



A vibrant and connected community with excellent lifestyle and employment opportunities in a beautiful natural environment

MINUTES

**For The
Local Emergency Management Committee**

**Held On
Monday 27 November 2023
At 10.00am**

Council Chambers
39 Bannister Rd, Boddington

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Agenda

1.	DECLARATION OF OPENING	4
2.	ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE	4
3.	DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST	4
4.	GUEST PRESENTATIONS	5
5.	CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES	5
6.	REVIEW ACTION LIST AND BUSINESS ARISING	5
6.1	Action and Progression	5
7.	CORRESPONDANCE	6
7.1	Correspondence In.....	6
7.2	Correspondence Out	6
7.3	Information Tabled	6
8.	REVIEW OF LEMC MEMBERSHIP & CONTACT LIST UPDATES.....	6
8.1	Review Membership and Contact List	6
9.	AGENDA ITEMS	7
9.1	Review of Local Emergency Management Arrangements.....	7
10.	LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (Standing Items)	7
10.1	Post Incident Reports.....	7
11.	AGENCY/MEMBER REPORTS.....	7
11.1	Local Bush Fire Brigades Report.....	7
11.2	State Emergency Services Report	7
11.3	St Johns Report.....	8
11.4	Boddington Hospital Report.....	8
11.5	Boddington District High School Report.....	8
11.5	Newmont Boddington Gold Report	8
11.6	South 32 Report.....	8
11.7	Boddington Police Report.....	8
11.8	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) Report	8
11.9	Department of Biodiversity Conservation & Attractions Report.....	9
11.10	Department of Communities Report.....	9
11.11	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development Report.....	9
11.12	Shire of Boddington Report.....	9
12.	GENERAL BUSINESS	10
12.1	Around the Table	10
13.	NEXT MEETING.....	10
13.1	Approve Meeting dates for 2024.....	10
14.	CLOSURE OF MEETING.....	10

1. DECLARATION OF OPENING

James Wickens, Executive Manager of Development Services declared the meeting open at 10.05am.

I would like to begin by acknowledging the Traditional Owners of the land on which we meet today. I would also like to pay my respects to Elders past and present and emerging.

2. ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE

2.1 Attendance

James Wickens	Shire of Boddington
Kevin Petch	Shire of Boddington
Jackie Stewart	Shire of Boddington
Robert Jones	Shire of Boddington - Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
Wayne English	State Emergency Services Manager - Boddington
Joshua Egan-Reid	WA Police – Boddington
Adam Whitford	Dept. of Fire and Emergency Services
Lynda Elms	Dept. of Fire and Emergency Services
Ronan Blaney	St John WA Community Paramedic
Simon Finn	South32

2.2 Apologies

Cr. Lee Lewis	Shire of Boddington - Chair
Cr. Andrew Ryley	Shire of Boddington
Ryan Clarke	Newmont
Javier Brodalka	Newmont
Daniel Marsh	Newmont
Simon Smith	South 32
Anna Erickson	Dept. of Primary Industries & Regional Development
Michele Duxbury	Dept. of Communities
Kim Reader	Dept. of Communities
Mark Schorer	Dept. of Communities
Jayden Vitler	Dept. of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions
Michael Pasotti	Dept. of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions
Corrie Lokan	Dept. of Health
Karl Mickle	Shire of Wandering
Ben Gartner	WA Police – Boddington
Brant Lehman	Shire of Boddington - Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer

3. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

Nil

4. GUEST PRESENTATIONS

Nil

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Attachment: 5.1A LEMC August meeting Minutes 2023

Moved: Wayne English

Seconded: Adam Whitford

That the minutes of the Local Emergency Management Meeting held on Monday 28 August 2023 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried: [10/0]

6. REVIEW ACTION LIST AND BUSINESS ARISING

6.1 Action and Progression

Action	Responsible Person	Progress
Fire mitigation on Reserves	Ranger Kevin Petch	Christie reserve – 10 hectares burnt off at the East end of town. Next burn off is April. Crossman and Hakea are next. More funding needed to progress other reserves.
DFES courses	Adam Whitford	Chief Fire Control Officer to arrange training courses for brigades with members to allocate times and location for next March after the fire season. Courses can be held in Boddington if enough people.
Discuss Starlink (Comms with heavy vehicles)	Ryan Clarke (no update due to absence)	The Project Manager in charge has left, no progress with integration as of yet. Looking into this as a resource for emergency management. Further updates to be provided at next meeting.
Newmont Emergency Exercise	Daniel Marsh (no update due to absence)	Javier: The Desktop Exercise has been confirmed for 3 July 2023 for Emergency Management and Preparedness. It has been suggested a couple of hours would be better for this course rather than 1 hour. Julie has confirmed that 2 hours has been reserved for this in the calendar. Ryan: Suggest it would be valuable to (LEMC Team), working with Dynamic at the

		moment to get this going. He would like to see everyone from LEMC committee to be able to attend, the full mine deployment can be done at the same time.
Shire of Boddington Call out for trees/branches on road	James Wickens	Kevin updating the afterhours spreadsheet but better to use Insight call out as they can notify the correct people faster.
Electric cars and charging stations	James Wickens	Electric charging station was installed 7 years ago. Shire is looking to upgrade with grants to get faster charging stations. To be eligible for grant the station needs to be on Shire land, easily accessible and visible. New stations will keep track of usage, fees and charges
After Hours contact list	James Wickens	Kevin is currently updating LEMC after hours contact list

7. **CORRESPONDANCE**

7.1 **Correspondence In**

Applicant: Department of Fire and Emergency Services, State Emergency Management Policy Branch.
Attachments: 7.1A – Email Attachment
Description: SEMC regarding Consultation Request – State Hazard Plan – Crash Emergency

Applicant: WA Local Government Association.
Attachments: 7.1B – Email Attachment
Description: 2023 WALGA Emergency Management Survey

Applicant: Peel Development Commission.
Attachments: 7.1C – Email Attachment
Description: For Information – Australian Government's Disaster Ready Fund (DRF)

7.2 **Correspondence Out**

Nil

7.3 **Information Tabled**

Nil

8. **REVIEW OF LEMC MEMBERSHIP & CONTACT LIST UPDATES**

8.1 **Review Membership and Contact List**

Attachment 8.1A: Local Emergency Committee Meeting Contact List

Updates: Business as usual.

9. AGENDA ITEMS

9.1 Review of Local Emergency Management Arrangements

Attachment: 9.1A Local Emergency Management Arrangements

Updates:

- The Shire has applied for funding to employ a consultant to review the Local Emergency Management Arrangements. James Wickens suggested Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) create a subcommittee of LEMC members to assist in reviewing arrangements. All present volunteered to be part of subcommittee to review our Emergency Management Arrangements.

The current arrangement is 2018 with review every 5 years.

10. LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (Standing Items)

10.1 Post Incident Reports

Updates:

- Robert Jones is responsible for receiving incident reports from the brigade and subsequently forwarding them to Kevin Petch (Ranger) for filing.

11. AGENCY/MEMBER REPORTS

11.1 Local Bush Fire Brigades Report

Update:

- Brigade attended the Huntley fire at Alco for 3-4 days. During that operation the Crossman 4.4 broadacre tanker was damaged. This will return in 2 business days (by Thursday 30 November 2023).
- Majority of farmers are harvesting at night. Most will be completed by Christmas and the New Year.
- All brigades are now fully aware of their training requirements for bush fire awareness. Every brigade has a training board with the names of their members on and the requirements.
- Boddington Brigade has been chosen to accommodate training given its central location for all Brigades in the district.
- All radios and farm unites have been serviced.
- The fire command vehicle is now stationed at Boddington and staff have had comprehensive training.

11.2 State Emergency Services Report

Update:

- Six (6) road accidents.
- Several callouts for the Bibbulmun Track.
- Albany Highway closure for 3 days (05-07 November 2023) caused overload with phone calls. Emergency Services did what they could.

11.3 St Johns Report

Update:

- Currently have twenty-one (21) front line volunteers, four (4) new recruits in the last six (6) months. Annual training is now complete for 2023.
- Year to date have 137 call outs – up by nine (9).
- Awaiting on a new Ambulance vehicle.
- Ronan Blaney is coming to the end of his tenure. The position will be advertised.

11.4 Boddington Hospital Report

No reports tabled

11.5 Boddington District High School Report

No reports tabled

11.5 Newmont Boddington Gold Report

No reports tabled

11.6 South 32 Report

Update:

- South32 phone to assist the Huntley Alcoa fires.
- South32 confirmed their assistance, a job number and request is required.
- South32 requested more training on protocol and understanding of procedures.
- A few suspect tyre fires on site.
- South 32 have a new ambulance on site and happy to use for the local community.

11.7 Boddington Police Report

Update:

- Boddington Police have four (4) staff with two (2) being trained in Land, Search and Rescue.
- Boddington Police have a command vehicle in Albany they can call on.
- Boddington Police have access to Drones; large one in Albany, smaller one in Kittanning. These are used for Emergency Services i.e. floods or land searches.
- Boddington Police are trialing Starlink for better communication coverage, nineteen (19) vehicles have been fitted. The plan is to have all regional vehicles fitted. Boddington Police will have at least one car fitted to be used as a Wi-Fi hub.

11.8 Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) Report

Attachment: 11.8A DEFS Upper Great Southern Boddington LEMC Report
27 November 2023

Update:

- Harvest session under way. DFES have two (2) water bombers based in Geraldton.
- DFES want to ensure that harvest fires are promptly reported so that the Shire can maintain accurate records, supporting the justification of essential services.
- Fair few Lithium fires and more expected.
- Regional fires in Corrigan burnt 700 hectares. The town was evacuated and aircrafts were used in the Emergency.
- DFES training has been scheduled for 2024.
- Serpentine fires (November 2023) hit the regrowth forest just off Albany Highway.
- DFES Volunteers are required to put their name on the portal every year to get the call out. Volunteer fuel cards will be distributed in the New Year to cover costs of call out and training.
- District officer for Narrogin is now Paul Blechynden.

11.9 Department of Biodiversity Conservation & Attractions Report

No reports tabled

11.10 Department of Communities Report

No reports tabled

11.11 Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development Report

Attachment: 11.11A DPIRD Incident and Emergency management report
Attachment: 11.11B DPIRD 23-24 heightened threat period preparedness

11.12 Shire of Boddington Report

Update:

- Department of Communities came to Boddington for an Audit of our Execution Facilities.
Town hall has a capacity of 250 people
Recreation Centre has capacity of 750 people but has the capacity to expand.
- The Shire took possession of a 6x4 trailer from Communities with emergency supplies to have onsite.
- Kevin: currently doing Fire Break inspections. 90% are compliant.
- James advised at the last Council Meeting Council adopted the Bush Fire Brigade local law. The Local Law will then be published in the Government Gazette, and following that the Local Law will come into force. The Shire of Boddington is partnering with the Shire of Wandering and the Shire of Harvey for a Bushfire Risk Management Coordinator. The Shire of Harvey have advertised this position.

12. GENERAL BUSINESS

12.1 Around the Table

Robert Jones: Is the Shire employing a Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM)?

James Wickens: No the position is a Bushfire Risk Management Coordinator between DEFS, Harvey, Wandering and Boddington. They will be working in the mitigation space, looking at bushfire management plans that need to be reviewed, with any bushfire guidelines and applying for significant mitigation funding to get resources.

Kevin Petch: Brant Lehman advised The Shire of Boddington has five (5) HEMA maps on order and eight (8) Automatic Vehicle locators (AVL) 4g units to be installed in six (6) Bushfire Brigade vehicles and two (2) SES vehicles.

Robert Jones: (In response to call outs to the Bibbulmun Track: Item 11.2) Did the Shire of Boddington receive a key to the boom gates at Mt Wells so Emergency Services can have access for all emergencies? There is a track to Mt Well for ambulance access to the camping area. You cannot access that track without the key for the boom gate. No one on the committee has a key. Further suggestion to appoint Wayne English with a key or have a key in the Ranger box at the Shire of Boddington Office.

James Wickens: Will take this on notice and follow up with Dept. of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions (DBCA).

13. NEXT MEETING

13.1 Approve Meeting dates for 2024

Moved: Wayne English

Seconded: Adam Whitford

The committee approve the 2024 Meeting Calendar

26th	February 2024
27th	May 2024
26th	August 2024
25th	November 2024

Carried: [10/0]

14. CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business, James Wickens, Executive Manager of Development Services, declared the meeting closed at 10.50am.



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At 10am**

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1. **DECLARATION OF OPENING**

Councillor Lee Lewis declared the meeting open at 10:05am.

I would like to begin by acknowledging the Traditional Owners of the land on which we meet today. I would also like to pay my respects to Elders past and present and emerging.

2. **ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

2.1 **Attendance**

Cr. Lee Lewis	Shire of Boddington - Councillor
James Wickens	Shire of Boddington - Executive Manager Development Services
Kevin Petch	Shire of Boddington - Ranger and Emergency Services
Shenae Tilbee	Shire of Boddington - Administration Officer Development Services
Robert Jones	Shire of Boddington - Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
Brant Lehman	Shire of Boddington - Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
Wayne English	State Emergency Services Manager - Boddington
Ross Bartley	WA Police - Boddington
Adam Whitford	Dept. of Fire and Emergency Services
Michele Duxbury	Dept. of Communities
Anna Erickson	Dept. of Primary Industries & Regional Development
Ronan Blaney	St John WA Community Paramedic
Simon Smith	South32
Carl Mickle	Shire of Wandering

2.2 **Apologies**

Cr. Earl Schreiber	Shire of Boddington - Councillor
Kim Reader	Dept. of Communities
Mark Schorer	Dept. of Communities
Ryan Clarke	Newmont
Javier Brodalka	Newmont
Daniel Marsh	Newmont
Ros Foster	Forward Control Officer (Fire Brigade)
Jayden Vitler	Dept. of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions
Corrie Lokan	Dept. of Health

3. **DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST**

4. **GUEST PRESENTATIONS**

Presentation from Ryan Clarke – Newmont Desktop Exercise

Ryan Clarke did not attend – reschedule for next meeting

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved: Ross Bartley

Seconded: Wayne English

That the minutes of the Local Emergency Management Meeting held on Monday 29 May 2023 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Attachment: 5A LEMC May meeting Minutes 2023

Carried: [12/0]

6. REVIEW ACTION LIST AND BUSINESS ARISING

6.1 Action and Progression

Action	Responsible Person	Progress
Fire mitigation on Reserves	Ranger Kevin Petch	Christie reserve – waiting on bobcat contractor to do some clean up and then coordinate a burn off. More funding needed to progress other reserves
DFES courses	Adam Whitford	DFES to arrange training courses for brigades with members to allocate times and location
Discuss Starlink (Comms with heavy vehicles)	Ryan Clarke (no update due to absence)	The Project Manager in charge has left, no progress with integration as of yet. Looking into this as a resource for emergency management. Further updates to be provided at next meeting.
Newmont Emergency Exercise	Daniel Marsh (no update due to absence)	Javier: The Desktop Exercise has been confirmed for 3 July 2023 for Emergency Management and Preparedness. It has been suggested a couple of hours would be better for this course rather than 1 hour. Julie has confirmed that 2 hours has been reserved for this in the calendar. Ryan: Suggest it would be valuable to (LEMC Team), working with Dynamic at the moment to get this going. He would like to see everyone from LEMC committee to be able to attend, the full mine deployment can be done at the same time.

Shire of Boddington Call out for trees/branches on road	James Wickens	Follow up and report back to Wayne English with after-hours contact for trees/branches on shire owned roads rather than the SES
Electric cars and charging stations	James Wickens	Find information that was provided before the installation of the electric car charging station next to the shire
After Hours contact list	James Wickens	Compile an after-hours contact list distribute to relevant LEMC members

7. **CORRESPONDANCE**

7.1 **Correspondence In**

7.2 **Correspondence Out**

7.3 **Information Tabled**

8. **REVIEW OF LEMC MEMBERSHIP & CONTACT LIST UPDATES**

8.1 **Review Membership and Contact List**

Attachment: 8.1A Updated LEMC Contact List

9. **AGENDA ITEMS**

9.1 Council Plan Action – Review Emergency Management Plans and arrangements with the support of the Local Emergency Management Committee.

James Wickens advised the Committee that an action of the Shire's Council Plan is to review the Local Emergency Management Arrangements with the support of the Committee. The Shire intends to submit a submission to the DFES AWARE grants to assist with this process.

10. **LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (Standing Items)**

10.1 **Post Incident Reports**

No reports tabled

11. **AGENCY/MEMBER REPORTS**

11.1 **Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development Report**

Attachment: 11.1A DPIRD LEMC Report July 2023

11.2 **St Johns WA Report**

Current Recruitment Drive has seen eight new volunteers at St Johns Boddington since last meeting.

11.3 **Communities Report**

Attachment: 11.3A Communities Boddington – 1st Quarter 2023

11.4 State Emergency Services Report

Twenty incidents so far this year - primarily road crashes. Increase in elderly falls/collapsing in which they call the SES as the hospital staff will not or cannot leave the hospital to help. Frequent calls regarding trees/limbs on Crossman road. The road is a Shire road and people call the SES as there is no after hour's number for the Shire to alert someone to clear the trees/branches. An action has been raised to investigate the after hour's contact and have that readily available and advertised for people to report these incidents to rather than the SES.

11.5 Local Bush Fire Brigades Report

With the Boddington Fire Brigade's 3.4 truck in for a service and unavailable for the next 2-3 weeks, the Quindanning 4.4 truck has replaced it so the town is not left vulnerable in case of a fire. Request for all Shire trucks to have Hema Maps installed (SoB to investigate – possible funding from DFES)

11.6 Department of Fire and Emergency Services

Attachment: 11.6A DFES Media Statement

A new DEMA has been appointed and will be at the next meeting. DFES has put out a forecast for the season (see attachment) and it predicts an early start to the southern bush fire season and bush fire mitigation should be done sooner rather than later.

11.7 Boddington Police Report

Quite few months but as was stated earlier crashes have been constant and are usually due to fatigue - luckily just vehicle damage and no fatalities. A few missing persons reports and searches as well. Ross Bartley is leaving for a new role and this will be his last LEMC meeting and we will see the new Rep at the next meeting.

11.8 Shire of Boddington

Following up Mitigation Activity Funding for reserves in Ranford, for repair of Fire Access Tracks and planned burning.

Following up concerns from residents on Mitchel Crescent regarding emergency access. Reviewing existing arrangements and possible options for emergency access.

12. GENERAL BUSINESS

12.1 Around the Table

Robert Jones – He has been notified by DBCA of their intention of spring burns to the South of the Boddington area and Robert has notified those who need to be aware of this (brigades, mines, farmers) as there will be heavy smoke in the area during these times. West Pine are intending to do a spring burn also and will notify the Brigades closer to the time of when it will be happening.

Several reserves out at Ranford need to be burned in spring and he will coordinate this with the local brigades.

Electric car charging bay in the carpark next to the Shire Building is causing concern due to its location. If there was an electric car fire any water put on it will trickle down to the drain and into the Hotham River and any smoke from the fire is toxic and could affect many locals and businesses. Robert would like to see information in regards to why it was placed there and believes we would be negligent if we didn't investigate it further. An action has been raised to investigate this and provide Robert with the information he has requested.

The question was also raised as to why the Toyota FJ45 light tanker that was the Shires original light tanker has been sold. Shire needs to clarify if it has been sold and if it has, why the brigades weren't consulted first.

Robert would also like a list of after-hours contacts at the Shire for emergency clearing and access to machinery if needed.

13. NEXT MEETING

13.1 Approve Meeting dates for 2023

Moved: Cr. Lee Lewis

Seconded: James Wickens

That the committee approved the next meeting date on Monday 27 November 2023 at 10am.

Carried: [12/0]

14. CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business, Cr. Lee Lewis declared the meeting closed at 10:47am.

From: SEMC Policy and Legislation <semc.policylegislation@dfes.wa.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, September 29, 2023 12:53 PM
To: SEMC Policy and Legislation <semc.policylegislation@dfes.wa.gov.au>
Subject: CONSULTATION REQUEST: State Hazard Plan - Crash Emergency

Dear Emergency Management colleagues,

The State Hazard Plan - Crash Emergency provides an overview of arrangements for the management of crash emergencies in Western Australia. The DFES State EM Policy Branch, on behalf of the SEMC (the responsible agency for the development and review of the State Hazard Plan Crash) is progressing with the periodical comprehensive review of the Plan on behalf of the three Hazard Management Agencies. The Hazard Management Agencies for crash emergencies are:

- Commissioner of Police (air crash and road crash)
- Arc Infrastructure Pty Ltd (Arc Infrastructure) (rail crash on Arc Infrastructure network)
- Public Transport Authority (PTA), (rail crash on PTA network).

The Head of Operations and Customer Management (Arc Infrastructure) and Managing Director (PTA) are the responsible for ensuring that emergency management is carried out on behalf of the respective agencies.

The DFES State Emergency Management Policy Branch is now seeking broad stakeholder feedback on the proposed amendments and welcomes other questions, queries or comments you have in relation to this Plan.

Please refer to the **Consultation Information** below for information about the consultation process as well as instructions on how to submit feedback. We also ask that you forward this email and consultation request to members of your Subcommittees, Reference Groups, DEMC, LEMC, or your agency's stakeholders.

Note: This consultation request has been sent to Executive Officers of SEMC Subcommittees, District Emergency Management Advisors, and nominated contacts for agencies with emergency management roles and responsibilities.

Consultation Information

State Hazard Plan – Crash Emergency

The DFES State EM Policy Branch is conducting consultation via [Engage WA Emergency Management](#).

On the [Engage WA EM consultation homepage](#), you can view all current consultations, including the draft State Hazard Plan – Crash Emergency.

<https://engagewaem.com.au/projects/state-hazard-plan-crash-emergency>

On this page you will be able to:

- View information about the consultation process, including a summary of amendments.
- Download and view the draft Plan.
- Submit your feedback

Please submit your feedback by COB 24 November 2023.

Good afternoon Julie

WALGA's Emergency Management (EM) Survey is now open.

Your input is crucial to guide WALGA's advocacy on key emergency management issues, such as resources for emergency management, the Local Government Grants Scheme (LGGS) and the Consolidated Emergency Services legislation currently under development by the State Government

The Shire of Boddington's unique link to the Survey is here:

<https://survey.websurveycreator.com/s.aspx?r=66d6a05f-5e8a-4754-b150-e563bbbed7096>

- The Survey will take **45-60 minutes** to complete but does not need to be undertaken all at once – progress can be saved by pressing the save button at the bottom of the page of questions.
- Multiple people can complete the Survey, but the software will only allow one person in at a time. The survey can be viewed by paging through the questionnaire using the 'next' button and the 'back' button at the bottom of the page.

Survey Details

- The Survey will close on **Friday 1 December**
- WALGA preferred supplier, Research Solutions has been appointed to compile the survey independently.
- Results will be aggregated and shared as appropriate with Local Governments, the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), and other relevant stakeholders. Your Local Government's individual responses will not be shared.

Further information

Further information is available [here](#) or by contacting

Rachel Armstrong
Senior Policy Advisor, Emergency Management
Email: rarmstrong@walga.asn.au
Phone: (08) 9213 2064

We look forward to receiving your feedback.



Regards

Nick

Nick Sloan | Chief Executive Officer | WALGA

(p) (08) 9213 2517 | (m) 0408 941 792 | (e) nsloan@walga.asn.au

Dear Peel Alliance members and PDC Board,

Our CEO received some recent correspondence from the State Emergency Management Committee of DFES to raise awareness of the Australian Government's Disaster Ready Fund (DRF) which funds projects that build natural disaster resilience and risk reduction. The DRF provides up to \$200 million per year, over the next five years from 2023-24.

While applications for Round Two of the DRF won't open until early 2024, the State Government is accepting Expressions of Interest (EoI) for potential projects. To lodge an EoI, please visit <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/state-emergency-management-committee/disaster-ready-fund>

If you have a project that you think could be eligible, or wish to discuss the DRF further, you can contact semc.grants@dfes.wa.gov.au.

Kind regards

(email sent on behalf of Andrew Ward)

Kylie Wilson | Executive Officer to CEO & Chair
Peel Development Commission
45 Mandurah Terrace | Mandurah WA 6210
t +61 (0)8 9587 0609 | **PDC Reception:** +61 (0)8 9535 4140
w dpird.wa.gov.au | peel.wa.gov.au

Supported by Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development



*We're working for
Western Australia.*

Local Emergency Management Committee Contact List

(As at November 2023)

NAME	EMAIL	CONTACT #	DEPARTMENT
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LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS 2018

SHIRE OF BODDINGTON

This plan has been prepared and endorsed by the Boddington Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and has been approved by the Shire of Boddington. It has been tabled for information and comment with the Great Southern District Emergency Management Committee and the District Emergency Management Committee

.....

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Chairperson

Date

Boddington LEMC

.....

.....

Chairperson

Date

Peel DEMC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AMENDMENT RECORD	1
DISTRIBUTION	2
PART 1 GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	4
<i>Area Covered by the Plan.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Community Description.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Aim and Purpose.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Objectives.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Scope.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Plan Format.....</i>	<i>6</i>
EXISTING PLANS AND ARRANGEMENTS.....	7
AGREEMENTS, UNDERSTANDINGS AND COMMITMENTS.....	8
ADDITIONAL SUPPORT	8
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS	9
FINANCE ARRANGEMENTS.....	9
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES.....	9
COMPOSITION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.....	11
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES & OTHERS – HAZARDS LIKELY TO OCCUR	14
MEDIA MANAGEMENT.....	15
EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTRE LOCATIONS	16
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ANALYSIS.	16
TESTING AND EXERCISING THE LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	16
TRAINING PROGRAMS & GENERAL LITERATURE	17
EVACUATION	17
REVIEW OF THE PLAN	17
PART 2 RECOVERY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	18
INTRODUCTION	18
AIM.....	18
OBJECTIVES	18
SCOPE	18
AUTHORITY AND PLANNING RESPONSIBILITY.....	18
RELATED DOCUMENTS	19
RECOVERY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE & CONCEPTS.....	19
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	19
GRANTS AND DONATIONS	20
LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR	22
LOCAL RECOVERY COMMITTEE.....	23
RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES.....	26
<i>Shire of Boddington</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Hazard Management Agency.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Department of Communities</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Lifeline Agencies.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Other Participating Organisations</i>	<i>27</i>

<i>Management Arrangements</i>	28
<i>Local Recovery Committee Centre</i>	28
<i>One Stop Shop</i>	28
<i>Advice</i>	28
<i>Activation</i>	28
<i>Method of Operations</i>	30
<i>Recovery Activities and Strategies</i>	30
<i>Stand Down / Debriefs / Post Operations Reports</i>	30
RECOVERY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS	31
RECOVERY ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES	32
PART 3 EMERGENCY CONTACTS DIRECTORY AND MAPS	34
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES	35
EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS.....	35
BODDINGTON SHIRE MAP.....	36
PART 4 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ANALYSIS	37
<i>Executive Summary</i>	37
<i>Methodology</i>	37
<i>Context</i>	37
RISKS	38
<i>Hazard Identification</i>	38
<i>Risk Assessment and Ranking</i>	38
<i>Risk Analysis and Evaluation</i>	39
RISK TREATMENT	40
<i>Action Plan</i>	40
APPENDICES	42
APPENDIX 1 – RISK TABLES.....	42
APPENDIX 2 – RISK IDENTIFICATION MATRIX	44
APPENDIX 3 – RISK REGISTER.....	45

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amendments to this plan will be issued periodically. Any suggestions for amendments can be forwarded to:

Officer in Charge, Boddington Police Station, Johnstone Street Boddington

Or

Shire of Boddington, 39 Bannister Road (PO Box 4) Boddington, WA, 6390

Amendment		Details of Amendment	Amended By Initials / Date
No.	Date		
1	30/11/2015	Plan updated and revised	M Glynn 11653 LEC WA Police
2	Sept 2017	Plan updated and revised	Revision A Smith (OEM) amended P Haas LEMC XO

DISTRIBUTION

Organisation	No Copies
Western Australian Police	Electronic
DFES	Electronic
Shire of Boddington	3
Boddington SES	Electronic
Department of Communities	Electronic
Shire of Williams	Electronic
Shire of Murray	Electronic
Shire of Wandering	Electronic
Quindanning-Boddington CWA	Electronic
Boddington District Hospital	Electronic
Boddington District High School	Electronic
St John's Ambulance - Boddington	Electronic
Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	Electronic
Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	Electronic
Newmont Boddington Gold	Electronic
Worsley Alumina, South32	Electronic
Peel DEMC	Electronic
Great Southern DEMC	Electronic

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terminology used throughout this document shall have the same meaning as prescribed in either Section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* or as defined in the State EM Glossary

SHIRE OF BODDINGTON

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Part 1 General Arrangements

Area Covered by the Plan

This plan covers the district of the Shire of Boddington. Shire maps are included at the rear of this plan.

Community Description

Boddington was originally gazetted in 1912. The name Boddington comes from Henry Boddington a shepherd who grazed his sheep on the banks of the Hotham River in the late 1800's. A pool in the Hotham River, which Henry frequently camped at, had been named Boddington Pool by the early settlers.

Boddington sits between rolling hills of forests and farms on the banks of the Hotham River, around an hour and a half drive from Perth via Albany Highway, or around an hour from Mandurah.

Approximately half of Boddington Shire is State Forest (predominantly jarrah and marri) with mixed farming practices predominantly cropping and sheep.

Aim and Purpose

The aim of this document is to detail the emergency management and recovery arrangements for the Shire of Boddington.

The purpose of these emergency management arrangements is to set out:

- a) The local government's policies for emergency management;
- b) The roles and responsibilities of public authorities and other persons involved in emergency management in the local government district;
- c) Provisions about the coordination of emergency operations and activities relating to emergency management performed by the persons mentioned in paragraph;
- d) A description of emergencies that is likely to occur in the local government district;

- e) Strategies and priorities for emergency management in the local government district;
- f) Other matters about emergency management in the local government district prescribed by the regulations; and
- g) Other matters about emergency management in the local government district the local government considers appropriate.

Objectives

The objectives of this document are to prescribe the organisation, concept, responsibilities and procedures for the effective management of all emergencies that may impact on communities within the area covered by this document.

In addition to this the objective of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements is:

- a) Identify and describe potential emergency risks in the Shire of Boddington
- b) Identify HMA's, Support and Combat agencies
- c) Detail planning, response and recovery actions
- d) Encourage open and effective communication and consultation between local emergency services.

Scope

These arrangements are to ensure there are suitable plans are in place to deal with the identified emergencies should they arise. It is not the intent of this document to detail the procedures for HMA's in dealing with an emergency. These should be detailed in the HMA's individual plan.

Furthermore:

- this document applies to the local government district of the Shire of Boddington
- this document covers areas where the Shire of Boddington (Local Government) provides support to HMA's in the event of an incident.
- this document details the Shire of Boddington's (LG) capacity to provide resources in support of an emergency, while still maintaining business continuity.
- the Shire of Boddington's (LG) responsibility in relation to recovery management.

These arrangements are to serve as a guide to be used at the local level. Incidents may arise that require action or assistance from district, state or federal level.

Plan Format

The plan is made up of a number of parts as follows;

PART 1 GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

The principle document which prescribes the aims and objectives, concepts, organisation, assignment of responsibilities, control, command and coordination arrangements and other general information necessary for effective management of emergencies within the Boddington Shire area.

PART 2 RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

Describing the arrangements for managing the recovery aspects of any emergency, which may impact on communities within the area of the Boddington Shire.

PART 3 EMERGENCY CONTACTS DIRECTORY

A list of all organisations participating in the plan and their contact details.

PART 4 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

An assessment of risks in the Shire of Boddington locality.

Existing Plans and Arrangements

The following table provides a list of local emergency management plans held by respective HMA's within the District.

Document	Owner	Location
Local Hazard Plan Road Crash	Boddington Police	Boddington Police
Local Hazard Plan Land Search	Boddington Police	Boddington Police
Local Hazard Plan Air Crash	Boddington Police	Boddington Police
Bushfire Management Plan	Shire of Boddington	Shire of Boddington

The following table provides a list of key State Plans relevant to the local hazards identified through the state Emergency Risk Assessment Project.

Document	Owner	Location
Westplan HAZMAT	DFES	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Terrorism	WA Police	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Road Crash	WA Police	www.oem.wa.gov.au
State Emergency Welfare Plan	DC	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Animal and Plant Biosecurity	DPI & RD	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Land Search	WA Police	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Storm	DFES	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Human Epidemic	DOH	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Air Crash	WA Police	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Fire	DFES	www.oem.wa.gov.au

Agreements, Understandings and Commitments

This section outlines any existing agreements (eg: memorandums of understanding) between emergency services.

Parties to the Agreement		Description of the Agreement	Special Considerations
Shire of Boddington	Department of Communities	Provision of Shire Recreation Centre & other buildings as Welfare Centre	
Shire of Boddington	DFES	Handover for the Control of Bushfires	

Additional Support

This section outlines any additional support that may be available in an emergency.

Parties to the Agreement		Description of the Agreement	Special Considerations
Shire of Boddington	Newmont Boddington Gold Mine	Use of mine's equipment & resources in time of emergency	A DFES Incident Number is required before resources can be mobilized
Shire of Boddington	South 32 Boddington Bauxite Mine	Use of the mine's equipment & resources in time of emergency	A DFES Incident Number is required before resources can be mobilized

Special Considerations

The Shire of Boddington has two mines within its boundaries. Both mines are now in production phase and a number of contractors and workers are in the area. There is a mining camp located on Gold Mine Road.

Annual community events include the Boddington Rodeo which is held on the first Saturday in November and the Quindanning Picnic Races which is held on the Easter weekend

Finance Arrangements

State EM Policy Section 5.12, State EM Plan Section 5.4 and 6.10 and State EM Recovery Procedures 1-2) outlines the responsibilities for funding during multi- agency emergencies. While recognising the above, the Shire of Boddington is committed to expending such necessary funds within its current budgetary constraints as required to ensure the safety of its residents and visitors. The Chief Executive Officer should be approached immediately an emergency event requiring resourcing by the Shire of Boddington occurs to ensure the desired level of support is achieved.

Roles & Responsibilities

Local roles and responsibilities

Local Role	Description of responsibilities
Local Government	The Responsibilities of the Shire of Boddington are defined in Section 36 of the Emergency Management Act 2005
Local Emergency Co-ordinator	The responsibilities of the LEC are defined in Section 36 of the Emergency Management act 2005
Local Recovery Co-ordinator	To ensure the development and maintenance of the effective recovery management arrangements for the local government. In conjunction with the local recovery committee to implement a post incident recovery action plan and manage the recovery phase of the incident
LG Welfare Liaison Officer	During an evacuation where a local government facility is utilized by Department of Communities provide advice, information and resources regarding the operation of the facility
LG Liaison Officer (to the ISG/IMT)	During a major emergency the liaison officer attends ISG meetings to represent the local government, provides local knowledge input and provides details contained in the LEMA. Communicate back to LG and stakeholders
Local Government Incident Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning and preparation for emergencies is undertaken • Implement procedures that assist the community and emergency services with incidents • Ensure that all personnel with emergency planning and

	<p>preparation, response and recovery responsibilities are properly trained in their role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep appropriate records of incidents that have occurred to ensure continual improvement of the local government's emergency response capability. • Liaise with the Incident Controller (provide liaison officer) • Participate in the ISG and provide local support • Where an identified evacuation centre is a building owned and operated by the local government, provide a liaison officer to support the Department of communities
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LEMC roles and responsibilities

The Shire of Boddington has established a Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) under Section 38(1) of the Emergency Management Act 2005 to oversee, plan and test the Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

The LEMC includes representatives from agencies, organisations and community groups that are relevant to the identified risks and emergency management arrangements for the community.

The LEMC is not an operational committee but rather the organization established by the local government to assist in the development of Local Emergency Arrangements for its district.

The LEMC plays a vital role in assisting our communities become more prepared for major emergencies by

- developing, enhancing and testing preparedness planning from a multi-agency perspective having local knowledge of hazards, demographic and geographic issues; they provide advice to Hazard Management Agencies to develop effective localized hazard plans
- providing a multi-agency forum to analyse and treat local risk
- providing a forum for multi-agency stakeholders to share issues and learnings to ensure continuous improvement.

The LEMC membership must include at least one local government representative and the Local Emergency Co-ordinator. Relevant government agencies and other statutory authorities will nominate their representatives to be members of the LEMC.

The term of appointment of LEMC members shall be determined by the local government in consultation with the parent organization of the members.

Local Role	Description of responsibilities
LEMC Chair	Provide leadership and support to the LEMC to ensure effective meetings and high levels of emergency management planning and preparedness for the local government district is undertaken
LEMC Executive Officer	Provide executive support to the LEMC by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide secretarial support including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting agenda; - Minutes and action lists; - Correspondence - Committee membership contact register • Coordinate the development and submission of committee documents in accordance with legislative and policy requirements including:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Report; - Annual Business Plan; - Local Emergency Management Arrangements • Facilitate the provision of relevant emergency management advice to the Chair and committee as required; and • Participate as a member of sub-committees and working groups as required.
Local Emergency Coordinator	<p>The Officer in Charge, Boddington Police Station, is the Local Emergency Coordinator and has the responsibility to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide advice and support to the LEMC in the development and maintenance of emergency management arrangements; • To assist HMA's in the provision of a coordinated response; and • To carry out other emergency management activities in accordance with the directions of the State Emergency Coordinator.
Local Emergency Management Committee	<p>The Boddington LEMC boundary is based on the Shire of Boddington municipal boundary. The LEMC is chaired by a person appointed by the CEO of the Shire of Boddington which may include the Local Emergency Coordinator, a Boddington Shire Councillor or another Shire employee with executive support being provided by the Shire of Boddington.</p> <p>The functions of the LEMC (s39) are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise and assist the local government in ensuring local emergency management arrangements are established for its district; • Liaise with public authorities and other persons in the development, testing and review of local arrangements; and • Carry out other emergency management arrangements directed by the SEMC or prescribed by the regulations. <p>The names and contact details for the Boddington LEMC are attached to this document</p>

Composition of Local Emergency Management Committee

The Local Emergency Management Committee is composed of;

- Chair – Shire of Boddington Councillor
- Deputy Chair – Local Emergency Coordinator
- Executive Officer – Shire of Boddington PEHO/BS
- Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
- Local Manager State Emergency Service Boddington

- Chairperson St John’s Ambulance Boddington
- Boddington Hospital Representative
- Principal – Boddington District High School
- Representative Newmont Boddington Gold
- Representative South 32
- Boddington Police
- Department of Fire and Emergency Services
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation & Attractions
- Department of Communities
- Shire Ranger

Agency roles and responsibilities

In the event of an emergency, the local government will need to liaise with a range of state agencies who will be involved in the operational aspects of the emergency. The following table summarises the key roles.

Agency Roles	Description of responsibilities
Controlling Agency	<p>A Controlling Agency is an agency nominated to control the response activities to a specified type of emergency.</p> <p>The function of a Controlling Agency is to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake all responsibilities as prescribed in Agency specific legislation for Prevention and Preparedness • Control all aspects of the response to an incident <p>During Recovery the Controlling Agency will ensure effective transition to recovery</p>
Hazard Management Agency	<p>A Hazard Management Agency is 'to be a public authority or other person who or which, because of that agency's functions under any written law or specialized knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for emergency management, or the prescribed emergency management aspect, in the area prescribed of the hazard for which it is prescribed' [EM Act 2005 s4]</p> <p>The HMAs are prescribed in the Emergency Management Regulations 2006.</p> <p>Their function is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake responsibilities where prescribed for these aspects [EM Regulations] • Appoint Hazard Management Officers [s 55 Act] • Declare/revoke emergency situation [s 50 & 53 Act] • Coordinate the development of the Westplan for that hazard [State EM Policy Section 1.5] • Ensure effective transition to recovery by local government
Combat Agency	A Combat Agency as prescribed under subsection (1) of the

	<i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> is to be a public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for performing an emergency management activity prescribed by the regulations in relation to that agency.
Support Organisation	A public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialized knowledge, expertise and resources is responsible for providing support functions in relation to that agency. (State EM Glossary.

Public Authorities & Others – Hazards likely to occur

The following table shows local agencies which are the prescribed HMA and which local agencies may be able to assist the HMA at the local level.

Hazard	Controlling Agency	HMA	Local Combat Role	Local Support Role	Comment
Road Crash	WA Police	WA Police	WAP	SES	
Flood	DFES	FES Commissioner	SES	LG	
Air Crash	WA Police	WA Police	WAP	SES	
Fire	Local Government	No local HMA FES Commissioner	BFB	SES	
Chemical Spill	DFES	No local HMA FES Commissioner	NBG	SES	
Land Search	WA Police	WA Police	WAP	SES	
Bushfire	DFES/Local Government/DBCA	FES Commissioner	BFB, DBCA	CWA, SES	

Critical Infrastructure

Item	Location	Description	Owner	Contact Details	Community Impact Description
Power			Western Power		Can be whole community
Water	Bannister-Marradong Road	Water tank	Water Corporation		Can be all those serviced by scheme water
Bridge	Bannister-Marradong Road	Bridge over Hotham River	Main Roads		Can cut road links to Albany Highway
Bridge	Twin Bridges bridges	Bridges over Crossman River	Shire	Shire office 98834999	
Bridge	Kellsalls Bridge Bannister-Marradong Road	Bridge over Bannister River	Main Roads		Access to Albany Highway may be cut

Bridge	Bannister Roadhouse Albany Highway	Bridge over Bannister River Albany Highway	Main Roads		Access to the north along Albany highway may be cut
Bridge	Camballing Bridge Pinjarra-Williams Road	Bridge over Hotham river	Main roads		Access to the west of Boddington may be cut
Others	Other infrastructure as identified by Infrastructure Report 2016				

Special Needs Groups

Name	Description	Address	Contact 1	Contact 2	No. People	Have they got an evacuation plan? Who manages the plan? Has a copy been provided to the LEMC?
Senior Citizens	List of Seniors appended to Arrangements	Various	Home and Community Care Dayle Manson 0427 838 109	Dawn Newman 0428 848 305	47	
Boddington Hospital	Hospital patients	Hotham Avenue Boddington	9883 4444			Yes Not provided to LEMC

Media Management

During an incident it is the Hazard Management Agencies role to manage the media for the incident. Other agencies working at the incident should be aware of the HMA's media management requirements and direct media enquires appropriately.

Local Public Warning Systems

Description	Contact Person	Contact Number
SMS System	Shire Director Corporate & Community Services	9883 4999/0414 826 954
Public Notice Board – Ken Austic Square	Shire office	9883 4999
Shire Facebook Page	Shire Director Corporate & Community Services	98834999/0414 826 954
Shire Web Site	Shire Director Corporate & Community Services	98834999/0414 826 954
Local Radio Stations	Incident Controller/DFES	
Telephone Warning System	Incident Controller through DFES	

Emergency Coordination Centre Locations

The point for the coordination of an emergency or disaster is the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC). The Local Emergency Coordinator and the Incident Controller should operate out of the same facilities where possible. Primary and Alternate locations have been identified in the Boddington area.

- Boddington Shire Office Building – Primary - 39 Bannister Road, Boddington
- Boddington Police Station – Alternate – Cnr Pollard & Johnstone Sts Boddington
- Boddington SES Headquarters – Alternate – Johnstone St Boddington
- Boddington School – Alternate – Cnr Bannister Rd & Wuraming Ave Boddington
- Boddington Gold Mine Gate Houses at mine and camp
- South 32 Bauxite Mine – Crisis and Emergency Management Room
- Newmont Community Resource Centre – Bannister Road

Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis.

Hazard identification and a risk analysis have been undertaken and are attached to this document as Part 4 in this document. It is intended to assess the hazard identification and risk analysis detail every five years or sooner should a major change in a risk or hazard be identified.

Testing and Exercising the Local Arrangements

Testing and exercising the Local Arrangements are essential to maintaining the success of the arrangement. Testing the arrangements is the best method of validation to ensure effectiveness and reliability. It also builds capacity between organizations during non-emergency situations.

The Shire of Boddington and the Boddington LEMC have resolved to test these arrangements annually.

Training Programs & General Literature

There are a number of training programs and general literature available in respect of emergency management. The Executive Officer of the Boddington LEMC is able to source such information on request.

Evacuation

Any requirement for evacuation will be determined by the appropriate Hazard Incident Controller, in consultation with the Local Emergency Coordinator. The actual evacuation is managed by the Controlling Agency (see SEMC WA Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guidelines) with appropriate assistance from other relevant agencies.

Welfare Evacuation Centres in the Shire of Boddington are as follows:

- Boddington Town Hall - Johnstone Street Boddington (capacity 224)
- Boddington Recreation Pavilion – Club Drive Boddington (capacity 141)
- Boddington Recreation Centre – Club Drive Boddington (Capacity 500)

Additional Assembly Points are located at the following locations:

- Boddington Old School - Wuraming Avenue Boddington
- Boddington RSL Hall - George Street Boddington
- Boddington District High School - Pollard Street Boddington
- Quindanning Picnic Race Grounds Harvey - Quindanning Road, Quindanning

Please contact the Department of Communities for further information.

Further details are contained in the Local Welfare Plan and the Boddington Local Evacuation Plan which are appendices to this document.

Review of the Plan

This plan shall be reviewed annually.

Copies of this plan should be forwarded annually to the Chairperson of the District Emergency Management Committee.

Part 2 Recovery Management Arrangements

Introduction

Following the impact of an emergency on the community within the Shire of Boddington, there may be the need to assist the community recover from the effects of the emergency.

Recovery is a coordinated process of supporting the affected community in:

- a) reconstruction of the physical infrastructure; and
- b) restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being.

Its purpose is to assist the community attain a proper level of functioning as soon as possible.

Recovery activities will normally commence in conjunction with immediate response activities but may continue for an extended period after response activities have concluded.

Aim

The aim of this plan is to detail the recovery management arrangements for the Shire of Boddington.

Objectives

The objectives of the plan are to:

- a) prescribe the organisation, concepts, responsibilities and procedures for the effective management of recovery operations following the impact of an emergency;
- b) establish a basis for coordination between agencies that may become involved in the recovery effect;
- c) provide a framework for recovery operations; and
- d) provide guidelines for the operation of the recovery management arrangements.

Scope

The scope of these arrangements is confined to the boundaries of the Shire of Boddington. It details general arrangements for the community and does not detail how an individual organisation will conduct recovery operations within the scope of their activity.

Authority and Planning Responsibility

This plan forms Part 2 of the Shire of Boddington Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

Section 41(4) of the Emergency Management Act 2005 requires the Local Arrangements to contain a recovery plan and nominate a Recovery Coordinator. In accordance with this section the Shire of Boddington has appointed the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Boddington as the Local Recovery Coordinator.

The preparation, maintenance and testing of the Recovery Plan is the responsibility of the Local Recovery Coordinator.

Related Documents

This plan should be read in conjunction with the following State and Local plans;

- Local Welfare Plan (appended to this document)
- State Emergency Management Plan

Recovery Management Principle & Concepts

The arrangements in this plan comply with the recovery principles and concepts detailed in the State Emergency Management Plan. This document is available from the designated Shire of Boddington Recovery Coordinator. The principles and concepts are attached at Annex A for ease of reference and for understanding of these local recovery management arrangements.

As the recovery process involves individuals and communities, the following shall form the basis of recovery decision making and have been incorporated into the recovery management arrangements.

- a) The community has a right to be involved in the decision-making and management of all aspects of the recovery process;
- b) The community has a 'right to know', as information is an essential part of the recovery process;
- c) Every person has a right to effective assistance until long-term recovery is achieved;
- d) Both the affected person and the community have a responsibility to account for financial and material resources used;
- e) The community has a right to know the criteria for the determination of financial support and grants; and
- f) The community has a right to expect the maintenance of family cohesion.

Financial Arrangements

Prevention / Preparedness

It is the responsibility of the individual hazard management agency to ensure the hazards they are responsible for are adequately prevented / prepared for. Each agency has its own financial arrangements to carry out this process. In certain circumstances grants may also be available to assist in this area.

State EM Policy Section 5.12, State EM Plan Section 5.4 and 6.10 and State EM Recovery Procedures 1-2) outlines the responsibilities for funding during multi- agency emergencies. While recognising the above, the Shire of Boddington is committed to expending such necessary funds within its current budgetary constraints as required to ensure the safety of its residents and visitors. The Chief Executive Officer should be approached immediately an emergency event requiring resourcing by the Shire of Boddington occurs to ensure the desired level of support is achieved.

Response

Each individual agency has the responsibility to determine the financial arrangements for the emergencies they are responsible for.

Grants and Donations

The following table provides a list of pre-determined organisations and the available grant:

Organisation	Financial Assistance	Description
Department of Communities	Various	Refer to appendix 2
Centrelink	Special Disaster Payment	Benefits-Relief Only issued after declared disaster, one off payment
Lord Mayor's Distress Relief Fund		Refer to State Emergency Management Plan Part 6 Recovery

Refer to Appendix 2 for further detail on various grants.

The Shire of Boddington recognises its role under the Emergency Management Act 2005 (s.36 (b)) in managing recovery. The Shire of Boddington is committed to this role.

Where possible, donations of goods and services should be discouraged as they are difficult to manage. Donations of cash are more practicable to manage and provide the opportunity to utilize local services which in turn assists with the recovery of local business.

Donations of Cash: The Local Recovery Committee will encourage the use of the Lord Mayor's Distress Relief Fund for people wanting to make cash donations, although if deemed necessary will open a separate account specifically for cash donations. (Ref State Emergency Management Plan Part 6 Recovery).

Donations of Service and Labour:

refer to s 6.12 of State Emergency Management Plan

Organisation and Responsibilities

The recovery management organisation for the Shire of Boddington is based on the following:

- a) Local Recovery Coordinator;
- b) Local Recovery Committee; and
- c) Other Participating Organisations and Community Groups.

Local Recovery Coordinator

The Local Recovery Coordinator is the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Boddington or person appointed by the Council of the Shire of Boddington.

The Local Recovery Coordinator has two broad areas of responsibilities as follows:

- a) In conjunction with the Local Recovery Committee, the Local Recovery Coordinator is responsible for the development and implementation of recovery management arrangements for the Shire including the following:
 - (1) undertake the functions of the Executive Officer to the Local Recovery Committee;
 - (2) prepare, maintain and test the local recovery plan;
 - (3) ensure the training, educating and exercising of organisations and their personnel in the recovery management arrangements;
 - (4) coordinate the promotion of community awareness with respect to the recovery arrangements;
 - (5) provide, staff and equip the Local Recovery Coordination Centre (LRCC);
- b) During recovery operations to:
 - (1) determine the need to activate the Local Recovery Plan and convene the Local Recovery Committee (in liaison with the Hazard Management Agency, Local Emergency Coordinator and other responsible agencies).
 - (2) assess the recovery requirements for each event and ensure that appropriate strategies are put in place;
 - (3) facilitate the acquisition and appropriate application of material staff and financial resources necessary to ensure an effective recovery process;
 - (4) contribute to the resolution of community and political problems which emerge during the recovery process;

- (5) ensure maximum community involvement in the recovery process;
- (6) ensure that both the immediate and long-term individual and community needs are met in the recovery process;
- (7) coordinate the local recovery activities in accordance with the local plans, strategies and policies determined with the Local Recovery Committee;
- (8) monitor the progress of recovery and provide periodic reports to the Local Recovery Committee; and
- (9) arrange for the conduct of a debriefing of all participating agencies and organisations as soon as possible after the stand-down and submission of a post operation report.

Execution of the above responsibilities may result in the following tasks being undertaken:

- a) organise and manage the resources, staff and systems necessary for the immediate and long-term recovery;
- b) advocate on behalf of the affected community with government departments, voluntary agencies, local government, the wider community, business and other organisations involved in the recovery process;
- c) liaise, consult and, where necessary, coordinate or direct voluntary agencies, community groups, local government and government departments in order to achieve the most effective and appropriate recovery;
- d) provide information to the government, bureaucracy, community and media;
- e) mediate where conflicts occur during the relief and recovery process;
- f) develop a close and positive working relationship with the key individuals and groups in the affected community; and
- g) be partially distanced from the immediacy of the event and consider the overall recovery process in establishing priorities and anticipating future requirements.

Local Recovery Committee

The Local Recovery Committee comprises a core membership plus additional personnel depending on the type and magnitude of the event and the community affected. The composition includes the following:

- a) Shire President (Chair)
- b) Shire Chief Executive Officer & Local Recovery Coordinator
- c) Shire Principal Environmental Health Officer/Building Surveyor
- d) Local Emergency Coordinator – OIC Boddington Police Station
- e) Local Welfare Coordinator
- f) Relevant Hazard Management Agency Representative
- g) Department of Communities
- h) Lifeline Agency Representatives (where appropriate)
- i) plus other members drawn from government and non-government organisations, including community groups, with a role to play in the recovery process.

The functions of the committee include the following:

- a) assist the Local Recovery Coordinator prepare, maintain and test the Local Recovery Plan;
- b) following the impact of an event requiring a recovery operation, to develop a tactical recovery plan that:
 - meets the immediate needs of the community;
 - 2) takes account of local government long-term planning and goals;
 - 3) includes an assessment of the immediate recovery needs of the community and determines which recovery functions are still required;
 - 4) develops a time table for completing the major functions;
 - 5) considers the needs of youth, aged, the disabled, and non-English speaking people;
 - 6) allows full community participation in the progress of recovery;
 - 7) allows for the monitoring of the progress of recovery'
 - 8) effectively uses the support of State and Commonwealth agencies;
 - 9) provides for public access to information on the proposed programs and subsequent decisions and actions; and

- 10) allows consultation with all relevant community groups.

Responsibilities of Participating Agencies

Shire of Boddington

- a) Chair and manage the activities of the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Appoint the Local Recovery Coordinator;
- c) Provide secretariat and administrative support to the Local Recovery Committee;
- d) Provide the Local Recovery Management Centre;
- e) Ensure the restoration or reconstruction of services/facilities normally provided by the local government authority.

Hazard Management Agency

- a) Provide a representative to the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Advise the Local Recovery Coordinator when an event threatens or has impacted a community;
- c) Initiate the recovery process;
- d) Participate in the development of the tactical recovery plan; and
- e) Advise the Recovery Coordinator when withdrawing from the recovery process.
- f) Conduct a Comprehensive Impact Assessment

Department of Communities

- a) Provide a representative to the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Provide the welfare components of the recovery process including emergency accommodation, emergency catering, emergency clothing and personal requisites, personal services, registration and inquiry and financial assistance.

Lifeline Agencies

- a) Provide a representative to the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Undertake repairs and restoration of services;
- c) Assist the recovery effort with resources and expertise available from within the service.

Other Participating Organisations

- a) Provide a representative to the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Provide recovery services in accordance with their statutory responsibilities or as agreed with the Local Recovery Committee.
- c) Other participating organisations may include; Dept of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Main Roads Department, Chamber of Commerce, Department of Education, Local Health Service (Hospital, Medical Facility), Lord Mayor Distress Relief Fund.

Management Arrangements

Local Recovery Committee Centre

Recovery operations shall be managed by the Local Recovery Coordinator from the Local Recovery Coordination Centre located in the Shire Offices at Boddington.

One Stop Shop

A Recovery Centre (One-Stop-Shop) will be created by the Recovery Committee to provide a focal point for the delivery of information and services to the public. Such information provided in the Shop may include:

- Updated advice on the recovery process
- Access to assistance for Financial payments / grants
- Arrange counseling
- Insurance advice assistance
- Building and planning advice/assistance

Sites for the One-Stop-Shop may be:

- Shire Office
- Boddington Community Resource Centre
- The Evacuation Centre/s being used

Advice

The advice of an impending emergency or one that has already occurred will come from the Emergency Coordinator or the Hazard Management Agency to the Local Recovery Committee.

Activation

- a) In order to facilitate the effective coordination of the recovery process, it is essential that an assessment of the recovery and restoration requirements be conducted as soon as possible after the impact of an event. This will be undertaken by the Controlling Agency, in liaison with the Local Emergency Coordinator and appropriate recovery organisations. The Controlling Agency will conduct a Comprehensive Impact Assessment in accordance with State EM Procedure 4. Comprehensive Impact Assessment
- b) Based upon the assessment of the recovery and restoration requirements and the advice of the Hazard Management Agency and Local Emergency Coordinator, the Local Recovery Coordinator will advise the Chairman of the Local Recovery Committee as to whether the recovery plan should be activated and the Local Recovery Committee convened.

- c) Where the decision is taken not to activate the plan or convene the Local Recovery Committee because statutory agencies are coping with the situation, the Local Recovery Coordinator will monitor the situation and keep the Local Recovery Committee advised accordingly.

Method of Operations

- a) Recovery arrangements will normally be instigated by the Controlling Agency, in the first instance, with Statutory organisations providing the recovery services that are part of their everyday responsibilities. The Local Recovery Committee advised accordingly.
- b) In major events, recovery management may be passed to the Local Recovery Committee working through the designated Local Recovery Coordinator.
- c) It is envisaged that the recovery effort will be managed through regular coordination meetings of the Local Recovery Committee, perhaps twice a day initially, to ensure development, implementation and monitoring of the tactical recovery plan.

Recovery Activities and Strategies

To assist the Local Recovery Coordinator and the Local Recovery Committee a listing of recovery activities that may have to be undertaken together with suggested strategies are detailed at Annex B.

Stand Down / Debriefs / Post Operations Reports

The Recovery Management structure will gradually be stood-down as the Shire and statutory authority's capability to manage the services improve.

The Recovery Coordinator will arrange for a debriefing of recovery agencies and the provision of a post operation report to the Hazard Management Agency to form part of the overall report for the event.

RECOVERY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS

Principles

Recovery from disaster is an enabling and supportive process, which allows individuals, families and communities to attain a proper level of functioning through the provision of information, specialist services and resources.

Effective recovery requires the establishment of planning and management arrangements, which are accepted and understood by recovery agencies, combat agencies and the community.

Recovery management arrangements are most effective when they recognise the complex, dynamic and protracted nature of recovery processes and the changing needs of affected individuals, families and groups within the community over time.

The management of disaster recovery is best approached from a community development perspective and is most effective when conducted at the local level with the active participation of the affected community and a maximum reliance on local capacities and expertise.

Recovery management is most effective when human services agencies play a major role in all levels of key decision making which may influence the well being and recovery of the affected community.

Recovery from disaster is best achieved where the recovery process begins from the moment of disaster impact.

Recovery planning and management arrangements are most effective when they are supported by training programs and exercises, which ensure that recovery agencies and personnel are properly prepared for their role.

Recovery from disaster is most effective where recovery management arrangements provide a comprehensive and integrated framework for managing all potential emergencies and disasters and where assistance measures are provided in a timely, fair, equitable manner and are sufficiently flexible to a diversity of community needs.

- concepts
- community involvement;
- management at the local level;
- affected area/community approach;
- differing effects/needs for different communities/individuals;
- empowering individuals and communities;
- minimum intervention;
- recognition of resourcefulness
- planned/timely withdrawal;
- accountability, flexibility, adaptability and responsiveness;
- integration of services; and
- coordination.

RECOVERY ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

Recovery Activities

1. Recovery activities include the following:
 - a) Short term accommodation.
 - b) Counseling emotionally affected people.
 - c) Establishing and managing emergency financial relief schemes.
 - d) Surveying and assessing damage to public and private property.
 - e) Repairing or replacing public utilities, services and assets.
 - f) Assisting with the repair or replacement of private property.
 - g) Initiating programmes to stimulate community morale and economic growth.
 - h) Managing environmental rehabilitation programmes.
 - i) Co-coordinating recovery and research agencies.
 - j) Revision of Land Use/Town Planning schemes.

Recovery Strategies

2. The following are some suggested strategies to assist Hazard Management Agencies and Recovery Committees in recovery management responsibilities:
 - a) Community Involvement Strategies
 - (1) Maximise use of local resources, groups and individuals.
 - (2) Promote prior community awareness and education.
 - (3) Involve people in their own and their communities' recovery.
 - (4) Maintain continuous liaison between emergency teams, volunteer groups and community organisations.
 - (5) Create opportunities for local decision making.
 - (6) Ensure self-determination in restoration planning.
 - (7) Maintain a co-operative relationship between volunteers and imported "specialists".
 - (8) Use local suppliers.
 - (9) Empower the community as quickly as possible.
 - b) Recovery Information Strategies
 - (1) Provide regular updates on:
 - * Current state and extent of disaster.
 - * Actual and proposed official response.
 - * Desired community response.
 - * Advice to isolated families.
 - (2) Ensure everybody has an understanding of the situation and the opportunity for personal counseling/discussion.
 - (3) Provide for advocacy by agencies and organisations.
 - c) Recovery Assistance Strategies
 - (1) Provide for special needs of aged, ethnic, children etc.
 - (2) Make food, shelter, clothing, health and emergency finance available immediately.

- (3) Deliver services in a simple and caring manner with minimal disruption to existing processes.
 - (4) Ensure welfare centres cater for privacy and individual care.
 - (5) Ensure emergency workers receive ongoing support, debriefing, relief and rest.
 - (6) Maximise financial aid and minimise material aid.
- d) Accountability Strategies
- (1) Ensure the affected community is involved in the allocation and distribution of material and financial resources.
 - (2) Assist the community in ensuring there is accountability in the use of resources.
- e) Strategies for Grants, Loans and gifts.
- (1) Ensure there is community involvement in determining criteria.
 - (2) Communicate entitlement criteria for financial support and grants immediately.
 - (3) Alteration to criteria must be communicated clearly to the community.
 - (4) Consider non-English speaking groups.
 - (5) Maintain confidentiality.
- f) Strategies to Maintain Family Cohesion
- (1) Keep families together during evacuation and resettlement.
 - (2) Ensure all policies and processes support the family's ability to recover.

Part 3 Emergency Contacts Directory and Maps

Each organisation is to compile an emergency contacts directory specific to their organisation.

This plan should be placed with that directory.

LEMC Contacts:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

In the event of an emergency incident in the Peel region including the shires of Boddington, Murray, Waroona and the City of Mandurah requiring the services of the Department of Communities the following numbers will allow a timely and efficient response to the incident.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

The Department works collaboratively with Police, Emergency Services and Local Government to provide support to the community in times of emergency. The types of services provided by the Department of Communities include:

Registration and inquiry

Personal Support

Food

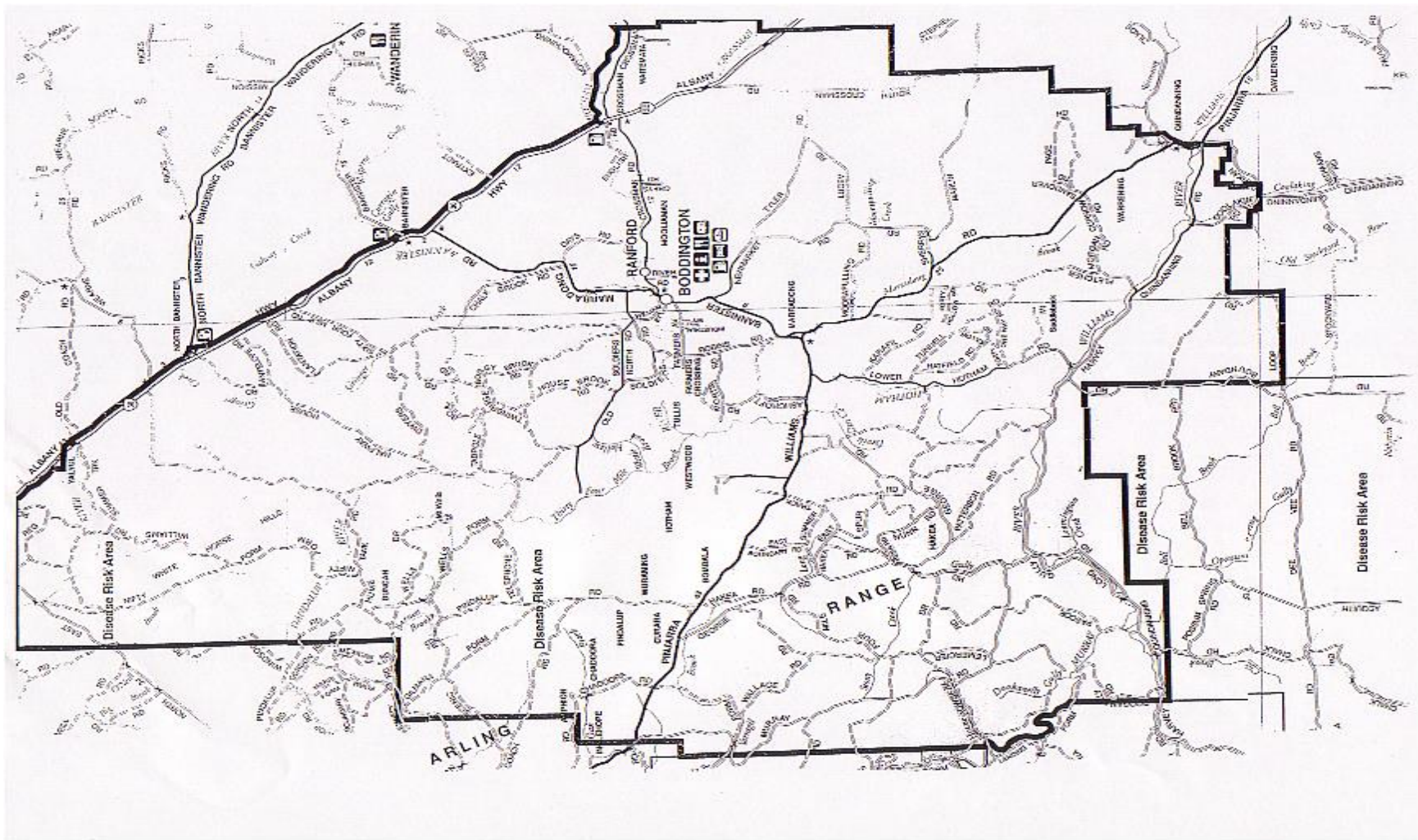
Clothing and personal items

Financial Assistance including personal hardship and distress relief payments where applicable

Accommodation assistance

Under the Western Australian emergency management arrangements the Department of Communities is responsible for providing welfare support services to people affected by a disaster/emergency incident.

BODDINGTON SHIRE MAP



Part 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis

Shire of Boddington Local Emergency Management Committee Risk Assessment

Executive Summary

The Shire of Boddington Local Emergency Plan is the subject of a periodic formal review of the emergency hazards and risks. From the risk assessments conducted the major risk events for the community have been identified and an evaluation of the controls is conducted by review. The major hazards to the community were identified as

- Building fire
- Bushfire
- Chemical spill
- Contaminated water supply
- Disease outbreak – epidemic
- Flood
- Mine accident
- Road accident
- School Bus Accident
- Terrorist act

Methodology

The risk assessment process was based on the Western Australian Emergency Risk Management Guide July 2005, which is published by DFES. This guide follows the Australian and New Zealand Risk Management Standard AS 4360.

The risk assessment used the qualitative analysis matrices from the guide to determine the risk rankings for the hazards identified. The matrices are shown in Appendix 1.

The risk assessment was recorded in Microsoft Excel 2003 and will form the basis of the emergency risk register for the Boddington Shire.

Context

The initial step was to define the context of the risk assessment. This was discussed at the first meeting and the context was set that the risk assessment was to cover the real credible events (hazards) that could occur and pose a risk to the Boddington Shire and the local community and the impact of these on the community.

The criteria for evaluating the hazards within the community were set and defined as the elements within the community that were at risk. The elements evaluated were

- People
- Property
- Environment
- Economy
- Industry
- Infrastructure
- Social & Culture

The elements that the group defined were at risk from each hazard were then used to form the basis of the risk assessment.

Risks

Hazard Identification

The credible risks that were identified were from

- Flood
- Bushfire
- Terrorist act
- House fire
- Building fire (community)
- School fire
- Disease outbreak - epidemic
- Animal disease outbreak
- Road accident
- Mine accident
- Chemical spill
- Civil unrest
- Civil violence
- Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun Track)
- Contaminated water supply
- Power supply failure
- Loss of emergency services
- School Bus Accident and;
- Storm (wind)

Each hazard is matched against the list of elements to define what elements would be at risk from these hazards (Refer to Appendix 2). For each hazard and element a series of possible credible risk scenarios and consequences are defined.

Risk Assessment and Ranking

The hazard scenarios were then assessed and ranked according to the risk matrices.

On completion of ranking, the risks were sorted from Extreme to Low based on rank. All risks ranked as Extreme or High, were then evaluated to determine what controls (Treatment Options) were in place and if any new controls were required. Any consequential actions required to implement new controls were also listed for each risk.

All risks ranked as Medium or Low were not considered further as the risk was deemed either acceptable or the risk was covered by the normal day to day operations of the Shire and the local emergency services.

All risks were recorded in a risk register in Microsoft Excel to form the Boddington LEMC Emergency Risk Register. A copy of this is Appendix 3.

Risk Analysis and Evaluation

From the risk assessment it was determined that the main emergency risks (those rated as Extreme) for the Boddington Shire were (in alphabetical order)

- Building fire (community) – Destruction of local supermarket and stock
- Bushfire – significant part of the community affected by the fire (loss of life and property)
- Chemical spill – pollution of a local water way or land.
- Contaminated water supply – Town population affected by water.
- Disease outbreak – epidemic – loss of medical provider, community events cancelled and tourism affected.
- Flood – damage to local infrastructure such as power water or sewerage.
- Mine accident – Local community members directly impacted
- Road accident – local identity killed in a vehicle accident
- School bus accident – accident involving injury and loss of life from a road accident.
- Terrorist act

For the risks ranked as High included all of the above plus:

- House fire – Loss of life (multiple)
- Animal disease outbreak – economic hardship to community from restrictions on movement of people and animals and loss of stock
- Civil unrest – Community groups or outside groups protesting through town causing loss of life or damage to property
- Civil violence – large number of people involving in a fight in town spilling over to others.
- Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun Track) – local persons lost and rescue required
- Power supply failure – causing interruptions to business and possible loss of life
- Loss of emergency services – Emergency services called away to other events or disbanded
- Storm (wind) – damage to infrastructure and communications
- School fire – loss of life or injury to a large number of persons.

The relative maximum risk ranking of each of the identified risks is shown in the risk matrix below.

Risk Significance Matrix	Risk Matrix					
		Consequence Rating				
		1 Insignificant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastrophic
Likelihood Rating	A Almost Certain				Disease Outbreak - Epidemic Mine accident	
	B Likely				Flood Building fire (community - Supermarket)	Bushfire
	C Possible			Animal disease outbreak	Contaminated water supply Road accident	School bus accident
	D Unlikely				Flood Civil violence Missing person (Bibbulmun track) Storm (wind) House fire	Chemical Spill
	E Rare				Civil unrest Power supply failure Loss of Emergency Services	School fire

Risk Treatment

Only treatment options for the High and Extreme risks were considered. Many of the treatment options were existing controls that were part of existing operational plans for the Shire and the associated emergency agencies. The effectiveness of these controls is contingent on the Shire and the local emergency agencies maintaining their capacity and facilities in a ready state.

There were controls identified that were not complete or required further work.

Action Plan

Resulting from the risk assessment is a risk register of the emergency risks identified and an action plan to address a series of consequential actions resulting from the risk assessment.

Action	Responsible Agency	Time Frame
Develop a media plan (Shire)	Shire	February 2016
Reviewing facility (part of state wide review)	Water Corporation	Ongoing
Regular review of emergency plans and arrangements	LEMC	Annually

Investigate insurance of event	Organising agency (for example Lions)	Prior to next major event
Review town bushfire plan	Shire Local Bush Fire Brigades	Annually
Shire to request details of chemicals being transported through town site from users	Shire	Ongoing
Verify continuity of communications in event of power failure	WA Police	February 2016

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Risk Tables

Consequence Table		
1	Insignificant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No injuries or fatalities. Small number or nil people are displaced and only for a short duration. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). - Inconsequential or no damage. Little or no disruption to community - No measurable impact on environment. - Little or no financial loss
2	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small number of injuries, but no fatalities. First aid treatment required. - - Some displacement of people (less than 24hours). Some personal support required. - Some damage. Some disruption (less than 24hrs) - Small impact on environment with no lasting effects) - Some financial loss
3	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical treatment required, but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who will return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. - Localised damage which is rectified by routine arrangements. Normal community functioning with some inconvenience. - Some impact on the environment with no long term effect or small impact on the environment with long term effect. - Significant financial loss.
4	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation, large numbers of displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Fatalities. External resources required for personal support. - Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services available. - Some impact on the environment with long term effects. - Significant financial loss - some financial assistance required.
5	Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large numbers requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Significant fatalities. Extensive personal support. - Extensive damage. Community unable to function without significant support. - Significant impact on the environment and/or permanent damage.

Likelihood Table		
A	Almost Certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances; and/or high level or recorded incidents; and/or strong anecdotal evidence; and/or a strong likelihood the event will recur; and/or great opportunity, reason, or means to occur; may occur once every year or more.
B	Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances and/or regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal evidence; and/or considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every five years.
C	Possible	Might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence and/or very few incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities; and/or some opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every twenty years.
D	Unlikely	Is not expected to occur; and/or no recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence; and/or no recent incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities; and/or little opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every one hundred years.
E	Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances; may occur once every five hundred or more years

Risk Matrix						
Consequences		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
A	Almost Certain	H	H	E	E	E
B	Likely	M	H	H	E	E
C	Possible	L	M	H	E	E
D	Unlikely	L	L	M	H	E
E	Rare	L	L	M	H	H

Appendix 2 – Risk Identification Matrix

Source of Risk	ELEMENTS AT RISK						
	People	Property	Environment	Economy	Industry	Infrastructure	Social & Culture
Reference Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bushfire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
House fire	X	X					
Building fire (community)	X	X		X	X	X	X
School fire	X	X	X			X	X
Disease outbreak - epidemic	X			X	X		X
Animal disease outbreak	X	X	X	X	X		X
Road accident	X	X			X		X
Mine accident	X	X				X	
Chemical spill	X	X	X			X	
Civil unrest	X			X		X	
Civil violence	X	X		X		X	X
Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun Track)	X						X
Contaminated water supply	X		X	X	X		X
Power supply failure	X			X	X		X
Loss of emergency services	X	X		X	X		X
School Bus Accident	X						X
Storm (wind)	X	X		X		X	

Boddington LEMC Risk Assessment
Appendix 3 – Risk Register

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
1.6.2	Flood	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or unusable due to flooding	Services (water, power & sewerage) damaged or affected by flood	4	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS messaging/ Radio station information Recovery plan included in LEMC Plan Plans (LEMC, flood plans) up to date & reviewed regularly Conduct exercise with Water Corp re flooding Ongoing liaison with service providers Town planning rules 	Water Corporation DFES LEMC	Flooding exercise Regular review of emergency plans and arrangements	Annually
10.3.1	Chemical spill	Environment	Chemical spill pollutes local environment	Local water ways or system polluted	5	D	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with police to control speeds Liaise with DG transport authority Liaise with users of chemicals Ensure council has MSDS for chemicals LEMC plan contact & resources details are up to date Road planning - Main Roads Change to a FRS town brigade Development of community information awareness program 	DBCA, DOW, DFES, DMP	Shire to request details of chemicals being transported through town site from users	

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
10.3.2	Chemical spill	Environment	Chemical spill pollutes local environment	Land area polluted	5	D	E	Refer 10.3.1	DBCA, DFES, DMP		
14.1.3	Contaminated water supply	People	1500 People are affected by the contaminated waters	Availability of medical personnel Availability of potable water	4	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade security at water supply Water quality monitoring 	Water Corporation, DoH	Reviewing facility (part of state wide review)	
17.1.1	School bus accident	People	500 People are affected by school bus accident	Loss of life or serious injury	5	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle roadworthiness checks Driver licensing and management Implement counseling strategies Offer venues DET provide counsel Hospital (DoH) provide additional support Emergency services to provide additional resources 	Police (HMA) to coordinate		
17.1.2	School bus accident	People	500 People are affected by school bus accident	Families impacted by children in accident	5	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues 			
17.1.3	School bus accident	People	500 People are affected by school bus accident	Rescuers impacted by own child in accident	5	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues Peer Support for rescuers 			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
2.1.1	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	Loss of life or serious injury	5	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fire breaks • Fuel reduction burning • Adequate number of volunteers for fire brigades • Ensure up to date contact lists for Authority • Ensure resource lists in LEMC Plan is up to date • Community awareness programs • Individual Bushfire Plan (stay or go) • Implement BCA (AS 3959) bushfire rules (town planning) • SMS messaging/Radio station information • Upgrade town bushfire plan • Recovery (Welfare) Plan included in LEMC plan • Ensure Shire Plan for Animal Management exists to address community concerns • Resource Log to include animal welfare interests 	Shire Local Bush Fire Brigades DFES DBCA		

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
2.1.4	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	People isolated due to roads being cut	4	B	E	Refer 2.1.1			
2.1.5	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	Rescue livestock & pets	4	C	E	Refer 2.1.1			
2.4.4	Bushfire	Economy	Bushfire affects the viability of local business	Local business facilities destroyed	4	C	E	Refer 2.1.1			
2.6.2	Bushfire	Infrastructure	Local roads and bridges damaged and are unusable	Services (water, power & sewerage) damaged by bushfire	5	C	E	Refer 2.1.1			
4.2.1	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Property	Community building destroyed by fire	Building made unusable due to fire	4	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire hydrants - maintenance of fire equipment - To check fire hydrants in location of community buildings • Minimise fuel & ignition sources, • Determine times for back up to respond. • MSDS for goods stored in building 	Supermarket owner Shire Council		
4.2.2	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Property	Community building destroyed by fire	All stock in building destroyed/damaged	4	B	E	Refer 4.2.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
6.4.1	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Economy	Local economy affected by the epidemic	Loss of employees to operate businesses for a period of time	4	A	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council has local workplace contingency disease plan Community health awareness at schools. Community information Ensure hospital has necessary resources (consumables, people etc) Hospital (DoH) has a pandemic response plan Development of a media plan, SMS messaging/radio communications 	Shire, DoH	Develop a media plan (Shire)	Oct 2015
6.7.1	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Social & Culture	Community social activities and community affected by epidemic	Tourism, outside visitor numbers reduce	4	C	E	Refer 6.4.1			
6.7.2	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Social & Culture	Community social activities and community affected by epidemic	Local medical provider leaves	5	A	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage medical providers in case of serious disease outbreak. Refer 6.4.1 	Shire, DoH		

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
6.7.3	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Social & Culture	Community social activities and community affected by epidemic	Community events cancelled	4	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move events to another date or location Investigate insurance options Organising agency to provide risk assessment to Shire Refer 6.4.1 	Organising agency (Lions)	Investigate insurance of event	Prior to next major event
8.1.1	Road Accident	People	Large number of local people are affected by a road accident involving a local identity	Loss of life or serious injury	4	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues Facilitate community grieving opportunities 	WA Police DFES (SES) Shire		
9.1.2	Mine Accident	People	600 People are affected by the mine accident	Family members affected - grieving	4	A	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues 			
9.1.3	Mine Accident	People	600 People are affected by the mine accident	Medical services required (ambulance/hospital/doctor)	4	A	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues Additional resources available 	DoH		
9.7.1	Mine Accident	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by mine accident	Community grieving	4	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues Additional resources available 			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
19.1	Terrorist Act	People/ Local business	Terrorist action. Possible loss of lives or damage property or disrupting business continuity.	Disruption to business with financial loss, affected community members, death of community members, psychological impact of terror.	5	B		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for first responders • Public awareness of risk (Terrorism Hotline) • Effective control of sensitive information 	WA Police Business stakeholders		
1.1.1	Flood	People	200 People are affected by flood waters	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	Refer 1.6.2			
1.1.2	Flood	People	200 People are affected by flood waters	People need to be evacuated	4	D	H	Refer 1.6.2			
1.1.3	Flood	People	200 People are affected by flood waters	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	4	D	H	Refer 1.6.2			
1.6.1	Flood	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or unusable due to flooding	Local roads and bridges damaged and are unusable	3	C	H	Refer 1.6.2			
10.1.1	Chemical spill	People	<20 People are affected by chemical spill on access road	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	Refer 10.3.1			
11.1.1	Civil unrest	People	<100 People are affected by civil unrest	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police investigate and control • Additional police resources on call 		NA	

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
								(Peel district)			
11.1.2	Civil unrest	People	<100 People are affected by civil unrest	Additional Police required	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police investigate and control Additional police resources on call (Peel district) 		NA	
11.6.2	Civil unrest	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or destroyed by civil unrest	Local services interrupted by civil unrest	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service providers (water/power provide alternative or temporary facility Police investigate and control Additional police resources on call (Peel district) 		NA	
12.1.1	Civil violence	People	<5 People are affected by civil unrest	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police investigate and control Additional police resources on call (Peel district) 		NA	
12.1.2	Civil violence	People	<5 People are affected by civil unrest	Additional Police/security resources required	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police investigate and control Additional police resources on call (Peel district) 		NA	
13.1.1	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	People	Person missing and a search & rescue activity is carried out	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	SES, Police coordinate search & rescue.		NA	
14.1.1	Contaminated water supply	People	1500 People are affected by the	Loss of life or serious injury Loss of potable water	5	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade security at water supply Water quality 	Water Corporation, DoH	Reviewing facility (part of state wide	Ongoing

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
			contaminated waters					monitoring		review)	
14.1.2	Contaminated water supply	People	1500 People are affected by the contaminated waters	Large number of people requiring medical attention	5	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade security at water supply Water quality monitoring Community information Ensure hospital has necessary resources (consumables, people etc) Hospital (DoH) has a pandemic response plan Development of a media plan, SMS messaging/radio communications 	Water Corporation, DoH Shire for SMS - communication	Reviewing facility (part of state wide review)	Ongoing
15.1.1	Power Supply failure	People	1500 People are affected by loss of power	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Power provides temporary services via generators Local hire company has generators available for emergency use. Communications systems failure - back up in place 	Shire Western Power Telstra	Verify continuity of communications in event of power failure	June 2009
15.4.1	Power Supply failure	Economy	Loss of power impacts on local economy	Businesses cannot operate	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Power provides temporary services via generators 	Western Power		

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hire company has generators available for emergency use. 			
15.4.3	Power Supply failure	Economy	Loss of power impacts on local economy	Loss of good and produce requiring refrigeration	3	B	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Power provides temporary services via generators Local hire company has generators available for emergency use. 	Western Power		
16.1.1	Loss of emergency services	People	Loss of emergency services from the local community	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Back up provided by LEMC members or surrounding shires/organizations Recruitment of volunteer members 	LEMC		
18.1.1	Storm (wind)	People	<100 People are affected by storm	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SES provide assistance Dept of Communities provide relief/support services CWA provide food assistance Other organisations provide assistance Ensure plug in phones in all emergency service persons house/workplace 			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
18.2.1	Storm (wind)	Property	<20 houses are damaged by the storm	Houses made uninhabitable	2	B	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SES provide assistance • Dept of Communities provide relief/support services • CWA provide food assistance • Other organisations provide assistance 			
18.6.1	Storm (wind)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure damaged by storm	Loss of power	3	B	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Power provides temporary services via generators • Local hire company has generators available for emergency use. 			
18.6.3	Storm (wind)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure damaged by storm	Loss of critical services (hospital)	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of facilities in Narrogin, Mandurah & Armadale etc. Transfer patients to these hospitals. • Set up medical post (triage) at medical centre 			
2.1.2	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	People need to be evacuated	3	C	H	Refer 2.1.1			
2.2.1	Bushfire	Property	10-20 houses are damaged by the bushfire	Houses destroyed by bushfire	4	D	H	Refer 2.1.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
2.2.2	Bushfire	Property	10-20 houses are damaged by the bushfire	Buildings damaged by bushfire	3	B	H	Refer 2.1.1			
2.3.2	Bushfire	Environment	Bushfire so hot that it kills the forest and surrounding bush	Local flora destroyed	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fire breaks • Fuel reduction burning • Adequate number of volunteers for fire brigades • Ensure up to date contact lists for Authority • Ensure resource lists in LEMC Plan is up to date • Community awareness programs • Individual Bushfire Plan (stay or go) • SMS messaging / Radio station information 			
2.3.3	Bushfire	Environment	Bushfire so hot that it kills the forest and surrounding bush	Local fauna population devastated	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fire breaks • Fuel reduction burning • Adequate number of volunteers for fire brigades • Ensure up to date contact lists for Authority • Ensure resource lists in LEMC Plan is up to date 			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness programs Individual Bushfire Plan (stay or go) SMS messaging / Radio station information 			
2.4.2	Bushfire	Economy	Bushfire affects the viability of local business	Local employees retrenched	4	E	H	Refer 2.1.1			
3.1.1	House Fire	People	Up to 20 People are affected by house fire (family & neighbours)	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine times for back up to respond. Change to a FRS town brigade. 	Shire Council	Review option to set up a FRS brigade.	Ongoing
4.1.1	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	People	1500 People are affected by loss of supermarket	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	Refer 4.2.1			
4.1.2	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	People	1500 People are affected by loss of supermarket	Large number of people need medical attention at hospital	4	D	H	Refer 4.2.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
4.4.1	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Economy	Fire causes disruption to local economy	People shop outside town	3	B	H	Refer 4.2.2			
5.1.1	School Fire	People	1100 People are affected by fire at the school	Loss of life or serious injury	5	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire hydrants - maintenance of fire equipment - To check fire hydrants in location of school buildings Minimise fuel & ignition sources, Determine times for back up to respond. Change to a FRS town brigade. Evacuation plan for school tested annually 	Shire Council School/ Dept Edu		
5.1.2	School Fire	People	1100 People are affected by fire at the school	Many people need medical attention	4	D	H	refer 5.1.1			
6.1.1	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	People	500 People are affected by disease	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
6.1.2	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	People	500 People are affected by disease	People need to be evacuated/quarantined	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
6.1.3	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	People	500 People are affected by disease	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
6.1.4	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	People	503 People are affected by disease	Medical services need for large number of people	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
6.4.2	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Economy	Local economy affected by the epidemic	Loss of customers	4	D	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
6.4.4	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Economy	Local economy affected by the epidemic	Tourism affected	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
7.4.1	Animal disease outbreak	Economy	The disease outbreak affects the economy of the farms	Farmers no longer have stock to earn an income	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact Agricultural Department - quarantine infected farms/areas Provide counseling services Provide advice to farmers on disease control Assist in access to government assistance (income, emergency relief etc) 			
7.4.2	Animal disease outbreak	Economy	The disease outbreak affects the economy of the farms	Loss of assets causes financial hardship	3	C	H	Refer 7.4.1			
7.4.3	Animal disease outbreak	Economy	The disease outbreak affects the economy of the farms	Loss or employment on affected farms	3	C	H	Refer 7.4.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
7.7.1	Animal disease outbreak	Social & Culture	Epidemic outbreak impacts on social and community	Increase in suicide rate	4	D	H	Refer 7.4.1			
8.1.3	Road Accident	People	Large number of local people are affected by a road accident involving a local identity	Counseling & support services need to be provided (for community members)	3	C	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
8.5.1	Road Accident	Industry	Local industry impacted by involvement of employees in accident	Death/serious injury of employees that run business	4	D	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
8.5.2	Road Accident	Industry	Local industry impacted by involvement of employees in accident	Business closes or temporarily stops.	4	D	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
9.1.1	Mine Accident	People	600 People are affected by the mine accident	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
9.7.2	Mine Accident	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by mine accident	Loss of people active in community	4	D	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
1.2.2	Flood	Property	50 houses are damaged by the flood	Small proportion of houses washed away by flood waters	1	E	L				
1.2.3	Flood	Property	50 houses are damaged by the flood	Houses damaged by flood waters	2	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
1.4.1	Flood	Economy	Flood affects local business	Local business fail and close	1	E	L				
1.4.2	Flood	Economy	Flood affects local business	Local employees retrenched	1	E	L				
1.4.3	Flood	Economy	Flood affects local business	Money not spent locally to support local business	1	E	L				
1.5.1	Flood	Industry	Local industry lose work due to flooding	Unable to attend work sites	2	D	L				
1.5.2	Flood	Industry	Local industry lose work due to flooding	Unable to obtain supplies	1	E	L				
1.5.3	Flood	Industry	Local industry lose work due to flooding	Industrial premises damaged/destroyed	1	E	L				
1.7.1	Flood	Social & Culture	Flooding impacts the local social/cultural aspects in the community	Sites of social/cultural significance destroyed	1	E	L				
1.7.2	Flood	Social & Culture	Flooding impacts the local social/cultural aspects in the community	People move out of local community	1	E	L				
11.1.3	Civil unrest	People	<100 People are affected by civil unrest	Disruption of community	2	E	L				
11.1.4	Civil unrest	People	<100 People are affected by civil unrest	Local people fearful	2	E	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
11.4.1	Civil unrest	Economy	Civil unrest disrupt the local economy and businesses	Local business unable to trade	2	E	L				
11.4.2	Civil unrest	Economy	Civil unrest disrupt the local economy and businesses	Tourism & visitor to town reduced	1	E	L				
11.4.3	Civil unrest	Economy	Civil unrest disrupt the local economy and businesses	Money not spent in town	1	E	L				
11.6.1	Civil unrest	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or destroyed by civil unrest	School vandalised/damaged	2	E	L				
11.7.1	Civil unrest	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by civil unrest	Community events cancelled	1	E	L				
11.7.2	Civil unrest	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by civil unrest	people leave community	1	E	L				
12.1.3	Civil violence	People	<5 People are affected by civil unrest	Disruption of community	1	D	L				
12.1.4	Civil violence	People	<5 People are affected by civil unrest	Local people fearful	1	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
12.4.1	Civil violence	Economy	Civil violence affects the local businesses and economy	Fall in tourism and visitor spending	1	D	L				
12.4.2	Civil violence	Economy	Civil violence affects the local businesses and economy	Fall in local spending - shopping outside town	1	E	L				
12.4.3	Civil violence	Economy	Civil violence affects the local businesses and economy	Businesses do not open or close down	2	E	L				
14.4.1	Contaminated water supply	Economy	Local business and economy affected by contaminated water supplies	Loss of employees - temporarily or permanent.	2	E	L				
14.4.3	Contaminated water supply	Economy	Local business and economy affected by contaminated water supplies	Reduction in tourism & visitors to town	2	E	L				
14.7.2	Contaminated water supply	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by contaminated water	People move out of community	2	E	L				
18.1.2	Storm (wind)	People	<100 People are affected by storm	People need to be evacuated	2	E	L				
18.4.1	Storm (wind)	Economy	Local business affected by storm damage	Local business cannot operate	2	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
18.4.2	Storm (wind)	Economy	Local business affected by storm damage	Business facilities damaged	2	D	L				
2.4.3	Bushfire	Economy	Bushfire affects the viability of local business	Money not spent locally to support local business	2	E	L				
2.7.1	Bushfire	Social & Culture	Bushfire impacts the local social/cultural aspects in the community	Sites of social/cultural significance destroyed	2	E	L				
3.1.3	House Fire	People	Up to 20 People are affected by house fire (family & neighbours)	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	2	D	L				
3.2.1	House Fire	Property	2 houses are damaged by the fire	Houses made uninhabitable or destroyed by the fire	2	D	L				
3.2.2	House Fire	Property	3 houses are damaged by the fire	Houses partially damaged by water used for fire fighting	2	D	L				
5.1.3	School Fire	People	1102 People are affected by fire at the school	Counseling services required for parents/students	1	E	L				
5.1.4	School Fire	People	1103 People are affected by fire at the school	Need a place to house students	1	D	L				
5.1.5	School Fire	People	1104 People are affected	Need a temporary school	1	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
			by fire at the school								
5.3.1	School Fire	Environment	Hazardous material released during the fire.	Hazardous chemicals pollute the water/river system	1	E	L				
5.3.2	School Fire	Environment	Hazardous material released during the fire.	hazardous gases released during the fire	2	D	L				
5.6.1	School Fire	Infrastructure	School facilities damaged or destroyed by the fire	Replace facility required	1	D	L				
5.6.2	School Fire	Infrastructure	School facilities damaged or destroyed by the fire	Repairs required to building	1	D	L				
5.6.3	School Fire	Infrastructure	School facilities damaged or destroyed by the fire	Need alternative facility while repairs/rebuilding occurs	1	D	L				
5.7.1	School Fire	Social & Culture	Social fabric of town disrupted by school fire	Children travel to schools outside local community	2	D	L				
5.7.2	School Fire	Social & Culture	Social fabric of town disrupted by school fire	Travel by bus required (Longer time away)	1	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
5.7.3	School Fire	Social & Culture	Social fabric of town disrupted by school fire	People move out of community or delay arrival due to lack of school facilities	1	E	L				
6.4.3	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Economy	Local economy affected by the epidemic	Money not spent in town	2	D	L				
7.1.1	Animal disease outbreak	People	100 People are affected by animal disease	People affected by disease and become ill	2	D	L				
7.1.2	Animal disease outbreak	People	101 People are affected by animal disease	People quarantined and cannot move around	2	D	L				
7.2.1	Animal disease outbreak	Property	Farm property affected by the disease outbreak.	Farm property needs to be destroyed to remove infection (burnt)	1	E	L				
7.2.2	Animal disease outbreak	Property	Farm property affected by the disease outbreak.	Farm quarantined due to disease	1	E	L				
7.2.3	Animal disease outbreak	Property	Farm property affected by the disease outbreak.	Animal stocks need to be destroyed	2	D	L				
7.3.1	Animal disease outbreak	Environment	Disposal of diseased animals impact the environment	Chemicals used to control disease impact local fauna as well	1	E	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
7.3.3	Animal disease outbreak	Environment	Disposal of diseased animals impact the environment	Smell from disposal impacts community	1	E	L				
7.3.4	Animal disease outbreak	Environment	Disposal of diseased animals impact the environment	farm land made unusable for a period of time	2	D	L				
7.7.2	Animal disease outbreak	Social & Culture	Epidemic outbreak impacts on social and community	People move out of community	2	D	L				
7.7.3	Animal disease outbreak	Social & Culture	Epidemic outbreak impacts on social and community	Alienation of sections of the community	1	E	L				
8.1.2	Road Accident	People	Large number of local people are affected by a road accident involving a local identity	People need to be evacuated	1	E	L				
8.2.1	Road Accident	Property	Vehicle crashes into buildings or infrastructure causing damage	Damage to building	1	E	L				
9.2.1	Mine Accident	Property	Not local	Mine issue only - no community effect	1	E	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
9.6.1	Mine Accident	Infrastructure	Not Local	Mine issue only - no community effect	1	E	L				
9.7.3	Animal disease outbreak	Economy	The disease outbreak affects the economy of the farms	Loss of markets - people will not buy local produce	1	E	L				
9.7.4	Flood	Economy	Flood affects local business	Local business facilities destroyed	1	E	L				
1.1.4	Flood	People	203 People are affected by flood waters	People isolated due to roads being cut	3	D	M				
1.2.1	Flood	Property	50 houses are damaged by the flood	Houses made uninhabitable due to flood water for short period < 48hrs	3	E	M				
1.3.1	Flood	Environment	Flood damages river bank and surrounding park & bush land	Vegetation and river bank washed away and ecology damaged	3	D	M				
1.6.3	Flood	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or unusable due to flooding	School damaged by flood waters and not useable.	2	C	M				
10.1.2	Chemical spill	People	<20 People are affected by chemical spill on access road	People need to be evacuated	3	D	M	Refer 10.3.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
10.1.3	Chemical spill	People	<20 People are affected by chemical spill on access road	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	3	D	M	Refer 10.3.1			
10.1.4	Chemical spill	People	<20 People are affected by chemical spill on access road	Large number of people need medical attention at hospital	3	D	M	Refer 10.3.1			
10.3.3	Chemical spill	Environment	Chemical spill pollutes local environment	Air borne pollution released	3	D	M	Refer 10.3.1			
12.2.1	Civil violence	Property	Local buildings affected by civil violence	Houses damaged in violence	2	C	M				
12.2.2	Civil violence	Property	Local buildings affected by civil violence	Buildings damaged in violence	2	C	M				
12.6.1	Civil violence	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged in the violence	Loss of power supplies	3	E	M				
12.6.2	Civil violence	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged in the violence	Loss of water & sewerage systems	3	E	M				
12.6.3	Civil violence	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged in the violence	Loss of services (ambulance, fire, rescue)	3	E	M				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
13.1.2	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	People	Person missing and a search & rescue activity is carried out	People need to be evacuated	2	C	M				
13.1.3	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	People	Person missing and a search & rescue activity is carried out	Large number of people involved in search & rescue	2	C	M				
13.1.4	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	People	Person missing and a search & rescue activity is carried out	Need to feed & accommodate large numbers of people	2	C	M				
13.7.1	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	Social & Culture	Missing person impacts on local community	Local identity or member of community is missing	3	D	M				
14.3.1	Contaminated water supply	Environment	Contaminated water supply is released to the environment	pollution/contamination of a larger water body or ground water	3	E	M				
14.4.2	Contaminated water supply	Economy	Local business and economy affected by contaminated water supplies	Cost to bring water bought in from outside	3	E	M				
14.7.1	Contaminated water supply	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by contaminated water	Loss of confidence in local & regional government utilities	3	E	M				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
15.4.2	Power Supply failure	Economy	Loss of power impacts on local economy	People spend money outside of town	2	C	M				
18.2.2	Storm (wind)	Property	<20 houses are damaged by the storm	Buildings damaged	3	D	M				
18.6.2	Storm (wind)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure damaged by storm	Loss of water/sewerage	3	D	M				
2.1.3	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	3	D	M				
2.3.1	Bushfire	Environment	Bushfire so hot that it kills the forest and surrounding bush	Bushland takes many years to regenerate, if at all	3	D	M				
2.4.1	Bushfire	Economy	Bushfire affects the viability of local business	Local business fail and close	3	D	M				
2.5.1	Bushfire	Industry	Local industry lose work due to being unable to attend work sites		3	D	M				
2.6.1	Bushfire	Infrastructure	Local roads and bridges damaged and are unusable	Main arterial bridges damaged and impassable	3	E	M				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
2.7.2	Bushfire	Social & Culture	Bushfire impacts the local social/cultural aspects in the community	People move out of the local community	3	E	M				
3.1.2	House Fire	People	Up to 20 People are affected by house fire (family & neighbours)	People need to be evacuated	3	D	M				
4.4.2	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Economy	Fire causes disruption to local economy	Goods not readily available	1	B	M				
4.7.1	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Social & Culture	Loss of community building causes social issues	Loss of local business/facility	3	D	M				
4.7.2	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Social & Culture	Loss of community building causes social issues	People move out of local community	3	D	M				
5.2.1	School Fire	Property	School partially or wholly damaged by the fire	School made uninhabitable due to fire and water damage	2	C	M				
5.2.2	School Fire	Property	School partially or wholly damaged by the fire	Part of school damaged	2	C	M				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
5.2.3	School Fire	Property	School partially or wholly damaged by the fire	School equipment damaged or destroyed	2	C	M				
7.3.2	Animal disease outbreak	Environment	Disposal of diseased animals impact the environment	Disposal of animals impacts on water supply	3	D	M				
8.2.2	Road Accident	Property	Vehicle crashes into buildings or infrastructure causing damage	Damage to infrastructure	3	E	M				

Key Messages

Harvest Water Bomber Support: These teams of two water bombers and an Air Attack Supervisor are due to be available in Geraldton, Cunderdin, Narrogin, Albany and Esperance.

Key messages:

Ask for water bombers **early**. The criteria are:

- Public Safety at Risk
- Fire Crews in Imminent Danger
- Assets at Imminent Risk
- Known high fuel loads and the likelihood of excessive rates of spread

To utilise these resources effectively, call for them early to minimise turnaround time and ensure a Ground Controller is allocated with Talk-Around selected on the radios to communicate with the aircraft (Your local CESM/AO/DO can assist).

High-Season Fleet: This year, during the 2023/24 high-threat period, the Upper Great Southern has a plan to support high-risk areas with additional appliances when they become available. These appliances are currently being utilised in the North of the state, which continues to see significant fire activity through much of the Kimberly and Pilbara regions. Currently the region is only waiting on another 4 appliances for the regions allocation to be complete.

Reporting: With harvest fast approaching, we are encouraging FCOs and brigades to ensure that all fires are being reported to 000 (ComGen). This assists in collating information to better understand the incidents and fuel age throughout the region and ensures that the documentation supports landholders who lose property/machinery due to fire.

Lithium-ion batteries: Last year, firefighters responded to 64 structure fires caused by lithium-ion batteries, up from 34 in 2020. Firefighters have already been called to 32 incidents in 2023, with the State now in its busiest year for residential fires. Information on lithium-ion battery fires and prevention tips can be found at <https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/hazard-information/fire-in-the-home/lithium-ion-batteries>.

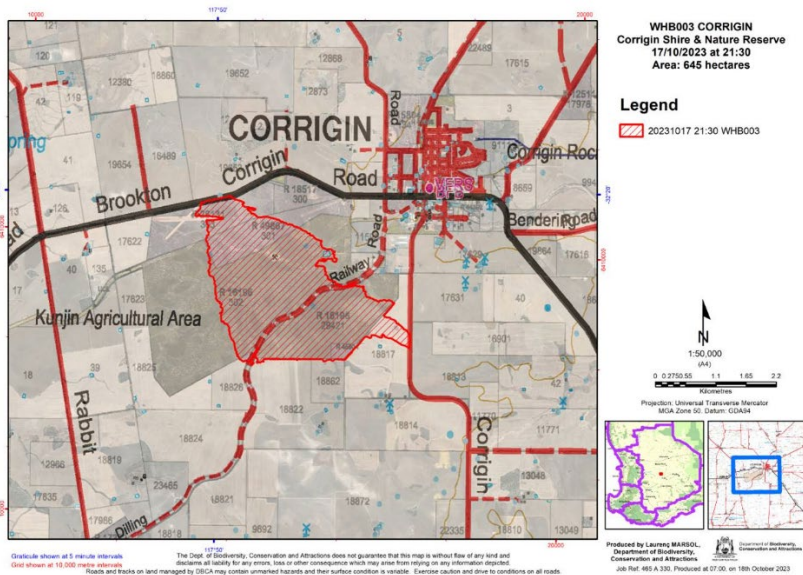
Recent Events

Bushfire Season

For the Upper Great Southern Region, we have had our first level two incident with last week's Corrigin Fire.

This 645-ha fire resulted in an Emergency Warning for the surrounding area, including the Corrigin Townsite, with water bombers and crews coming from neighbouring shires and three Rural Interface Strike teams from Perth. Note: the water bombers were only available due to a DBCA short-term contract that concluded last night.

The Shire of Corrigin managed the fire with support from various agencies, including DFES, DBCA and WA Police. A 3 p.m. weather observation at the nearby weather station showed a max temp of 39, RH down to only 4.3% and winds up to 37km/hr.



This incident reinforced the importance of several actions, including:

- The Incident Controller stepping back from the firefighting work, setting up in the Shire Office to take a big picture view and getting priority actions underway (State Strategic Control Priorities)
- Closing roads
- Distributing and updating community warnings
- Providing a situation report early
- Asking for resources early (water bombers, machinery, DFES personnel and extra crews)
- Section 13 Process - LG to DFES (Annex A) - DFES WAFES Manual Part 5

Key Focus on State Strategic Control Priorities:

State Strategic Control Priorities

The State Strategic Control Priorities for all hazards are:

- PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF LIFE: This is the fundamental overarching priority for the State, and includes:
 - Safety of emergency service personnel
 - Safety of community members including at-risk community members located within the incident area
- Community warnings and information
- Protection of critical infrastructure and community assets
- Protection of residential property
- Protection of assets supporting individual livelihood and community financial sustainability
- Protection of environmental and heritage values.

The above priorities are not hierarchical; however, protection and preservation of life must be paramount when considering the State strategic control priorities that identify the priority roles and actions for the emergency management response, where there are concurrent risks or competing priorities.

Extract - State Emergency Management Policy

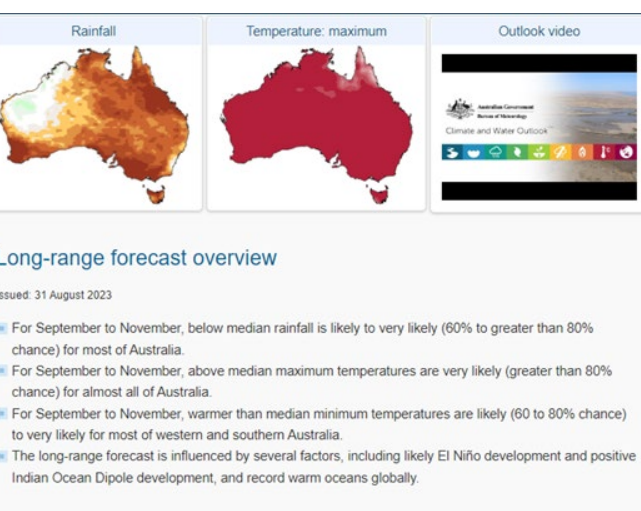
Points of Interest

Preparing for the upcoming Bushfire Season:

The Summer 2023/24 Seasonal outlook is still pending; however, we are conscious of the extreme season in the northern hemisphere and the climatic indicators observed this year. Training is happening consistently, and pre-season briefings are in their final stages, with the Corrigin fire demonstrating that the bushfire season is now upon us. A summary of the seasonal outlooks released to date is below. We are already seeing significant bushfire behaviour across the state.

West Australia is within range of reaching record levels for soil dryness before the start of summer. As our region and adjoining regions have already seen, fire behaviour is more dramatic so far this season. Case in point, the Serpentine fires burnt through 6 year old regrowth forest as if it was 12 year old regenerated forest.

As such, we encourage all brigades to finalise their preparations and reach out to the local DFES staff for any further assistance or queries.



Seasonal Bushfire Outlook for Spring 2023 in Western Australia

Summary

- Winter rainfall has been below average for southern WA and above average for northern WA. This is reflected in the relative root zone soil moisture for these regions.
- An above average wet season in the Kimberley has delayed curing in the savanna grassland and subsequently the late dry season.

For southern WA in late spring, drier and warmer conditions may contribute to higher surface fuel availability and make bushfires more difficult to suppress.

For further information see: dfes.wa.gov.au

For DFES assistance, the Regional Duty Coordinator can be contacted on 1800 865 103 at any time.

Key DFES Circulars

66/2023 – Updates to PPC and Uniform – New lightweight material is available for LG Bushfire Brigades to order.

64/2023 – All Hazards Deployment Register – Online Operational Interstate/International Deployment planning tool for all availability and interest from all volunteer fire services

170/2023 – Emergency Services Volunteer Fuel Card Scheme FY 2023-24 - Volunteers affiliated with the following emergency service BGUs are eligible for the Volunteer Fuel Card, which can be used to purchase fuel for their vehicles.

- Bush Fire Service
- Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
- Volunteer Fire and Emergency Services

All circulars can be found by logging in to the DFES Volunteer Portal.

Staffing

District Officer Narrogin Simon Vogel has transferred to a new position in Perth with effect on 20 October 2023. District Officer Emergency Management Paul Blechynden has been appointed to District Officer Narrogin from the 20th of October, 2023, leaving the District Officer Emergency Management position vacant.

Adverse Fire Weather Event 3-6 February 2022 community report

Six key lessons across all fires/ events

DFES regards the AAR process as fundamental to developing an efficient and effective response to incidents alongside the State's overall preparedness. This report details the observations, insights, and lessons gained from this process. This provides an opportunity for DFES and its partner agencies to continue to learn from these events.

DFES Reviews are publicly available here: <https://publications.dfes.wa.gov.au/>

As an agency, we are about continual improvement; the lessons highlighted are explained in detail in the full report.

The six lessons are outlined below:

Lesson 1: Pre-emptive preparation	Preliminary preparations made by the SOC, MOC, and ROCs based on the predicted weather, relating to resource stand-by and deployment, were deemed successful and should be considered for future events.
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Lesson 2: Early communications to pre-formed teams	Personnel involved in the pre-formed teams (PFT) were able to deploy with little notice, even those not on-call. While this was successful, there should be a more coordinated roll out of the information to ensure sufficient information is provided to those attending.
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Lesson 3: Role clarity of communication lines	Improved communication is imperative during incidents, for not only battling bushfires but for planning and resource deployment.
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Lesson 4: Contingency plans for identified locations	Facilities at or close to the fireground need to ensure they are in safe identified locations, with contingency plans in place.
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Lesson 5: Planned and coordinated community communication	There is an opportunity for improvement when it comes to community messaging to ensure consistent, timely, coordinated, and current messaging is always used.
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Lesson 6: Wider engagement at event locations	Learning opportunities are present during and after all incidents and should be actioned and embraced more widely.
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Incident and Emergency Management

Agency Name:	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development		Date: 13 November 2023
Report prepared by:	Helen Kent	Position:	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator – Incident & Emergency Management Branch
LEMC and DEMC report: November 2023			
Prevention/mitigation activities:			
DPIRD undertakes prevention/mitigation strategies in line with its role as the hazard management agency for animal and plant biosecurity.			
Surveillance program to protect the WA bee industry			
Western Australia has strong biosecurity and surveillance measures in place to protect the State's bee industry from exotic pests and diseases including the bee parasite, varroa mite.			
Varroa mite was first detected in the Port of Newcastle in New South Wales in June 2022. The national eradication response is now moving to a management phase after it was deemed no longer technically feasible to eradicate.			
WA undertakes State and national bee pest surveillance programs which include extensive surveillance at ports and airports, considered to be the highest risk entry points for bees and bee parasites.			
The surveillance program is coordinated by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) in WA with the support of volunteer beekeepers and covers Fremantle, Kwinana, Perth Airport, Bunbury, Albany, Esperance, Geraldton and Derby.			
As part of the program, there are 40 sentinel hives in place at key locations across the State which act as an early warning system to detect exotic bees and signs of bee parasites. There are also 34 catch boxes located across Bunbury, Fremantle and Geraldton. Plans are underway to expand the sentinel hive program to monitor additional industrial areas and freight hubs across the Perth metropolitan area.			

Floral sweeps using butterfly nets to capture bees for identification are also routinely undertaken at Fremantle, Bunbury and Geraldton ports to monitor for exotic bees and mites.

WA has strict border quarantine to reduce the risk of varroa mite and other bee pests and disease entering the State. Bees, bee products including honey and other apiary products and beekeeping equipment are not permitted to be brought in without meeting import conditions and or treatments.

It is also a legal requirement for all beekeepers including hobbyists in WA to be registered with DPIRD. This is vitally important so that they can be contacted quickly in the case of pest or disease detection.

Beekeepers are also encouraged to check their own hives regularly and report anything unusual immediately by calling the Exotic Plant Pest hotline 1800 084 881

DPIRD responses

Declared incidents which DPIRD is managing:

- Seven (7) declared level 1 and 2 incidents in relation to plant pests/diseases and aquatic pests/diseases
- Nil animal pest/disease incidents

Red dwarf honey bee

DPIRD is investigating the detection of the exotic pest red dwarf honey bee (*Apis florea*) discovered on the Burrup Peninsula near Karratha. Red dwarf honey bees are known to be a vector for numerous exotic bee pests, including brood diseases, internal and external mites, and bee viruses.

The department is calling on the State's beekeepers and land managers to monitor their area for any unusual bees or nests.

Quarantine Area

A **Quarantine Area** (QA) has been declared for the Burrup Peninsula in the Pilbara to support a biosecurity response to eradicate Red dwarf honey bee. Bee keepers with hives, equipment or those who have collected swarms on the peninsula are not permitted to move them outside the Quarantine Area to prevent the pest from spreading.

Affected bee keepers are asked to contact DPIRD's Pest and Disease Information Service (PaDIS) to advise of hives in the area. Workers, residents, businesses and visitors to the Quarantine Area are required to report observations of unusual bees to the PaDIS hotline or via the department's **MyPestGuide® Reporter** app to support surveillance

Impact

Red dwarf honey bees are social bees which live in colonies of at least 3,000 insects. They migrate, swarm, and abscond readily, making them a major threat for exotic incursions and to the Australian environment.

One of the major risks for Australia is that red dwarf honey bee (*Apis florea*) is host to a range of bee brood diseases, parasites, and viruses that may impact European honey bees.

The red dwarf honey bee can carry Eugarroa mite (*Eugarroa sinhai*) a close relative to the destructive Varroa mites. The species can also carry Tropilaelaps mites (*Tropilaelaps clareae*) which is a known pest of European honey bees.

Red dwarf honey bees may also compete with other bees for floral resources.

What to look for:

Red dwarf honey bees are characterised by their external nesting habits. Their nest is made up of an exposed single horizontal comb less than 25 centimetres wide that is built around and attached to tree branches or other support, including buildings and shipping containers.

The pest is easily distinguished from European honey bees by their small size in comparison to the European honey bee, being just 7-10 millimeters in length. They have a red/brown abdomen with black and white bands

Look for unusual bees that look smaller than European honey bees or colonies with exposed combs.



- +61 (0)8 9368 3080
- padis@dpird.wa.gov.au

MyPestGuide®

- [MyPestGuide® Reporter app](#)
- mypestguide.agric.wa.gov.au

Queensland fruit fly

Strict requirements for moving of fruit and fruiting vegetables in Bayswater and Belmont have now been lifted, with residents now subject to the same movement conditions as those in the broader Quarantine Area.

Residents are encouraged to continue good garden and waste disposal hygiene to help prevent future outbreaks of this significant pest, which could devastate the State's fruit and vegetable industries.

The Quarantine Area continues to be in place and includes Perth, Belmont, Gosnells, Kalamunda, Vincent, Joondalup, Swan, Wanneroo, Melville, Canning, Bayswater, South Perth, Subiaco, Stirling, Nedlands, Bassendean, Belmont, Claremont, Victoria Park, Cambridge and Mundaring.

While Bayswater and Belmont residents are no longer required to cook, freeze, process or solarise host fruit or fruiting vegetables before disposal, these measures are still highly recommended to prevent this or other pests taking hold in the area. Similarly, these residents do not have to remove fallen fruit every three days but are encouraged to do so to maintain good garden hygiene. Requirements for commercial horticulture businesses in the Quarantine Area remain and DPIRD officers continue to liaise with growers and provide assistance where required.

The new Quarantine Area Notice is in place until Tuesday, 5 December 2023 and will be reviewed as the biosecurity response progresses. The community is encouraged to remain vigilant to support the biosecurity response.

Response

The biosecurity response has made good progress and the program is being modified to the next phase of the campaign.

- Baiting and property inspections have ceased
- Monitoring and surveillance is to continue

For updated information on the new requirements the visit the Qfly biosecurity response DPIRD webpage www.agric.wa.gov.au/qflyupdate. Reports of suspected Qfly should still be made to DPIRD's Pest and Disease Information Service on 9368 3080, email padis@dpiird.wa.gov.au or via the MyPestGuide Reporter app.

Polyphagous shot-hole borer – no update since last report

Polyphagous shot-hole borer (PSHB) *Euwallacea fornicatus* is a beetle native to Southeast Asia. The beetle attacks a wide range of plants by tunnelling into trunks, stems and branches.

DPIRD continues to respond to the confirmed detections of an exotic beetle Polyphagous Shot-Hole Borer in the Perth metropolitan area.

Response activities include:

- Conducting surveillance to determine the distribution of PSHB
- Containing the pest to prevent further spread to non-infested regions within Western Australia
- Providing advice and information to residents, industry and other stakeholders
- Ensuring that all response activities are conducted safely, consistently and efficiently

To stop the spread, a Quarantine Area Notice (QAN) is in place to support the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development's ongoing surveillance program to determine the spread of the pest.

The Quarantine Area covers 25 local government areas. The new areas added to the expanded QAN on 21 March 2023 are:

- Beckenham, Canning Vale, Huntingdale, Kenwick, Langford, Maddington and Thornlie in the City of Gosnells
- Duncraig, Greenwood, Marmion, Sorrento and Warwick in the City of Joondalup
- Alexander Heights, Girrawheen, Koondoola and Marangaroo in the City of Wanneroo
- Ballajura, Beechboro, Bennett Springs, Dayton, Hazelmere, Kiara, Lockridge, Malaga, Middle Swan, Midland, Viveash, West Swan and Woodbridge in the City of Swan
- Forrestfield, High Wycombe, Perth Airport and Wattle Grove in the City of Kalamunda

Link to information about [Polyphagous shot-hole borer | Agriculture and Food](#)

State alerts and investigations

DPIRD is investigating one (1) pest/disease.

National alerts & investigations

DPIRD, and other state jurisdictions, continue to monitor reported outbreaks of African swine fever, Lumpy skin disease and Foot and mouth disease in other countries.

Information regarding Foot and Mouth Disease prevention is available on the WA government website:

[Foot-and-mouth disease advice for Western Australians \(www.wa.gov.au\)](#)

Information is also available on the DPIRD website:

[Foot-and-mouth disease: prevention and preparedness | Agriculture and Food](#)

Important: There are, currently, no known incidences of these emergency animal diseases in Australia.

Emergency animal disease preparedness included in the 2023-2024 State Budget:

The WA State government announced \$10.4 Million, in the State Budget, to enhance preparedness for Emergency Animal Disease (EAD).

Key activities include:

- enhancing EAD preparedness by focussed incident management training, emergency disease exercises and finalising policies and procedures for incident response.
- enhancing communications with industry and community stakeholders to increase awareness of Emergency Animal Diseases and improve preparedness and likelihood of early disease detection and reporting.
- building and developing a veterinary reserve and enhancing veterinary student exposure to rural veterinary opportunities.
- enhancing veterinary capacity
- enhancing the diagnostic laboratory capability and capacity by upgrading the laboratory information management system, including automation of tasks and enhanced sample tracking and security.

Natural hazards – DPIRD support responsibilities and Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements WA

Severe Tropical Cyclone Seroja (Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements WA - DRFAWA)

Incident details:

11 April 2021: Severe Tropical Cyclone Seroja crossed just south of Kalbarri around 8pm Australian Western Standard Time (AWST).

Impacts at Kalbarri and the nearby town of Northampton were severe with many buildings sustaining significant damage, mostly consisting of lost roofs but other structures were destroyed. Many locations recorded maximum wind gusts greater than 125km/h with the highest being 170km/h from Meanarra Tower near Kalbarri.

DPIRD is managing Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements WA assistance to primary producers impacted by TC Seroja

Application details for the Primary Producer Recovery Grants Category B and C as at – 30 October 2023

DRFA Measures	Submitted applications	Under assessment	Approved	Approved \$
Category B	65	5	52	\$1,254,999.45 (Expended)
Category C	185	45	134	\$2,723,564.26 (Expended)

Ex-TC Ellie (Kimberley Floods) – January 2023

DPIRD is providing support to affected communities, in relation to its areas of responsibility, in the recovery from the January flooding in the west Kimberley.

- The State Support Plan – Animal Welfare in Emergencies was formally activated on 9 January 2023 and remained activated until 3 May 2023 to provide support to the local government in relation to the coordination of animal welfare.

Recovery:

- Substantive Wheatbelt Development Commission CEO, Rob Cossart, has been appointed as the State Recovery Coordinator for the Kimberley floods.
- The State recovery structure, across the four recovery environments of Social, Economic, Built and Natural environment, has been formalised with appropriate State Government agencies leading the domains:
 - Social: Department of Communities
 - Economic: DPIRD
 - Built: Department of Treasury and Main Roads WA
 - Natural environment: Department of Environmental and RegulationDPIRD has appointed liaison officers to sit on the social, built and natural environments State-level domains.

- The Shire of Derby West Kimberley has established its local recovery group and relevant subcommittees which are:
 - Media
 - Getting Home
 - Cadjebut Airport
 - Pastoral
 - Social/Wellbeing

DPIRD has provided a departmental representative on the Shire of Derby West Kimberley's local recovery group and relevant subcommittees.

DPIRD has secured funding for an Industry Recovery Officer to be embedded with the Kimberley Pilbara Cattleman's Association (KPCA).

- Dedicated DPIRD web page for affected primary producers outlining available assistance: [Kimberley flood recovery | Agriculture and Food](#)

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements WA (DRFAWA):

Support measures are designed to assist in meeting the needs of primary producers whose assets or primary production business has/have been affected by a disaster for which DRFAWA has been invoked.

Category B - Assistance measures for primary producers may include grants for:

- Professional advice
- Reimbursement of fees (maximum \$1,500) to obtain professional advice directly related to addressing issues arising from the declared natural disaster event
- Freight subsidy (reimbursement)
Primary producers can claim a maximum of 50% of the costs to the producer of transporting any of the following items as a direct result of a natural disaster:
 - Livestock;
 - Fodder or water for livestock; or
 - Building or fencing equipment or machinery.
 - Fencing (for livestock producers only)
Primary producers can claim 100% of the costs associated with any of the following:
 - restoration/replacement of fencing (to pre-disaster standard) where the fencing has been deliberately dismantled or damaged due to counter disaster operations activities undertaken in order to combat the eligible natural disaster event; and/or
 - reimbursement of the costs of materials only (to pre-disaster standard) to repair/replace boundary fencing damaged/lost as a direct result of the eligible natural disaster event. The measure is only available where the fencing adjoins a major road/rail transport corridor and where the roaming of livestock may present a danger to the travelling public (i.e., the aim being to preserve public safety).

The applicant must demonstrate to DPIRD's satisfaction that, at the time of the natural disaster event, the property was being used to hold or agist livestock.

- Expression of interest for interest subsidy on a new loan to recover
An interest rate subsidy may be available to primary producers for new loans:
 - to repair/replace assets lost or damaged / repair damage caused by the natural disaster event
 - for carry on purposes to implement the next season's production program
 - or to replace livestock lost in the disaster for which the assistance measures under the DRFAWA have been activated

Link to further information regarding available funding and relevant conditions: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/emergency-response/disaster-recovery-funding-arrangements>

Category D – Exceptional circumstances:
Freight Assistance Program

- Purposes: The Commonwealth and WA State Government jointly funded Freight Subsidy Program is to assist with the ongoing exceptional freight requirements for businesses impacted by ex Tropical Cyclone Ellie (DRFA AGRN1044).
- Eligible applicants: Businesses located in, or delivering to, the four (4) DRFAWA activated local government districts which are the Shire of Broome, Shire of Derby West Kimberley, Shire of Halls Creek and the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
- Funding duration: All claims must be submitted no later than two (2) months after a suitable road connection is re-established. Claims may be backdated for all freight movement that occurred on, or after, 1 January 2023
- DPIRD is the designated delivery agency for this funding

FAQs including details of eligibility: [Publications \(dfes.wa.gov.au\)](https://dfes.wa.gov.au)

Applications received (as at 30 October 2023):

DRFA Measures	Submitted applications	Under assessment	Approved	Approved \$
Category B (AGRN 1044 – Ex TC Ellie)	5	1	3	\$ 49,875.70 (ex GST)
Category D (AGRN 1044 – Ex TC Ellie & AGRN 1059 – TC Ilsa)	220	5	202	\$ 4,509,421.93 (ex GST)

Severe Tropical Cyclone Ilsa – 9 April 2023

Incident details:

Severe Tropical Cyclone Ilsa crossed the east Pilbara coast as a category 5 cyclone just before midnight on Thursday, 13 April 2023.

Incident impacts have included:

- Destruction of Pardoo Roadhouse
- Damage/losses on pastoral stations

Local government districts subject to DRFAWA proclamation: Shire of Broome, Shire of East Pilbara and Town of Port Hedland

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements WA:

Category B: Assistance measures for primary producers may include grants for:

- Interest rate subsidy may be available to primary producers for new loans to repair/replace assets that have been damaged or destroyed
- Freight subsidy - reimbursement (livestock, fodder or water for livestock and building or fencing or machinery)
- Fencing subsidy (where fencing adjoins a major road/rail transport corridor)

Applications received (as at 3- October 2023):

(Shire of Broome, Town of Port Hedland and Shire of East Pilbara)

DRFA Measures	Submitted applications	Under assessment	Approved	Approved \$
Category B (AGRN 1059 – TC Ilsa)	2	0	2	\$90,000 (ex-GST)

Category D – Primary Producer Grants

Grants of up to \$75,000 are available to assist pastoralists with out-of-pocket clean-up and reinstatement costs incurred as a direct result of the flooding associated with Ex TC Ellie and TC Ilsa. The grant covers activities such as the removal and disposal of debris, damaged infrastructure and equipment, deceased livestock; salvaging crops; and repairing damaged infrastructure and equipment.

Note: Cat D for TC Ilsa is being administered under AGRN1044 and expenditure is included in Category D noted in the section relating to Ex TC Ellie (Kimberley floods).

DPIRD training

DPIRD staff emergency management training

Biosecurity Emergency Response Training Australia:

Relevant DPIRD staff are currently completing the Certificate IV in Public Safety (Biosecurity Emergency Response Leadership).

DPIRD emergency management two-day workshop:

The DPIRD Incident and Emergency Management Branch will be delivering emergency response training to its first response teams, and District and Local Emergency Management Committee representatives in their operational role as an Incident Support Group (ISG) and/or Operational Area Support Group (OASG).

Sessions include:

- FRT activation, functional roles and responsibilities
- Role of the District and Local Emergency Management Committee representatives as ISG/OASG liaison officer
- An overview of DPIRD's animal welfare in emergencies role and responsibilities
- Use of DPIRD information and mapping systems during incidents and emergencies
- Hybrid desktop/functional emergency management exercise

Animal Health Australia and Plant Health Australia online training:

DPIRD staff are encouraged to undertake suitable online training which is available on the Animal Health Australia (AHA) and Plant Health Australia (PHA) websites.

Links to AHA and PHA:

[Home - Animal Health Australia](#)

[Plant Health Australia](#)

DPIRD preparedness for the 2023-2024 natural hazards heightened threat period

See attachment 1

DPIRD's role in emergency management

DPIRD plays an important role in emergency management in Western Australia.

- Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for animal and plant biosecurity with responsibilities across prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Link to State Hazard Plan – Animal and Plant Biosecurity: [State Hazard Plan Animal and Plant Biosecurity \(www.wa.gov.au\)](#)
- Provision of support to other HMAs by:
 - coordinating animal welfare for other hazard emergencies including during bushfires, cyclones and floods;

- contributing to the Controlling Agency's impact statement in relation to impacts to primary producers, and other economic impacts through its regional development commissions across the state
- managing eligible assistance for primary producers under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements WA and providing advice to primary producers in relation to this funding
- providing professional expertise to primary industry producers and small business in a regional context

Animal Welfare in Emergencies

Local governments are encouraged to develop a plan for animal welfare in emergencies (PAWE) which forms part of the local emergency management arrangements (LEMA).

For tools and resources to assist local governments to develop a local PAWE [click here](#) and for assistance in completing the PAWE template, speak to your LEMC or DEMC representative/s.

DPIRD Preparedness for the 2023-2024 Natural Hazards Heightened Threat Period

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) has existing initiatives in place, and also undertakes additional activities, to assist in organisational preparedness for the natural hazards heightened threat period.

State Support Plan – Animal Welfare in Emergencies

The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) has formally assigned the role and responsibility for coordinating animal welfare in emergencies to the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

The owner or person responsible for caring for an animal (the carer) is responsible for the welfare of that animal. The owner or carer's ability to address animal welfare issues may be hampered, or prevented, due to the nature of the emergency. In these circumstances, local arrangements, such as the local government's plan for animal welfare in emergencies (PAWE), may assist. If local arrangements do not exist, are inadequate or have been exhausted, the controlling agency or hazard management agency (HMA) may determine the need to access the arrangements under the State Support Plan.

The controlling agency or hazard management agency (HMA) may determine the need to activate the arrangements under the State Support Plan where:

- animal welfare is beyond the capacity and capability of the owners or carers, and
- any local or district arrangements are no longer sufficient or effective; or
- no local or district arrangements exists.

In addition, DPIRD may recommend activation of the State Support Plan to the Incident Controller.

Approval to activate the State Support Plan – Animal Welfare in Emergencies is by the DPIRD Executive Director - Biosecurity.

Note: DPIRD may support local arrangements for animal welfare prior to the activation of the State Support Plan through the provision of advice, communication and providing connection to animal welfare stakeholders or service providers.

DPIRD's responsibilities may include:

- liaise with the relevant controlling agency or HMA as a liaison officer and/ or member of the incident support group (ISG) or operational area support group (OASG);
- coordinates the activation of the DPIRD internal operational plan in line with this Plan;
- contribute to public information released during the emergency;
- provide situational reports to the CAWE on animal welfare in the emergency;

- establish the Animal Welfare in Emergences (AWEG) to consult on actions undertaken by DPIRD in coordinating animal welfare services for an emergency;
- liaise with the local government and other organisations to coordinate response activities including:
 - providing support and advice on transportation for evacuating animals;
 - identifying the availability of locations to house evacuated animals;
 - managing displaced or stray animals; assisting owners and carers to obtain Restricted Access Permits, where applicable;
 - assessing and triaging impacted animals;
 - identifying/administering treatment;
 - performing/assisting with transportation for euthanasia or perform on-site; advising on/arranging for disposal of deceased animals;
 - identifying/providing emergency food / water / shelter; and
 - identifying and reuniting animals with their owners or carers.
- Coordinate arrangements to best utilise volunteers and donations relevant to DPIRD animal categories;
- coordinate the reporting and future investigation of animal welfare complaints arising as a consequence of the emergency;
- liaise with and advise Local Government and other organisations about suitable temporary containment and other welfare needs of animals.

Business Continuity Plan

DPIRD has a business continuity plan to assist in maintaining delivery of its critical functions.

DPIRD First Response Teams

DPIRD has first response teams (FRTs) to assist with a response in relation to its role as the HMA for animal and plant biosecurity incidents and emergencies, and its support responsibilities in relation to animal welfare in emergencies.

The DPIRD first response teams (FRTs) provide the Department with teams across the State, which may be activated to undertake required actions in relation to response and recovery.

Emergency management training

DPIRD has an ongoing schedule to deliver emergency management training and exercises.

Biosecurity Emergency Response Training Australia

Relevant DPIRD staff are currently completing the Certificate IV in Public Safety (Biosecurity Emergency Response Leadership).

DPIRD emergency management workshop for DEMC/LEMC representatives and FRT members

The DPRID Incident and Emergency Management Branch (IEMB) will be delivering emergency response training to its district and local emergency management committee (DEMC/ LEMC) representatives, and first response teams across the state.

Sessions include:

- FRT activation, functional roles and responsibilities
- DEMC and LEMC representatives' operational role on an ISG and/or an OASG
- Use of DPIRD information and mapping systems during incidents and emergencies
- Hybrid desktop/functional emergency management exercise

On call arrangements

DPIRD appoints on call officers during the DPIRD heightened threat period – 1 November to 31 March, annually.

Incident and Emergency Management Branch On Call Coordinator:

The Incident and Emergency Management Branch (IEMB) staff undertake the role of On Call Coordinator from 1 November to 31 March, annually.

The IEMB On Call Coordinator supports local DPIRD staff;

- by monitoring weather conditions, and incidents and emergencies across the state
- in their role on an Incident Support Group (ISG) or Operational Area Support Group (OASG);
- who undertake a role on a First Response Team.

Regionally based on call officers:

Regionally based on call officers fulfil this function from 25 December 2023 to 15 January 2024.

Regionally based officers:

- monitor weather conditions, and incidents and emergencies in their region
- are the Department's Liaison Officer on an ISG or OASG

DPIRD on call operates:

Monday to Sunday – **7am to 8pm**

Important Disclaimer

The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development and the State of Western Australia accept no liability whatsoever by reason of negligence or otherwise arising from the use or release of this information or any part of it.

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