



Shire of Boddington

Bushfire Risk Management Plan

2024-2026

Office of Bushfire Risk Management Bushfire Risk
Management (BRM Plan) endorsed 21 November 2024

Local Government Council BRM Plan approval 18
December 2024

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Document control

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Document endorsements

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan has been endorsed by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management as consistent with the standards detailed in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2023*.

The approval of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan by Boddington Council signifies support of the Plan's implementation and commitment to working with risk owners to manage bushfire risk. Approval does not signify acceptance of responsibility for risk, treatments or outcomes on land that is not managed by the Shire of Boddington.

Local Government	Representative	Signature	Date
Shire of Boddington	Julie Burton		

Publication information

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 - Background

This Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan provides contextual information to inform a structured approach to identifying, assessing, prioritising, monitoring and treating bushfire risk. The BRM Plan has been prepared by Shire of Boddington, encompasses all land within the Shire of Boddington, and has been written on behalf of all stakeholders within that area. The BRM Plan is informed by consultation and communication with land and asset managers that has occurred throughout its development to ensure an informed and collaborative approach to managing bushfire risk.

The BRM plan has been prepared with due consideration of the requirements stated in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan* (the Guidelines) published by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) including the principles described in *ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management*.

1.2 - Objective of the Bushfire Risk Management planning program

The BRM planning program supports local governments to reduce the threat posed by bushfire. The Shire of Boddington BRM Plan will contribute to achieving the objective of the BRM program by:

- Guiding and coordinating a cross-tenure, multi-stakeholder approach to BRM planning.
- Facilitating the effective use of the financial and physical resources available for BRM activities.
- Supporting integration between risk owners, strategic objectives and tactical outcomes.
- Documenting processes used to monitor and review the implementation of treatments to ensure risk is managed to an acceptable level.

1.3 - Legislation, policy and standards

Legislation, policy and standards that were applied in the development of this BRM Plan can be found in the:

Bushfire Risk Management Planning Handbook – Appendix 1 – Summary of Related Legislation, Policy and Guidelines.

Furthermore, the following legislation, policy and standards were also considered to be applicable in the development and implementation of the BRM Plan, application of treatments and analysis of effectiveness.

Legislation

- [Bush Fires Act and Regs 1954](#)
- [Emergency Management Act 2005](#)
- [Fire Brigades Act 1942](#)
- [Fire and Emergency Service Act 1998](#)
- [Conservation and Land Management Act 1984](#)
- [Environmental Protection Act 1986](#)

- [Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#)
- [Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972](#)
- [Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909](#)
- [Emergency Management Regulations 2006](#)

Policies, Guidelines and Standards

- [National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines \(2020\).](#)
- [State Emergency Management Prevention Procedure Version 3.05 \(20/12/23\).](#)
- [State Emergency Management Committee: State Hazard Plan – Fire \(updated 2023\).](#)
- [State Planning Policy 3.7: Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas. Dep of Lands and Heritage \(Updated 2024\).](#)
- [State Planning Policy 3.4: Natural Hazards and Disasters- Dep Lands and Heritage \(Updated 2021\).](#)
- [Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas- DPLH & WA Planning Commission, Version 1.4 \(2021\).](#)
- [Western Australian Emergency Risk Management Guide Version 2.02 \(2022\).](#)
- [A Guide to the Use of Pesticides in Western Australia – W.A Dep of Health \(2021\).](#)
- [Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection- Forest Products Commission \(2017\).](#)
- [Guide to Mechanical Bushfire Mitigation- Dep of Fire and Emergency Services \(2023\).](#)
- [Guidelines for preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan- Office of Bushfire Risk Management- DFES. \(2023\).](#)
- [AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 - Risk management – Principles and guidelines](#)
- [AS 3959-2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas](#)
- [Clearing for fire protection \(building protection zones\)- WA Government \(2023\).](#)

Shire of Boddington References

- [Shire of Boddington Council Plan 2022-2032](#)
- [Shire of Boddington Local Planning Strategy 2018](#)
- [Shire of Boddington Super Town Economic Development Strategy 2012](#)
- [Boddington-Ranford Town Site Strategy 2010](#)
- [A Report into the Bushfire Hazard Assessment Covering the Shire of Boddington 2012](#)
- [Shire of Boddington Local Emergency Management Arrangements 2018](#)
- [Shire of Boddington Local Planning Scheme No. 2 – Boddington Town Centre Design Guidelines 2007.](#)
- [Bushfire Prone Mapping for Shire of Boddington](#)
- [Shire of Boddington 2022/2023 Bush Fire Notice.](#)
- [Shire of Boddington Municipal Heritage Inventory 2011](#)

Other Related Documents

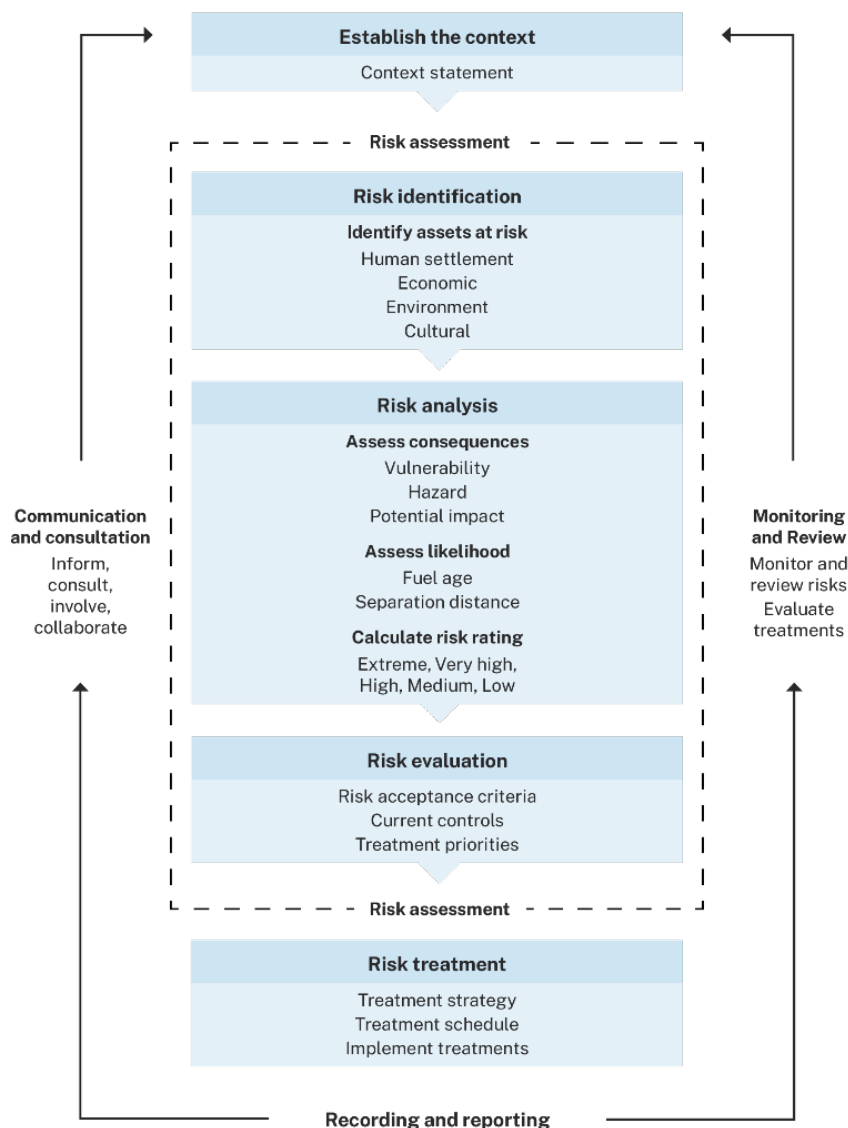
- [National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, Council of Governments. \(Feb 2011\)](#)
- [National Statement of Capability for Fire and Emergency Services \(AFAC 2015\)](#)
- [Public Service Circular No.88- Use of Herbicides in Water Catchment Areas Dept. of Health \(2006\)](#)
- [Finding Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in WA- DPLH \(2024\).](#)

Chapter 2 - The risk management process

The BRM planning process is a cycle of understanding the context, and assessing and treating risks (Figure 1). Each of these steps is informed by communication and consultation and supported by monitoring and review. The three products produced during the BRM planning process are the BRM Plan, Asset Risk Register and Treatment Schedule (Figure 1).

Further details on the guiding principles and process for the development of this Pplan can be found in Chapter 2 of the Guidelines [10].

Figure 1 - The Bushfire Risk Management planning process



2.1 - Roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders involved in the development of the BRM Plan are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 – Roles and responsibilities in the Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) planning process.

Stakeholder Name	Roles and Responsibilities
Shire of Boddington	<p>As custodian of the BRM Plan, coordination of the development and ongoing review of the integrated BRM Plan and treatment schedule.</p> <p>Negotiation of commitment from land owners to treat risks identified in the BRM Plan.</p> <p>As treatment manager, implementation of treatment strategies.</p> <p>As part of the approval process, submission of the draft BRM Plan to the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) to review it for consistency with the Guidelines.</p> <p>As part of the approval process, submission of the final BRM Plan to Council for their endorsement and adoption.</p>
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)	<p>Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRM Plans and treatment schedules, as per their agency responsibilities as the State Emergency Management Committee Fire Hazard Management Agency.</p> <p>Support to local government through expert knowledge and advice in relation to the identification, prevention and treatment of bushfire risk.</p> <p>Facilitation of local government engagement with state and federal government agencies in the local planning process.</p> <p>Undertake treatment strategies, including prescribed burning on behalf of Department of Lands for Unmanaged Reserves and Unallocated Crown Land within gazetted town site boundaries.</p> <p>In accordance with Memorandums of Understanding and other agreements, implementation of treatment strategies for other landholders.</p>
Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM)	<p>Under the OBRM Charter, to ensure bushfire risk is managed in accordance with AS/NZS ISO 31000 and reporting on the state of bushfire risk across Western Australia.</p> <p>Review BRM Plans for consistency with the Guidelines prior to final endorsement by Council.</p>

<p>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. (DBCA)</p>	<p>Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRM Plans and treatment schedules.</p> <p>Providing advice for the identification of environmental assets that are vulnerable to fire and planning appropriate treatment strategies for their protection.</p> <p>As treatment manager, implementation of treatment strategies on department managed land and for Unmanaged Reserves and Unallocated Crown Land outside gazetted town site boundaries.</p> <p>In accordance with Memorandums of Understanding and other agreements, implementation of treatment strategies for other landholders.</p>
<p>Other State and Federal Government Agencies</p> <p>Dept of Lands and Heritage Development WA</p> <p>Landgate</p> <p>Dept of Primary Industries and Regional Development</p> <p>Main Roads WA</p> <p>Dept of Health</p> <p>Dept of Education</p> <p>Dept of Planning, Lands and Heritage</p> <p>Forest Products Commission</p> <p>Water Corporation</p> <p>Dept of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>	<p>Assist the local government by providing information about their assets and current risk treatment programs.</p> <p>Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRM Plans and treatment schedules.</p> <p>As treatment manager, implementation of treatment strategies.</p>
<p>Public Utilities</p> <p>Western Power</p>	<p>Assist the local government by providing information about their assets and current risk treatment programs.</p> <p>Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRM Plans and treatment schedules.</p> <p>As treatment manager, implementation of treatment strategies.</p>
<p>Corporations, Private Land Owners</p> <p>Telstra</p>	<p>Assist the local government by providing information about their assets and current risk treatment programs.</p> <p>Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRM Plans and treatment schedules.</p>

Private Land Owners	As treatment manager, implementation of treatment strategies.
Others	Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRM Plans and treatment schedules.
Chief Bushfire Control Officer	
Bushfire Advisory Committee	Providing advice for the identification of assets that are vulnerable to fire.
Local Emergency Management Committee	
Bushfire Brigades and other Emergency Services Volunteers	Providing advice on appropriate treatment strategies for asset protection.
Landcare	
South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council	
Gnaala Karla Boodja Regional Corporation	
Friends of the Reserve	
Peel Harvey Catchment Authority	

2.2 - Communication and consultation

Communication and consultation are fundamental to the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan. A Communication Plan describing communication with relevant stakeholders at each stage of the BRM planning process is at Appendix C.

Chapter 3 - Establishing the context

3.1 - Strategic and corporate framework

This BRM Plan will assist the Shire of Boddington to achieve its overall corporate vision by supporting efforts around safety of residents and conservation of assets.

The Shire of Boddington is well known as:

“A vibrant and connected community, with excellent lifestyle and employment opportunities, in a beautiful natural environment...just 90 minutes from Perth.”

Boddington Council Plan 2024-2034.

The Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan for Boddington details the way in which mitigation treatments are;

- conceptualised
- organised
- repeated
- and evaluated

The BRM plan ensures values are framed in strategic and corporate frameworks are realised in a manner that is;

- timely
- efficient
- and effective.

The BRM Plan aims to strengthen the Shire’s capacity to achieve its overall corporate vision and goals as detailed in the Shire’s Council Plan 2024 – 2024. The key outcomes and objectives that link with bushfire planning are outlined in Table 2.

Council Plan	Link to BRM Planning
<p>Outcome 1. A safe community</p> <p>Objective 1.1 Play a role in promoting a safe community</p>	<p>BRM Planning and implementation is integral to the management of bushfire risk. The BRM Plan will be linked with existing structures such as the LEMC and BFAC.</p> <p>The BRM Plan will assist the LEMC by identifying high bushfire risk and the appropriate treatments to reduce risk.</p>
<p>Outcome 3. An inclusive and supportive community</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Grow community capacity by supporting community groups and volunteers</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan will provide opportunities for brigades and volunteers to develop and extend skills in fire management and mitigation activities.</p> <p>Volunteer brigades are engaged and valued in the planning and undertaking of mitigation works in their brigade areas using local knowledge and experience.</p>
<p>Outcome 4. The natural environment is preserved for the benefit of current and future generations.</p> <p>Objective 4.1 Care for the long-term sustainability of natural habitats and waterways.</p>	<p>Weed management supports fire objectives through removal of fuels.</p> <p>Mitigation works undertaken to reduce likelihood of increased weed species.</p> <p>Reduce fuel loads on reserves using a variety of hazard reduction activities.</p>
<p>Outcome 6. A resilient community</p> <p>Objective 6.1 Strengthen community resilience to cope with natural disasters and emergencies, including pandemics, storms, flooding and fire.</p>	<p>Safe visitation, managing ignitions, communication education around high risk periods and uses.</p> <p>The BRM Plan will assist with identifying areas of high risk to the community.</p> <p>Mitigation works are undertaken to reduce fuel loads in natural areas, parks and reserves to ensure community safety.</p>
<p>Outcome 13. A well informed and engaged community</p> <p>Objective 13.1 Engage the community about Shire projects, activities, and decisions in a timely, open and effective manner.</p>	<p>Engaging the community in a wide range of ways is critical to ensuring the success of BRM Planning. The communication of bushfire risk, property preparation and other elements of emergency management will be</p>

	a feature of the Shire's community engagement activities.
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The Shire of Boddington's Local Emergency Management Arrangements reflect bushfire as an 'extreme risk' to the community. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Shire and other stakeholders in the event of an incident. Once approved, this BRM Plan integrates with existing key Shire Strategic and Corporate plans by defining outcomes and outlining pathways to success about bushfire mitigation.

Implementation of the plan is the responsibility of the Shire, with support from DFES. In the case there is a dedicated Bushfire Risk Mitigation Coordinator (BRMC) working within that shire, the duty for implementation falls on that role, with ultimate responsibility with the CEO.

BRMC is responsible for the implementation of the plan and will have the following positions from which to draw support and feedback.

- Local Government Managers.
- Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM)
- District Officer's and Area Officers for Bushfire (DFES DO and DFES AO)
- Rangers
- DFES Bushfire Risk Mitigation Officers (BRMO)

Moving forward the BRM Plan will be form part of the Shire's integrated planning framework as an informing and supporting document to ensure it aligns with a holistic approach to bushfire mitigation and planning.

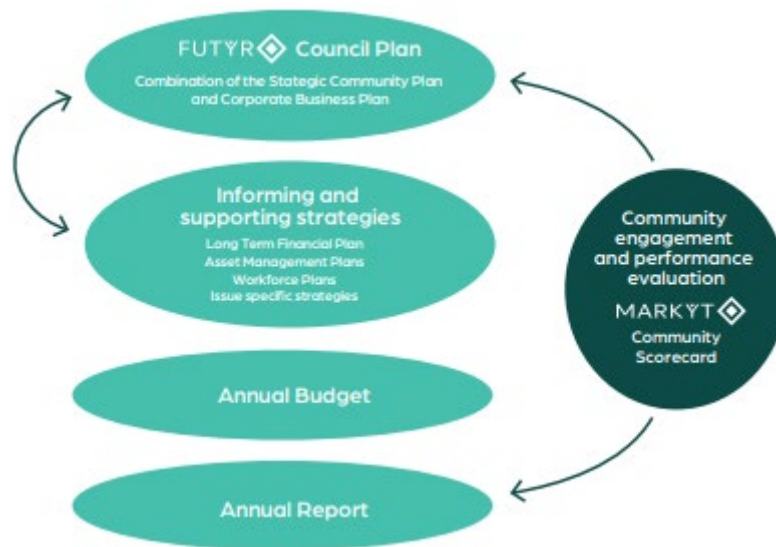


Figure 2 Shire of Boddingtons Integrated Planning Framework (Source [Shire of Boddington - Council Plan - Final.pdf](#))

The Shire of Boddington's Organisational Structure in 2024 is included as Appendix H.

3.2 - Land Use and Tenure

The Shire of Boddington is situated in the Peel region of Western Australia, approximately 123 kilometers southeast of Perth and 92 kilometers southeast of Mandurah. The Shire covers a land area of 1,900 square kilometers. It is bordered by the local government authorities of Collie, Harvey, Waroona, Murray, Wandering and Williams. The Shire's main localities are Boddington, Ranford, Marradong and Quindanning see figure 3 and 4 below.

The Shire is accessible from the north and south via the Albany Highway and via the Pinjarra Williams Road from Mandurah to the west:

- Boddington has three major routes out of town for residents without 4WD vehicles.
 - Bannister-Marradong Road heading in a northerly direction towards Albany Highway, Bannister.
 - Bannister-Marradong Road which turns into Pinjarra-Williams Road heading west toward Dwellingup or heading South towards Quindanning.
 - Crossman Road heading east towards Albany Highway, Crossman.
- Roadsides on highways are managed adequately by Main Roads.

Boddington is heavy in private mining tenements and large operational farms providing added risk for incoming crews and management planning to deal with fires.

- Fragmentation of bushland by development and forestry increase drying of the fuel.
- Mining and farming provide many open areas for fuel to get plenty of air, and also provides risk for firefighters from undulations, changes in tracks, and dead ends.
- Navigation of complex mining areas is dangerous due to unnatural formations and interchanging areas of high fuel in fragmented vegetation and regrowth.
- Regrowth has been shown as having higher flammability than old and unburnt areas.

Boddington is one of only nine regional towns that are being supported by the State Government under this initiative to increase its population by more than the State average, in accordance with the Super Towns Growth Plan. This will be achieved by facilitating economic growth and improved services and facilities.

- Trends in demographics have seen no decrease in numbers of people living in rural and fire prone areas.
- Treatments strategy therefore focuses specifically on the residential interface with high fuel areas (RUI).

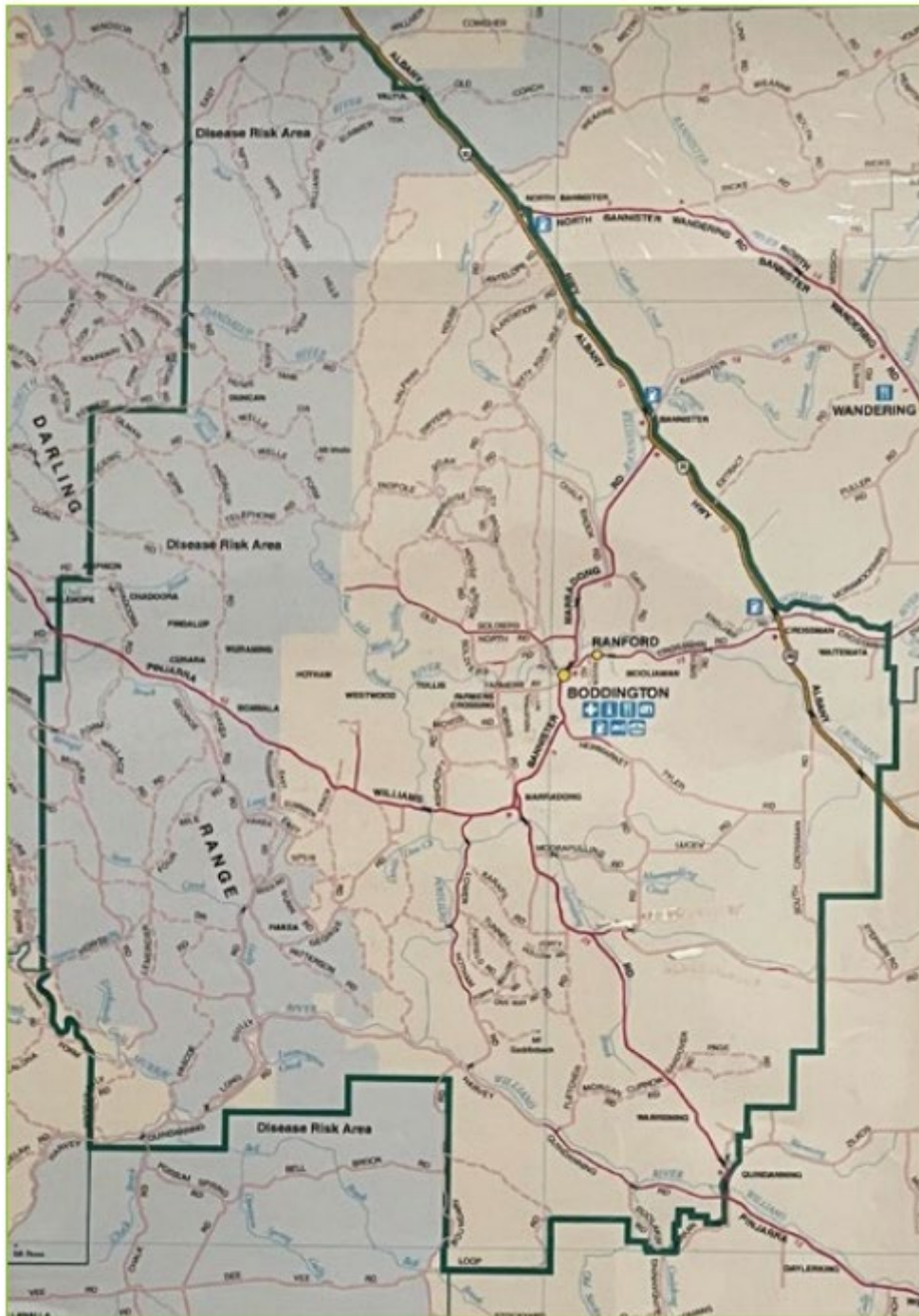


Figure 3 – Boddington Shire Location (Local Emergency Management Arrangements.)

Table 2 – Tenure in Shire of Boddington.

Land Manager	Approximate % of Local Government Area
Department Of Biodiversity, Conservation And Attractions	47.2
Private and other	50.3
State Government	2
Local government	0.5
Total	100

3.3 - Community Demographics and Values

The Shire experienced significant population growth between 2010 and 2011, with the resident population increasing by 31.6% from 1,692 to 2,226, following the re-starting of mining operations at the Boddington Gold Mine in July 2009 and continuing operations of Bauxite mining within Shire boundaries. This is in marked contrast to Western Australia's average population growth of 2.9% over the same period.

- The result of the population increases has increased dependence on existing fire services, particularly the civilian and voluntary brigades.
- A mostly transient and temporary (non-permanent/contract based) mining workforce is not generally active as operators of resources in an emergency.
- Increased population has not coincided with an increase in fire services, and therefore it is important that there is adequate messaging around bushfire and encouraging people even visitors and transient workers to have a bushfire plan.
- **As a result, emphasis is placed on treatments with direct influence on residential and critical infrastructure assets, and separation between assets and fuel loads.**

Population is concentrated within the town site of Boddington; however, there are also a number of 'vacant landowners' spread throughout the Shire.

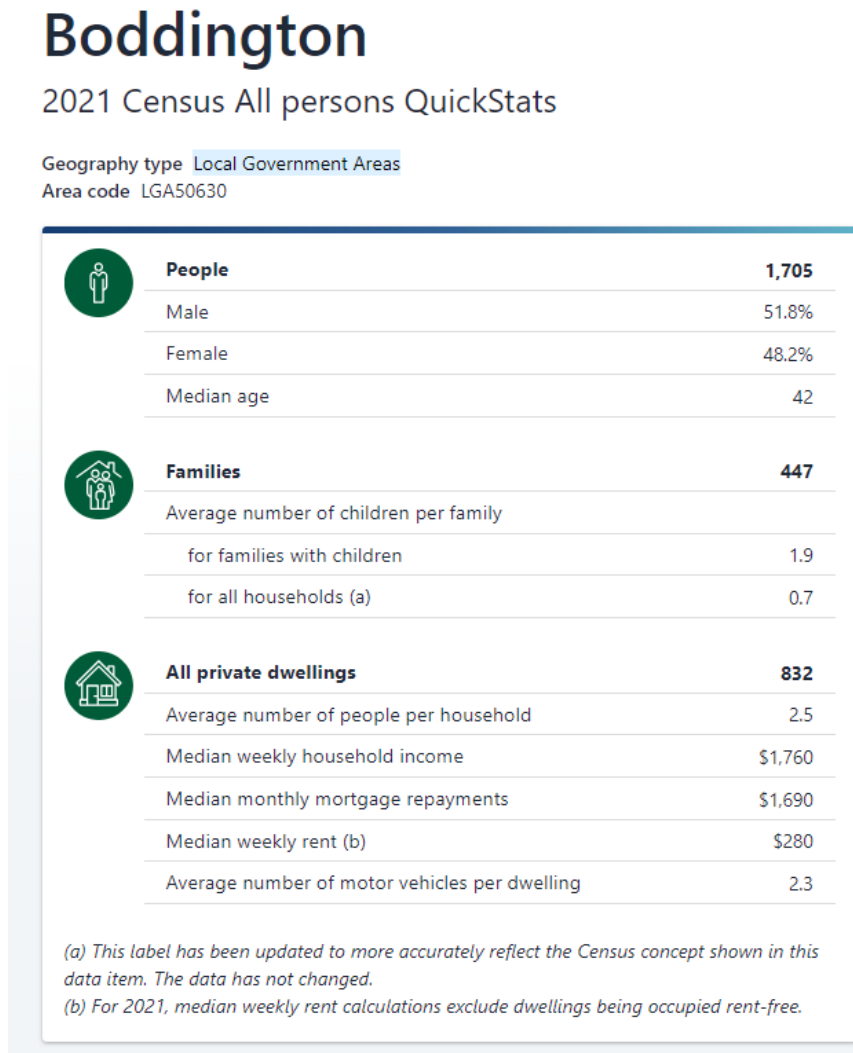
- The vacant population increases the likelihood of unmaintained private land increasing bushfire risks and risks to neighboring properties.
- The unmanaged grassland around the town site is a significant risk generator.
- **BRMC and treatment coordinators engineered a strategy that targets vulnerable residential assets and grassland features directly around houses.**

The Shire of Boddington experienced devastating bushfires in February 2015 at Lower Hotham causing ongoing distress, anxiety and concern to residents and other community members who fear a repeat bushfire event may occur in the locality. A further fire event occurred in January 2017 when a fire took hold along the Hotham River river-line. The attitude held by the community regarding bushfire risk appears anecdotally to be one of sensitivity, resulting in a heightened level of awareness.

- Anxiety has not transferred into action, with most landowners apathetic in their bushfire mitigation efforts.
- Membership in bushfire brigades remain largely the same.
- Volunteer bushfire brigades in the district also rely on the community some with mining jobs, family and/or economic disadvantage.
- Heading into the era of unprecedented bushfire weather, pathological variables such as boring beetles and public apathy on safety, the burden on mitigation effectiveness has never been higher.

- Economic conditions have been seen to affect the ability of renters and “property rich, cash poor” residents to comply with standards.
- As a result, the burden on fire service is significant.
- ***This BRMP seeks to allay some anxiety around these events in demonstrating positive actions and planning.***

Figure 5 - Shire of Boddington Population Overview



3.4 - Cultural Considerations

The Hotham River has been home to the local Aboriginal Noongar people for 40,000 years. The Hotham River is a site with significance for Aboriginal people of the South West. The river was placed on the Aboriginal Heritage List in 2016 with protection to the high water mark.

- The heritage status imposes additional considerations when determining mitigation treatments and suppression activities.
- ***Any treatments along the Hotham River reserve***, or within the river line, need to be planned and implemented in the context of the ‘*Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines*’ [3] and in consultation with the traditional landowners.
- There are a range of additional culturally significant assets within the Shire as detailed in the *Shire of Boddington Municipal Heritage Inventory (2011)* [4].

- Where appropriate, cultural assets identified as being at risk from bushfire have been included on the Bushfire Risk Management System data layers.
- Mitigation officers must be mindful that the works undertaken are sensitive to covenants and restrictions due to heritage and cultural values.

A full list of aboriginal heritage sites located within the Shire of Boddington can be found on the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System [Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System \(dplh.wa.gov.au\)](http://dplh.wa.gov.au).

The Shire has an Aboriginal Reference Group who can be consulted in regards to fire mitigation activities.

The Shire also maintains a Municipal Heritage Inventory 2011 and Local Planning Policy No.19 Heritage Conservation which provides a substantial list of non-indigenous heritage sites within the district.

3.5 - Economic activities and industry

The agricultural sector features prominently with broad acre mixed grain, livestock and other agricultural pursuits common. Agricultural development is the primary driver of fire risk in the post-colonial Australian rural environment. New opportunities have emerged such as plantation timber, bauxite and gold mining likely to be further catalyst for significant future increase in fire risk.

Boddington industries that contribute to bushfire risk are:

- **Bauxite and Gold Mining** - Increase risk through fragmenting bush. Ferguson Inquiry after Waroona / Yarloop Fires concluded that mining areas were a significant risk to fire fighters and residents [9].
- **Sheep and Cattle** – Drying of landscape, fragmentation, genetic sterilization of remnant bush through poisoning and shooting leading to earth that is unburrowed, unturned by natural elements such as small marsupials. **The remnant or regrowth** areas are not naturally moist and thick with natural processes, species, soil and humus. Coupled with large expanses of exposed, largely **un-managed paddock**. This provides ideal conditions for a fast running, high energy output wildfire.
- **Cereal Crops**. – Similar to other types of agriculture, cropping divides, dries and degrades naturally fire resistant bushland. Opens area of fuel allow air flow. Often crop fires are unstoppable and lead into residential area fires.
- **Pine Plantations and Blue-gum Plantations**. – Obvious source of high volatility fuel load. Often poorly managed and staffed on a low budget, particularly the fire fighting and mitigation budgets.

With around half of the Shire's land area covered by State Forest the Shire supports a growing tourism industry resulting in a large transient population. The Shire is also a recreational vehicle (RV) friendly town with several 'free camping' sites.

- This transient population serves to increase the potential bushfire risk particularly in the summer months when visitors take advantage of the many locations perfect for hiking, camping, picnics, bird watching and viewing the abundant wildflowers.
- Transient visitors require special consideration when employing bushfire risk mitigation solutions. An estimated 24,700 overnight and 45,000 day visitors travel to the district each year.

The Shire also has a variety of critical infrastructure which may be impacted from bushfire. A comprehensive list of the critical infrastructure is listed in the Shire's Local Emergency Management Arrangements and includes things such timber bridges on Bannister-Marradong Road and Pinjarra-Williams Road which if destroyed would cut off access to Albany Highway

and disrupt access in and out of town. Other infrastructure includes sewage treatment plants, telecommunication towers and waste management facilities.

The Shire is also heavily dependent on tourism and assets such as the Hotham River and attractions along the river such as the Hotham River Foreshore Park and Ranford Pool.

3.6 - Topography and landscape features

Topography contributes to bushfire risk by influencing fire rate of spread (ROS), and therefore intensity, and by impacting access for suppression resources. The risk associated with topography is assessed in relation to other variables.

3.61 - Elevation

Boddington Shire is located on the Darling Plateau, a lateritic surface resulting from deep weathering of crystalline pre-cambrian rocks on the western portion of the Yilgarn Craton. The Yilgarn Craton consists of granites and gneisses formed from the metamorphism of earlier granites, sediments and some mafic igneous rocks.

- Consequently, Boddington Shire contains various residential estates either on or near rocky outcrops, small hills, ravines and areas of regrowth after logging and clearing.
- A combination of these topographic features, combined with the post logging/clearing vegetation, makes for a landscape more flammable than the native bushland that has been undisturbed.
- As a result of these features there are large areas of the Shire with restricted vehicle access due to steep slopes and lack of defined tracks making access for suppression resources difficult.

3.62 - Mining

The surface of the Darling Plateau within the Shire was once completely mantled by Tertiary (Cainozoic) laterite and associated weathering products. Although the plateau is now extensively dissected by the Murray River and its tributaries, remnants of the laterised surface occur in upper parts of the landscape and along drainage divides. These remnants are characterised by lateritic duricrust or ironstone and associated gravelly weathering products. Significant areas of laterite contain enough free alumina for it to be classed as bauxite.

- Consequently, Bauxite mining is a complicating factor for bushfire risk in the area according to the WA Government's report into the 2016 Waroona/Yarloop fires.
- The mines have extensive areas of regrowth and degraded bush which is more flammable than long undisturbed native bush.
- Bauxite mining provides difficult conditions for fire crews. Deep ripping and changing natural topography beyond civilian bushfire brigade capability to traverse. [9]

3.63 - Salinity

- Dryland salinity refers to all soils in non-irrigated areas that have become saline since being cleared for agriculture. In the Peel-Harvey Region, dryland salinity is most apparent in the Hotham-Williams Catchments.
- Dryland salinity is caused by an altered water balance due to the clearing of native vegetation.
- Salinity increases fire risk by ensuring vegetation will remain dry.

Preferred treatment options in these areas would be mechanical works and prescribed burning mitigation activities which would have some level of success in reducing the fuel loads and the subsequent risk that these present.

3.7 - Climate and weather

The Shire of Boddington is experiencing a generalised warming, leading to higher overall fire risk. Treatments cannot cover all fuel, so will be concentrated around residential assets primarily.

- The current average annual rainfall at Boddington is significantly less than historic data due to destabilisation from anthropogenic climate warming. [12]
- Bushfire risk is determined by the combination of several factors including climatic conditions such as air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and rainfall.
- Figure 6 reflects the average annual climatic conditions for the Shire of Boddington over the period 1915-2020. [12]
- Trend in climate for the region has seen an increase in temperature by 2-3 degrees on average, and a reduction in rainfall by around 100mm per year. This trend is expected to continue unabated. See figures 6, 7, 8 and 9.

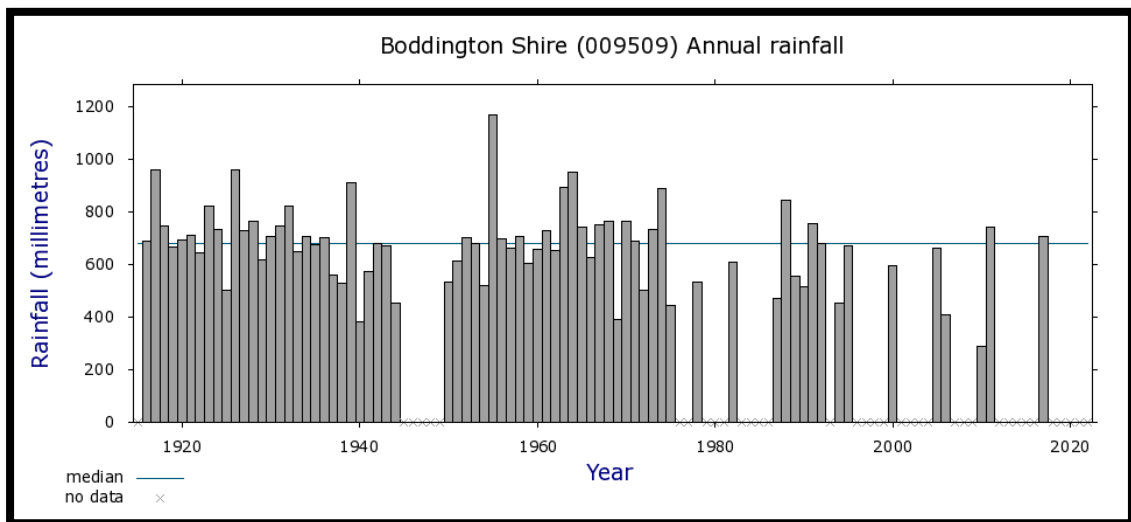


Figure 6 – Historical Boddington Rainfall (BOM, 2024)

Figure 7 – Prevailing Wind direction and strength Wagin. (BOM, 2024)

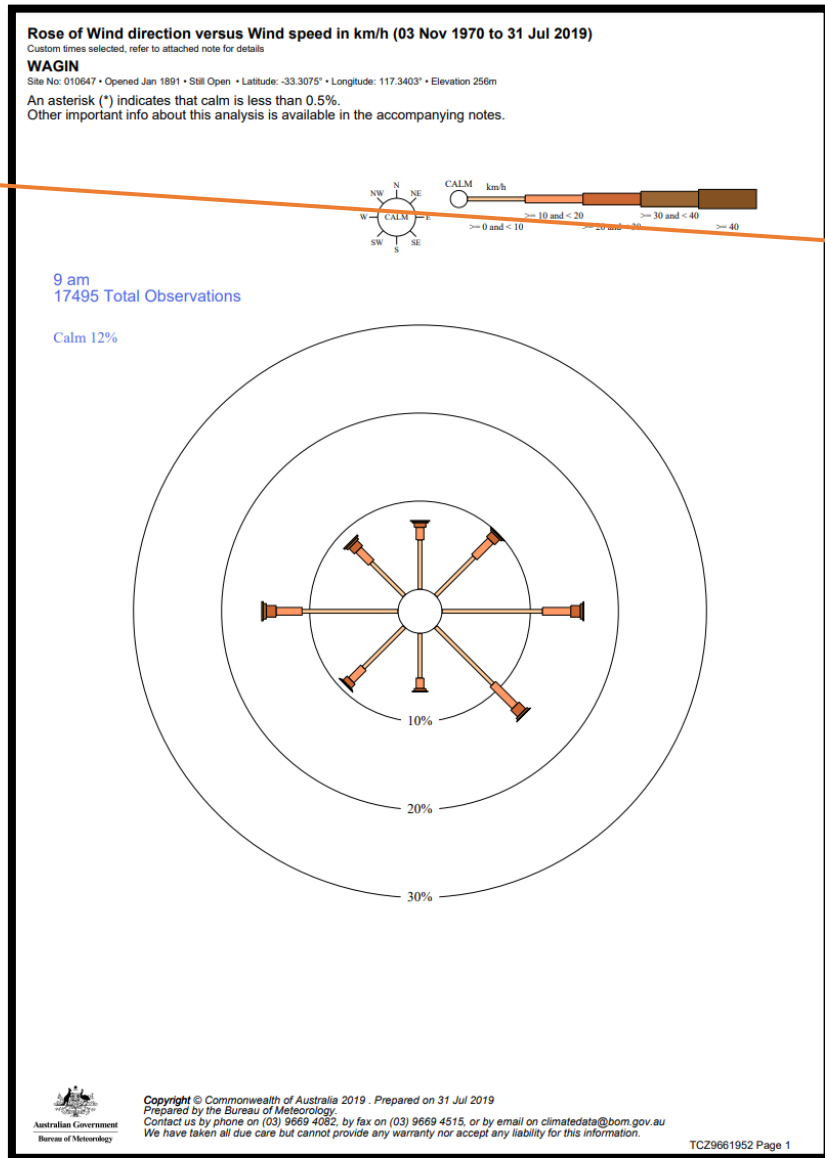


Figure 8 – Annual Mean Maximum Temperature – Dwellingup.

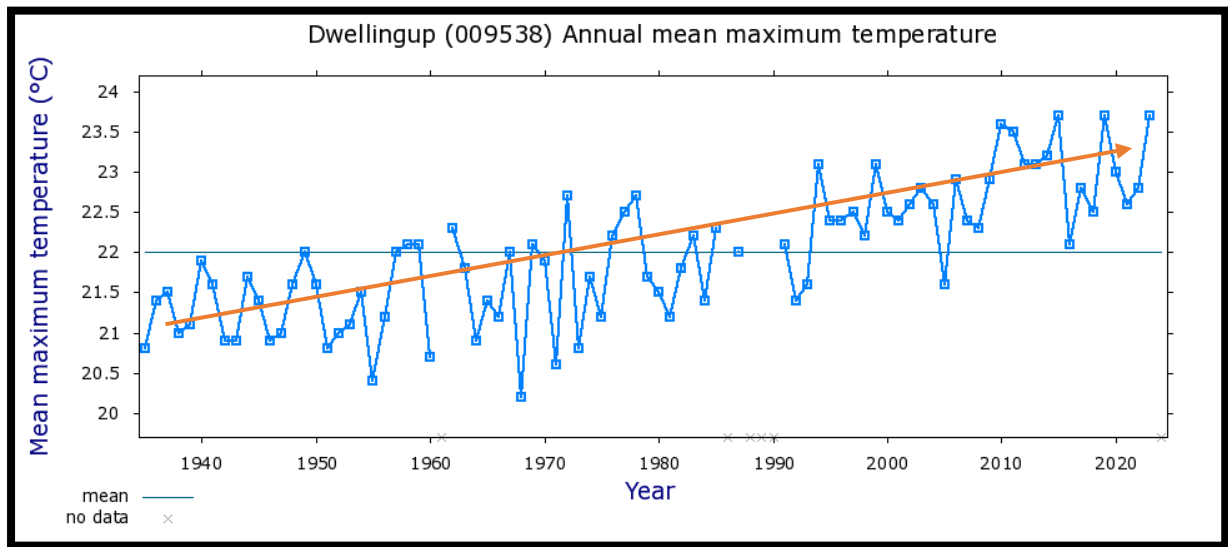
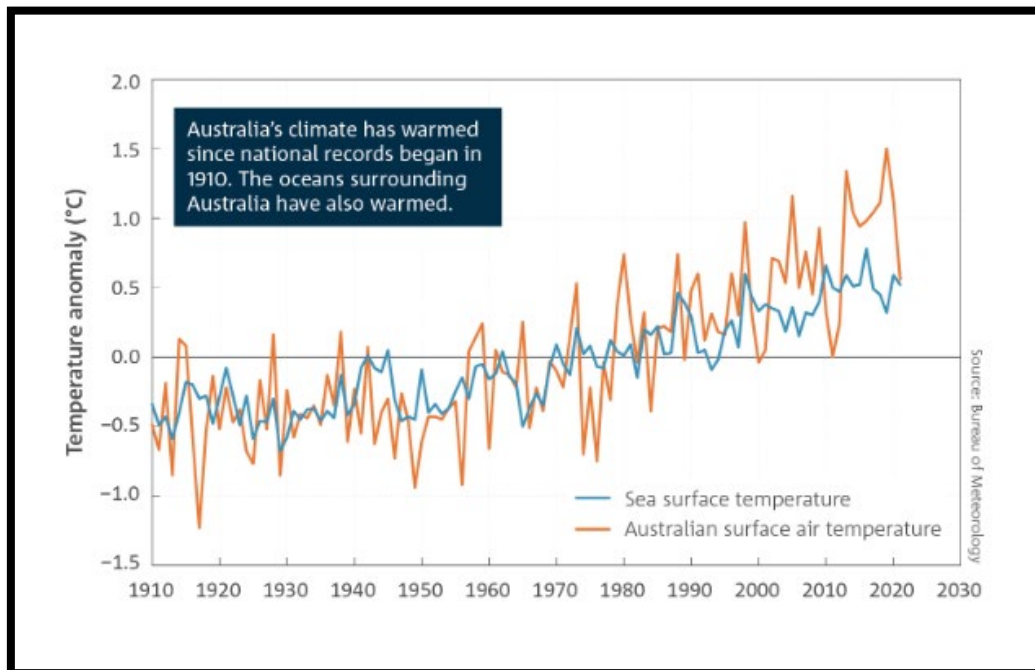


Figure 9 – Surface Temperature Anomaly for the Australian Sub-Continent.



3.71 - Consequence of increased trend toward more regular fire related weather conditions.

The Southern WA fire season is typically from November through to April: however, the fire season is getting longer.

- The Shire of Boddington determine their ‘Restricted Burning’ times as seasonal conditions dictate.
- Negative conditions are becoming more frequent due to anthropogenic climate change.
- Longer total fire ban and restricted burning times are now the norm.
- This means that there is less time to do prescribed burn treatments.

- Emphasis on treatments strategies is moving away from planned burning and toward mechanical works at targeted, strategic locations.

3.72 - Consequence of climate trends on mitigation.

- The traditional periods set for burning and permits have now changed and is expected to change further into the future.
- Trending towards less time to conduct burns due to global and local temperature rise.
- Pressure laid on mechanical works contractors and arborists, who are already busy with overheated development in the southwest.
- Treatment coordinator must use time wisely, and ensure good contractors are utilised and supported.
- Limited budgets mean that treatment that go ahead are ones that reduce risk on critical and vulnerable residential structures only.
- This is the point at which most treatments directly reduce risk and loss of vulnerable life.
- Broadscale burning and spraying is considered less effective in protecting life, as the fuel at the interface between vegetation and houses in these cases remain.

3.73 - Consequence of climate trends on burning restrictions.

The *Bush Fires Act 1954*, sections 17 and 18, provides for the 'declaration and gazettal' of Prohibited and Restricted Burning Times as well as the ability to adjust burning times to suit changing weather conditions.

- This task will become more onerous as fire seasons continue to grow, as will the dependency on targeted and strategic mitigation.
- The only treatments to be deemed valuable in the RUI are those that can separate fuel from assets.
- Broadscale fuel reduction is not effective in reducing risk for disadvantaged community members such as young families, elderly and disabled people.

3.8 - Vegetation and Fuel

The Shire is characterised by a combination of informal rural landscapes and riverine vegetation communities associated with the Hotham River. The town centre features a mixture of indigenous and exotic species of trees and shrubs including Acacia, Casuarina, Eucalyptus, Liquidambar, Melaleuca and Banksia.

- River area is a conduit for a running fire coming from the northeast.
- The scenario would be a fire that had avenue into the main street via the paperbarks in the riverbed.
- Below waterline is protected area.
- **Several treatments have been executed in this area directly adjacent, and opposite to river, to reduce risk and protect natural protected areas.**
- **Further treatments must mitigate the risk emanating from the protected area, whilst maintain the asset's natural integrity.**

The natural vegetation communities surrounding the town include Wandoo woodland, Jarrah open forest and Marri open forest. The Hotham River valley features Melaleuca (Paperbark) and White Myrtle. The area to the West of the Shire is highly vegetated as reflected on the map in Appendix F. Most of this land is vested to DBCA.

- Fire frequency will accelerate fire wood collection, logging, clearing and mining in the landscape. [7]
 - Historical logging has led to ‘high stem rate’ regrowth.
 - Compared to the natural undisturbed bush, recent management has generally left natural bushland drier and higher in fuel than undisturbed bush.
 - **Consequently, treatment focus under the Boddington BRMS will not be on fuel reduction in the broadscale, rather on hazard separation at residential structures, and escape route consolidation.**

3.9 - Important species and communities

All treatments need to be assessed in line with the requirements of the identified flora and fauna legislation and guidelines. Appropriate authorities triggered by work in natural areas are consulted prior to any mitigation work commencing. Consultation should also occur prior to implementing any response strategies.

3.9.1 - Flora

The native species of tree and shrubs from the areas around Boddington are both the subject of mitigation, and also the central element in many local policies on conservation, local cultural heritage, values and economic development.

In consideration of treatments within the local government area, the officer is duty bound to consider legislation that provides guidelines in regard to local vegetation, clearing and destruction of native vegetation. The Western Australian Government has clear guidelines that can be found online. [8]

Where possible, areas of environmental significance relating to priority flora have been reflected on the BMRS, however for further advice regarding threatened flora records sites contact can be made to Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Species and Communities Branch at flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au.

Figure 10 - Declared Rare Flora – Narrogin Pea Plant, *Pultenaea pauciflora*.



Figure 11 - Priority Flora- Boddington Mat Plant – *Gastrolobium* sp. Prostrate Boddington & *Halgania Corymbosa*.



Narrogin Pea Plant is endemic to south-west Western Australia, with known locations including Narrogin, Boddington and Brookton. The plant is classified as vulnerable under the Australian Government *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and as Threatened Flora by DBCA.

The Shire also species such as *Gastrolobium* sp. Prostate Boddington and *Halgania Corymbosa* which are both listed as priority flora.

3.9.2 - Fauna

DBCA has published the list of threatened and endangered animals and plants in the south west. There are 171 fauna species in the Swan region and 143 in the south west region listed as under threat, endangered, priority or extinct. This includes the critically endangered Numbat, which is a Threatened species - Endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. [2]



Figure 12 - The Critically endangered Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*)

Boddington is known as a habitat for the critically endangered Numbat and is one of only three remaining habitats for the elusive creature [5]. Treatment officer's must be mindful of not burning logs and mulching trees that are providing habitat for the population that is under threat of total extinction from over clearing, farming and prescribed burning.

The Barking Owl (*Ninox connivens*) is now thought to be extinct in the area.

Some other animals like the Bettong and predators like the Chuditch, have been extinct in Boddington for some time; however, have no recorded academic paper noting this due to a lack of funded scientific work on the subject [6].

Mitigation officers must be mindful to undertake their works whilst allowing low risk natural assets to remain. Low risk assets to remain after all treatments include:

- Habitat Trees and Standing timber.
- Logs over 150mm width.
- Areas of native forest without significant residential areas adjacent.

Areas of environmental significance relating to priority fauna have been reflected on the BRMS available data via the layers. Further information can be sought through LGA platforms. The treatment officer can easily highlight areas that contain listed flora and fauna and make the necessary specifications to treatments to protect species.

- Clear communication with contractors and Shire staff is essential for managing treatments near or around environmental assets. In many cases treatments may occur; however, carried out in a manner which reflects the sensitive nature of the remnant natural environment that remains.

If treatment officer or BRMC is unsure of environmental obligations, further advice will need to be sought from DBCA to confirm the location of environmental assets and the potential impact of mitigation.

Other notable listed species that have habitat within the Boddington Shire are listed below.

Table 3 – Some protected species within Boddington Treatment Zones.

Birds
• Muir's corella - <i>Cacatua pastinator</i> subsp. <i>pastinator</i>
• Forest red-tailed black cockatoo - <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> subsp. <i>Naso</i>
• Carnaby's black cockatoo – <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>
• Baudin's cockatoo - <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>
• Peregrine falcon - <i>Falco peregrinus</i> subsp. <i>macropus</i>
• Malleefowl - <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>
Invertebrates
• Scorpionfly - <i>Austromerope poultoni</i>
Mammals
• Brush-tailed bettong / woylie- <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> subsp. <i>ogilbyi</i>
• Western quoll / chuditch - <i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>
• Western false pipistrelle - <i>Falsistrellus mackenziei</i>
• Water-rat - <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>
• Southern brown bandicoot/quenda - <i>soodon obesulus</i> subsp. <i>fusciventer</i>

• Western brush wallaby - <i>Macropus irma</i>
• Numbat / walpurti - <i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>
• Red-tailed phascogale - <i>Phascogale calura</i>
• Brush-tailed phascogale/wambenger - <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> subsp
• Western ringtail possum - <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>
Reptiles
• Woma - <i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>
• Dell's Skink - <i>Ctenotus delli</i>
• Carpet python - <i>Morelia spilota</i> subsp. <i>imbricata</i>

3.10 - Historical bushfire occurrence

The Shire of Boddington experienced devastating bushfires in February 2015 at Lower Hotham causing ongoing distress, anxiety and concern to residents and other community members who fear a repeat bushfire may occur in the locality.

A further fire event occurred in January 2017 when a fire took hold along the Hotham River river-line. The attitude held by the community in regard to bushfire risk appears to be one of sensitivity, resulting in a heightened level of awareness. Despite these attitudes, the perceptions held by local government and local bush fire brigades is that land owners are not doing enough to prepare and maintain their own properties in readiness for the potential impact of bushfires.

The following diagram from DFES data shows ignition sources for the period 2015 – 2024. By far the largest group of confirmed sources of ignitions is from planned burning on private property that is not managed effectively, or on a day that was not appropriate.

- From this data, treatment officers and fire officers can deduce that a major threat to the assets within the Shire is from agricultural waste, private property waste and planned mitigation burns gone wrong.
- The burden on fire officers and crews is to be aware of residents being given permits as a matter of course, but acknowledge the permit holder's commitment to safety and proven history of compliance.
- Arson continues to be of concern, with suspicious fires and unreported ignition sources being the most prevalent provider of bushfire ignition risk.
- **The BRMC or fire mitigation officer should be mindful of concentrating efforts close to town, around assets and particularly around residential assets.**
- **Ignition sources are shown to be unpredictable, and uncontrolled, and so therefore efforts in mitigation must be comprehensive and strategic in their placement.**

Figure 13 – Ignition Report 2015-2024 Boddington.



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Fire & Emergency Services**



All Bushfires
LGA of BODDINGTON (S)
from 01/07/2015 to 09/06/2024

A Bushfire is considered to be any vegetation fire (bush, grass, scrub, crop, forest, of any size)

Bushfires Summary of Ignition Report

	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	Total
Reported Cause	Total Number of Bushfires:									
Burn off fires	4	5	4	15	3	2	2	1	2	38
Campfires/bonfires/outdoor cooking	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	6
Children misadventure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cigarette	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Human Error (Left on, knock over, unattended etc.)	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
Improper Fuelling/Cleaning/Storage/Use of material ignited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other open flames or fire	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Power lines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Reignition of previous fire	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Suspicious/Deliberate	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	10
Undetermined	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Unreported	4	10	4	2	6	3	7	0	14	50
Vehicles (incl. Farming Equipment/Activities)	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	7
Weather Conditions - Lightning	10	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	20

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3.11 - Current bushfire risk management controls

A Total Fire Ban (TFB) is declared because of extreme weather conditions or when widespread fires are seriously stretching firefighting resources. A TFB is declared by DFES following consultation with local governments.

Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans are issued by the Chief Bushfire Control Officer (CBFCO), as the Local Government representative in consultation with relevant stakeholders. A Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban is a ban that individual local governments are responsible for issuing under the *Bush Fires Regulations 1954 Section 38A, and/or Section 24C*.

Local government can impose the ban when their CBFCO is of the opinion that the use of engines, vehicles, plant or machinery during the prohibited burning times or the restricted burning times or both is likely to cause a fire or contribute to the spread of a bushfire. These prohibited and restricted burning times vary between individual local governments but as a guide generally extend over the traditional summer period from October through to April. A Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban may be imposed for any length of time and may be extended or revoked by the local government should weather conditions change.

The Shire manages a SMS notifications system and provides alerts regarding Total Fire Bans and Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans. A request to be added or removed from the SMS notifications can be made via the Shire’s website.

The Shire also issues an annual bushfire notice under Section 33 of the Bushfires Act requiring landowners to undertake fire prevention works on their property before 15 November and maintained up to and including 26 April.

Communication on the bushfire notice is undertaken through the Shire Rates brochure, website and at community events.

There are four local government bushfire brigades throughout the Shire, which are all operated by volunteers. These include:

- Boddington Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade
- Crossman Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade
- Marradong Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade
- Quindanning Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade

There are six (6) fire appliances operating between these 4 Brigades.

A list of Local Government Wide Controls for reducing bushfire risk in the Shire of Boddington is provided at Appendix B.

Chapter 4 - Asset identification and risk assessment.

4.1 – Asset risk register.

Assets at risk from bushfire in the Shire of Boddington are recorded in the *Asset Risk Register* in the BRMS.

Assets are divided into four categories:

- human settlement,
- economic,
- environmental, and
- cultural.

Each asset has been assigned a bushfire risk rating between low and extreme based on the risk assessment methodology described in the Guidelines and Handbook.

4.2 - Local government asset risk profile.

A summary of the risks assessed in the Shire of Boddington is shown in Table 3.

This table shows the proportion of assets at risk from bushfire in each risk category at the time the BRM Plan was endorsed.

- This table was correct at the time of publication but may become outdated as risks are treated or additional risks are identified and assessed.
- A report may be generated from the BRMS to provide the most current risk profile.

Table 4 – Local Government Asset Risk Summary

Asset Category	Risk Rating				
	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Extreme
Human Settlement	11.6%	34.85%	13.63%	12.88%	14.65%
Economic	3.03%	2.02%	2.02%	1.77%	0.76%
Environmental	0%	0%	0.51%	0%	0.25%
Cultural	0.76%	1.01%	0%	0.25%	0%

Chapter 5 – Risk Evaluation.

5.1 Risk acceptance criteria

The acceptable level of risk for each asset category is shown in Table 4. A risk that is assessed as exceeding these limits will be considered for treatment.

Table 5 – Risk acceptance criteria for bushfire risk in the Shire of Boddington.

	Asset category			
	Human settlement	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Acceptable risk level	4A (Medium)	3B (High)	3B (High)	3B (High)

Risks below the acceptable level do not require treatment during the life of this BRM Plan. They will be managed by routine Local Government Wide Controls and monitored to detect any increase in their risk rating.

5.2 Treatment priorities

The treatment priority for each asset is automatically assigned by BRMS, based on the asset's risk rating. Table 4 shows how consequence and likelihood combine to give the risk rating and subsequent treatment priority for an asset. The treatment priority assigned in BRMS will help inform decision making for risk acceptability and development of the Treatment Strategy and schedule.

Table 6 – Treatment priorities

	Consequence			
	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain	3D (High)	2C (Very High)	1C (Extreme)	1A (Extreme)
Likely	4C (Medium)	3A (High)	2A (Very High)	1B (Extreme)
Possible	5A (Low)	4A (Medium)	3B (High)	2B (Very High)
Unlikely	5C (Low)	5B (Low)	4B (Medium)	3C (High)

Chapter 6 - Risk treatment

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the potential impact of bushfire on the community, economy and environment. This is achieved by implementing treatments that modify the

characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment to make bushfires less likely or less harmful.

6.1 Treatment Strategy

The Treatment Strategy describes the overall approach to managing bushfire risk in the medium to long term in the Shire of Boddington. The Strategy is shaped by factors such as the distribution of risk in the landscape, the community's values and objectives, stakeholders' mitigation programs and constraints on treatment options. The Treatment Strategy helps guide the development of integrated annual treatment schedules.

- Inspections of the Boddington area identified areas of unacceptable risk to residents due to:
 1. BRMS risk assessment.
 2. Slope features.
 3. Bushland in close proximity to assets.
 4. Natural bushland dryer than historical data.
- Priority will go to treatments adjacent to actual residential and critical infrastructure.
 - The treatments prioritised around residential areas will be planned carefully to leverage the most effectiveness from a finite budget.
 - Objectives for a finite treatment budget are direct fuel removal or hazard separation at close interface zones between fuel and structures.
- Treatment coordinator will be mindful of sequencing.
 - Allow highest priority jobs to start first, such as slashing and mulching around schools and houses.
- Full community consultation will be undertaken:
 - Letter drops nearby.
 - Facebook posts by LGA where possible.
 - Meet and greet site visits with contractors as standard practice.

6.2 Treatment Schedule

The Treatment Schedule is a list of bushfire risk treatments recorded in the BRMS. It is developed with regard to the outcome of the risk assessment process and Treatment Strategy and in consultation with stakeholders.

A treatment schedule for the Shire of Boddington covering the years 2022-2025 have been entered to BRMS. This is a live document and will be regularly updated throughout the life of the BRM Plan.

Land managers are responsible for implementing agreed treatments on their own land. This includes any costs associated with the treatment and obtaining the relevant approvals, permits or licences to undertake an activity. Where agreed, another agency may manage a treatment on behalf of a land manager.

Chapter 7 - Monitoring and review

Monitoring and review processes are in place to ensure that the BRM Plan remains current and considers the best available information.

7.1 Monitoring and review

Shire of Boddington will monitor the BRM Plan and BRMS data to identify any need for change. The Plan and BRMS data will be reviewed at least every two years to ensure they continue to reflect the local context, assets at risk, level of risk and treatment priorities.

7.2 Reporting

The Shire of Boddington CEO or their delegate will provide to OBRM the outcomes of biennial reviews of the BRM Plan. This is required to maintain OBRM endorsement of the Plan. The Shire of Boddington will contribute information about their BRM Program to the annual OBRM *Fuel Management Activity Report*.

Glossary

Asset	Something of value that may be adversely impacted by bushfire. This may include residential houses, infrastructure, commercial, agriculture, industry, environmental, cultural and heritage sites.
Asset category	There are four categories that classify the type of asset – Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural.
Asset risk register	A component within the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS) used to record the consequence, likelihood, risk rating and treatment priority for each asset identified in the BRM Plan.
Bushfire	Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.
Bushfire risk management	A systematic process to coordinate, direct and control activities relating to bushfire risk with the aim of limiting the adverse effects of bushfire on the community.
Bushfire risk	The chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.
Consequence	The outcome or impact of a bushfire event.
Landowner	The owner of the land, as listed on the Certificate of Title; or leaser under a registered lease agreement; or other entity that has a vested responsibility to manage the land.
Likelihood	The chance of something occurring. In this instance, it is the potential of a bushfire igniting, spreading and impacting on an asset.
Risk acceptance	The informed decision to accept a risk, based on the knowledge gained during the risk assessment process.
Risk analysis	The application of consequence and likelihood to an event to determine the level of risk.
Risk assessment	The systematic process of identifying, analysing and evaluating risk.
Risk evaluation	The process of comparing the outcomes of risk analysis to the risk criteria in order to determine whether a risk is acceptable or tolerable.
Risk identification	The process of recognising, identifying and describing risks.
Risk treatment	A process to select and implement appropriate measures undertaken to modify risk.
Systemic risk	The impacts of bushfire on the interconnected systems and networks that support community function. It is a product of the disruption caused by

fire to the community and its effects may be felt far from the direct impacts of the fire in both time and space.

Treatment objective	The aim to be achieved by the treatment. Treatment objectives should be specific and measurable.
Treatment priority	The order, importance or urgency for allocation of funding, resources and opportunity to treatments associated with a particular asset. The treatment priority is based on an asset's risk rating.
Treatment Schedule	A report produced within the BRMS that details the treatment priority of each asset identified in the BRM Plan and the treatments scheduled.
Treatment Strategy	The general approach that will be taken to managing bushfire risk, in consideration of the local government context and objectives.
Treatment type	The specific treatment activity that will be implemented to modify risk, for example a planned burn.

Common abbreviations

AFAC	Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council
BFAC	Bush Fire Advisory Committee
BRM	Bushfire Risk Management
BRM Branch	Bushfire Risk Management Branch (DFES)
BRM Plan	Bushfire Risk Management Plan
BRMS	Bushfire Risk Management System
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
OBRM	Office of Bushfire Risk Management (DFES)
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
UCL	Unallocated Crown Land
UMR	Unmanaged Reserve
WA	Western Australia

Appendix B – Local government wide controls

Control	Action or Activity Description	Lead Agency	Other Stakeholder(s)	Notes and Comments	
1	BRMP Risk Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and refine BRMP 	Shire of Boddington	Landowners DFES	Treatment identification and planning for all very high and extreme risk assets within the Shire.
2	Council Plan 2024-2034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per documented actions 	Shire of Boddington		As per the Bushfire Risk Management Plan.
3	Shire of Boddington Media Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of local community newspapers, Shire website, Facebook 	Shire of Boddington		Planned media campaigns including campaigns to coincide with State Govt led activities (i.e. Are You Ready).
4	Shire of Boddington Bushfire Notice (<i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review annual Bushfire Notice Publish annual Bushfire Notice Inspection of Fire Access Tracks (Firebreaks) 	Shire of Boddington	CBFCO, FCO, Captains, Ranger and the public	Published Annually. Annual local property inspections. 'Fire Access Track' has the same meaning as 'Fire Break', in the <i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i> .
5	Shire Mitigation Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shire's Infrastructure Services Team team has annual works programs to reduce fuel load and remove hazards 	Shire of Boddington	Public (reporting hazards and concern of risk) The Shire's Development and Community Services Team and Ranger	Parks & Gardens team targets work on Town sites with highest population and/or as identified by the BRMP process. Work includes, slashing, spraying, mulching, pruning and other mechanical treatments.
6	Shire Prohibited and Restricted burn times (<i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i>) and issuing of permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restricted and Prohibited Burn Times set the requirement that 'a permit to set fire to the bush' must be obtained 	Shire of Boddington	CBFCO, Ranger, FCO's	Published Annually.
7	Boddington town burn programme in BRMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government has annual burn plans for Shire owned or vested reserves 	Shire of Boddington	Volunteers, BFAC	The town burn program will be aligned to the BRM Plan risk treatment schedule. Review progress in 5 year burn programme.

8	Local Emergency Management Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Management Plan 	Shire of Boddington	St John WAPOL DFES SES Department of Communities. Neighbouring Shires Dep of Education CBFCO Worsley Alumina Newmont	Annual review of emergency plans and arrangements.
Control		Action or Activity Description	Lead Agency	Other Stakeholder(s)	Notes and Comments
9	Interagency Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prescribed Burning & Wildfire Suppression 	DBCA Newmont Boddington Gold	LG, Local Brigades, Saddleback Tree Farm	State forest covered by mining leases and general purpose leases, state forest in proximity to Newmont Boddington Gold, Newmont Boddington Gold Freehold Land
10	UCL / UMR Land Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparedness, mitigation work conducted on lands owned by DPLH and managed by DFES under an MOU 	DFES – Narrogin District Office	LG, P&W, Local Brigades	Annual funding is allocated to UCL/UMR land within gazetted boundary with priorities identified in consultation with stakeholders and managed through DFES Narrogin Office
11	Water Corporation Bushfire Risk Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Bushfire Risk Management Project is under way for the Water Corp 	Water Corporation	DFES, LG	A plan is currently being developed. High risk areas are identified and treatments planned then completed. Treatments and risk assessments are available through Water Corp BRMP department. Some high risk areas have been identified in the Shire to date. The Water Corp Plan will be aligned to this BRM Plan's risk treatment schedule.
12	State Planning Policy 3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas 	Department of Planning Lands and Heritage	WA Planning Commission LG	Land developers are required to implement a Fire Management Plan to ensure risk is managed and other controls implemented and monitored.
13	State-wide arson prevention program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and awareness campaigns exist across the state for arson 	WA Police Dept of Fire and Emergency Services	LG	Participation as required. The Shire participates in campaigns for arson prevention.

14	Bushfire Action Month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public preparedness and education campaign 	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	CBFCO, FCO, Rangers and the public	During Bushfire Action Month, brigades and community groups hold a number of events across the State, to help you prepare your home and family ahead of the bushfire season. These events include street meets, property walk throughs and fire brigade open days where the community can speak to volunteer firefighters and Bushfire Ready groups about how to prepare for bushfires.
15	Are you Ready Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Engagement 	WA Government	LG, Chief FCO, Rangers and the public	The key message of this campaign is - preparing for and responding to bushfires is a team effort and everyone needs to play their part www.areyouready.wa.gov.au
16	Western Power annual asset inspection and vegetation management program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Power Bushfire Plan 	Western Power	DFES, LG, DBCA	Annual vegetation management and asset inspections are completed to ensure risk is managed. Full asset inspections are completed every 4 years.
17	DBCA Master Burn Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBCA have a 6 season burn program that is published on their website. Yearly plans are also available 	Parks and Wildlife	LG, DFES, Local Brigades	The plans can be accessed via their website, by sharing shape files (GIS) and are communicated at Local BFAC, ROAC and other various meetings.
18	Fire protection measures for new development and subdivisions (Planning Policy No 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking bushfire management planning processes and building permits 	Shire of Boddington	Shire Staff, Local Brigades, contractors and FCO's	Land developers are required to implement a Fire Management Plan to ensure risk is managed and other controls implemented and monitored.
19	Local Planning Scheme No 3	Aim of Scheme is to appropriately take account of flooding, fire and other risks.	Shire of Boddington	DFES	Where applicable land developers are required to prepare fire management plans to ensure risk is managed and other controls implemented and monitored.
20	Dept of Education Memorandum of Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of bushfire risk management activities 	Dept of Fires and Emergency Services	DoE	Including the identification and planning of treatment options for bushfire risks on DoE school sites as listed on the DoE bushfire zone register and agreed to annually by DFES and DoE

21	Dept of Education – Bushfire Plan – Boddington District High School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan designed to assist staff to prepare for a total fire ban, catastrophic fire danger rating, or a bushfire 	Dept of Education	DFES, LG	This plan was developed in accordance with the Emergency and Critical Incident Management Policy and the Principal’s Guide to Bushfire with input from local emergency management agencies.
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Appendix C – Communication Plan

INTRODUCTION

A Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRM Plan) is a strategic document that outlines the approach to the identification, assessment and treatment of assets exposed to bushfire risk within the Shire of Boddington. This Communication Strategy accompanies the BRM Plan for the Shire of Boddington. It documents the communication objectives for the BRM Plan, roles and responsibilities for communication, key stakeholders, target audiences and key messages at each project stage, communication risks and strategies for their management, and communication monitoring and evaluation procedures.

COMMUNICATIONS OVERVIEW

Communication Objectives

The communication objectives for the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan for the Shire of Boddington are as follows:

- Key stakeholders understand the purpose of the BRM Plan and their role in the bushfire risk management planning process.
- Stakeholders who are essential to the bushfire risk management planning process, or can supply required information, are identified and engaged in a timely and effective manner.
- Relevant stakeholders are involved in decisions regarding risk acceptability and treatment.
- Key stakeholders engage in the review of the BRM Plan as per the schedule in place for the local government area.
- The community and other stakeholders engage with the bushfire risk management planning process and as a result are better informed about bushfire risk and understand their responsibilities to address bushfire risk on their own land.

Communication Roles and Responsibilities

The Shire of Boddington is responsible for the development, implementation and review of the Communication Strategy. Key stakeholders support local government by participating in the development and implementation of the Communications Strategy as appropriate. An overview of communication roles and responsibilities follows:

- CEO, Shire of Boddington, responsible for endorsement of the BRM Plan Communications Strategy.
- Executive Manager Development and Community Services, Shire of Boddington, responsible for external communication with the local government area.

- Bushfire Risk Management Planning Coordinator, Shire of Boddington, responsible for operational-level communication between the Shire and the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

Key Stakeholders for Communication

The following table identifies key stakeholders in the Shire of Boddington bushfire risk management planning. These are stakeholders that are identified as having a significant role or interest in the planning process or are likely to be significantly impacted by the outcomes.

Stakeholder	Role or interest	Level of impact of outcomes	Level of engagement
Shire of Boddington	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Support role in treatment Implementation.	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate
Office of Bushfire Risk Management	Significant role in plan governance.	Medium	Inform, consult and collaborate
DBCA	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Forest Products Commission	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Main Roads WA	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Telstra	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Development WA and Landgate	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Water Corporation and Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Education	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Health	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Private Land Owners	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. May have responsibilities for treatments as land owners/managers	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Chief Bushfire Control Officer	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Bushfire Brigades and other Emergency Services Volunteers	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Bushfire Advisory Committee & Local Emergency Management Committee	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Peel Harvey Catchment Council, Friends of the Reserve	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, consult and involve

Traditional Owners, Gnaala Karla Boodja Regional Corporation, South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council & Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, consult and involve
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Timing of Communication	Stakeholder (s)	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring & Evaluation Method
Development of the BRM Plan								
Life of the Plan	Shire of Boddington CEO, Executive Leadership Team and Council	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform and consult Confirm accountability and responsibilities Input into plan and treatments 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource constraints could limit their ability to participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify misunderstandings and intentions of plan Express value of meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder's willingness to participate Feedback on the presentation
Life of the Plan	Shire of Boddington to Infrastructure Services	2,3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings Phone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input into plan and treatments 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited time Conflicting priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder's willingness to participate Contributions to treatment plan
Annually	Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC) and	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face meeting Presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform and consult Confirm project objectives Seek input into treatment plans Project updates 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder's willingness to participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation Ensure current information on the BRM Plan Project is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek feedback on the presentation and (anecdotal) community feedback

Quarterly	Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Face to face meetings • Presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm project objectives • Seek input into treatment plans • Project updates 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder’s willingness to participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation • Ensure current information on the BRM Plan Project is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback on the presentation
Quarterly or as required	Chief Bushfire Control Officer (CBFCO), Bushfire Brigades, Brigade Captains	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm project objectives • Seek input into treatment plans and providing project updates • Identify Risk and share information 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time constraints • No plan, unorganised • Availability of volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify misunderstandings and intentions of plan • Confirm benefits • Preparation • Ensure current information on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback • Support for BRMP process • Level of engagement

Timing of Communication	Stakeholder (s)	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring & Evaluation Method
							the BRM Plan Project is available	
Biannually	DBCA and Forest Products Commission (FPC)	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face to face meetings • Email • Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of environmental assets • Identification of DPAW and FPC burn plans • Confirming project objectives, seeking input into treatment plans and providing project updates • Development of treatment options 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource constraints could limit their ability to participate • Willingness to release 'confidential' data re environmental assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify misunderstandings and intentions of plan • Provide undertakings re the release of confidential data • Restrict release of information and document in plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of engagement • Environmental assets in BRMS
Annually and as required	Supervisor Emergency Services Crisis Management Newmont Boddington Gold	1 - 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a Plan will help build resilience to bushfire • Confirming project objectives • Seeking input into treatment plans • Project updates 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify misunderstandings and intentions of plan • Highlight meeting value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement and participation levels • Feedback • Treatments identified

Annually and as required	Supervisor Asset Protection South 32 Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a Plan will help build resilience to bushfire • Confirming project objectives • Seeking input into treatment plans • Project updates 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to funding for joint venture with DPAW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify misunderstandings and intentions of plan • Highlight meeting value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement and participation levels • Feedback • Contributions to treatment plan
Annually and as required	Stakeholders – Landowners / Land Managers	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Face to face meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset identification/ confirmation • Outline BRMP process 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time constraints and travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate channel of communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement and participation levels

Timing of Communication	Stakeholder (s)	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring & Evaluation Method
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone • Presentations • Community Engagement activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and objectives • Identify assets at risk • Identify existing controls/programs • Development of treatment options 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of interest and engagements in process • Lack of resourcing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare materials and good planning • Communicate funding opportunities when available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback • Contributions to treatment strategies
Annually or as required	Stakeholders – Others	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Face to face meeting • Telephone • Presentations • Community Engagement activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset identification/confirmation • Inform of BRMP process • Identify assets at risk • Identify existing controls/programs • Development of treatment options 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time constraints and travel • Level of interest and engagements in process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate channel of communication • Prepare materials • Plan communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement and participation levels • Feedback
Annually and as required	Peel Harvey Catchment Council	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face to Face meetings • Email • Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of environmental assets • Confirming project objectives • Seeking input into treatment plans • Providing project updates 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time constraints • Level of interest and engagement in process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate communication method • Prepare materials • Plan communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement and participation levels • Feedback

Monthly	All BRMOS, BRPC, BRMB	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and responsibilities of the DFES Bushfire Risk Management Officers and LG Bushfire Risk Planning Coordinators • New ideas or programs available • Information sharing • Funding sources and availability 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing • Availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan communications • Leverage off of other forums and opportunities to network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement and participation levels • Ideas shared • Improvements made
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Timing of Communication	Stakeholder (s)	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring & Evaluation Method
Annually and as required	Office of Bushfire Risk Management	1 & 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance and governance Plan endorsement 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government funding Government priorities Identified non compliance s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay up to date with process improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan endorsed
Bi-annually and as required	Dept of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) – District/Regional Office	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UCL/UMR planned works Identification of treatment strategies Identification of other planned works Sharing information Identifying funding opportunities 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time constraints Conflicting priorities Response obligations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan communications Share information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other planned works identified Funding opportunities identified UCL/UMR treatments included on BRMS
• Implementation of the BRM Plan								
Life of the plan	Shire of Boddington CEO, Executive Leadership Team and Council	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform and consult Confirm accountabilities and responsibilities. Progress update Issues identification and action planning 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time constraints Availability Lack of understanding Budget (for LG mitigation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and time management Clear purpose Targeted communication Regular updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback, Questions raised Level of support received

Life of the Plan	Shire of Boddington Infrastructure Services	1 -3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of fuel loads on LG managed lands • Upgrades to strategic firebreaks 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor organisation, • Limited time, • Not preparing • Poor communication from stakeholders and LG on completion of works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify misunderstandings and intentions of plan • Plan communications • Regular updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatments applied • Positive feedback received on treatment supplied • Risk ratings reduced
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Timing of Communication	Stakeholder (s)	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring & Evaluation Method
Life of the Plan	LEMC,BFAC, CBFCO, BFB,	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on progress to plan Report issues/constraints 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Time 'Buy in' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collate data and report on success to plan Compliance to plan Keep informed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback received Level of engagement Issues identified and addressed
Life of the Plan	Stakeholders – Landowners / Land Managers	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings Presentations Community Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform and consult Confirm accountability and responsibility Status and progress of plan Treatment status, gaps and issues to be addressed 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Time Loss of commitment Access to treatment resources Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned sharing of information Negotiations conducted Communicate funding opportunities when available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback Commitment to implement agreed controls Highly engaged Treatments being completed Risk ratings reduced
Life of the Plan	Stakeholders – Others	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face Presentations Community Engagement Telephone Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform and consult Confirm accountability and responsibility Status and progress of plan Treatment status Gaps and issues to be addressed 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Time Loss of commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned sharing of information Negotiations conducted Communicate funding opportunities when available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback Commitment to implement agreed controls Highly engaged Treatments being completed

Life of the Plan	BRMB, BRPCs, BRMOs, OBRM, DFES District / Regional Office	1 – 3 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face to face meetings • Email • Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UCL/UMR Management • Status and progress of plan • Treatment status, gaps and issues to be addressed • Continuous improvement • Information sharing • Identification of other 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Conflicting priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule communication opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned works identified • Improvements identified and implemented • Issues addressed
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Timing of Communication	Stakeholder (s)	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring & Evaluation Method
				planned works • Identification of funding opportunities				
• Review of the BRM Plan								
Annually	Shire of Boddington, CEO and Councillors	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance and compliance Review, monitoring and reporting to Council Status update Continuous improvement 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor reporting and recording of information Review not completed by BRMB and OBRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BRPC & BRMO to record data and information appropriately Approved by BRMB and OBRM for LG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback received Planned works completed Reporting & Statistics Risk ratings reduced
5 Yearly (Shire, DFES and OBRM)	OBRM, BRMO, BRMB, BRPC & LG Council	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Face to face meetings Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance and compliance Review, monitoring and reporting Future planning 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor reporting and recording of information Review not completed by BRMB and OBRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BRPC & BRMO to record data and information appropriately Approved by BRMB and OBRM for LG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback received Planned works completed Reporting & Statistics Risk ratings reduced
Quarterly	Shire of Boddington – Business Areas	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face meetings Email Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on actions and status of BRMP Continuous improvement 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives not clear Key actions not identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with Shire CEO Clear objectives set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good reporting and feedback on work completed Improvements identified and implemented
Quarterly and as required	Shire of Boddington – Infrastructure Services	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on actions and status of BRMP Continuous improvement 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time Availability Conflicting priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan Communications Discuss with Shire Leadership Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced Improvements identified and implemented
Biannually and as required	DFES Regional / District Office	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on actions and status of BRMP 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time Availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback on work completed

Timing of Communication	Stakeholder (s)	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring & Evaluation Method
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous improvement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicting priorities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk ratings reduced Improvements identified and implemented
Annually	BFAC, LEMC, CBFCO, BFBS	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face meetings Email Telephone Presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on actions and status of BRMP Continuous improvement 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Time Conflicting priorities Buy in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep informed Share the wins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced Improvements identified and implemented
Annually and as required	Stakeholders – Land Owners / Land Managers	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face meetings Telephone Presentation Community Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of treatments Success of treatments Continuous improvement 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Time Conflicting priorities Buy in Access to resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan communication Target communication Planned and prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced Improvements identified and implemented
Every 2 years	Stakeholders – Other	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face meetings Telephone Presentations Community Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of treatments Success of treatments Continuous improvement 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Time Conflicting priorities Buy in Access to resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan communication Target communication Planned and prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced Improvements identified and implemented
Annually and as required	BRMB, BRMOs, BRPCs	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to Face meetings Workshops Telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous Improvement Sharing information 	BRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Time Conflicting priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements identified and implemented

Appendix D – Biennial review checklist

Annual review checklist to be completed and submitted to the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) by 30 May every two years to maintain endorsement of the Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan. This checklist is not required for the initial submission of the plan.

Correspondence

- Cover letter from local government Chief Executive Officer or delegate to Director OBRM with this form completed and attached.

Bushfire Risk Management Plan

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Chapter 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> BRM Plan objectives remain relevant. |
| Chapter 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> Content of the context statement reflects current factors affecting bushfire hazard and bushfire risk to the community, economy and environment. |
| Chapter 4-7 | <input type="checkbox"/> Figures and tables have been updated to reflect current data in Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS). |
| Chapter 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment Strategy remains reflective of community values and strategic priorities. |
| Appendix B | <input type="checkbox"/> Local government wide controls includes current treatment programs in local government area. |
| Appendix C | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication Plan has been updated to include planned stakeholder engagement and communication activities for the next planning period. |

Bushfire Risk Management System

- All assets identified in the Local Government area have been mapped and risk assessed in BRMS.
- All assets have had a risk reassessment completed in the last 2 years.
- The treatment schedule includes planned treatments for at least the next 12 months.

Appendix E – References.

1. Peel Harvey Catchment Council. Binjareb Boodja. Landscapes, 2025. Appendix E- Regional Soils and Landscapes Snapshot, (2025) <https://peel-harvey.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Appendix-E-Regional-Land-and-Soils-Snapshot1.pdf>
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12. BOM. Climate Change. (2024) <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/change/>

Appendix F – Vegetation Types Boddington.

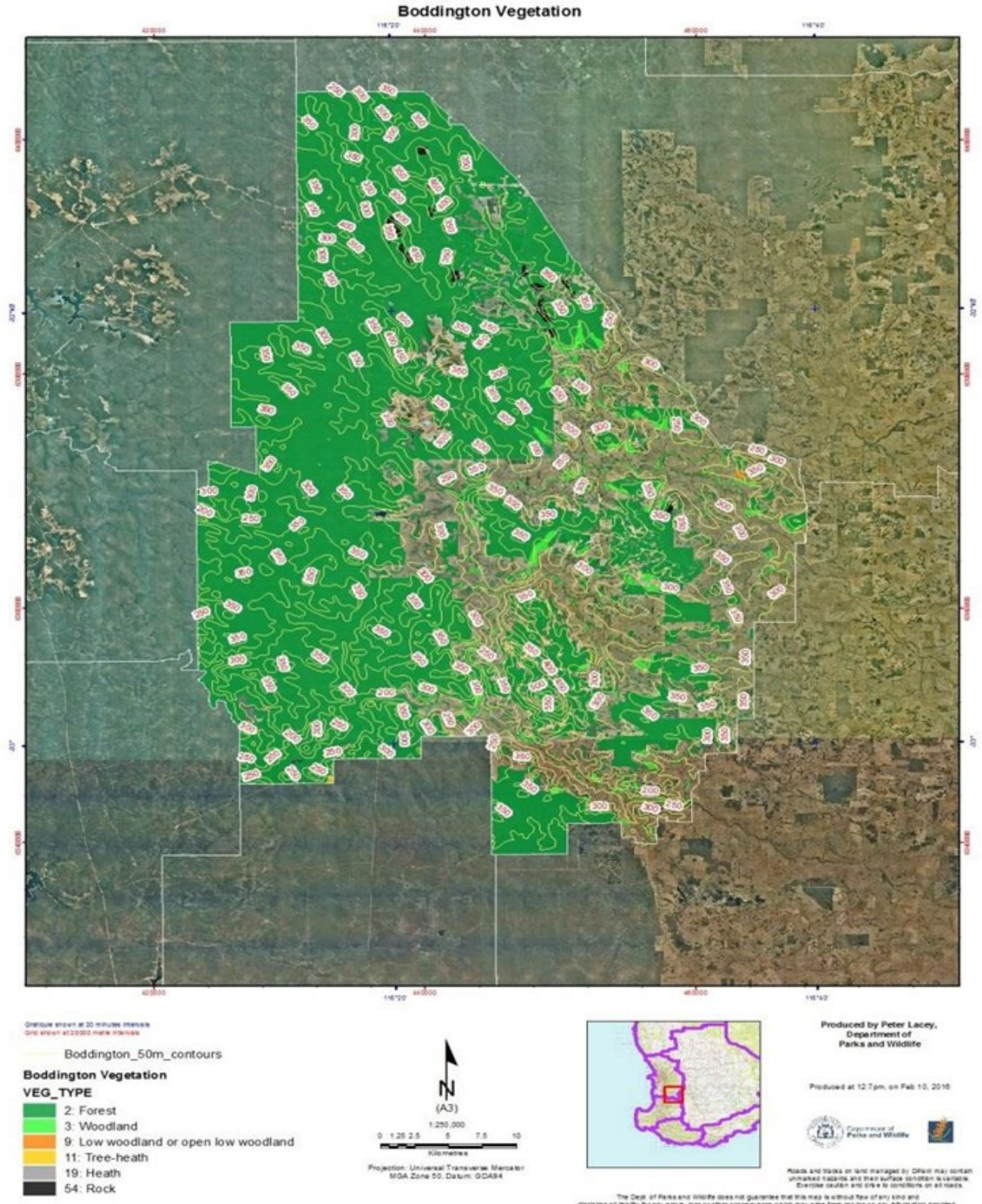


Figure 8 - Boddington Vegetation Types²⁷

Appendix H – Corporate Structure, Shire of Boddington.

