Inkpen - Sim Kuiper (Weather & Permit Only until training requirement met) - Clive Owen (Permit Only until training requirement met) - Nic Dewar</p> <p>Irishtown - Rob Herzer</p> <p>Southern Brook - Paul Antonio (Permit Only until training requirement met)</p> <p>Northam - Greg Montgomery - Daniel Hendriksen</p> <p>Wundowie - Tyron McMahon</p> <p>Jennapullin - Aaron Smith (Weather Officer only)</p> <p>3. Appoint Mr Mathew Macqueen as the Chief Bushfire Control Officer and Mr Simon Peters as the Deputy Chief Bushfire Control Officer for the 2017/18 period; 4. Create the Wundowie Bushfire Brigade under Section 41 Bushfire Act 1954; 5. Create and discuss a draft memorandum of understanding with Wundowie FRS and DFES to utilise their facilities and members in Wundowie; 6. Advertise the proposed intention to create a joint Wundowie BFB/VFRS Brigade to attract new membership of volunteer; 7. Submit a business case to DFES to fund the Wundowie joint brigade out of the ESL and supply vehicles suitable for the area (Possibly a 3.4U and LT) make the necessary adjustments to the current building; and 8. Create a specific fire district for Wundowie BFB to include the land east of Linley Valley Road, west of Coates and Sims</p>				

Bush Fire Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes
 14 November 2017



Date	Motion No	Item No	Subject	Motion	Action By	Comment	Date Completed	Status
				<p>road, and everything north of Great Eastern Highway. (See Map above).</p> <p>9. Advertise the proposed Northam Central Bushfire Brigade seeking expression of interest in the Northam locality and present the findings to a Bushfire Advisory Committee Meeting;</p> <p>10. Endorse the 2017/18 Fire Break Notice as previously adopted for the 2016/17 subject to the inclusion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Giving landowners of land greater than 1 hectare the options of either installing a firebreak, slashing the entire property or a combination of both; and - Minor streamlining changes to make the notice more readable for the general public. - An alteration to the restricted and prohibited burning period dates in section 9 of the Firebreak Notice to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restricted: 1st October to 30th November; o Prohibited: 1st December to 28th February; and - Restricted: 1st March to 30th April. 				



6.3 ALLOW PERMITS TO BURN ON SUNDAYS

Address:	N/A
Owner:	N/A
File Reference:	5.1.3.1
Reporting Officer:	Daniel Hendriksen Community Emergency Services Manager
Responsible Officer:	Chadd Hunt Executive Manager Development Services
Voting Requirement	Simple Majority

BRIEF

For Council to consider allowing burning permits to be issued on Sundays.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

BACKGROUND / DETAILS

Historically The Shire of Northam has not issued permits on Sundays. A number of brigades and members have raised the issue of whether burning with a permit on Sundays should be permitted.

With most residents working Monday to Friday many residents can only have the time to burn on the weekends. It is important that we can give them the time to prepare their properties. On most weekends there is many more brigade members around to deal with an incident should one occur where on a week day we struggle to crew vehicles.

CONSIDERATIONS

Strategic Community / Corporate Business Plan

Theme Area 5: Infrastructure & Service Delivery

Outcome 5.2: Environmental risks are proactively managed to minimise impact on residents.

- Continued bushfire management planning and mitigation works; and
- Proactive weed and pest management.

Financial / Resource Implications

Nil.

Legislative Compliance

Section 18 (10A) the *Bushfires Act 1954* which states:

(10A) Subject to the regulations a local government may by resolution declare that within its district bush may be burnt only on such dates and by such persons as are prescribed by a schedule of burning times adopted by the local government.

Historically the Shire of Northam has not allowed burning on Sundays. Officers were unable to find any shire policies or BFAC minutes to support this position. This condition is usually published in the Government Gazette as part of the Fire Break notice. In the past 4 years the Shire of Northam have not gazetted in the firebreak notice that permits will not be issued on Sundays. As it is not stipulated in the notice a decision by Council would allow FCO's to issue permits on Sundays.

Policy Implications

Nil.

Stakeholder Engagement / Consultation

Nil.

Risk Implications

By allowing burning on Sundays it will assist in minimising bushfire risks in the district.

OFFICER'S COMMENT

It is the Officer's recommendation, along with two or more brigades that the "No Burning on Sunday's" condition should be revoked to allow residences to prepare their property by reducing the fuel loads.

RECOMMENDATION / COMMITTEE DECISION

Minute No: BFAC.167

Moved: Murray McGregor

Seconded: Steve Gray

That Council allow permits to burn to be issued on any day of the week including Sundays.

CARRIED 9/1

- It was queried whether it is illegal to burn on Sundays. The Chief Executive Officer advised that it is not 'illegal' however Council does not support this from a policy position.
- Discussion was held around this already occurring.
- Debate was held around the motion:
 - Arguments for the motion:
 - This is already occurring in some areas of the Shire and would ensure consistency and fairness across the community; and
 - This would provide convenience to residents, in particular those who work full time and are restricted to weekends to get their properties in order.
 - Arguments against the motion:
 - It was believed that this was not required and there are six other days that burning can be undertaken on.
 - The burden this would place on Brigades who may be required to police the burns.

6.4 RISK TO RESOURCE

Address:	N/A
Owner:	N/A
File Reference:	5.1.3.1
Reporting Officer:	Daniel Hendriksen Community Emergency Services Manager
Responsible Officer:	Chadd Hunt Executive Manager Development Services
Voting Requirement	Simple Majority

BRIEF

For Council to request that the Department of Fire and Emergency update the Shires Risk to Resource report.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

BACKGROUND / DETAILS

The Shire of Northam's Risk to Resource document was written in 2010 appears to have not been finally endorsed by Council or BFAC. The Shires demographic has changed since then and given the changes that are happening in the western part of the Shire there is a need for a review of the entire document.

It is also apparent that there is some confusion over the model that should be used in preparing the document. Recent information from DFES is that the previously existing model should be used.

CONSIDERATIONS

Strategic Community / Corporate Business Plan

Theme Area 5: Infrastructure & Service Delivery

Outcome 5.2: Environmental risks are proactively managed to minimise impact on residents.

- Continued bushfire management planning and mitigation works; and
- Proactive weed and pest management.

Financial / Resource Implications

Nil.

Legislative Compliance
DFES Risk to Resource Model.

Policy Implications
Nil.

Stakeholder Engagement / Consultation
Nil.

Risk Implications
The Risk to Resource Model is a Strategic Plan to base BFB resources in locations related to the level of risk.

OFFICER'S COMMENT

The Risk to Resource Plan for Northam needs to be updated to show our emerging risks and future risks to allocate or request new resources to cover these risks. The Shires Bushfire Service will then have a plan for high risk areas and request that DFES or the Shire supply the appropriate resources to fill the need.

RECOMMENDATION / COMMITTEE DECISION

Minute No: BFAC.168

Moved: Sam Moss
Seconded: Murray McGregor

That Council

1. Request the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) to **review the Shire of Northam's Risk to Resource Plan**, in liaison with the Shire of Northam.
2. Request that at the completion of the Risk to Resource Plan review the draft document be presented to a Bush Fire Advisory Committee and subsequently Council meeting for endorsement.

CARRIED10/0

- Mr Hendriksen advised the purpose of document, outlining that it identifies the level of risk and allocates resources based on this. The document provided in Attachment 1 appears to never have been formally adopted by Council and is now outdated, going back to 2010. It was advised that the document is developed by the Shire in consultation with DFES.

- Mr Anderson advised that DFES had put the development of these documents on hold due to their being no ESL funding available to address the level of risk identified however they are now allowing these to be developed.
- If this motion is endorsed by Council the document will be submitted to BFAC and then Council for endorsement.

Attachment 1



LGA Name: The Shire of Northam

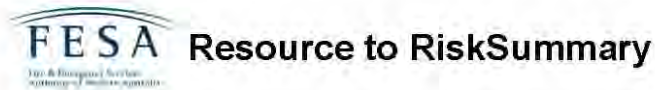
Name of Assessor: Mincherton/McQuistan Date: January 2011

FESA Resource to Risk

Guide and Summary Sheets

Bakers Hill Bush Fire Brigade

MINCHERTON Linton



Guide to using the FESA R2R Process and Summary Sheets

The R2R Process should be conducted every three years (more often if significant changes occur) for each Local Government Authority. Ideally, this exercise should be scheduled so that it can be attended by the LGA officer responsible for community emergency management coordination (CFM, CESM or similar), FESA District Manager and any other significant contributors. The R2R assessment is a useful process for considering the strengths and opportunities that exist in and around a community, as well as revealing threats and weaknesses through risk assessment, analysis and treatments. The R2R process is one where fair distribution and strategic placement of regional resources are considered as the primary consideration, with an emphasis on partnership and shared support among and between communities. The FESA Regional Director will be responsible for making prioritised and evidence-based recommendations to the ESL Capital Grants Committee, based on the collective R2R assessments across the region. The R2R is *not* intended to be a comprehensive catalogue of all resources or risks in an LGA. It is a process that develops a management plan for an identified risk that is currently considered to be inadequately treated. The information generated by the process should provide a firm foundation for a request for resources to the ESL Grants Committee.

- Stage 1**
- 1. Bushfire Risk and Coverage** – Obtain and analyse the Bushfire Threat Analysis (BFTA) maps from Bush Fire & Environmental Protection, Research & Liaison. Print out the isochrone maps for the area being analysed (maps available through FESA District Managers at <http://extranet/sites/volunteers/members/GIS/Pages/TravelTimeMapping.aspx>). To get a complete picture, it may be necessary to also print out adjoining areas' isochrone maps and confirm the accuracy of the locations of existing BFS appliances on the maps¹. Identify at-risk populated locations and/or critical infrastructure that appear to be lacking in adequate cover and note on Stage 1 sheet.
 - 2. LGRC** - Identify at-risk bushfire areas with vulnerable populations using the attached LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA (Table 2). Document briefly on the Stage 1 sheet.
 - 3. Incident History** - Map out and mark the number and extent of actual level 1 and level 2 wildfire incidents in the immediate vicinity attended or experienced in past 3 years and/or 5 years (if 5 years is significantly different from 3 year profile). Use Westplan – Wildfire to determine level and FIRS to supply latest data.
 - 4. Brigade Profile(s)** - Identify risks (if any) inherent in the local BFB Brigades. Consider training, available personnel, travel time, abilities/ages of volunteers.
 - 5. Available Resources** - List available resources, e.g. volunteers, appliances, tankers, low loaders and graders, etc. Identify whether there are additional resources available elsewhere that may assist during high-risk periods. Document potential impact of each.
- Stage 2** With the information provide by Stage 1, use Table 4 to identify risk levels for the communities and/or areas considered at- risk. If Risk Level is 6 or above, consider options for risk reduction/treatment in Stage 3.
- Stage 3**
- Prioritised Risk Areas** Briefly state the nature of the risk and the area/population affected.
- Risk Reduction/Controls** Consider potential methods for risk reduction in general (fuel load management, education, resources available nearby, different appliance, etc.). Is there water carrier capacity available in the vicinity? Consider DEC, private contractors, etc. Identify and document. Document methods considered, potential impact of each, ability of implementing these controls and intent to employ each method. The person responsible for the implementation should be identified in the final column.
- Potential Efficiencies** Is there an opportunity or need to combine/collocate any units? Could swapping appliances with another area improve response abilities? Discuss and identify this, including implications.
- Stage 4** Review the high risk communities and/or areas identified in Stage 3. Document the new Level of Risk following the introduction of the strategies and processes identified in Stage 2 and detailed on the Risk Treatment Schedule. If Risk Level remains at 6 or above, document controls and treatments for implementation and calculate new Level of Risk.
- Stage 5**
- Identify additional resources required to provide minimum level of protection to the community in case of Level 1 incident and prioritise. If additional resources are outside the ability of the LGA to source locally e.g. BA, Appliance, Building, then document on ESL Grant Request form. Consider appliance type most suitable to meet Level 1 fire response

¹In some areas the data is missing or outdated. Please contact GIS in Perth to update this information, preferably with coordinates from a GPS device. The updated map should be available within 2 weeks.



Resource to Risk Summary

criteria (see Table 1) and available trained personnel and infrastructure (has Breathing Apparatus, if identified, met criteria in Table 3)?

- Ensure the attached R2R Summary identifies the at-risk population and geographical area and provides supporting information for alternative controls and treatments considered.
- Attach BFS isochrone map(s) identifying the area concerned.
- Identify consequence of not obtaining capital articles on ESL Grant Request form and describe what interim measures are/will be put in place to minimise risk.
- Refer to Fit for Purpose assessments for identified building replacement priorities and include in ESL Grant Request form.
-

Stage 1- Risk Assessment Process	
Method	Notes
1. Bushfire Risk Areas that may have inadequate cover to protect life and property (use BFTA maps and Travel Time maps to assist with identification of these locations)	Population > 1500 and growing very quickly, Isochrone: Map shows present turnout would be 10-30 minutes, plus 10-15 minutes to get to appliance. Western end, Chedaring Rd is well outside of the 30 minute turnout and consideration should be given to putting a 1.4 at Wundowie. Volunteer Fire and Rescue Brigade in Wundowie as a joint location. Map show heavy vegetation Rural blocks 12,25,50,1000 hectares Usage, small mixed farming/hobby farms/small village Vegetation; Jarrah/marri/wandoo/Dryander forest Water; minimal supplies Bakers Hill, minimum hydrants, standpipe Carlin Valley sub division reticulated hydrants Koojedda sub division reticulated hydrants Brookwood estate reticulated hydrants VERY HIGH BUSH FIRE RISK
2. Local Government Response Criteria	Urban Defensive Up to two fire fighting appliances on site for wildfire in 1 hour(30 + kms between services) 1 fire firefighter appliance on site for property threat in 1 hour Specialist Units (ICV on site within 6 hours)
3. Incident History	2006/2007 32 2007/2008 18 2008/2009 28 2009/2010 34 2010/2011 16 Up to 18/01/2011
4. Brigade Profile	Urban Defensive



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

	<p>66 members, majority over 40 Training satisfactory for level 1, and low level2 wildfire No structural FF's. Brigade should move towards Urban Offensive with BA over next 3 years, this will require extensive building upgrade. Training room, BA cleaning area, PPC storage room, drying room etc Minimal number of FF available for IMT</p> <p>2 Bay shed with minimum conveniences, requires extension in the way of a training room.</p>
5. Available Resources	<p>Appliance types: Other 2.4 R Water tankers, Wundowie Water Cartage (Maybe available) Lt Loaders/graders from the Shire (Minimum of 30-60 minutes)</p>

Stage 2- Communities or areas with Risk Levels at6 or more

Community/Area Name	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Bakers Hill area a wildfire – ALL MOST CERTAIN	5	4	20
Bakers Hill area a structural fire –ALL MOST CERTAIN	5	4	20

Stage 3- Risk Controls and Treatment Schedule

Prioritised Risk Statements	Risk Controls/ Options (e.g. Fuel reduction strategies, Strengthen volunteers capacity, Regional Water Tanker Capacity , Partnership formation, Potential Efficiencies)	Impact (High/ Med/Low)	Feasibility (high/ med/low)	Adopt? (Y/N)	Responsible Person/Position anddate(s) of implementation
1. Turnout time to western boundary of the district is outside acceptable times	Introduce a 1.4 R for the Bakers Hill Bush Fire district via dual registration at Wundowie Volunteer Fire and Rescue Station	High	High	Yes	Funding
2. Shortage of water	Regional water tanker for the Shire of Northam at Inkpen Bush Fire Brigade	High	High	Yes	

FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

3. Reserves/UCL	Fuel reduction strategies	High	Medium depending on \$		Funding
4. Structural fire fighting	Upgrade fire appliance to 2.4 Urban with Breathing and relevant building upgrade	Medium	High		Funding

Stage 4 - Revised Risk Profiles with Proposed Controls and Treatments


Community/Area Name	Proposed Controls (not including major additional ESL resources)	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Bakers Hill area	Promote hazard reduction and management	5	5	25

FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

--	--	--	--	--

Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____
Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____

Once completed, please forward copies of this form to the Local Government Authority and the FESA Regional office.



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Tables

TABLE 1- APPLIANCE TYPES

POPULATION CENTRE	CHARACTERISTICS	APPLIANCE TYPES	COMMENTS
Scattered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Individual homes and out buildings ✓ Situated between settlements or rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Government Services at settlements and rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Little public infrastructure on properties ✓ Wildfire risk 	Rural Series LT, R1.4, R2.4, R4.4 Broadacre	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Clusters of homes and buildings in central location ✓ Basic infrastructure for day to day living ✓ School/Store and supply facility ✓ Wildfire risk 		Larger Tanker Capacity should be considered in support of settlements
Rural Centre or Outer Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Large clusters of homes and buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure in place for limited business support <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping sites, welfare facilities, school, medical service ✓ Major roads and airfield, Light Industrial area ✓ Wildfire risk, some complex structures 	Urban Series 2.4 U 3.4 U	Additional Light Tanker support for urban wildfire interaction to be justified Breathing Apparatus only as per assessment

Table 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA



Resource to Risk Summary

Fire & Emergency Services

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA

KEY= *Property under threat from wildfire # Turnout time to incident. + Aircraft and/or appropriate machinery where required

BREATHING APPARATUS ALLOCATION CRITERIA (PLEASE TICK)	BREATHING APPARATUS PREREQUISITES (PLEASE TICK)
Appliance: Urban Series U2.4/3.4 Town Characteristics: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population - 700 or more; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More than 300 houses; <input type="checkbox"/> A hospital and/or some aged care facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 public buildings; <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial area(s) with heavy industry capacity and more than 5 sites; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fuel storage areas and or petrol stations; <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more sites storing hazardous chemicals; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One or more schools with at least 100 pupils; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A number of retail shops or outlets; <input type="checkbox"/> Office or other commercial developments; and <input type="checkbox"/> An airport, a port facility or large transport depot or facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> No breathing apparatus support within approximately 30 minutes on request	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brigade and Local Government register agreement to provide service <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has an appropriate urban appliance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brigade has demonstrated a 24/7 roster with a minimum 4 person turn out <input type="checkbox"/> Station has appropriate BA maintenance and cleaning facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brigade members willing to meet fitness requirements and facial hair management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to fire-fighter (1-12) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in hot fire <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in oxygen resuscitation techniques <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to Breathing Apparatus *requires issuing of - level 2 PPE, BA, Oxy Viva

TABLE 3- BREATHING APPARATUS CHECKLISTS

TABLE 4 - LIKELIHOOD AND CONSEQUENCES – (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA 2004)

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE- HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY
Rare	<p>2. Minor – No fatalities. Small number of minor injuries. First aid treatment may be required. No people are displaced. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or no damage</p> <p>3. Moderate- Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Local damage, rectified by routine arrangements. Community functioning with some inconvenience.</p> <p>4. Major – Possible fatalities. Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation. Large number displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Extensive resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable.</p> <p>5. Catastrophic – Significant fatalities. Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large number requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. Community unable to function without significant support.</p>
Unlikely	
Moderate	
Likely	
Almost Certain	



LGA Name: The Shire of Northam

Name of Assessor: Mincherton/McQuistan Date: January 2011

FESA Resource to Risk

Guide and Summary Sheets

Linton Mincherton

Southern Brook Bush Fire Brigade



Guide to using the FESA R2R Process and Summary Sheets

The R2R Process should be conducted every three years (more often if significant changes occur) for each Local Government Authority. Ideally, this exercise should be scheduled so that it can be attended by the LGA officer responsible for community emergency management coordination (CFM, CEM or similar), FESA District Manager and any other significant contributors. The R2R assessment is a useful process for considering the strengths and opportunities that exist in and around a community, as well as revealing threats and weaknesses through risk assessment, analysis and treatments. The R2R process is one where fair distribution and strategic placement of regional resources are considered as the primary consideration, with an emphasis on partnership and shared support among and between communities. The FESA Regional Director will be responsible for making prioritised and evidence-based recommendations to the ESL Capital Grants Committee, based on the collective R2R assessments across the region. The R2R is *not* intended to be a comprehensive catalogue of all resources or risks in an LGA. It is a process that develops a management plan for an identified risk that is currently considered to be inadequately treated. The information generated by the process should provide a firm foundation for a request for resources to the ESL Grants Committee.

- Stage 1**
- 1. Bushfire Risk and Coverage** – Obtain and analyse the Bushfire Threat Analysis (BFTA) maps from Bush Fire & Environmental Protection, Research & Liaison. Print out the isochrone maps for the area being analysed (maps available through FESA District Managers at <http://extranet/sites/volunteers/members/GIS/Pages/TravelTimeMapping.aspx>). To get a complete picture, it may be necessary to also print out adjoining areas' isochrone maps and confirm the accuracy of the locations of existing BFS appliances on the maps¹. Identify at-risk populated locations and/or critical infrastructure that appear to be lacking in adequate cover and note on Stage 1 sheet.
 - 2. LGRC** - Identify at-risk bushfire areas with vulnerable populations using the attached LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA (Table 2). Document briefly on the Stage 1 sheet.
 - 3. Incident History** - Map out and mark the number and extent of actual level 1 and level 2 wildfire incidents in the immediate vicinity attended or experienced in past 3 years and/or 5 years (if 5 years is significantly different from 3 year profile). Use Westplan – Wildfire to determine level and FIRS to supply latest data.
 - 4. Brigade Profile(s)** - Identify risks (if any) inherent in the local BFB Brigades. Consider training, available personnel, travel time, abilities/ages of volunteers.
 - 5. Available Resources** - List available resources, e.g. volunteers, appliances, tankers, low loaders and graders, etc. Identify whether there are additional resources available elsewhere that may assist during high-risk periods. Document potential impact of each.
- Stage 2** With the information provide by Stage 1, use Table 4 to identify risk levels for the communities and/or areas considered at- risk. If Risk Level is 6 or above, consider options for risk reduction/treatment in Stage 3.
- Stage 3**
- Prioritised Risk Areas** Briefly state the nature of the risk and the area/population affected.
- Risk Reduction/Controls** Consider potential methods for risk reduction in general (fuel load management, education, resources available nearby, different appliance, etc.). Is there water carrier capacity available in the vicinity? Consider DEC, private contractors, etc. Identify and document. Document methods considered, potential impact of each, ability of implementing these controls and intent to employ each method. The person responsible for the implementation should be identified in the final column.
- Potential Efficiencies** Is there an opportunity or need to combine/collocate any units? Could swapping appliances with another area improve response abilities? Discuss and identify this, including implications.
- Stage 4** Review the high risk communities and/or areas identified in Stage 3. Document the new Level of Risk following the introduction of the strategies and processes identified in Stage 2 and detailed on the Risk Treatment Schedule. If Risk Level remains at 6 or above, document controls and treatments for implementation and calculate new Level of Risk.
- Stage 5**
- Identify additional resources required to provide minimum level of protection to the community in case of Level 1 incident and prioritise. If additional resources are outside the ability of the LGA to source locally e.g. BA, Appliance, Building, then document on ESL Grant Request form. Consider appliance type most suitable to meet Level 1 fire response

¹In some areas the data is missing or outdated. Please contact GIS in Perth to update this information, preferably with coordinates from a GPS device. The updated map should be available within 2 weeks.



Resource to Risk Summary

criteria (see Table 1) and available trained personnel and infrastructure (has Breathing Apparatus, if identified, met criteria in Table 3)?

- Ensure the attached R2R Summary identifies the at-risk population and geographical area and provides supporting information for alternative controls and treatments considered.
- Attach BFS isochrone map(s) identifying the area concerned.
- Identify consequence of not obtaining capital articles on ESL Grant Request form and describe what interim measures are/will be put in place to minimise risk.
- Refer to Fit for Purpose assessments for identified building replacement priorities and include in ESL Grant Request form.
-

Stage 1- Risk Assessment Process	
Method	Notes
1. Bushfire Risk Areas that may have inadequate cover to protect life and property (use BFTA maps and Travel Time maps to assist with identification of these locations)	Population <200, Isochrone: Map shows present turnout would be 10-30 minutes, plus 10-15 minutes to get to appliance. Map shows broad acre farming Rural blocks 12,25,50,1000 hectares Usage, small mixed farming/hobby farms/mainly broad acre farming Vegetation; York/salmon gum, jam vegetation This area is the beginning of the broad acre farming and hence vegetation is less and large pasture areas, fires are more controllable Water; minimal supplies Broad acre fire rating
2. Local Government Response Criteria	Rural Up to two fire fighting appliances on site for wildfire in 1 hour(30 + kms between services) 1 fire firefighter appliance on site for property threat in 1 hour Specialist Units (ICV on site within 6 hours)
3. Incident History	2006/2007 2 2007/2008 1 2008/2009 1 2009/2010 6 2010/2011 0 Up to 18/01/2011
4. Brigade Profile	Rural 47 members, majority over 45 Training satisfactory for level 1, and low level2 wildfire No structural FF's No FF available for IMT



Resource to Risk Summary

5. Available Resources	ESL application for 1 bay shed on the Southern Brook Hall site (2010/11, 2011/12 applications)
	Appliance types: Scattered Other 1.4 Rat Antonio's property Water tankers from Northam Water Cartage (Maybe available) Loaders/graders from the Shire (Minimum of 30-60 minutes)

Stage 2- Communities or areas with Risk Levels at 6 or more

Community/Area Name	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Southern Brook a wildfire – Likely	4	3	15
Southern Brook area structural fire - Moderate	3	3	9

Stage 3- Risk Controls and Treatment Schedule

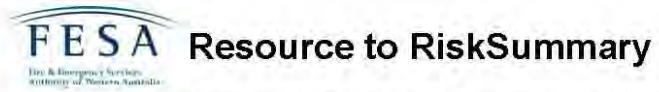
Prioritised Risk Statements	Risk Controls/ Options <small>(e.g. Fuel reduction strategies, Strengthen volunteers capacity, Regional Water Tanker Capacity , Partnership formation, Potential Efficiencies)</small>	Impact (High/ Med/Low)	Feasibility (high/ med/low)	Adopt? (Y/N)	Responsible Person/Position and date(s) of implementation
1. Shortage of water	Regional water tanker for the Shire of Northam at Inkpen Bush Fire Brigade	High	High	Yes	Funding
2. Reserves/UCL/Water Corp land	Fuel reduction strategies	High	Medium depending on \$		UCL Funding

FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
 Authority of Western Australia


<i>Stage 4 - Revised Risk Profiles with Proposed Controls and Treatments</i>				
Community/Area Name	Proposed Controls (not including major additional ESL resources)	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Southern Brook BF district	Promote hazard reduction and management	5	5	25

Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____
 Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____





Once completed, please forward copies of this form to the Local Government Authority and the FESA Regional office.



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Tables

TABLE 1- APPLIANCE TYPES

POPULATION CENTRE	CHARACTERISTICS	APPLIANCE TYPES	COMMENTS
Scattered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual homes and out buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Situated between settlements or rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Government Services at settlements and rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Little public infrastructure on properties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk	Rural Series LT, R1.4, R2.4, R4.4 Broadacre	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Clusters of homes and buildings in central location <input type="checkbox"/> Basic infrastructure for day to day living <input type="checkbox"/> School/Store and supply facility <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk		Larger Tanker Capacity should be considered in support of settlements
Rural Centre or Outer Urban	<input type="checkbox"/> Large clusters of homes and buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure in place for limited business support <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping sites, welfare facilities, school, medical service <input type="checkbox"/> Major roads and airfield, Light Industrial area <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk, some complex structures	Urban Series 2.4 U 3.4 U	Additional Light Tanker support for urban wildfire interaction to be justified Breathing Apparatus only as per assessment

Table 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA



Resource to Risk Summary

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA

KEY= *Property under threat from wildfire # Turnout time to incident. + Aircraft and/or appropriate machinery where required

BREATHING APPARATUS ALLOCATION CRITERIA (PLEASE TICK)	BREATHING APPARATUS PREREQUISITES (PLEASE TICK)
<p>Appliance: Urban Series U2.4/3.4</p> <p>Town Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Population - 700 or more; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 300 houses; <input type="checkbox"/> A hospital and/or some aged care facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 public buildings; <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial area(s) with heavy industry capacity and more than 5 sites; <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel storage areas and or petrol stations; <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more sites storing hazardous chemicals; <input type="checkbox"/> One or more schools with at least 100 pupils; <input type="checkbox"/> A number of retail shops or outlets; <input type="checkbox"/> Office or other commercial developments; and <input type="checkbox"/> An airport, a port facility or large transport depot or facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> No breathing apparatus support within approximately 30 minutes on request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade and Local Government register agreement to provide service <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has an appropriate urban appliance <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has demonstrated a 24/7 roster with a minimum 4 person turn out <input type="checkbox"/> Station has appropriate BA maintenance and cleaning facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members willing to meet fitness requirements and facial hair management <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to fire-fighter (1-12) <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in hot fire <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in oxygen resuscitation techniques <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to Breathing Apparatus <p>*requires issuing of - level 2 PPE, BA, Oxy Viva</p>

TABLE 3- BREATHING APPARATUS CHECKLISTS

TABLE 4 - LIKELIHOOD AND CONSEQUENCES – (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA 2004)

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE- HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY
Rare	<p>2. Minor – No fatalities. Small number of minor injuries. First aid treatment may be required. No people are displaced. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or no damage</p> <p>3. Moderate- Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Local damage, rectified by routine arrangements. Community functioning with some inconvenience.</p> <p>4. Major – Possible fatalities. Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation. Large number displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Extensive resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable.</p> <p>5. Catastrophic – Significant fatalities. Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large number requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. Community unable to function without significant support.</p>
Unlikely	
Moderate	
Likely	
Almost Certain	



LGA Name: The Shire of Northam

Name of Assessor: Mincherton/McQuistan Date: January 2011

FESA Resource to Risk

Guide and Summary Sheets

Jennapullin Bush Fire Brigade

Linton Mincherton



Guide to using the FESA R2R Process and Summary Sheets

The R2R Process should be conducted every three years (more often if significant changes occur) for each Local Government Authority. Ideally, this exercise should be scheduled so that it can be attended by the LGA officer responsible for community emergency management coordination (CFM, CESM or similar), FESA District Manager and any other significant contributors. The R2R assessment is a useful process for considering the strengths and opportunities that exist in and around a community, as well as revealing threats and weaknesses through risk assessment, analysis and treatments. The R2R process is one where fair distribution and strategic placement of regional resources are considered as the primary consideration, with an emphasis on partnership and shared support among and between communities. The FESA Regional Director will be responsible for making prioritised and evidence-based recommendations to the ESL Capital Grants Committee, based on the collective R2R assessments across the region. The R2R is *not* intended to be a comprehensive catalogue of all resources or risks in an LGA. It is a process that develops a management plan for an identified risk that is currently considered to be inadequately treated. The information generated by the process should provide a firm foundation for a request for resources to the ESL Grants Committee.

- Stage 1**
- 1. Bushfire Risk and Coverage** – Obtain and analyse the Bushfire Threat Analysis (BFTA) maps from Bush Fire & Environmental Protection, Research & Liaison. Print out the isochrone maps for the area being analysed (maps available through FESA District Managers at <http://extranet/sites/volunteers/members/GIS/Pages/TravelTimeMapping.aspx>). To get a complete picture, it may be necessary to also print out adjoining areas' isochrone maps and confirm the accuracy of the locations of existing BFS appliances on the maps¹. Identify at-risk populated locations and/or critical infrastructure that appear to be lacking in adequate cover and note on Stage 1 sheet.
 - 2. LGRC** - Identify at-risk bushfire areas with vulnerable populations using the attached LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA (Table 2). Document briefly on the Stage 1 sheet.
 - 3. Incident History** - Map out and mark the number and extent of actual level 1 and level 2 wildfire incidents in the immediate vicinity attended or experienced in past 3 years and/or 5 years (if 5 years is significantly different from 3 year profile). Use Westplan –Wildfire to determine level and FIRS to supply latest data.
 - 4. Brigade Profile(s)** - Identify risks (if any) inherent in the local BFB Brigades. Consider training, available personnel, travel time, abilities/ages of volunteers.
 - 5. Available Resources** - List available resources, e.g. volunteers, appliances, tankers, low loaders and graders, etc. Identify whether there are additional resources available elsewhere that may assist during high-risk periods. Document potential impact of each.
- Stage 2**
- With the information provide by Stage 1, use Table 4 to identify risk levels for the communities and/or areas considered at- risk. If Risk Level is 6 or above, consider options for risk reduction/treatment in Stage 3.
- Stage 3**
- Prioritised Risk Areas** Briefly state the nature of the risk and the area/population affected.
- Risk Reduction/Controls** Consider potential methods for risk reduction in general (fuel load management, education, resources available nearby, different appliance, etc.). Is there water carrier capacity available in the vicinity? Consider DEC, private contractors, etc. Identify and document. Document methods considered, potential impact of each, ability of implementing these controls and intent to employ each method. The person responsible for the implementation should be identified in the final column.
- Potential Efficiencies** Is there an opportunity or need to combine/collocate any units? Could swapping appliances with another area improve response abilities? Discuss and identify this, including implications.
- Stage 4**
- Review the high risk communities and/or areas identified in Stage 3. Document the new Level of Risk following the introduction of the strategies and processes identified in Stage 2 and detailed on the Risk Treatment Schedule. If Risk Level remains at 6 or above, document controls and treatments for implementation and calculate new Level of Risk.
- Stage 5**
- Identify additional resources required to provide minimum level of protection to the community in case of Level 1 incident and prioritise. If additional resources are outside the ability of the LGA to source locally e.g. BA, Appliance, Building, then document on ESL Grant Request form. Consider appliance type most suitable to meet Level 1 fire response

¹In some areas the data is missing or outdated. Please contact GIS in Perth to update this information, preferably with coordinates from a GPS device. The updated map should be available within 2 weeks.



Resource to Risk Summary

criteria (see Table 1) and available trained personnel and infrastructure (has Breathing Apparatus, if identified, met criteria in Table 3)?

- Ensure the attached R2R Summary identifies the at-risk population and geographical area and provides supporting information for alternative controls and treatments considered.
- Attach BFS isochrone map(s) identifying the area concerned.
- Identify consequence of not obtaining capital articles on ESL Grant Request form and describe what interim measures are/will be put in place to minimise risk.
- Refer to Fit for Purpose assessments for identified building replacement priorities and include in ESL Grant Request form.
-

Stage 1- Risk Assessment Process	
Method	Notes
1. Bushfire Risk Areas that may have inadequate cover to protect life and property (use BFTA maps and Travel Time maps to assist with identification of these locations)	Population < 100, Isochrone: Map shows present turnout would be 10-30 minutes, plus 10-15 minutes to get to appliance. Map show heavy vegetation Rural blocks 12,25,50,1000 hectares Usage, small mixed farming/hobby farms/mainly broad acre farming Vegetation; York/salmon gum, jam vegetation This area is the beginning of the broad acre farming and hence vegetation is less and large pasture areas, fires are more controllable Water; minimal supplies Broad acre fire rating
2. Local Government Response Criteria	Rural Up to two fire fighting appliances on site for wildfire in 1 hour(30 + kms between services) 1 fire firefighter appliance on site for property threat in 1 hour Specialist Units (ICV on site within 6 hours)
3. Incident History	2006/2007 0 2007/2008 0 2008/2009 0 2009/2010 0 2010/2011 0 Up to 18/01/2011
4. Brigade Profile	Rural 35 members, majority over 30 Training satisfactory for level 1, and low level2 wildfire No structural FF's No FF available for IMT

FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

5. Available Resources	<p>Farm response only</p> <p>Appliance types: Scattered Farm response Loaders/graders from the Shire (Minimum of 30-60 minutes)</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Water tankers from Northam Water Cartage (Maybe available)</p>
-------------------------------	--

Stage 2- Communities or areas with Risk Levels at 6 or more

Community/Area Name	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Jennapullin a wildfire -Unlikely	2	3	6
Southern Brook area structural fire - Moderate	2	3	6

Stage 3- Risk Controls and Treatment Schedule


Prioritised Risk Statements	Risk Controls/ Options (e.g. Fuel reduction strategies, Strengthen volunteers capacity, Regional Water Tanker Capacity , Partnership formation, Potential Efficiencies)	Impact (High/ Med/Low)	Feasibility (high/ med/low)	Adopt? (Y/N)	Responsible Person/Position and date(s) of implementation
1. Shortage of water	Regional water tanker for the Shire of Northam at Inkerri Bush Fire Brigade	High	High	Yes	Funding
2. Reserves/UCL/Water Corp land	Fuel reduction strategies	High	Medium depending on \$		UCL Funding

FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
 Authority of Western Australia

<i>Stage 4 - Revised Risk Profiles with Proposed Controls and Treatments</i>				
Community/Area Name	Proposed Controls (not including major additional ESL resources)	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Jennapullin BF district	Promote hazard reduction and management	5	5	25

Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____
 Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____





FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Tables

TABLE 1- APPLIANCE TYPES

POPULATION CENTRE	CHARACTERISTICS	APPLIANCE TYPES	COMMENTS
Scattered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual homes and out buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Situated between settlements or rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Government Services at settlements and rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Little public infrastructure on properties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk	Rural Series LT, R1.4, R2.4, R4.4 Broadacre	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Clusters of homes and buildings in central location <input type="checkbox"/> Basic infrastructure for day to day living <input type="checkbox"/> School/Store and supply facility <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk		Larger Tanker Capacity should be considered in support of settlements
Rural Centre or Outer Urban	<input type="checkbox"/> Large clusters of homes and buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure in place for limited business support <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping sites, welfare facilities, school, medical service <input type="checkbox"/> Major roads and airfield, Light Industrial area <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk, some complex structures	Urban Series 2.4 U 3.4 U	Additional Light Tanker support for urban wildfire interaction to be justified Breathing Apparatus only as per assessment

Table 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA



Resource to Risk Summary

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA

KEY= *Property under threat from wildfire # Turnout time to incident. + Aircraft and/or appropriate machinery where required

BREATHING APPARATUS ALLOCATION CRITERIA (PLEASE TICK)	BREATHING APPARATUS PREREQUISITES (PLEASE TICK)
<p>Appliance: Urban Series U2.4/3.4</p> <p>Town Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Population - 700 or more; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 300 houses; <input type="checkbox"/> A hospital and/or some aged care facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 public buildings; <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial area(s) with heavy industry capacity and more than 5 sites; <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel storage areas and or petrol stations; <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more sites storing hazardous chemicals; <input type="checkbox"/> One or more schools with at least 100 pupils; <input type="checkbox"/> A number of retail shops or outlets; <input type="checkbox"/> Office or other commercial developments; and <input type="checkbox"/> An airport, a port facility or large transport depot or facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> No breathing apparatus support within approximately 30 minutes on request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade and Local Government register agreement to provide service <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has an appropriate urban appliance <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has demonstrated a 24/7 roster with a minimum 4 person turn out <input type="checkbox"/> Station has appropriate BA maintenance and cleaning facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members willing to meet fitness requirements and facial hair management <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to fire-fighter (1-12) <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in hot fire <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in oxygen resuscitation techniques <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to Breathing Apparatus <p>*requires issuing of - level 2 PPE, BA, Oxy Viva</p>

TABLE 3- BREATHING APPARATUS CHECKLISTS

TABLE 4 - LIKELIHOOD AND CONSEQUENCES – (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA 2004)

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE- HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY
Rare	<p>2. Minor – No fatalities. Small number of minor injuries. First aid treatment may be required. No people are displaced. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or no damage</p> <p>3. Moderate- Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Local damage, rectified by routine arrangements. Community functioning with some inconvenience.</p> <p>4. Major – Possible fatalities. Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation. Large number displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Extensive resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable.</p> <p>5. Catastrophic – Significant fatalities. Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large number requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. Community unable to function without significant support.</p>
Unlikely	
Moderate	
Likely	
Almost Certain	



LGA Name: The Shire of Northam

Name of Assessor: Mincherton/McQuistan Date: January 2011

FESA Resource to Risk

Guide and Summary Sheets

Irish Town Bush Fire Brigade

Linton Mincherton



Guide to using the FESA R2R Process and Summary Sheets

The R2R Process should be conducted every three years (more often if significant changes occur) for each Local Government Authority. Ideally, this exercise should be scheduled so that it can be attended by the LGA officer responsible for community emergency management coordination (CFM, CESM or similar), FESA District Manager and any other significant contributors. The R2R assessment is a useful process for considering the strengths and opportunities that exist in and around a community, as well as revealing threats and weaknesses through risk assessment, analysis and treatments. The R2R process is one where fair distribution and strategic placement of regional resources are considered as the primary consideration, with an emphasis on partnership and shared support among and between communities. The FESA Regional Director will be responsible for making prioritised and evidence-based recommendations to the ESL Capital Grants Committee, based on the collective R2R assessments across the region. The R2R is *not* intended to be a comprehensive catalogue of all resources or risks in an LGA. It is a process that develops a management plan for an identified risk that is currently considered to be inadequately treated. The information generated by the process should provide a firm foundation for a request for resources to the ESL Grants Committee.

- Stage 1**
- 1. Bushfire Risk and Coverage** – Obtain and analyse the Bushfire Threat Analysis (BFTA) maps from Bush Fire & Environmental Protection, Research & Liaison. Print out the isochrone maps for the area being analysed (maps available through FESA District Managers at <http://extranet/sites/volunteers/members/GIS/Pages/TravelTimeMapping.aspx>). To get a complete picture, it may be necessary to also print out adjoining areas' isochrone maps and confirm the accuracy of the locations of existing BFS appliances on the maps¹. Identify at-risk populated locations and/or critical infrastructure that appear to be lacking in adequate cover and note on Stage 1 sheet.
 - 2. LGRC** - Identify at-risk bushfire areas with vulnerable populations using the attached LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA (Table 2). Document briefly on the Stage 1 sheet.
 - 3. Incident History** - Map out and mark the number and extent of actual level 1 and level 2 wildfire incidents in the immediate vicinity attended or experienced in past 3 years and/or 5 years (if 5 years is significantly different from 3 year profile). Use Westplan –Wildfire to determine level and FIRS to supply latest data.
 - 4. Brigade Profile(s)** - Identify risks (if any) inherent in the local BFB Brigades. Consider training, available personnel, travel time, abilities/ages of volunteers.
 - 5. Available Resources** - List available resources, e.g. volunteers, appliances, tankers, low loaders and graders, etc. Identify whether there are additional resources available elsewhere that may assist during high-risk periods. Document potential impact of each.
- Stage 2**
- With the information provide by Stage 1, use Table 4 to identify risk levels for the communities and/or areas considered at- risk. If Risk Level is 6 or above, consider options for risk reduction/treatment in Stage 3.
- Stage 3**
- Prioritised Risk Areas** Briefly state the nature of the risk and the area/population affected.
- Risk Reduction/Controls** Consider potential methods for risk reduction in general (fuel load management, education, resources available nearby, different appliance, etc.). Is there water carrier capacity available in the vicinity? Consider DEC, private contractors, etc. Identify and document. Document methods considered, potential impact of each, ability of implementing these controls and intent to employ each method. The person responsible for the implementation should be identified in the final column.
- Potential Efficiencies** Is there an opportunity or need to combine/collocate any units? Could swapping appliances with another area improve response abilities? Discuss and identify this, including implications.
- Stage 4**
- Review the high risk communities and/or areas identified in Stage 3. Document the new Level of Risk following the introduction of the strategies and processes identified in Stage 2 and detailed on the Risk Treatment Schedule. If Risk Level remains at 6 or above, document controls and treatments for implementation and calculate new Level of Risk.
- Stage 5**
- Identify additional resources required to provide minimum level of protection to the community in case of Level 1 incident and prioritise. If additional resources are outside the ability of the LGA to source locally e.g. BA, Appliance, Building, then document on ESL Grant Request form. Consider appliance type most suitable to meet Level 1 fire response

¹In some areas the data is missing or outdated. Please contact GIS in Perth to update this information, preferably with coordinates from a GPS device. The updated map should be available within 2 weeks.



Resource to Risk Summary

criteria (see Table 1) and available trained personnel and infrastructure (has Breathing Apparatus, if identified, met criteria in Table 3)?

- Ensure the attached R2R Summary identifies the at-risk population and geographical area and provides supporting information for alternative controls and treatments considered.
- Attach BFS isochrone map(s) identifying the area concerned.
- Identify consequence of not obtaining capital articles on ESL Grant Request form and describe what interim measures are/will be put in place to minimise risk.
- Refer to Fit for Purpose assessments for identified building replacement priorities and include in ESL Grant Request form.
-

Stage 1- Risk Assessment Process	
Method	Notes
1. Bushfire Risk Areas that may have inadequate cover to protect life and property (use BFTA maps and Travel Time maps to assist with identification of these locations)	Population < 500, Isochrone: Map shows present turnout would be 10-30 minutes, plus 10-15 minutes to get to appliance. Map shows broad acre farming Rural blocks 12,25,50,1000 hectares Usage, small mixed farming/hobby farms/broad acre farming Vegetation; York/salmon gum, jam vegetation This area is the beginning of the broad acre farming and hence vegetation is less and large pasture areas, fires are more controllable Water; minimal supplies Broad acre fire rating
2. Local Government Response Criteria	Rural Up to two fire fighting appliances on site for wildfire in 1 hour(30 + kms between services) 1 fire firefighter appliance on site for property threat in 1 hour Specialist Units (ICV on site within 6 hours)
3. Incident History	2006/2007 4 2007/2008 4 2008/2009 11 2009/2010 9 2010/2011 9 Up to 18/01/2011
4. Brigade Profile	Rural 94 members, majority over 55 Training satisfactory for level 1, and low level2 wildfire No structural FF's Minimal number of FF available for IMT

FESA Resource to Risk Summary

Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

<p>consideration should be given to development of a new Brigade (Smith, EgoLine, Bailey) west of the river</p>					
Stage 4- Revised Risk Profiles with Proposed Controls and Treatments					
Community/Area Name	Proposed Controls (not including major additional ESL resources)	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)	
Irish town BF district	Promote hazard reduction and management	5	5	25	

Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____






FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____

Once completed, please forward copies of this form to the Local Government Authority and the FESA Regional office.



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Tables

TABLE 1- APPLIANCE TYPES

POPULATION CENTRE	CHARACTERISTICS	APPLIANCE TYPES	COMMENTS
Scattered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual homes and out buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Situated between settlements or rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Government Services at settlements and rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Little public infrastructure on properties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk	Rural Series LT, R1.4, R2.4, R4.4 Broadacre	
Settlement (up to 500 residents)	<input type="checkbox"/> Clusters of homes and buildings in central location <input type="checkbox"/> Basic infrastructure for day to day living <input type="checkbox"/> School/Store and supply facility <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk		Larger Tanker Capacity should be considered in support of settlements
Rural Centre or Outer Urban	<input type="checkbox"/> Large clusters of homes and buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure in place for limited business support <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping sites, welfare facilities, school, medical service <input type="checkbox"/> Major roads and airfield, Light Industrial area <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk, some complex structures	Urban Series 2.4 U 3.4 U	Additional Light Tanker support for urban wildfire interaction to be justified Breathing Apparatus only as per assessment

Table 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA



Resource to Risk Summary

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA

KEY= *Property under threat from wildfire # Turnout time to incident. + Aircraft and/or appropriate machinery where required

BREATHING APPARATUS ALLOCATION CRITERIA (PLEASE TICK)	BREATHING APPARATUS PREREQUISITES (PLEASE TICK)
<p>Appliance: Urban Series U2.4/3.4</p> <p>Town Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Population - 700 or more; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 300 houses; <input type="checkbox"/> A hospital and/or some aged care facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 public buildings; <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial area(s) with heavy industry capacity and more than 5 sites; <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel storage areas and or petrol stations; <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more sites storing hazardous chemicals; <input type="checkbox"/> One or more schools with at least 100 pupils; <input type="checkbox"/> A number of retail shops or outlets; <input type="checkbox"/> Office or other commercial developments; and <input type="checkbox"/> An airport, a port facility or large transport depot or facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> No breathing apparatus support within approximately 30 minutes on request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade and Local Government register agreement to provide service <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has an appropriate urban appliance <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has demonstrated a 24/7 roster with a minimum 4 person turn out <input type="checkbox"/> Station has appropriate BA maintenance and cleaning facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members willing to meet fitness requirements and facial hair management <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to fire-fighter (1-12) <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in hot fire <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in oxygen resuscitation techniques <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to Breathing Apparatus <p>*requires issuing of - level 2 PPE, BA, Oxy Viva</p>

TABLE 3- BREATHING APPARATUS CHECKLISTS

TABLE 4 - LIKELIHOOD AND CONSEQUENCES – (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA 2004)

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE- HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY
Rare	<p>2. Minor – No fatalities. Small number of minor injuries. First aid treatment may be required. No people are displaced. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or no damage</p> <p>3. Moderate- Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Local damage, rectified by routine arrangements. Community functioning with some inconvenience.</p> <p>4. Major – Possible fatalities. Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation. Large number displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Extensive resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable.</p> <p>5. Catastrophic – Significant fatalities. Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large number requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. Community unable to function without significant support.</p>
Unlikely	
Moderate	
Likely	
Almost Certain	



LGA Name: The Shire of Northam

Name of Assessor: Mincherton/McQuistan Date: January 2011

FESA Resource to Risk

Guide and Summary Sheets

Linton Mincherton

Inkpen Bush Fire Brigade



Guide to using the FESA R2R Process and Summary Sheets

The R2R Process should be conducted every three years (more often if significant changes occur) for each Local Government Authority. Ideally, this exercise should be scheduled so that it can be attended by the LGA officer responsible for community emergency management coordination (CFM, CEM or similar), FESA District Manager and any other significant contributors. The R2R assessment is a useful process for considering the strengths and opportunities that exist in and around a community, as well as revealing threats and weaknesses through risk assessment, analysis and treatments. The R2R process is one where fair distribution and strategic placement of regional resources are considered as the primary consideration, with an emphasis on partnership and shared support among and between communities. The FESA Regional Director will be responsible for making prioritised and evidence-based recommendations to the ESL Capital Grants Committee, based on the collective R2R assessments across the region. The R2R is *not* intended to be a comprehensive catalogue of all resources or risks in an LGA. It is a process that develops a management plan for an identified risk that is currently considered to be inadequately treated. The information generated by the process should provide a firm foundation for a request for resources to the ESL Grants Committee.

- Stage 1**
- 1. Bushfire Risk and Coverage** – Obtain and analyse the Bushfire Threat Analysis (BFTA) maps from Bush Fire & Environmental Protection, Research & Liaison. Print out the isochrone maps for the area being analysed (maps available through FESA District Managers at <http://extranet/sites/volunteers/members/GIS/Pages/TravelTimeMapping.aspx>). To get a complete picture, it may be necessary to also print out adjoining areas' isochrone maps and confirm the accuracy of the locations of existing BFS appliances on the maps¹. Identify at-risk populated locations and/or critical infrastructure that appear to be lacking in adequate cover and note on Stage 1 sheet.
 - 2. LGRC** - Identify at-risk bushfire areas with vulnerable populations using the attached LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA (Table 2). Document briefly on the Stage 1 sheet.
 - 3. Incident History** - Map out and mark the number and extent of actual level 1 and level 2 wildfire incidents in the immediate vicinity attended or experienced in past 3 years and/or 5 years (if 5 years is significantly different from 3 year profile). Use Westplan – Wildfire to determine level and FIRS to supply latest data.
 - 4. Brigade Profile(s)** - Identify risks (if any) inherent in the local BFB Brigades. Consider training, available personnel, travel time, abilities/ages of volunteers.
 - 5. Available Resources** - List available resources, e.g. volunteers, appliances, tankers, low loaders and graders, etc. Identify whether there are additional resources available elsewhere that may assist during high-risk periods. Document potential impact of each.
- Stage 2** With the information provide by Stage 1, use Table 4 to identify risk levels for the communities and/or areas considered at- risk. If Risk Level is 6 or above, consider options for risk reduction/treatment in Stage 3.
- Stage 3**
- Prioritised Risk Areas** Briefly state the nature of the risk and the area/population affected.
- Risk Reduction/Controls** Consider potential methods for risk reduction in general (fuel load management, education, resources available nearby, different appliance, etc.). Is there water carrier capacity available in the vicinity? Consider DEC, private contractors, etc. Identify and document. Document methods considered, potential impact of each, ability of implementing these controls and intent to employ each method. The person responsible for the implementation should be identified in the final column.
- Potential Efficiencies** Is there an opportunity or need to combine/collocate any units? Could swapping appliances with another area improve response abilities? Discuss and identify this, including implications.
- Stage 4** Review the high risk communities and/or areas identified in Stage 3. Document the new Level of Risk following the introduction of the strategies and processes identified in Stage 2 and detailed on the Risk Treatment Schedule. If Risk Level remains at 6 or above, document controls and treatments for implementation and calculate new Level of Risk.
- Stage 5**
- Identify additional resources required to provide minimum level of protection to the community in case of Level 1 incident and prioritise. If additional resources are outside the ability of the LGA to source locally e.g. BA, Appliance, Building, then document on ESL Grant Request form. Consider appliance type most suitable to meet Level 1 fire response

¹In some areas the data is missing or outdated. Please contact GIS in Perth to update this information, preferably with coordinates from a GPS device. The updated map should be available within 2 weeks.



Resource to Risk Summary

criteria (see Table 1) and available trained personnel and infrastructure (has Breathing Apparatus, if identified, met criteria in Table 3)?

- Ensure the attached R2R Summary identifies the at-risk population and geographical area and provides supporting information for alternative controls and treatments considered.
- Attach BFS isochrone map(s) identifying the area concerned.
- Identify consequence of not obtaining capital articles on ESL Grant Request form and describe what interim measures are/will be put in place to minimise risk.
- Refer to Fit for Purpose assessments for identified building replacement priorities and include in ESL Grant Request form.
-

Stage 1- Risk Assessment Process	
Method	Notes
1. Bushfire Risk Areas that may have inadequate cover to protect life and property (use BFTA maps and Travel Time maps to assist with identification of these locations)	Population >700, Isochrone: Map shows present turnout would be 10-30 minutes, plus 10-15 minutes to get to appliance. Map show heavy vegetation Rural blocks 12,25,50,1000 hectares Usage, small mixed farming/hobby farms Vegetation; Jarrah/marri/wandoo/Dryander forest Water; minimal supplies VERY HIGH BUSH FIRE RISK
2. Local Government Response Criteria	Rural Up to two fire fighting appliances on site for wildfire in 1 hour(30 + kms between services) 1 fire firefighter appliance on site for property threat in 1 hour Specialist Units (ICV on site within 6 hours)
3. Incident History	2006/2007 10 2007/2008 6 2008/2009 13 2009/2010 7 2010/2011 7 Up to 18/01/2011
4. Brigade Profile	Rural 66 members, majority over 55 Training satisfactory for level 1, and low level2 wildfire No structural FF's Minimal number of FF available for IMT NO BRIGADE APPLIANCE SHED. 3 bay shed required with facilities, land being acquired 2011, should be available 2012,

FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
 Authority of Western Australia

<i>Stage 4- Revised Risk Profiles with Proposed Controls and Treatments</i>				
Community/Area Name	Proposed Controls (not including major additional ESL resources)	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Inkpen BF district	Promote hazard reduction and management	5	5	25

Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____






FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____

Once completed, please forward copies of this form to the Local Government Authority and the FESA Regional office.



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Tables

TABLE 1- APPLIANCE TYPES

POPULATION CENTRE	CHARACTERISTICS	APPLIANCE TYPES	COMMENTS
Scattered	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual homes and out buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Situated between settlements or rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Government Services at settlements and rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Little public infrastructure on properties <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk	Rural Series LT, R1.4, R2.4, R4.4 Broadacre	
Settlement (up to 500 residents)	<input type="checkbox"/> Clusters of homes and buildings in central location <input type="checkbox"/> Basic infrastructure for day to day living <input type="checkbox"/> School/Store and supply facility <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk		Larger Tanker Capacity should be considered in support of settlements
Rural Centre or Outer Urban	<input type="checkbox"/> Large clusters of homes and buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure in place for limited business support <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping sites, welfare facilities, school, medical service <input type="checkbox"/> Major roads and airfield, Light Industrial area <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk, some complex structures	Urban Series 2.4 U 3.4 U	Additional Light Tanker support for urban wildfire interaction to be justified Breathing Apparatus only as per assessment

Table 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA



Resource to Risk Summary

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA

KEY= *Property under threat from wildfire # Turnout time to incident. + Aircraft and/or appropriate machinery where required

BREATHING APPARATUS ALLOCATION CRITERIA (PLEASE TICK)	BREATHING APPARATUS PREREQUISITES (PLEASE TICK)
<p>Appliance: Urban Series U2.4/3.4</p> <p>Town Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Population - 700 or more; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 300 houses; <input type="checkbox"/> A hospital and/or some aged care facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 public buildings; <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial area(s) with heavy industry capacity and more than 5 sites; <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel storage areas and or petrol stations; <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more sites storing hazardous chemicals; <input type="checkbox"/> One or more schools with at least 100 pupils; <input type="checkbox"/> A number of retail shops or outlets; <input type="checkbox"/> Office or other commercial developments; and <input type="checkbox"/> An airport, a port facility or large transport depot or facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> No breathing apparatus support within approximately 30 minutes on request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade and Local Government register agreement to provide service <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has an appropriate urban appliance <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has demonstrated a 24/7 roster with a minimum 4 person turn out <input type="checkbox"/> Station has appropriate BA maintenance and cleaning facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members willing to meet fitness requirements and facial hair management <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to fire-fighter (1-12) <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in hot fire <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in oxygen resuscitation techniques <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to Breathing Apparatus <p>*requires issuing of - level 2 PPE, BA, Oxy Viva</p>

TABLE 3- BREATHING APPARATUS CHECKLISTS

TABLE 4 - LIKELIHOOD AND CONSEQUENCES – (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA 2004)

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE- HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY
Rare	<p>2. Minor – No fatalities. Small number of minor injuries. First aid treatment may be required. No people are displaced. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or no damage</p> <p>3. Moderate- Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Local damage, rectified by routine arrangements. Community functioning with some inconvenience.</p> <p>4. Major – Possible fatalities. Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation. Large number displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Extensive resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable.</p> <p>5. Catastrophic – Significant fatalities. Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large number requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. Community unable to function without significant support.</p>
Unlikely	
Moderate	
Likely	
Almost Certain	



LGA Name: The Shire of Northam

Name of Assessor: Mincherton/McQuistan Date: January 2011

FESA Resource to Risk

Guide and Summary Sheets

Linton Mincherton

Grass Valley Bush Fire Brigade



Guide to using the FESA R2R Process and Summary Sheets

The R2R Process should be conducted every three years (more often if significant changes occur) for each Local Government Authority. Ideally, this exercise should be scheduled so that it can be attended by the LGA officer responsible for community emergency management coordination (CFM, CEM or similar), FESA District Manager and any other significant contributors. The R2R assessment is a useful process for considering the strengths and opportunities that exist in and around a community, as well as revealing threats and weaknesses through risk assessment, analysis and treatments. The R2R process is one where fair distribution and strategic placement of regional resources are considered as the primary consideration, with an emphasis on partnership and shared support among and between communities. The FESA Regional Director will be responsible for making prioritised and evidence-based recommendations to the ESL Capital Grants Committee, based on the collective R2R assessments across the region. The R2R is *not* intended to be a comprehensive catalogue of all resources or risks in an LGA. It is a process that develops a management plan for an identified risk that is currently considered to be inadequately treated. The information generated by the process should provide a firm foundation for a request for resources to the ESL Grants Committee.

- Stage 1**
- 1. Bushfire Risk and Coverage** – Obtain and analyse the Bushfire Threat Analysis (BFTA) maps from Bush Fire & Environmental Protection, Research & Liaison. Print out the isochrone maps for the area being analysed (maps available through FESA District Managers at <http://extranet/sites/volunteers/members/GIS/Pages/TravelTimeMapping.aspx>). To get a complete picture, it may be necessary to also print out adjoining areas' isochrone maps and confirm the accuracy of the locations of existing BFS appliances on the maps¹. Identify at-risk populated locations and/or critical infrastructure that appear to be lacking in adequate cover and note on Stage 1 sheet.
 - 2. LGRC** - Identify at-risk bushfire areas with vulnerable populations using the attached LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA (Table 2). Document briefly on the Stage 1 sheet.
 - 3. Incident History** - Map out and mark the number and extent of actual level 1 and level 2 wildfire incidents in the immediate vicinity attended or experienced in past 3 years and/or 5 years (if 5 years is significantly different from 3 year profile). Use Westplan – Wildfire to determine level and FIRS to supply latest data.
 - 4. Brigade Profile(s)** - Identify risks (if any) inherent in the local BFB Brigades. Consider training, available personnel, travel time, abilities/ages of volunteers.
 - 5. Available Resources** - List available resources, e.g. volunteers, appliances, tankers, low loaders and graders, etc. Identify whether there are additional resources available elsewhere that may assist during high-risk periods. Document potential impact of each.
- Stage 2** With the information provide by Stage 1, use Table 4 to identify risk levels for the communities and/or areas considered at- risk. If Risk Level is 6 or above, consider options for risk reduction/treatment in Stage 3.
- Stage 3**
- Prioritised Risk Areas** Briefly state the nature of the risk and the area/population affected.
- Risk Reduction/Controls** Consider potential methods for risk reduction in general (fuel load management, education, resources available nearby, different appliance, etc.). Is there water carrier capacity available in the vicinity? Consider DEC, private contractors, etc. Identify and document. Document methods considered, potential impact of each, ability of implementing these controls and intent to employ each method. The person responsible for the implementation should be identified in the final column.
- Potential Efficiencies** Is there an opportunity or need to combine/collocate any units? Could swapping appliances with another area improve response abilities? Discuss and identify this, including implications.
- Stage 4** Review the high risk communities and/or areas identified in Stage 3. Document the new Level of Risk following the introduction of the strategies and processes identified in Stage 2 and detailed on the Risk Treatment Schedule. If Risk Level remains at 6 or above, document controls and treatments for implementation and calculate new Level of Risk.
- Stage 5**
- Identify additional resources required to provide minimum level of protection to the community in case of Level 1 incident and prioritise. If additional resources are outside the ability of the LGA to source locally e.g. BA, Appliance, Building, then document on ESL Grant Request form. Consider appliance type most suitable to meet Level 1 fire response

¹In some areas the data is missing or outdated. Please contact GIS in Perth to update this information, preferably with coordinates from a GPS device. The updated map should be available within 2 weeks.



Resource to Risk Summary

criteria (see Table 1) and available trained personnel and infrastructure (has Breathing Apparatus, if identified, met criteria in Table 3)?

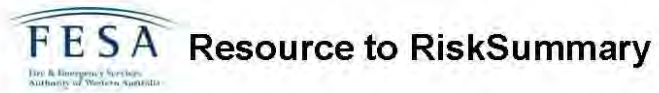
- Ensure the attached R2R Summary identifies the at-risk population and geographical area and provides supporting information for alternative controls and treatments considered.
- Attach BFS isochrone map(s) identifying the area concerned.
- Identify consequence of not obtaining capital articles on ESL Grant Request form and describe what interim measures are/will be put in place to minimise risk.
- Refer to Fit for Purpose assessments for identified building replacement priorities and include in ESL Grant Request form.
-

Stage 1- Risk Assessment Process	
Method	Notes
1. Bushfire Risk Areas that may have inadequate cover to protect life and property (use BFTA maps and Travel Time maps to assist with identification of these locations)	Population > 500, Isochrone: Map shows present turnout would be 10-30 minutes, plus 10-15 minutes to get to appliance. Map show heavy vegetation Rural blocks 12,25,50,1000 hectares Usage, small madadeixed farming/hobby farms/broad acre farming Vegetation; Jarrah/marri/wandoo/Dryander forest This area is the beginning of the broad acre farming and hence vegetation is less and large pasture areas, fires are more controllable Water; minimal supplies Broad acre fire rating 2 settlements Grass Valley and Seabrook
2. Local Government Response Criteria	Rural Up to two fire fighting appliances on site for wildfire in 1 hour(30 + kms between services) 1 fire firefighter appliance on site for property threat in 1 hour Specialist Units (ICV on site within 6 hours)
3. Incident History	2006/2007 12 2007/2008 15 2008/2009 14 2009/2010 15 2010/2011 8 Up to 18/01/2011
4. Brigade Profile	Rural 68 members, majority over 45 Training satisfactory for level 1, and low level2 wildfire No structural FF's Minimal number of FF available for IMT

FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
 Authority of Western Australia


3. Reserves/UCL/Water Corp land	Fuel reduction strategies	High	Medium depending on \$	UCL Funding
Stage 4- Revised Risk Profiles with Proposed Controls and Treatments				
Community/Area Name	Proposed Controls (not including major additional ESL resources)	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Grass Valley BF district	Promote hazard reduction and management	5	5	25





Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____
Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____

Once completed, please forward copies of this form to the Local Government Authority and the FESA Regional office.



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Tables

TABLE 1- APPLIANCE TYPES

POPULATION CENTRE	CHARACTERISTICS	APPLIANCE TYPES	COMMENTS
Scattered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual homes and out buildings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Situated between settlements or rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Government Services at settlements and rural centres <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Little public infrastructure on properties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk 	Rural Series LT, R1.4, R2.4, R4.4 Broadacre	
	Settlement (up to 500 residents) Grass Valley Seabrook		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clusters of homes and buildings in central location <input type="checkbox"/> Basic infrastructure for day to day living <input type="checkbox"/> School/Store and supply facility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk
Rural Centre or Outer Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Large clusters of homes and buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure in place for limited business support <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping sites, welfare facilities, school, medical service <input type="checkbox"/> Major roads and airfield, Light Industrial area <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire risk, some complex structures 	Urban Series 2.4 U 3.4 U	Additional Light Tanker support for urban wildfire interaction to be justified Breathing Apparatus only as per assessment

Table 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA



Resource to Risk Summary

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA

KEY= *Property under threat from wildfire # Turnout time to incident. + Aircraft and/or appropriate machinery where required

BREATHING APPARATUS ALLOCATION CRITERIA (PLEASE TICK)	BREATHING APPARATUS PREREQUISITES (PLEASE TICK)
<p>Appliance: Urban Series U2.4/3.4</p> <p>Town Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Population - 700 or more; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 300 houses; <input type="checkbox"/> A hospital and/or some aged care facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 public buildings; <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial area(s) with heavy industry capacity and more than 5 sites; <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel storage areas and or petrol stations; <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more sites storing hazardous chemicals; <input type="checkbox"/> One or more schools with at least 100 pupils; <input type="checkbox"/> A number of retail shops or outlets; <input type="checkbox"/> Office or other commercial developments; and <input type="checkbox"/> An airport, a port facility or large transport depot or facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> No breathing apparatus support within approximately 30 minutes on request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade and Local Government register agreement to provide service <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has an appropriate urban appliance <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has demonstrated a 24/7 roster with a minimum 4 person turn out <input type="checkbox"/> Station has appropriate BA maintenance and cleaning facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members willing to meet fitness requirements and facial hair management <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to fire-fighter (1-12) <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in hot fire <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained in oxygen resuscitation techniques <input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to Breathing Apparatus <p>*requires issuing of - level 2 PPE, BA, Oxy Viva</p>

TABLE 3- BREATHING APPARATUS CHECKLISTS

TABLE 4 - LIKELIHOOD AND CONSEQUENCES – (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA 2004)

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE- HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY
Rare	<p>2. Minor – No fatalities. Small number of minor injuries. First aid treatment may be required. No people are displaced. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or no damage</p> <p>3. Moderate- Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Local damage, rectified by routine arrangements. Community functioning with some inconvenience.</p> <p>4. Major – Possible fatalities. Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation. Large number displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Extensive resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable.</p> <p>5. Catastrophic – Significant fatalities. Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large number requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. Community unable to function without significant support.</p>
Unlikely	
Moderate	
Likely	
Almost Certain	



LGA Name: The Shire of Northam

Name of Assessor: Mincherton/McQuistan Date: January 2011

FESA Resource to Risk

Guide and Summary Sheets

MINCHERTON Linton

Clackline/Muresk Bush Fire Brigade



Guide to using the FESA R2R Process and Summary Sheets

The R2R Process should be conducted every three years (more often if significant changes occur) for each Local Government Authority. Ideally, this exercise should be scheduled so that it can be attended by the LGA officer responsible for community emergency management coordination (CFM, CESM or similar), FESA District Manager and any other significant contributors. The R2R assessment is a useful process for considering the strengths and opportunities that exist in and around a community, as well as revealing threats and weaknesses through risk assessment, analysis and treatments. The R2R process is one where fair distribution and strategic placement of regional resources are considered as the primary consideration, with an emphasis on partnership and shared support among and between communities. The FESA Regional Director will be responsible for making prioritised and evidence-based recommendations to the ESL Capital Grants Committee, based on the collective R2R assessments across the region. The R2R is *not* intended to be a comprehensive catalogue of all resources or risks in an LGA. It is a process that develops a management plan for an identified risk that is currently considered to be inadequately treated. The information generated by the process should provide a firm foundation for a request for resources to the ESL Grants Committee.

- Stage 1**
- 1. Bushfire Risk and Coverage** – Obtain and analyse the Bushfire Threat Analysis (BFTA) maps from Bush Fire & Environmental Protection, Research & Liaison. Print out the isochrone maps for the area being analysed (maps available through FESA District Managers at <http://extranet/sites/volunteers/members/GIS/Pages/TravelTimeMapping.aspx>). To get a complete picture, it may be necessary to also print out adjoining areas' isochrone maps and confirm the accuracy of the locations of existing BFS appliances on the maps¹. Identify at-risk populated locations and/or critical infrastructure that appear to be lacking in adequate cover and note on Stage 1 sheet.
 - 2. LGRC** - Identify at-risk bushfire areas with vulnerable populations using the attached LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA (Table 2). Document briefly on the Stage 1 sheet.
 - 3. Incident History** - Map out and mark the number and extent of actual level 1 and level 2 wildfire incidents in the immediate vicinity attended or experienced in past 3 years and/or 5 years (if 5 years is significantly different from 3 year profile). Use Westplan – Wildfire to determine level and FIRS to supply latest data.
 - 4. Brigade Profile(s)** - Identify risks (if any) inherent in the local BFB Brigades. Consider training, available personnel, travel time, abilities/ages of volunteers.
 - 5. Available Resources** - List available resources, e.g. volunteers, appliances, tankers, low loaders and graders, etc. Identify whether there are additional resources available elsewhere that may assist during high-risk periods. Document potential impact of each.
- Stage 2**
- With the information provide by Stage 1, use Table 4 to identify risk levels for the communities and/or areas considered at- risk. If Risk Level is 6 or above, consider options for risk reduction/treatment in Stage 3.
- Stage 3**
- Prioritised Risk Areas** Briefly state the nature of the risk and the area/population affected.
- Risk Reduction/Controls** Consider potential methods for risk reduction in general (fuel load management, education, resources available nearby, different appliance, etc.). Is there water carrier capacity available in the vicinity? Consider DEC, private contractors, etc. Identify and document. Document methods considered, potential impact of each, ability of implementing these controls and intent to employ each method. The person responsible for the implementation should be identified in the final column.
- Potential Efficiencies** Is there an opportunity or need to combine/collocate any units? Could swapping appliances with another area improve response abilities? Discuss and identify this, including implications.
- Stage 4**
- Review the high risk communities and/or areas identified in Stage 3. Document the new Level of Risk following the introduction of the strategies and processes identified in Stage 2 and detailed on the Risk Treatment Schedule. If Risk Level remains at 6 or above, document controls and treatments for implementation and calculate new Level of Risk.
- Stage 5**
- Identify additional resources required to provide minimum level of protection to the community in case of Level 1 incident and prioritise. If additional resources are outside the ability of the LGA to source locally e.g. BA, Appliance, Building, then document on ESL Grant Request form. Consider appliance type most suitable to meet Level 1 fire response

¹In some areas the data is missing or outdated. Please contact GIS in Perth to update this information, preferably with coordinates from a GPS device. The updated map should be available within 2 weeks.



Resource to Risk Summary

criteria (see Table 1) and available trained personnel and infrastructure (has Breathing Apparatus, if identified, met criteria in Table 3)?

- Ensure the attached R2R Summary identifies the at-risk population and geographical area and provides supporting information for alternative controls and treatments considered.
- Attach BFS isochrone map(s) identifying the area concerned.
- Identify consequence of not obtaining capital articles on ESL Grant Request form and describe what interim measures are/will be put in place to minimise risk.
- Refer to Fit for Purpose assessments for identified building replacement priorities and include in ESL Grant Request form.
-

Stage 1- Risk Assessment Process	
Method	Notes
1. Bushfire Risk Areas that may have inadequate cover to protect life and property (use BFTA maps and Travel Time maps to assist with identification of these locations)	<p>Population >500 and growing slowly Isochrone: Map shows present turnout would be 10-30 minutes, plus 10-15 minutes to get to appliance. No appliance at the village of Clackline Slip-on at Muresk College, delayed turnout approximately 1 hour> Private LT at Spencers Brook, loosely affiliated with Clackline/Muresk Bush Fire Brigade (Not agreed position) Clackline/Muresk Shed, Tighe Road, Warranine.</p> <p>2.4 Rural LT Bravo Smith Road Shed LT Alpha is on present replacement for a 1.4 Map shows heavy vegetation Rural blocks 12,25,50,1000 hectares Usage, small mixed farming/Broadacre/hobby farms/small village, Clackline and Spencer Brook Vegetation; Jarrah/marri/wandoo/Dryander forest moving into york/salmon gum, jam vegetation Water; minimal supplies Some hydrants Spencers Brook settlement VERY HIGH BUSH FIRE RISK</p>
2. Local Government Response Criteria	<p>Rural Defensive Up to two fire fighting appliances on site for wildfire in 1 hour(30 + kms between services) 1 fire firefighter appliance on site for property threat in 1 hour Specialist Units (ICV on site within 6 hours)</p>
3. Incident History	<p>2006/2007 30 2007/2008 22 2008/2009 25</p>



Resource to Risk Summary

	2009/2010 20 2010/2011 18 Up to 18/01/2011
4. Brigade Profile	Rural Defensive 50 members, majority over 50 Training satisfactory for level 1, and low level2 wildfire No structural FF's Minimal number of FF available for IMT
5. Available Resources	New 2 Bay shed with minimum conveniences, requires extension in the way of a training room. Appliance types: Other 2.4 R Water tankers, Wundowie Water Cartage (Maybe available) LTBravo or a tanker from Northam (Minimum 1 hour) LTAlpha being replaced with 1.4Loaders/graders from the Shire (Minimum of 30-60 minutes) Back up from Northam Volunteer FRS for structural (30 minutes)

Stage 2- Communities or areas with Risk Levels at6 or more

Community/Area Name	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Clackline/Muresk area a wildfire – ALL MOST CERTAIN	5	4	20
Clackline/Muresk area a structural fire –ALL MOST CERTAIN	4	4	16

Stage 3- Risk Controls and Treatment Schedule

Prioritised Risk Statements	Risk Controls/ Options (e.g. Fuel reduction strategies, Strengthen volunteers capacity, Regional Water Tanker Capacity , Partnership formation, Potential Efficiencies)	Impact (High/ Med/Low)	Feasibility (high/ med/low)	Adopt? (Y/N)	Responsible Person/Position anddate(s) of implementation
1. Shortage of water	Regional water tanker for the Shire of Northam at Inkpen Bush Fire Brigade	High	High	Yes	



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

2. Reserves/UCL	Fuel reduction strategies	High	Medium depending on \$		Funding
3. Due to geographical layout the following needs to be considered and developed over the 5 years	<p>Smith Road LT on the Northern side of the Great Eastern Highway should be considered in a new geographical fire district with further subdivision developments in the EgoLine and Bailey Farm area of the Northam/Toodyay road. (5 to 10 years)</p> <p>The private Spencer Brooks Brigade indirectly assisted by the Clackline/Muresk Brigade should be considered for 1.4 R. The change in the Muresk Agriculture Facility and the availability of the slip-on. Adds extra risk to this area.</p>	Low	Medium		Shire to developed further proposal
		High	High	Yes	Funding

Stage 4 - Revised Risk Profiles with Proposed Controls and Treatments


Community/Area Name	Proposed Controls (not including major additional ESL resources)	Likelihood 1-5	Consequence 1-5	Level of Risk (Likelihood x Consequence)
Clackline/Muresk area	Promote hazard reduction and management	5	5	25

FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

--	--	--	--	--

Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____
Stakeholder Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: _____

Once completed, please forward copies of this form to the Local Government Authority and the FESA Regional office.



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services
Authority of Western Australia

Tables

TABLE 1- APPLIANCE TYPES

POPULATION CENTRE	CHARACTERISTICS	APPLIANCE TYPES	COMMENTS
Scattered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Individual homes and out buildings ✓ Situated between settlements or rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Government Services at settlements and rural centres <input type="checkbox"/> Little public infrastructure on properties ✓ Wildfire risk 	Rural Series LT, R1.4, R2.4, R4.4 Broadacre	
	Settlement (up to 500 residents) Clusters of homes and buildings in central location Basic infrastructure for day to day living ✓ School/Store and supply facility ✓ Wildfire risk		Larger Tanker Capacity should be considered in support of settlements
Rural Centre or Outer Urban	Large clusters of homes and buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure in place for limited business support <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping sites, welfare facilities, school, medical service ✓ Major roads and airfield, Light Industrial area ✓ Wildfire risk, some complex structures	Urban Series 2.4 U 3.4 U	Additional Light Tanker support for urban wildfire interaction to be justified Breathing Apparatus only as per assessment

Table 2 - LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA



FESA Resource to Risk Summary
Fire & Emergency Services

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CRITERIA

KEY= *Property under threat from wildfire # Turnout time to incident. + Aircraft and/or appropriate machinery where required

BREATHING APPARATUS ALLOCATION CRITERIA (PLEASE TICK)	BREATHING APPARATUS PREREQUISITES (PLEASE TICK)
<p>Appliance: Urban Series U2.4/3.4</p> <p>Town Characteristics:</p> <p>population - 700 or more; More than 300 houses;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A hospital and/or some aged care facilities;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 public buildings;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial area(s) with heavy industry capacity and more than 5 sites;</p> <p>Fuel storage areas and or petrol stations;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more sites storing hazardous chemicals;</p> <p>One or more schools with at least 100 pupils;</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A number of retail shops or outlets;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Office or other commercial developments; and</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An airport, a port facility or large transport depot or facilities;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No breathing apparatus support within approximately 30 minutes on request</p>	<p>Brigade and Local Government register agreement to provide service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Brigade has an appropriate urban appliance Brigade has demonstrated a 24/7 roster with a minimum 4 person turn out</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Station has appropriate BA maintenance and cleaning facilities Brigade members willing to meet fitness requirements and facial hair management Brigade members trained to fire-fighter (1-12) Brigade members trained in hot fire Brigade members trained in oxygen resuscitation techniques</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Brigade members trained to Breathing Apparatus</p> <p>*requires issuing of - level 2 PPE, BA, Oxy Viva</p>

TABLE 3- BREATHING APPARATUS CHECKLISTS

TABLE 4 - LIKELIHOOD AND CONSEQUENCES – (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA 2004)

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE- HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY
Rare	<p>1. Minor – No fatalities. Small number of minor injuries. First aid treatment may be required. No people are displaced. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or no damage</p> <p>2. Moderate – Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Local damage, rectified by routine arrangements. Community functioning with some inconvenience.</p> <p>3. Major – Possible fatalities. Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation. Large number displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Extensive resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable.</p> <p>4. Catastrophic – Significant fatalities. Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large number requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. Community unable to function without significant support.</p>
Unlikely	
Moderate	
Likely	
Almost Certain	

7. MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Blair Wilding entered the meeting at 6:15pm.

7.1 CLACKLINE BFB

At their General meeting on the 15th October 2017 the brigade resolved to put the following two items to BFAC:

7.1.1 Loss of Experience FCO's

Extract from minutes –

It was mentioned that something should be done about the loss of experienced FCO's through the crack down on not completing the qualification even though these members have been fighting fires for years.

Officers Comment:

This issue has been debated a number of times at both Council and at BFAC meetings over a number of years. The current position on training requirements for FCO's was in place for the last fire season, there were no significant issues.

CLACKLINE BFB NOTICE OF MOTION

Moved: Blair Wilding

Seconded: Sam Moss

That Council reconsider the minimum training requirements for Fire Control Officers.

LOST 3/8

- Debate was held around the motion:
 - Arguments for the motion:
 - Loss of FCO's and experience/knowledge.
 - Losing volunteers.
 - Shire has a responsibility to community to have reasonable coverage.
 - Arguments against the motion:
 - Experience has not been lost, as most are still active members of the Brigades.
 - The matter has been considered on a number of occasion and the position of Council has been established.

7.1.2 Membership Issues

Extract from minutes-

Inactive & New Recruits- 30 members on the brigade list that are qualified. Not all members have been active (show up at training/call outs), approx. only 10

members consistently turning out. Acknowledge that there are lots of reasons for this – work pressure, retirees travelling, volunteer burn out.

How can we try and get more members: Signs on board 'volunteers needed – call'? Potential members could be mentored on the fire ground while training occurs? Cadets? Roster system (like Toodyay/Mundaring)? DFES help – visiting schools with volunteers? DFES visits to new community members to assess their property and to talk about local brigades and bushfire safety? Attend local markets – one brigade each month? Display in the Boulevard or the new Village Square?

Officers Comment:

Staff are aware of the issue with trying to recruit and retain volunteers within the emergency services sector. DFES have also recently released a document entitle “Western Australian Emergency Services Volunteer Sustainability Strategy 2016-2024. The following link provides some guidance on the work being undertaken by DFES in this area.

<https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/volunteers/Pages/EmergencyServicesVolunteerSustainabilityStrategy.aspx>

CLACKLINE BFB NOTICE OF MOTION / COMMITTEE DECISION

Minute No: BFAC.169

Moved: Blair Wilding

Seconded: Mathew Macqueen

That Council request the Department of Fire & Emergency Services (DFES) for the provision of a representative to assist the Brigades in liaising with the community to raise awareness about volunteers/bushfire safety and new recruits.

CARRIED 11/0

- Mr Macqueen advised of the purpose and intent of the motion outlining that volunteers are decreasing and awareness needs to be raised in order to address the matter.
- It was raised that the Community Emergency Services Manager is managing approximately 400 volunteers, however only 100 of those are active, in addition to the Brigades. It was advised that further assistance is required to raise awareness.
- Mr Anderson advised that he has no issue with the motion and believed that it is a good idea.
- It was confirmed that DFES has a community engagement section.

7.2 BAKERS HILL BFB

The Brigade would like to discuss the DFES Crew Protection System upgrade and the lack of quality of work done for the appliance upgrades

- No muffler on Diesel Pump with high noise levels
- No Pump controls on the rear pump panel
- Plumbing work and allowances for pump movement

Officers Comment:

Staff agree with the comments as it is an issue and a safety concern. Some issues have been raised with DFES and Clackline 2.4 was returned to DFES to rectify some problems. A letter to DFES to address these concerns may help.

The Brigade believe something should come from BFAC to DFES to suggest improvements.

BAKERS HILL BFB NOTICE OF MOTION / COMMITTEE DECISION

Minute No: BFAC.170

Moved: Steve Gray

Seconded: Matt Macqueen

That Council send a letter to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) raising the following concerns with the DFES Crew Protection System upgrade:

- No muffler on Diesel Pump with high noise levels;
- No Pump controls on the rear pump panel; and
- Plumbing work and allowances for pump movement.

CARRIED 11/0

7.3 GRASS VALLEY BFB

At their General meeting on the 6th November 2017 the brigade resolved to put the following items to BFAC:

7.3.2 Brigade Training Records

The Brigade would like to be aware of other members training levels within their brigade and would like to show the training levels on depicted in a graph on whiteboard in the brigade. Members not wishing to allow their records to be displayed can opt out if they desire.

Officers Comment:

While staff agree with the concept of providing the training boards it is believed that it is the individual brigade's choice whether or not to have a training board.

Grass Valley Notice of Motion

Minute No: BFAC.171

Moved: Sam Moss

Seconded: Mathew Macqueen

That Council recommend brigades to display their members training records on a graph board at each of their stations.

CARRIED 10/1

Mr Moss confirmed that the intent of the motion is not to tell Brigades what to do, it is more raising awareness of what they are doing and 'recommend' it as a practice for other Brigades.

8. URGENT BUSINESS APPROVED BY PERSON PRESIDING OR BY DECISION

7.1 CHANGES TO THE BFAC TERMS OF REFERENCE

Mr Wilding queried why changes were made to the committees Terms of Reference when these were subject to a recent review by a working group appointed by BFAC and Council. Changes include adding an additional Councillor to the committee and also giving the Chief and Deputy Chief Bushfire Control Officers voting rights.

It was also raised that it is difficult to locate minutes from BFAC meetings on the Shire website. The Chief Executive Officer advised that this would be reviewed to ensure they are available for viewing on the Shire of Northam website.

The Chief Executive Officer advised that every two years, after the local government elections, Council is required to reappoint its committees of Council, through this process it adopts the Terms of Reference which outline the rules, requirements, authority etc of the committee. As it is a committee of Council it has the power to determine what these are.

The Chief Executive Officer advised that the Council values the advice that the BFAC provides to Council and this is evident through re-establishing the committee.

The following motion was put forward:

MOTION / COMMITTEE DECISION

Minute No: BFAC.172

Moved: Blair Wilding

Seconded: Murray Bow

That Council consult with the Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC) prior to a Council decision for any changes being made to the BFAC Terms of Reference.

CARRIED 10/1

9. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is proposed to be held on 6th March 2017, subject to confirmation.

10. DECLARATION OF CLOSURE

There being no further business the Chairperson, Cr Terry Little declared the meeting closed at 7:04PM.

"I certify that the Minutes of the Bush Fire Advisory Committee meeting held on Tuesday, 14th November 2017 have been confirmed as a true and correct record."

_____ Chairperson

_____ Date

