SFMC
STATE FIRE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

West Coast Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2020

Tasmanian Government

Document Control

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Glossary

Asset	A term used to describe anything valued by the community that may be adversely impacted by bushfire. This may include houses, infrastructure, agriculture, production forests, industry, and environmental and heritage sites.
Asset Zone (AZ)	The geographic location of asset(s) and values of importance requiring bushfire exclusion.
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	An area adjacent to or near Asset Zones, the primary management purpose of which is to protect human life, property and highly valued assets and values. Treatment can include intensive fuel reduction, manipulation of fuel moisture or response plans.
Bushfire	Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.
Bushfire Hazard	The potential or expected behaviour of a bushfire burning under a particular set of conditions, i.e. the type, arrangement and quantity of fuel, the fuel moisture content, wind speed, topography, relative humidity, temperature and atmospheric stability.
Bushfire Risk Management	A systematic process to coordinate, direct and control activities relating to bushfire risk with the aim of limiting the adverse effects of bushfire on the community.
Community Bushfire Protection Plan	A bushfire plan for community members that provides local, community-specific information to assist with bushfire preparation and survival. The focus of the Bushfire Protection Plan is on bushfire safety options, and the intent of the plan is to support the development of personal Bushfire Survival Plans.
Community Bushfire Response Plan	An Emergency Management Plan for emergency managers and responders. The Bushfire Response Plan aims to better protect communities and their assets during bushfire emergencies, through the identification of protection priorities and operational information.
Consequence	Impact(s) of an event on the five key areas: environment, economy, people, social setting and public administration.
Control	A measure that modifies risk. This may be an existing process, policy, device, practice or other action that acts to minimise negative risk or enhance positive opportunities.
Fire Management Zoning	Classification system for the areas to be managed. The zoning system indicates the primary purposes for fire management for an area of land.
Fuel break	A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics which affects fire behaviour so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled.
Hazard Management Area	The area between a building and the bushfire-prone vegetation that provides access to a fire front for firefighting, which is maintained in a minimal fuel condition and in which there are no other hazards present that will significantly contribute to the spread of a bushfire.
Human Settlement Area	Term given for the dataset used to define where people live and work. The dataset was developed for the purpose of risk modelling and was created using a combination of building locations, cadastral information and ABS data. Includes seasonally populated areas and industrial areas.

Land Management Zone (LMZ)	An area that is managed to meet the objectives of the relevant land manager such as: Traditional Owner practices, biodiversity conservation, production forestry, farming or recreation. Management can include planned burning, experimental treatments, fire exclusion or no planned action.
Likelihood	Chance of something happening. It is used as a general description of probability and may be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.
Risk Register	A document usually presented in a tabular form which lists concisely the following information for each risk: the risk statement, source, hazard, impact area, prevention/preparedness controls, recovery/response controls, level of existing controls, likelihood level, risk level, confidence level and treatment strategy.
Risk Treatment	Process of selection and implementation of controls to modify risk. The term 'risk treatment' is sometimes used for the controls themselves.
Strategic Fire Management Zone (SFMZ)	An area located close to or some distance away from assets (e.g. the urban–rural interface), the primary management purpose of which is to provide a mosaic of areas of reduced fuel in strategic locations to reduce the speed and intensity of bushfires, potential for spot-fire development, and size of bushfires. Treatment is by fuel reduction burning and other bushfire protection measures such as fire trails, water points, detection measures and response plans.
Treatable Vegetation	Types of vegetation which are suitable for fuel reduction burning, for example, dry eucalypt forest, scrub, heathland and button grass.
Treatment Plan	A document related to the risk register presented in a tabular form which lists concisely the following information for each risk: the agreed strategies to manage the risk (i.e. treatments), the responsible organisations, proposed completion date and comments.

Acronyms

BRMP	Bushfire Risk Management Plan
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
DoD	Department of Defence
FFDI	Forest Fire Danger Index
FMA	Fire Management Area
FMAC	Fire Management Area Committee
LGA	Local Government Area
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service
SFMC	State Fire Management Council
STT	Sustainable Timber Tasmania
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service

Maps contained in this document may include data provided by DPIPWE (Land Tasmania), Parks and Wildlife Service (Fire Management Section) and Tasmania Fire Service. These map products have been produced by the Tasmania Fire Service. While all efforts have been taken to ensure their accuracy, there may be errors and/or omissions in the data presented. Users of these products are advised to independently verify data for accuracy and completeness before use.

Executive Summary

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) identifies priorities for the treatment of bushfire risk in the West Coast Fire Management Area (FMA). It was developed by the Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC) as required under sections 18 and 20 of the *Fire Service Act 1979*. This plan aims to coordinate and influence the treatment of bushfire risk in the FMA.

The plan is strategic level and does not include all details of bushfire risk treatments, but does identify which organisations or individuals are responsible for implementing them. The West Coast FMAC will prepare a written report at least yearly for the State Fire Management Council (SFMC) on the progress of implementation.

The treatment plan (Appendix 1) lists the actions determined by the FMAC required to treat bushfire risk in the FMA.

This West Coast FMA covers just over 1.9 million hectares and has an estimated residential population of 44,550 people (ABS 2016). The FMA extends westwards from the township of Heybridge on Tasmania's north-west coast to Cape Grim on the West Coast and southwards as far as Davey Head. The FMA encompasses Robbins Island, Hunter Island and Three Hummock Island in Bass Strait.

A substantial proportion of West Coast FMA is formally reserved with larger reserves within the planning area including part of Cradle Mountain Lake St Clair National Park, Franklin – Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, the Southwest Conservation Area (which all form part of the Western Tasmania World Heritage Area), the Arthur Pieman Conservation Area in the west and Savage River National Park in the north of the planning area.

Vegetation in the West Coast FMA in particular is well adapted to fire with the region experiencing a relatively high frequency of fast moving bushfires which burn out large areas of the FMA.

Whilst the West Coast FMA contains a significant percentage of low flammability vegetation types it also contains a higher percentage of highly flammable vegetation in the form of button grass moorland, sedge land, rush land and peatland as well as scrub and heathland.

Bushfire threat in the West Coast FMA:

- The fire season in the western region of Tasmania extends from October to April. The extended period occurs due to the flammable characteristics of the moorland button grass and scrub vegetation complexes within the FMA.
- Statistics indicate that whilst the peak of the fire danger period in the west is in February, the month of January continues to support the highest incidence of fire starts. This correlates with the period of highest visitor use in the area together with a greater frequency of thunderstorms in the area in summer.
- Analysis of existing records indicates that arson is a significant issue for the West Coast FMA, particularly for PWS managed land.
- Abandoned and new mining leases within the West Coast FMA represent a major fire risk for nearby communities if they are not managed or they have absentee owners/managers.
- Gorse affected land represents a high fire risk to some communities (particularly around Zeehan). A long term gorse removal program has now been disbanded, further increasing the risk and requiring follow up action.

Areas of Strategic Importance within the West Coast Fire Management Area

Reducing fuel loads in strategic locations has the potential to modify fire behaviour and reduce impacts from bushfires. Areas of potential strategic importance for bushfire risk mitigation within the West Coast FMA were identified and are shown below. These areas were identified through a process that utilised and combined local knowledge and computer modelling. FMAC members with specific fire expertise and knowledge across the area contributed to the identification of both the communities at risk and the broader strategic areas for potential mitigation activities.

The following areas were identified as having potential strategic importance for the West Coast FMA:

Treatment Area/Asset	Risk	Responsible Agency
Highly flammable vegetation communities surrounding Zeehan, in particular Gorse	Residential houses from highly flammable vegetation – largely gorse infestation	West Coast Council, PWS and TFS.
Communities from Black River to Rocky Cape	Shack Communities	Circular Head Council, PWS and TFS
Waratah Human Settlement Area	Waratah Township	Waratah Wynyard Council, Forico, PWS and TFS
Strahan Human Settlement Area	Strahan Township	West Coast Council, STT, PWS and TFS
Sisters Beach Human Settlement Area	Sisters Beach and Boat Harbour Township Threatened Ecosystems and associated individual plant and animal species	Waratah Wynyard Council, PWS and TFS
Burnie Human Settlement Area and surrounding communities	Burnie Township and surrounding communities Threatened Ecosystems and associated individual plant and animal species	Burnie City Council, PWS, STT and TFS
Queenstown Human Settlement Area	Queenstown Township	West Coast Council, PWS and TFS
TWWHA	Threatened Ecosystems and associated individual plant and animal species	PWS, TFS and STT
Critical Communication, power, water and transport Infrastructure	State-wide value for protection of communication networks, electricity, water supply and industry.	TasNetwork, Hydro, Telstra, Service TAS, TasWater

Table 1: Areas of strategic importance

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

It is a requirement of Section 20 of the *Fire Service Act 1979* that the Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC) prepare a fire protection plan for its Fire Management Area (FMA). This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) fulfils that requirement. The BRMP is submitted to and approved by the State Fire Management Council (SFMC).

The *Fire Service Act 1979* requires that the fire protection plan is consistent with the State fire protection plan and the State vegetation fire management policy.

Under the terms of reference for the West Coast FMAC, the purposes of the committee are:

- Provide a forum for communication and collaboration between key stakeholders in the FMA
- Enable a holistic and consistent approach, incorporating local knowledge, to identify strategic priorities to reduce bushfire risk
- Coordinate efforts and facilitate resource sharing to implement the strategic risk reduction priorities
- Link the local community and the SFMC through 'ground-truthing' the bushfire risk assessment and mitigation strategies
- Through their advisory function, provide input into decisions and outcomes beyond the FMA.

1.2 Purpose of this Plan

The management of bushfire-related risk is a collective responsibility of the whole community, with contributions made by numerous individuals, landowners and organisations.

An overriding aim of this BRMP is to document a coordinated approach to the identification and treatment of bushfire risk in the West Coast FMA. Specific objectives include:

- Guide and coordinate bushfire risk management on all land within the FMA
- Provide a reference point for the prioritisation and justification of bushfire treatment actions, as well as supporting evidence for funding requests
- Facilitate the integration of bushfire risk management into the business processes of councils, organisations and land managers
- Facilitate cooperation and the coordination of treatment actions between stakeholders
- Clearly and concisely communicate bushfire risk to stakeholders and the community
- Provide a basis for monitoring and reporting of implementation of bushfire risk treatments in the FMA.

This BRMP is a strategic-level document that does not provide detail on treatment actions. Individual organisations and landowners, or collaborative groups, may have developed plans and processes for implementation of bushfire risk treatment; these can be considered to be linked to the strategic priorities identified here. This is an interim version of the BRMP – future versions will be based on a more comprehensive risk assessment.

2 Establishing the Context

2.1 Description of the West Coast Fire Management Area

The West Coast FMA plan covers 1,914,350 ha. The FMA extends westwards from the township of Heybridge on Tasmania's north-west coast to Cape Grim on the West Coast and southwards as far as Davey Head. The FMA encompasses Robbins Island, Hunter Island and Three Hummock Island in Bass Strait. Refer to Map 1 for overview of locality.

The south eastern and southern portion of the FMA encompasses the Southwest Conservation Area as well as a large section of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.
Significant human settlement areas within the FMA include:

- Burnie
- Wynyard
- Smithton
- Queenstown

There are four local government areas wholly or partially included in the West Coast FMA. The local government areas and their respective major population centres are listed below:

- Burnie City Council - Burnie
- Waratah-Wynyard Council - Wynyard
- Circular Head Council –- Smithton
- West Coast Council - Queenstown

Within the West Coast FMA less than 85% of is public land with 15% private/freehold land. The percentage of land that is private or freehold tenure within the West Coast FMA is considerably lower than most other FMA's across the state. Refer to Map 2 for summary of tenure.

The West Coast FMA has been broken down into four broad tenure classes (see Table 1) – DPIPWE (which includes PWS and Crown Land leases), Sustainable Timber Tasmania and Private. For a further detailed breakdown of other land management agencies, refer to Map 3.

Land Manager/Agency	% of Land Managed within the FMA
DPIPWE (including Parks and Wildlife Service and Crown land Services)	72.7 (Crown = 3.1%; PWS = 69.6%)
Private Property	15.4
Sustainable Timber Tasmania	10.6

Table 2: Overview of land tenure in the West Coast FMA.

A substantial portion of the West Coast FMA is reserve land. The south eastern and southern portion of the FMA encompassing the Southwest Conservation Area as well as a large section of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

2.2 Fire Environment

The range of vegetation communities found within the FMA are extremely diverse. This diversity can be attributed to the variations in altitude, geology and fire history. The non-vascular flora of the region (i.e. mosses, liverworts, lichens and fungi) are very diverse due to variability of vegetation coupled with a very wet climate. Old growth forests including stands of Huon pine, persisting within the FMA, are amongst the world's oldest living plants with individual trees known to reach an age of 3000 years.

The broad native vegetation types occurring within the planning area and their flammability ratings are shown in Table 3 (below).

Whilst the West Coast FMA contains a significant percentage of low flammability vegetation types it also contains even larger amounts of highly flammable vegetation in the form of button grass moorland, sedge land, rush land and peatland as well as scrub and heathland. Vegetation in the West Coast FMA in particular is well adapted to fire and in recent times the area has experienced a high frequency of fast moving bushfires which have burnt out large areas of the FMA. Map 6 provides further details for Vegetation communities identified within FMA.

Vegetation Group	Flammability	% in FMA
Rainforest and related scrub	Low	24.6
Wet eucalypt forest and woodland	Medium	20.1
Moorland, sedge land, rush land and peatland	Very high	18.1
Scrub, heathland and coastal complexes	High-very high	11.5
Agricultural, urban and exotic vegetation	Medium	11.5
Non eucalypt forest and woodland	High	4.6
Dry eucalypt forest and woodland	Medium-High	4.2
Other natural environments	N/A	3.1
Highland and Treeless Vegetation	High	0.7
Native grassland	High	0.3
Saltmarsh and wetland	Low	0.1

Table 3: Vegetation communities and flammability.

Further detailed descriptions on vegetation communities and associated threatened plant species residing on the Island, can be sourced from visiting the DPIPWE website at www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/tasveg.

The true causes of fire, either through ignition by lightning or caused by human actions have not been well documented. TFS does not keep records relating to fire ignition causes and they have only been documented by Sustainable Timber Tasmania and the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service since the 1980s. The leading causes of fires for the West Coast FMA, include lightning strike ignition (35.6%) and a range of human causes (accidents, arson, campfire escape, escaped burns).

Analysis of existing records indicates that arson is a significant issue for the West Coast FMA, particularly for PWS managed land.

Interpretation of data indicates that lightning is the major caused of major bushfires in the West Coast FMA over the last decade, supporting Bureau of Meteorology observations on an increase in the number of lightning days recorded.

Fire Name	Ignition Year	Area Burnt (Hectare)	Cause of Ignition
Savage River	1982	53,720	Undetermined
Birch Inlet – Low Rocky Point	1986	36,723	Accidental
Mulcahy Bay	1987	23,561	Arson
Mt Frankland Donaldson	2003	78,169	Lightning
Reynolds Creek	2007	25,273	Lightning
Wuthering Heights	2016	22,315	Lightning
Pipeline Road – Mawbanna	2016	63,510	Lightning
Moores Valley	2019	32,840	Lightning
Western Hills	2019	6,492	Lightning
Dolphin Ridge	2019	2,913	Lightning
Lynch Hill	2019	2,815	Lightning
Brittons Swamp	2019	2,458	Accidental

Table 4: Major fires within the West Coast FMA.

January has been recognised to support the highest incidence of fire starts and summer thunderstorms.

Recent times the area has experienced a high frequency of fast moving bushfires which have burnt out large areas ignited largely by dry lightning strikes.

Ignition causes	% of ignitions
Lightning	35.6%
Unknown	15.3%
Escapes from planned burns	12.3 %
Arson	10.5%

Table 5: Bushfire Ignition causes within West Coast FMA to 2018.

Description of Fire Behaviour

- Despite high rainfall, major bushfires are occurring in the West Coast FMA.
- The fire regime in the area can be described as having frequent small, low intensity surface fires with the exception being in the moorland button grass and heathland which burn readily and that are difficult to suppress due to at time inaccessible, rugged remote terrain,
- Smouldering organic soils (can smoulder for months)
- Wetter forest types can burn with great intensity though very rarely

A summary of the FMA values, concerns and priorities can be drawn from the focus on the protection of:

- Health and educational facilities including supporting infrastructure, including district schools and childcare facilities and District Hospitals/medical facilities ;
- Economic and commercial infrastructure/assets supporting employment, including:
    - STT plantations and supporting infrastructure, including privately owned plantations and supporting infrastructure;
    - Mining infrastructure and supporting processing facilities;
    - Apiarist resources – initial priority is for protection of bee hives through preparedness and awareness through community warning and alerts during high FDR days. However vegetation communities supporting significant stands of 'leather wood' (*Eucryphia lucida*) trees are considered highly valuable to apiarists. Loss of this vegetation community may have significant state wide impacts to the Tasmanian honey industry.
    - Agricultural industry, including:
        - land for grazing, dairy and cropping
        - Associated processing facilities and supporting resources and infrastructure.

- Important natural and cultural values/assets, such as the TWWHA or APCA and the associated threatened vegetation communities and individual plant and animal species. These values support not only protection of highly threatened or endemic species, they support significant economic resources for the Tasmania tourism industry and supporting businesses and communities, such as isolated coastal shack communities.
- State-wide critical infrastructure for:
  - Communications – emergency and commercial broadcast networks;
  - Explosive storage facility located at Que River;
  - Electrical distribution and generating services and network facilities and supporting infrastructure;
  - Water holding and distribution services; and
  - Transport network (road closures, impacting reliant industries.

2.3 Climate and Bushfire Season

The climate of the West Coast FMA can be classified as temperate and is generally wet with a maritime influence. The climate is characterised by warm summers and cold winters in the northern coastal parts of the FMA, together with mild summers and cold winters in the southern parts of the FMA.

The FMA is characterised by moderate to high rainfall with a winter dominant seasonal rainfall pattern and low summer rainfall. Winter is the wettest season due to the influence of passing cold frontal systems on the area. The west receives longer duration rainfall events than the north and east of Tasmania.

The FMA has an annual average of ten thunder days with the West Coast part of Tasmania receiving more frequent thunderstorm activity than the rest of the state

The prevailing winds for the West Coast FMA are westerly. Spring is the windiest season with winds from the northwest increasing in the afternoons.

Despite significant rainfall, the West Coast FMA is still at risk from bushfire and experiences severe bushfires, with January supporting the highest incidence of fire starts correlating with high visitor use and greater frequency of thunderstorms causing dry lightning.

The fire season in the West Coast region of Tasmania extends from October to April. The extended period occurs due to the flammable characteristics of the moorland button grass and scrub vegetation complexes within the FMA.

Climate is changing in Tasmania and it is evident from bushfire climate indicators (Fox-Hughes et al. 2015) that we can expect destructive bushfires to become more frequent.

2.4 Population and Community

The West Coast FMA has an estimated population of 44,548 (ABS 2016). The main regional centres in the FMA include:

- Burnie (population 18,895 ABS 2016)
- Wynyard (population 6,089 ABS 2016)
- Smithton (population 3,881 ABS 2016)

Other population centres include Somerset, Queenstown, Strahan, Rosebery and Stanley.

Generally, the population density is sparse with less than 5 persons per square kilometre. The density significantly decreases towards the south and west of the West Coast FMA.

The west and north western areas experience seasonal tourist and shack community influxes in summer. Strahan population increases from 700 to 2500. Other seasonal centres include Arthur River, Boat Harbour, Corinna, Crayfish Creek-Rocky Cape area, Granville Harbour, Montagu, Sandy Cape, Sisters Beach, Sundown Point-Temma area, and Trial Harbour. The mining communities of Queenstown, Rosebery, Savage River, Tullah and Zeehan have FIFO and transient workers. Absentee land owners in the western communities have provided challenges for fire management.

The main industries and employment in the West Coast FMA are agriculture (including dairy, beef, apiaries, forestry & aquaculture), construction, mining, manufacturing, and retail and health services.

Significant built infrastructure includes Burnie Port, Burnie/Wynyard Airport, Savage River mine, and the Port Latta pelletising plant. Other infrastructure in the area include mines, power stations, transmission lines and hydroelectric dams.

2.5 Community Engagement

More Recent engagement activities include Bushfire Ready Information sessions - providing context around previous and upcoming bushfire seasons, how TFS responds, situational awareness (FDR and Alerts and Warnings), Community Protection Planning, Bushfire survival planning, preparing individual landowner properties, and introducing communities to the Disaster Reliance Education Tasmania resources from October through to December 2019 at:

- Granville Harbour and Trial Harbour
- Marrawah
- Zeehan
- Sisters Beach
- Wynyard Tulip Festival

Broader community engagement by the Bushfire Risk Unit (BRU) has focused on individual landowner engagement to investigate potential fuel reduction activities and attending community events or strategic fuel management presentations in partnership with PWS, in the following areas:

- Zeehan
- Strahan
- Smithton
- Marrawah
- Burnie

Longer-term community engagement for the Western FMA has concentrated on preparedness through the Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods Program (with BRU attendance) in the following areas:

- Sisters Beach
- Rocky Cape, Hellyer, Edgecumbe Beach/Crayfish Creek, Brickmakers Bay
- Zeehan
- Strahan
- Granville Harbour
- Marrawah

The FMAC has identified a number of emerging community groups, such as Apiarists, Mountain Bike/Adventure groups, which require further investigation into successful engagement initiatives.

3 Identifying the Risks

3.1 Bushfire and Impact Scenarios

To set the scene for this plan, the bushfire scenarios under consideration are very large events, typically 10,000 to 20,000 hectares, occurring when fuel dryness and weather conditions combine to create one or more days of very significant fire weather. Some important examples for the West Coast FMA include:

- A fire start (many different causes) on the Bass Highway on a day of FFDI **40** with a prevailing SW wind the bushfire spreads and impacts Sisters Beach/Rocky Cape resulting in destruction of numerous houses, community buildings and tourist accommodation.
- Bushfire starting at Guildford on a day of FFDI **37** spreads to the Forico Surrey Hill estate and results in the destruction of the Forico Surrey Hill estate plantation and mill infrastructure.
- Arson fire start on Murchison Highway on a day of FFDI **35** fire spreads and has catastrophic impact on Huon Pine, Lake Johnson and results in the destruction of the communication tower on Mount Reid.

Please note, these are not actual scenarios, rather hypothetical agency scenarios for example only.

3.2 State-wide Controls

The following controls are currently in place across Tasmania to help manage bushfire-related risk:

- Legislative controls – including *Fire Service Act 1979* (e.g. Fire Permit Period, Total Fire Ban days, campfires), *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* (e.g. fires and campfires), abatement notices
- TFS public education (e.g. Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods, media campaigns)
- TFS planning – community protection planning (e.g. Community Response Plans)
- Inter-agency Fuel Reduction Program – funding and coordination of fuel reduction burning
- SFMC programs (e.g. Red Hot Tips training program for fuel reduction burning on private land)
- FMAC – performance monitoring and reporting on this BRMP
- Tasmania Police and TFS – state-wide arson prevention programs
- Land subdivision and building standards (Bushfire-Prone Areas Code, Building Code of Australia)
- Private lands managed for nature conservation with a conservation covenant registered on the land title are permitted to have planned burns undertaken with authorisation from the Minister
- Suppression response preparedness – e.g. TFS local volunteer brigades, STT and PWS crews, aircraft, pre-positioning of firefighting resources
- Weather forecasting (Bureau of Meteorology) and fire behaviour prediction (TFS, STT, PWS)

Private lands managed for nature conservation with a conservation covenant registered on the land title are permitted to have planned burns undertaken with authorisation from the Minister.

3.3 Fire Management Area Controls

Summary of existing control measures for bushfire within FMA include but are not limited to:

- 28 TFS brigades
- PWS has 12 response crews, Statewide, available during bushfire season (including seasonal and permanent arrangements) on an availability roster to respond anywhere within Tasmania.
- STT have more than 200 firefighters (both employees and contractors) for bushfire response across the state.
- Community Protection Planning initiatives through the development of Community Bushfire Protection Plans and Community Bushfire Response Plans
- Situational awareness during high FDR days, through alerts and warnings to the community.
- Community Engagement programs including, BRN Engagement initiatives, the delivery of Disaster Resilience Education Tasmania education resources.
- PWS Management Plans
- Fuel Reduction Program throughout key target areas within the FMA – delivered by TFS, PWS and STT, with other land agencies such as Forico programing works for fuel reduction and local Councils.

For further detail of control methods, refer to Appendix 1: Treatment Plan.

4 Analysing and Evaluating Bushfire Risk

4.1 Analysing Bushfire Risks

The analysis of bushfire risk for this plan considers the following:

- Consequences – what values and assets are at risk given the bushfire scenario under consideration
- Existing controls – how effective the existing controls are at reducing the risk and how much they are used
- Likelihood – how the likelihood of the consequence occurring is quantified, based on weather, topography, fuels and ignition potential
- Confidence level – how certain we are about the evidence and data used

4.2 Evaluating Bushfire Risks

The FMAC has identified an importance for the West Coast community requiring further engagement initiatives in order to promote preparedness and an overall behaviour change to fire within the landscape.

Critical infrastructure and supporting network facilities for communication, power, water and transport corridors, have been identified for priority actioning to review separation distances from highly flammable vegetation, in order to reduce potential bushfire risk.

For human settlement areas bounded by vegetation communities not suitable for planned burning practices, the FMAC has identified a need for the responsible agency to investigate FMBZ's and SFT, in order to provide further protection and aid in suppression efforts.

Further details of the key risks identified within the FMAC can be sources from Appendix 1: Treatment Plan.

High Priority Assets / Value	Identified Risk	Treatment Options
Zeehan	Residential houses from highly flammable vegetation – largely gorse infestation	Enhancement of SFT and FMBZ Community engagement Planned burning
Black River to Rocky Cape	Residential houses	Community engagement Planned burning
Waratah	Residential houses	Maintenance of FMBZ and Establishment and SFT. Community engagement Planned burning
Strahan	Residential houses	Establishment and enhancement of SFT and FMBZ Community engagement Planned burning
Sisters Beach	Residential houses Species loss – flora and fauna	Enhancement of SFT and establishment of FMBZ Community engagement Planned burning
Burnie and surrounding communities	Species loss – flora and fauna Major Business district and Port for the FMA	Establishment and enhancement of SFT and FMBZ Community engagement Planned burning
Queenstown	Residential houses	Establishment and enhancement of SFT and FMBZ Community engagement Planned burning
TWWHA	Species loss – flora and fauna	Development of Fire Response Plans Establishment and enhancement of SFT and FMBZ Planned burning
Critical Communication, power and water Infrastructure	Loss of communication to community	Establishment and enhancement of FMBZ

Table 2: Summary of high priority assets/values within West Coast FMA

5 Bushfire Risk Treatmentsh

5.1 Implementing Treatments

This BRMP does not guarantee a source of funding for treatment actions, nor does it provide a process for seeking funding. The organisations and individuals that are responsible for delivering the bushfire risk controls are responsible for developing further plans for implementation, as well as arranging resources and funding.

The BRMP is, however, intended to provide evidence and justification for where funding and resources are most appropriate to be committed by stakeholders to mitigate bushfire risk.

Many treatments identified in this plan will require environmental and cultural impact assessment. These assessments are the responsibility of the individual organisations and are not covered by this BRMP.

From the inception of the Fuel Reduction Program within the FMA, the successful implementation of tactical fire mitigation strategies have been limited or in some cases halted due to various factors outside the practitioner's control, such as:

- Lack of funding for maintenance or establishment of Strategic Fire Trails (SFTs) or Fuel Management Buffer Zones (FMBZ) located on private and public lands, in particular for local council and private landholders.
- Remote, inaccessible rugged terrain, limits fire mitigation techniques available to fire practitioners.
- Limitations on fire mitigation strategies within vegetation communities not suitable for planned burning practices.
- Community perception and understanding of 'treatable' and 'untreatable' vegetation, and awareness of vegetation that is not suitable for planned burning within prescription.
- Lack of funding for enhanced protection of state wide critical assets. Many utility assets require enhanced separation distances from flammable vegetation to reduce potential bushfire risk.
- Unwillingness of members of the community to participate in the fuel reduction program, or take part in the suite of engagement initiatives provided by the TFS.
- Lack of capacity of some of community to adhere to abatement notices issued by local Council.
- Shifting climatic conditions, which are shortening windows for planned burning are shortening.
- Condition and placement of SFT and FMBZ. Locations of a minority of SFT or FMBZ are in areas considered too wet to successfully complete suppression efforts or mechanically maintain.
- Inaccurate mapping of isolated assets on private and public land. Unknown infrastructure can dramatically modify planned burn strategies and mitigation activities.
- Difficulty in resourcing of planned burning activities. Key land management agencies regularly compete for human resources for planned burn activities.

5.2 Strategic Fire Infrastructure

Strategic fire infrastructure includes access roads, fire trails, tracks and water sources. Individual land management agencies possess varying levels of SFTs or FMBZs in place as part of regular maintenance. The treatment plan identifies priority areas which require further enhancement and maintenance or establishment of new fire infrastructure.

5.3 Fuel Reduction Burning

Individual burn units are not identified in this BRMP but will need to be identified by further planning from the organisations responsible for carrying out the fuel reduction burning.

There are many kinds of vegetation for which it is not appropriate or practical to conduct fuel reduction burning (SFMC 2019); these vegetation communities are described as 'untreatable' and indicated on Map 5. The broad vegetation communities within the FMA can be seen on Map 6.

The Fuel Reduction Program that is funded, coordinated and implemented by the Tasmania Fire Service, Parks and Wildlife Service and Sustainable Timber Tasmania is undertaken on behalf of and with the agreement of individual landowners or organisations (e.g. councils). The priorities of the Fuel Reduction Program are guided by the priorities identified in the treatment plans across all FMAs.

6 Monitoring and Review

6.1 Review

This BRMP, including appendices and maps, will be subject to a comprehensive review in 2020. The revised BRMP will be based on a new risk assessment that may include revised input methods. The review process will include examination of:

- changes to the FMA, organisational responsibilities or legislation
- changes to the bushfire risk in the area
- major bushfire events
- shortcomings in data that can be improved
- change of usage of the area
- new or changed asset values within the FMA

Additional and changed data and values (both community and natural) identified by the review process will be supplied to the Bushfire Risk Unit (TFS) for inclusion in ongoing risk modelling being carried out at the state level.

6.2 Monitoring and Reporting

Progress towards completion of the treatments proposed will be monitored and reviewed at least every 12 months by the FMAC; this will be documented in the Implementation Status Report which should address as a minimum:

- progress on implementation of treatments listed in the treatment plan, including
- planning outcomes including mitigation plans, community protection plans, community response plans
- implementation progress of community programs
- completed fuel reduction burns
- development and maintenance of Asset Protection Zones (APZ)
- development and maintenance of strategic fire infrastructure

At a state-wide level, the SFMC will examine the impacts of the strategic burning program on risk management as part of the strategic fuel management program.

References

West Coast FMAC (Tasmania Fire Service, Parks and Wildlife Service, Sustainable Timber Tasmania, King Island Council, Hydro Tasmania, and TasWater) *King Island Fire Management Area Fire Protection Plan 2019.*

Fox-Hughes, P., Harris, R.M.B., Lee, G., Jabour, J., Grose, M.R., Remenyi, T.A. and Bindoff, N.L. (2015). *Climate Futures for Tasmania future fire danger: the summary and the technical report*, Antarctic Climate & Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre, Hobart, Tasmania. Retrieved from http://acecrc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Report_CFT_Future-Fire-Technical-Report_2015_web.pdf.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Treatment Plan

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
131	**Zeehan**	Med	1	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing maintenance schedule for weed management within settlement area.	WC Council and PWS (multiple Tenure)	Ongoing	Very high fire risk from gorse surrounding the township. West Coast Council to continue collaborative efforts for Gorse weed management initiatives, in partnership with the West Coast Weed Management Group
131	**Zeehan**	Med	2	Fuel Reduction	Compliance and Abatement Notification: West Coast Council to continue to investigate compliance and abatement processes and potential engagement initiatives where applicable in order to reduce fuel loads.	WC Council	Ongoing	Very High to extreme fuel loads resultant from unmanaged vegetation communities such as gorse infestations persisting around the township on private and public lands.
131	**Zeehan**	High	3	Fuel Reduction	Continue maintenance schedule for current FMBZ's and SFT's: Complete Initial maintenance phase of FMBZ's and SFT's identified within the Zeehan BMP.	PWS with support from TFS	2020	Unseasonal weather events and 2018/2019 fire seasons have hampered efforts for scheduled maintenance. Ongoing treatments to be completed by applicable stakeholder/landholder.
131	**Zeehan**	Med	4	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing Fuel Reduction Program: TFS & PWS are to continue implement strategic FMU's identified within the Zeehan BMP, whilst ensuring all values and fuel load accumulation is considered.	TFS and PWS	Ongoing	Zeehan BMP has identified a suite of strategic FMU's designed for reducing bushfire risk to the Zeehan community. TFS website provides details for fuel reduction burns proposed on a seasonal basis. Fire History layer in LIST Map provides details of FRB completed. Information Transfer to key stakeholders (e.g. Council, TasNetwork....) for Scheduled Planned burns for Previous and upcoming burn season

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
131	**Zeehan - Water Treatment Plant**	Med	5	Fuel Reduction	Review maintenance of TasWater Treatment plant and supporting infrastructure to ensure adequate separation is acquired from flammable vegetation, and seek funding where applicable.	TasWater	Ongoing	The Zeehan Water Treatment Plant and supporting infrastructure, is considered critical infrastructure for the Zeehan community, and would be negatively impacted in the instance these facilities were damaged by bushfire. Highly flammable vegetation persists in close proximity (<30m) to the water treatment plant (Lot 1, Power Street).
	Black River to Rocky Cape	High	6	Preparedness	Investigate Community Protection Planning Initiatives: BRU Planning Officer to work with local brigades to develop Community Protection Plan for the area.Investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change.	TFS in partnership with Circular Head Council	2020/2021	Shack and holiday communities of Black River, Port Latta, Crayfish Creek, Edgecombe Beach, Hellyer and Rocky Cape are an isolated group of communities which receive an influx of people during the holiday periods.Community engagement initiatives have historically been poorly attended by the community.
126	**Black River to Rocky Cape**	High	7	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing Fuel Reduction Program: TFS&PWS to continue to implement scheduled fuel management units	TFS & PWS	Ongoing	TFS and PWS have strategically developed fuel management units for planned burning within this region. TFS website provides details for fuel reduction burns proposed on a seasonal basis.
126	**Black River to Rocky Cape**	High	8	Fuel Reduction	Investigate additional FMBZ's, FRB units.	TFS and PWS in collaboration with Circular Head Council	Ongoing	Shack and holiday communities of Black River, Port Latta, Crayfish Creek, Edgecombe Beach, Hellyer and Rocky Cape are an isolated group of communities which receive an influx of people during the holiday periods. TFS and PWS to continue implementation and development of new FRB units. TFS and PWS to investigate alternative mitigation options including FMBZs.

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
126	**Black River to Rocky Cape - Critical Infrastructure (Transend, Port Latta landfill and Grange infrastructure)**	High	9	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing and investigate future Fuel Reduction Program: TFS & PWS to continue implementation of existing FMU's impacting critical Infrastructure, whilst planning for future development.	TFS and PWS in consultation with key landowners	Ongoing	TFS and PWS to continue to the delivery of FRB's developed to provide protection for Transend, Port Latta waste transfer station and Grange critical infrastructure. Additional critical infrastructure to be included into BRMP as they come online.
N/A	**Rosebery**	Med	10	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing Fuel Reduction Program: Continue implementation of existing FMU's surrounding settlement area.	PWS , TFS and STT	Ongoing	STT and PWS and TFS have strategically identified FRB units surrounding the Roseberry area. Vegetation suitable for planned burning is not common within this landscape.
N/A	**Rosebery**	Med	11	Fuel Reduction	Review FMBZ's surrounding settlement area: Collaborative approach with stakeholders and landholders to determine a viable solution for the Roseberry community.	TFS with support from the FMAC in collaboration with West Coast Council	2021	Separation between dwellings and flammable vegetation is variable throughout the community. Fire trails established by MMG (Mining Company) in early 2000 have not been maintained. TFS to investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change.
N/A	**Waratah**	High	12	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing mitigation strategies for FMBZ's.	Waratah-Wynyard Council, PWS and private landowners	Ongoing	This process has been largely successful through the positive engagement between Council, private landholders and the Crown. (Project is managed by the Natural Resources Officer of the Waratah/ Wynyard Council)

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
N/A	**Waratah**	Med	13	Fuel Reduction	Investigate FMU's and FMBZ's for the Waratah area: TFS, STT and Forico to investigate FMU's which will reduce potential bushfire risk to Waratah.	STT, TFS and Forico in collaboration with Waratah Wynyard Council	Ongoing	Vegetation communities surrounding Waratah trigger medium to high flammability. Planned burning practices are limited to isolated unmanaged vegetation communities within the township, and the surrounding grassland vegetation communities, such as the Netherby and Knole Plains.
N/A	**Waratah - Forico Estates**	Med	14	Fuel Reduction	Continue planned burn practices within Forico Estates, which will reduce potential bushfire risk to local community's critical infrastructure.	Forico	2021	Ground and aerial FRB's planned for Surrey Hills Forico Estate, Guildford region, Beecroft Plains and trial burns for Netherby Plan to identify best approach.
130	**Strahan**	High	15	Fuel Reduction	Investigate FMU's and FMBZ's for the Strahan area: TFS, PWS and STT to investigate FMU's and strategically implement.	TFS, PWS and STT in collaboration with West Coast Council.	Ongoing	Vegetation communities surrounding Strahan are considered highly flammable. High influx of tourists to the area coincides with peak fire danger periods. Arson is also a significant problem in the area.
130	**Strahan - Pine Plantations**	Med	16	Fuel Reduction	Review fire mitigation strategies within plantations	STT	STT to Provide Timeframe	STT maintain access to plantations for fire operations and clear water points. STT is currently undertaking a review of how these areas are managed into the future.
124	**Arthur River**	Med/ High??	17	Preparedness	Review *2002 APCAFMP*: PWS to seek resources to complete a review and update of the *2002 Arthur Pieman Conservation Area Fire Management Plan*.	PWS	PWS to Provide Timeframe	The Arthur Pieman Conservation Area provides protection to a vast richness of Aboriginalcultural heritage and ecologically significant ecosystems, consisting of highly flammable vegetation.
124	**Arthur River**	Med	18	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing Fuel Reduction Program: TFS and PWS to continue the strategic implementation of existing FMU's surrounding settlement area.	PWS and TFS	Ongoing	The Arthur River township and neighbouring communities are bordered by highly flammable vegetation. PWS have in place a rotational fire mitigation strategy delivered through the Regional Arthur River Parks Office. Fire History layer in LIST Map provides details of FRB completed.

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
124	**Arthur River & other shack sites (Including Bluff Hill Points, Marrawah, Couta Rocks, Nelson Bay, Temma, Sarah Anne Rocks, Stinking Beach)**	Med	19	Fuel Reduction	Investigate new FMBZ's, FRB units.	TFS and PWS	2021	Isolated remote shack communities and PWS campgrounds, at risk of bushfire due to proximity to highly flammable vegetation communities. Shack communities and PWS campgrounds maintain an influx in tourists during peak holiday periods.
124	**Arthur River & other shack sites (Bluff Hill Points, Marrawah, Couta Rocks, Nelson Bay, Temma, Sarah Anne Rocks, Stinking Beach)**	Med	20	Preparedness	Investigate community engagement initiatives: PWS & TFS to investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change.	TFS and PWS	Ongoing	TFS and PWS to continue collaborative engagement strategies to develop fire mitigation technique and inform community.
128	**Sisters Beach, Inc. Boat Harbour**	High	21	Fuel Reduction	Investigate FMU's and FMBZ's for the Sisters Beach area: TFS & PWS to investigate and implement FMU's and FMBZ's for the Sisters Beach and Boat Harbour areas.	TFS and PWS in collaboration with Waratah Wynyard Council	2020	The Sisters Beach community is bounded by highly flammable vegetation, difficult to complete planned burning activities within prescription. Access and egress into Sisters Beach is limited to Sisters Beach Road only, whilst Boat Harbour is limited Port Road. Sisters Beach and Boat Harbour are popular tourist destinations with an influx of tourists during peak fire danger periods.
128	**Sisters Beach, Inc. Boat Harbour**	High	22	Preparedness	Review Strategic Fire Trails: PWS to review maintenance schedule and condition of existing strategic fire trails.	PWS	2020	Existing fire trail network is considered in need of maintenance, as many are considered inaccessible due to seasonal erosion. Conditions of existing fire trail network to ensure accessibility to key infrastructure.
128	**Sisters Beach, Inc. Boat Harbour**	High	23	Behaviour change	Investigate community engagement initiatives: TFS to investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change.	TFS in collaboration with Circular Head Council	2020	BRN involvement recommended for community preparedness and behaviour change. Bushfire Survival planning as refresher - engage with private landholders

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
N/A	**Balfour**	Low	24	Fuel Reduction	No action required again until 2020 as wildfires and fuel reduction burns in this area have reduced the bushfire risk. (TO BE REVISED with new risk analysis in 2020)	Multiple Tenure		Isolated population in amongst heavily vegetated land No action required again until 2020 as wildfires and fuel reduction burns in this area have reduced the bushfire risk. PWS burns for areas east and south of Balfour were completed (2016) with associated wildfires.
125	**Burnie**	High	25	Fuel Reduction	Investigate FMU's and FMBZ's for the Burnie area: TFS, STT & PWS to investigate and implement FMU's and FMBZ's for the Burnie area.	TFS, STT & PWS in collaboration with Burnie City Council	2021	Highly populated human settlement area, with critical infrastructure associated with influx of population from tourists during peak holiday periods. Critical Infrastructure located throughout the community with priority areas including Round Hill/Chasm Creek (critical communication facilities) and Fernglade Reserve (high volume of tourists). A level of difficulty for FRB due to untreatable fuel type and elevated structure.
125	**Burnie**	High	26	Preparedness	Investigate community engagement initiatives: TFS to investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change, in particular Community Protection Planning.	TFS in collaboration with Burnie City Council	Ongoing	Human settlement areas with critical infrastructure associated with influx of population from tourists during peak holiday periods.
125	**Burnie**	High	27	Fuel Reduction	Continue Fire Hazard Reduction Program (FMBZ's): TFS and BCC to investigate enhancement of program	Burnie City Council in consultation with TFS	Ongoing	BRU to coordinate with BCC to review Fire Hazard Reduction Program, and associated priorities. Burnie City Council to maintain designated Building Protection Zones and Fuel Modified Buffer Zones around this infrastructure.
N/A	**Cam River Catchment Area**	Med	28	Fuel Reduction	Investigate FMU's/FMBZ's for the protection of the Human Settlement areas parallel with Cam River. TFS and PWS to investigate potential FMU's or FMBZ's within the Cam River catchment.	TFS and PWS in collaboration with Waratah Wynyard and Burnie City Council.	Ongoing	Somerset Human Settlement Area scores 'Extreme' in Overall BRAM. Vegetation to the south of the HSA possess a potential threat to the community.

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
N/A	**Cam River Catchment Area**	Med	29	Preparedness	Investigate community engagement initiatives: TFS to investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change.	TFS in collaboration with Waratah Wynyard and Burnie City Council.	Ongoing	
127	**Queenstown**	High	30	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing Fuel Reduction Program: PWS to continue the strategic implementation of existing FMU's surrounding settlement area.	PWS	Ongoing	Vegetation communities surrounding the community are largely determined unsuitable for planned burning practices, however highly flammable.
127	**Queenstown**	High	31	Fuel Reduction	Investigate FMBZ's for the Queenstown area: TFS & PWS to investigate FMBZ's for the Queenstown area.	PWS, TFS in consultation with WC Council	Ongoing	Vegetation communities surrounding the community are largely determined unsuitable for planned burning practices, however highly flammable. The implementation of Strategic fire trails or FMBZ's may prove to be more beneficial.
127	**Queenstown**	High	32	Preparedness	Develop Community Protection Planning: BRU Planning Officer to develop Community Protection Plan for the area. Investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change.	TFS in consultation with Key Stakeholders	2020	TFS in consultation with strategic stakeholders to develop Community Protection and Community Response plans for Queenstown, and develop an engagement strategy Queenstown community.
N/A	**Marrawah / Redpa**	Med	33	Preparedness	Develop Community Protection Planning: BRU Planning Officer to develop Community Protection Plan for the area. Investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change.	TFS in consultation with Key Stakeholders	2020/2021	TFS in consultation with strategic stakeholders to develop Community Protection and Community Response plans for Marrawah and Redpa. BRN involvement recommended for community preparedness and behaviour change. Bushfire Survival planning as refresher - engage with private landholders

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
129	**Stanley**	Low	34	Preparedness	Develop Community Protection Planning: BRU Planning Officer to develop Community Protection Plan for the area. Investigate further engagement initiatives for community preparedness and behaviour change.	TFS in consultation with Key Stakeholders	2021	High historical value of Stanley is at risk from gorse fires in the Nut State Reserve & the coastal strip to the south of the township.
129	**Stanley**	Med	35	Fuel Reduction	Continue existing gorse weed management strategies	PWS	Ongoing	Additional funding is required to treat gorse at the Nut State Reserve. Volunteer driven program.
N/A	**West Coast FMA: Mountain Bike Trails (Oona Hill, Zeehan and Reservoir Road, Queenstown)**	Med	36	Preparedness	Investigate regulatory options for Mountain Bike/Adventure Industries: FMAC to collaborate with adventure and mountain bike groups to identify known or proposed trails and determine engagement strategies	FMAC and SFMC	2020/2021	An increase demand from local community and tourism groups, has resulted in mountain bike or adventure trails to be created in areas that may not be easily accessible for firefighting appliances. The mountain bike and adventure community provides significant economic value to Tasmania through tourism.
N/A	**West Coast FMA**	High	37	Preparedness	Strategic enhancement of fire trail network within the FMA: FMAC to negotiate with and investigate the opportunity to link TasWater trails to existing (PWS, STT) strategic network of trails within the FMA.	TasWater	2020	TasWater pipeline access trail network has the potential to allow fire crews better access into otherwise inaccessible areas. The potential exists for TasWater Trails to provide links to other strategic trails.
N/A	**TWWHA**	High	38	Preparedness	Identify high value TWWHA and Natural values to be protected from bushfire, and develop protection and mitigation plans and strategies.	PWS	Ongoing	High value natural and cultural values within the TWWHA need to be protected from bushfire.
N/A	**TWWHA**	High	39	Fuel Reduction	Undertake planned burns of identified areas within the TWWHA.	PWS	Ongoing	High value natural and cultural values within the TWWHA need to be protected from bushfire.

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Treatment priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
N/A	**TWWHA**	High	40	Preparedness	Develop a FMP for the TWWHA to direct fire management activities.	PWS	2021	High value natural and cultural values within the TWWHA need to be protected from bushfire.
N/A	**West Coast FMA**	Med	41	Preparedness	Engagement Initiatives with Critical Utility Companies: Ongoing communications are to be maintained to ensure critical assets are captured and prioritised for protection.	FMAC	Ongoing	Significant critical infrastructure projects are scheduled for the West Coast FMA, (such as the Granville Harbour Wind Farm, Robbins Island Wind Farm). These project will develop supporting infrastructure that may be at risk to bushfire.
N/A	**West Coast FMA**	High	42	Fuel Reduction	Utility easement fire mitigation: TFS to consult with key stakeholders to investigate fuel load management within utility easements.	TFS in consultation with major utility transfer agencies	Ongoing	Vegetation communities within and surrounding utility easements are largely highly flammable and difficult to burn within prescription. A review of the current fuel load management techniques for these easements is recommended, in particular the development of strategic FMU's which may utilise the moisture differential of the surrounding vegetation communities.
N/A	**West Coast FMA - State-wide Critical Infrastructure**	High	43	Preparedness	Critical Assets at risk from Bushfire to be identified: Relevant stakeholders to identify critical assets and, where applicable, develop viable solutions for adequate separation/ protection from potential bushfire threat.	TasNetwork and Hydro	2020	FMAC has identified a lack of location data and protection status of state-wide critical assets within the FMA. It is recommended that TasNetwork and Hydro provide the FMAC with critical assets that may be negatively impacted by bushfire and require significant recovery efforts to make operational.

Appendix 2: Current Implementation Plans

Plan owner	Plan title	Year	Treatment numbers
TFS	Community Bushfire Mitigation Plan Zeehan	2016	
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Arthur River	2018	
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Roseberry	2017	
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Sisters Beach	2012	
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Strahan	2015	
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Zeehan	2013	
PWS	Northwest Region Strategic Fire Management Plan	2012	
PWS	Arthur Pieman Conservation Area Fire Management Plan	2002	17

Explanation of plans:

Community Bushfire Response Plan: The purpose of a Bushfire Response Plan is for emergency managers to better protect communities and their assets during bushfire emergencies.

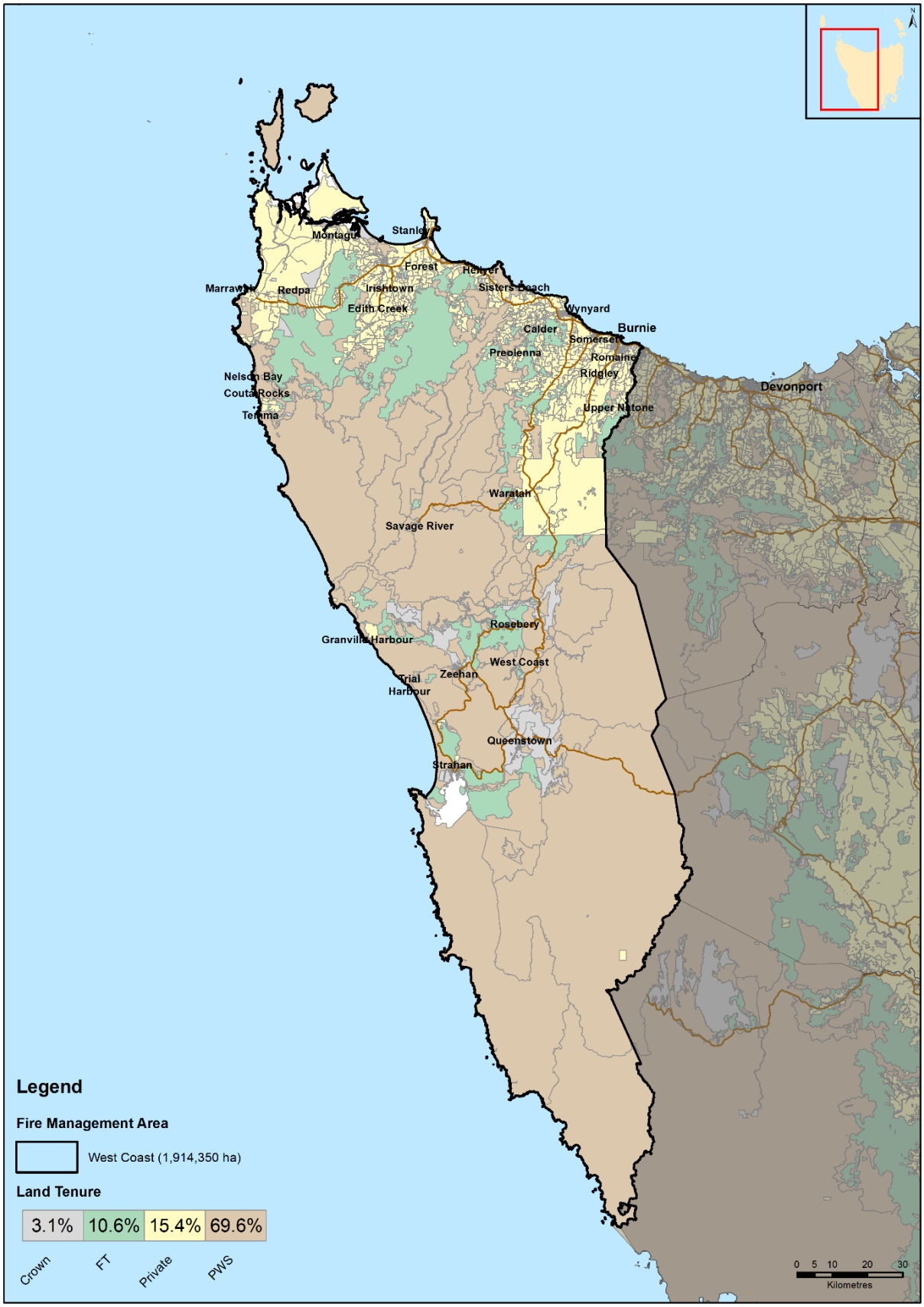
Community Bushfire Protection Plan: The purpose of a Community Bushfire Protection Plan is for community members to be provided with local information to assist with bushfire preparation and survival.

Community Bushfire Mitigation Plan: The purpose of a TFS Bushfire Mitigation Plan is to provide guidance regarding bushfire fuel management; to increase community bushfire safety and provide protection to important community assets.

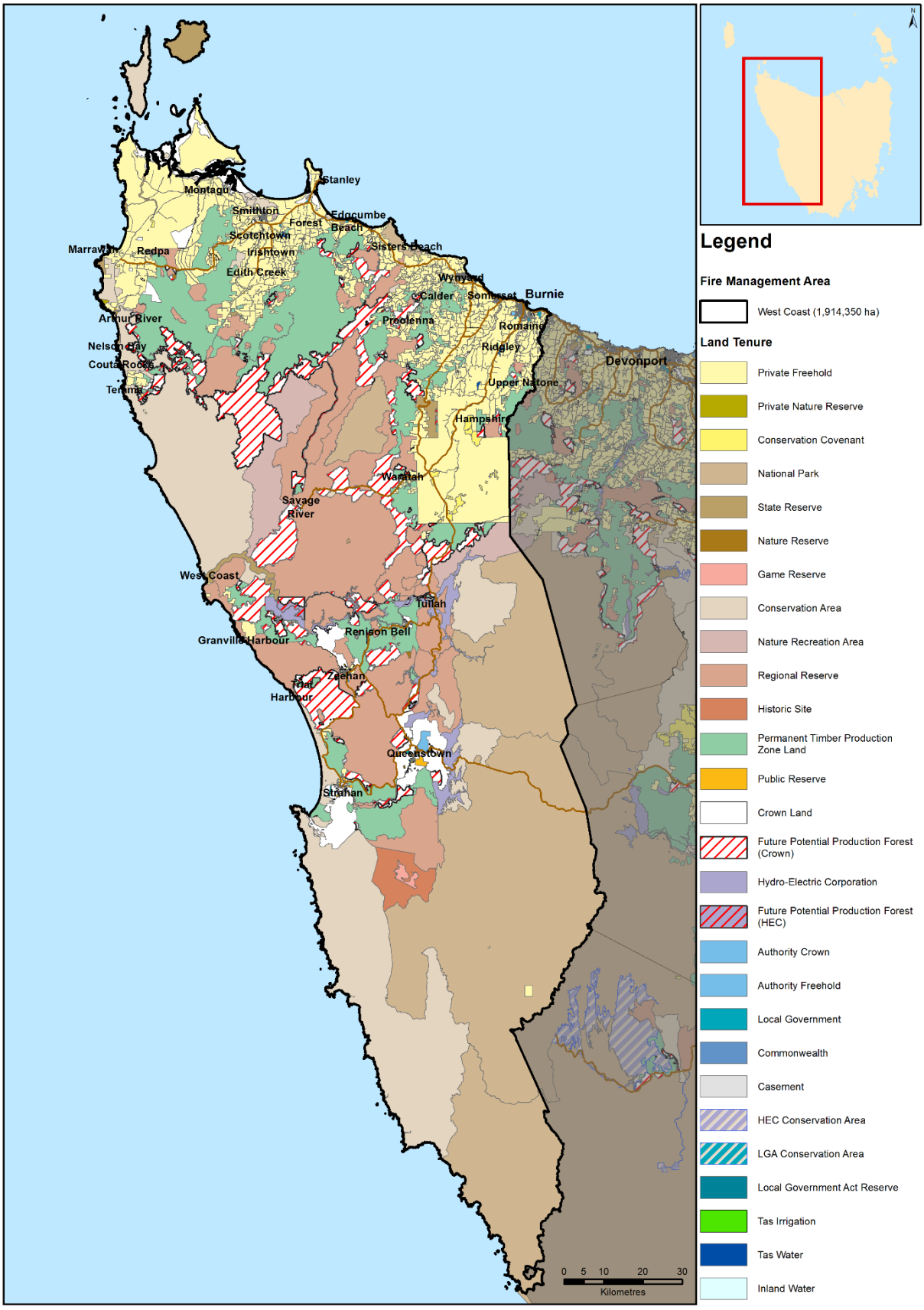
Maps

Map 1: West Coast Fire Management Area Location

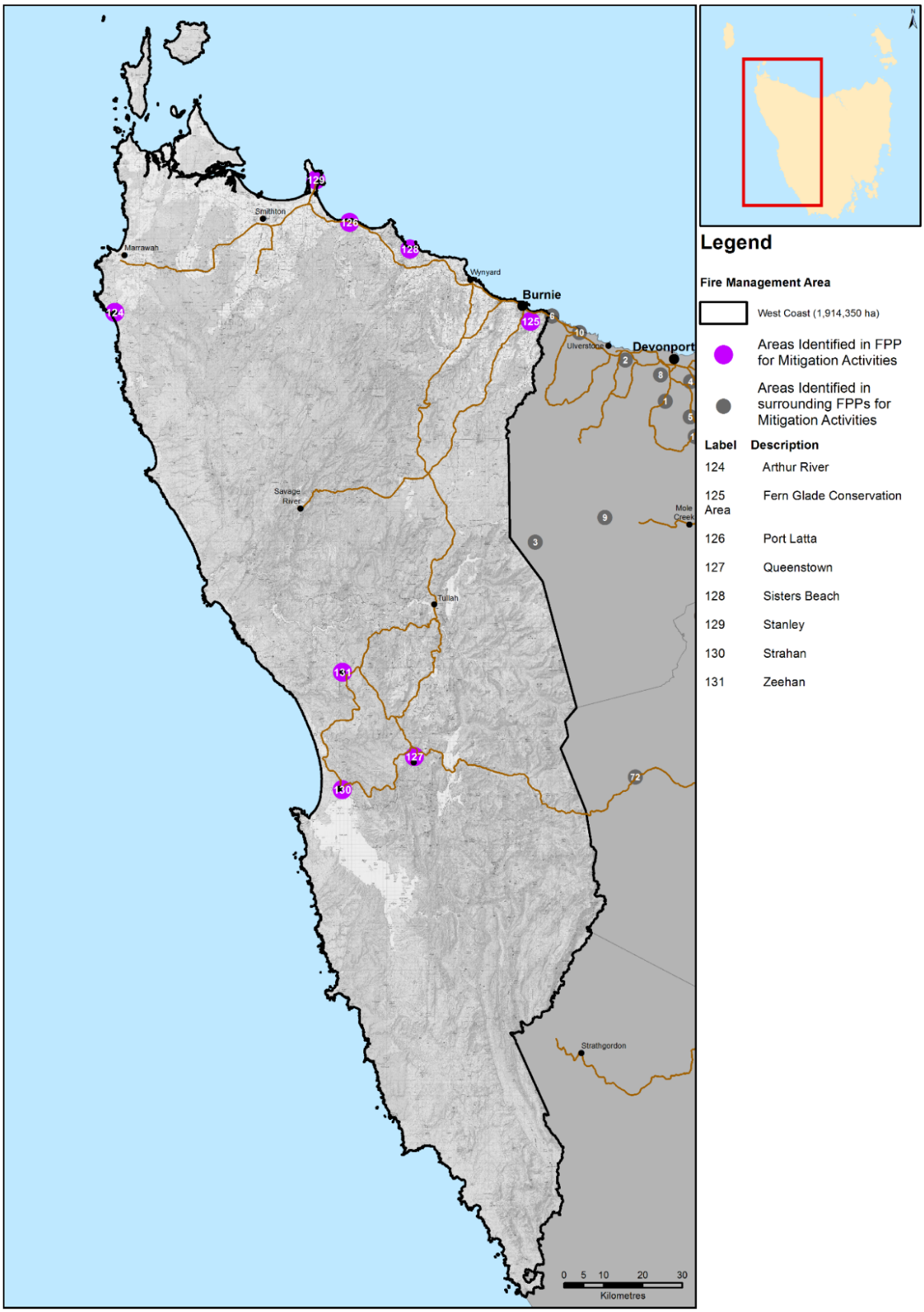
Map 2: Tenure Summary Map for West Coast Fire Management Area



Map 3: Detailed Tenure Summary Map for West Coast Fire Management Area

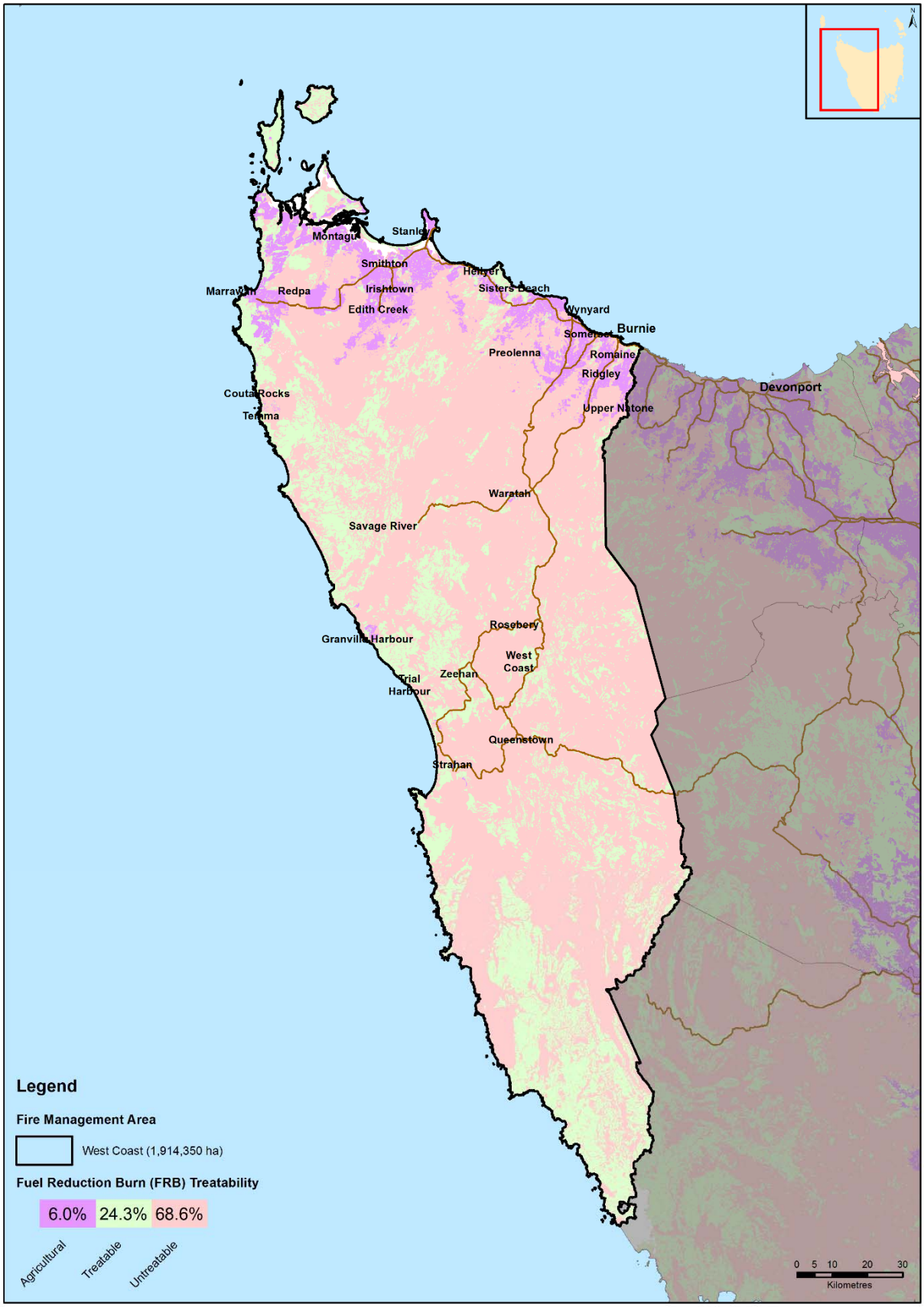
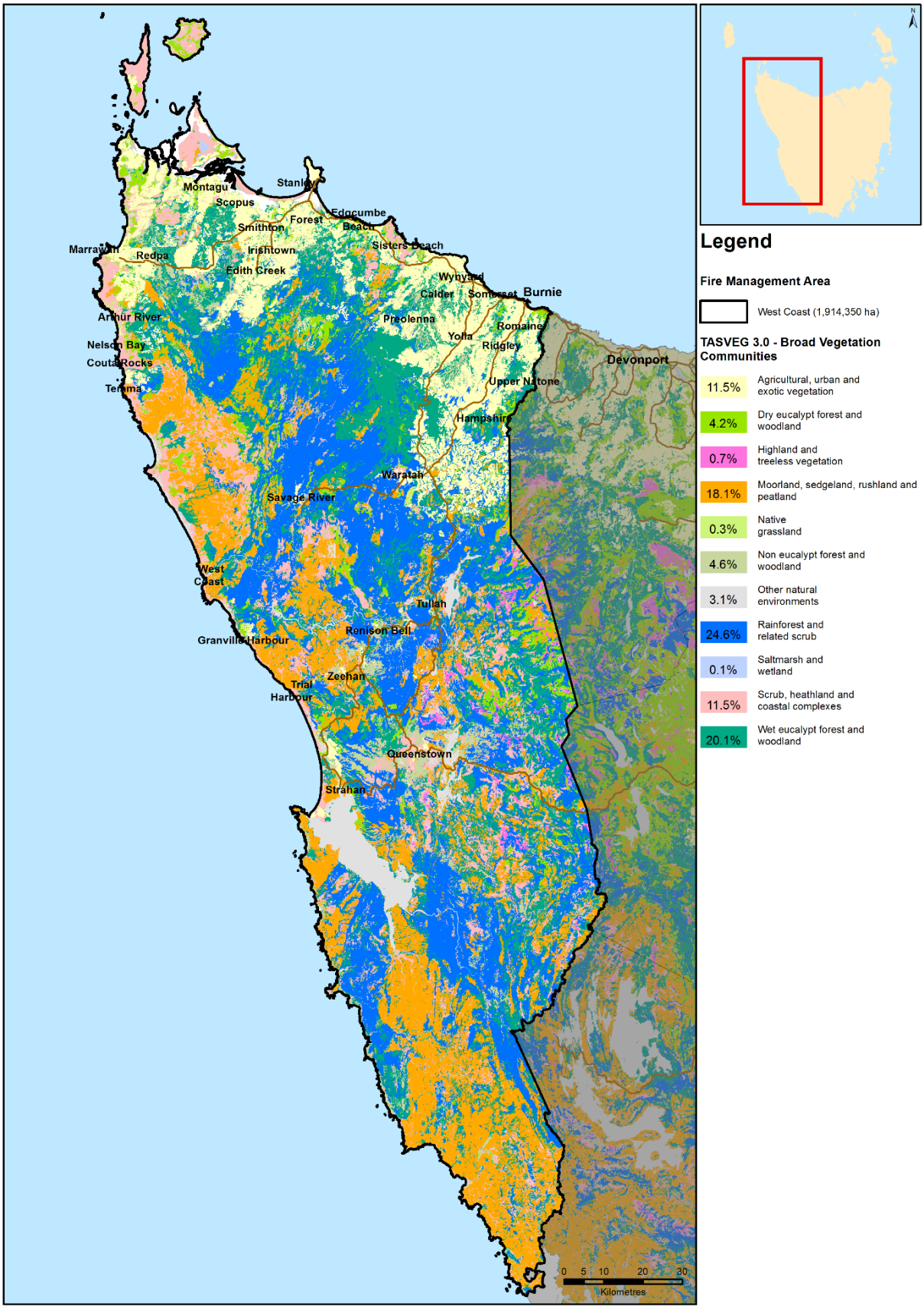


Map 4: Assets and Values from the Treatment Plan for West Coast Fire Management Area



(Source: West Coast Fire Management Area Fire Protection Plan 2019)

Map 5: Fuel Treatability for West Coast Fire Management Area



Map 6: Vegetation for West Coast Fire Management Area