

Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

**Prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee;
pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act, 1997**

Authorisation

In accordance with Part 3 Division 4 of the Rural Fires Act 1997, this Plan has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee and will be endorsed at the next BFMC meeting for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended



Chairperson

Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved



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Shane Fitzsimmons, AFSM

Chairman

NSW Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

On behalf of the
NSW Bush Fire Coordinating Committee



Glossary

Assets: anything valued by the community which includes houses, crops, heritage buildings and places, the environment, businesses, and forests.

BRIMS: Bushfire Risk Information System, an integrated web based application for bush fire risk management in New South Wales.

Bush Fire: a general term used to describe fire in vegetation, includes grass fire.

Bush Fire Hazard : the potential severity of a bush fire, which is determined by fuel load, fuel arrangement and topography under a given climatic condition.

Bush Fire Risk: the chance of a bush fire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.

Bush Fire Risk Management : a systematic process that provides a range of treatments which contribute to the well being of communities and the environment, which suffer the adverse effects of wildfire/bushfire.

Bush Fire Threat : potential bush fire exposure of an asset due to the proximity of a hazard.

Consequence: outcome or impact of a bush fire event.

Fire Fighting Authorities: the NSW Rural Fire Service, NSW Fire Brigades, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Forests NSW.

Likelihood: the chance of a bush fire igniting and spreading.

Major Bush Fire : A bush fire which requires the attendance of multiple brigades, or causes damage to property or injury to one or more persons.

Precinct: geographic area determined by the Bush Fire Management Committee which is used to provide a suitable area and scale for community participation and mapping purposes.

Resilience: the capacity of an asset to recover from the impacts of a bush fire.

Risk Acceptance: an informed decision to accept the consequences and the likelihood of a particular.

Risk Analysis: a systematic process to understand the nature of and to deduce the level of risk.

Risk Assessment: the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.

Risk Identification: the process of determining what, where, when, why, and how something could happen.

Risk Treatment: the process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.

Vulnerability: the susceptibility of an asset to the impacts of bush fire.

Abbreviations

APZ: Asset Protection Zone

BFCC: Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

BFMC: Bush Fire Management Committee

BFRMP: Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

BRIMS: Bushfire Risk Information Management System

ESD: Ecologically Sustainable Development

LEP: Local Environment Plan

LGA: Local Government Area

LMZ: Land Management Zone

NPWS: National Parks and Wildlife Service

RFS: Rural Fire Service

SFAZ: Strategic Fire Advantage Zone

SFP: Special Fire Protection

Table of Contents

Glossary 3

Chapter 1. Introduction	7
1.1 Background	7
1.2 Aim and Objectives	8
1.3 Description of the Snowy Monaro BFMC area	8
1.3.1 Location and land tenure	8
1.3.2 Climate and bush fire season	8
1.3.3 Population (and demographic information)	9
1.3.4 History of bush fire frequency and ignition cause	9
▪ Lightning Strikes	9
▪ Escapes from legal and illegal burning	9
Chapter 2. Identifying and assessing the bush fire risk	10
2.1 Process	10
2.2 Communication and consultation	10
2.3 Identifying the bush fire risk	10
2.3.1 Assets	11
2.3.2 Assessing the bush fire risk - consequence	13
2.3.3 Assessing the bush fire risk - likelihood	14
2.3.4 Identifying the level of risk	14
2.3.5 Evaluating the bush fire risk	14
2.3.6 Prioritising treatments	14
2.3.7 Risk acceptability	14
Chapter 3. Treating the risk	15
3.1 Treatments	15
3.1.1 Asset specific treatments	15
3.1.2 BFMC wide treatments	16
3.1.3 Annual works programs	17
3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones	17
3.3 Fire thresholds	21
3.4 Implementation	22
Chapter 4. Performance monitoring and reviewing	23
4.1 Review	23
4.2 Monitoring	23
4.3 Reporting	23
4.4 Performance Indicators	23
Appendix 1 Communications Strategy	24
Appendix 2.1 Assets Register – Extreme to High	33
Appendix 2.2 Assets Register – Moderate to Low	35
Appendix 3 Treatment Register	39

Appendix 4 Maps – 1-19

- Map 1 – Jerangle – Peak View Precinct
- Map 2 – Nimmitabel Precinct
- Map 3 – Numeralla Precinct
- Map 4 – Shannons Flat Precinct
- Map 5 – Colinton – Bredbo Precinct
- Map 6 – Smiths Road – Michelago – Anembo Precinct
- Map 7 – Cooma Precinct
- Map 8 – Dry Plains Precinct
- Map 9 – Ingebyra Precinct
- Map 10 – Rocky Plain Precinct
- Map 11 – Adaminaby Precinct
- Map 12 – Berridale Precinct
- Map 13 – Brothers Precinct
- Map 14 – Dalgety – Numbla Vale Precinct
- Map 15 – Wollondibby – Jindabyne Precinct
- Map 16 – Vegetation Categories
- Map 17 – Fire Threshold
- Map 18 – Fire Frequency
- Map 19 – Time Since Fire

List of Tables

<i>Table 1.1 Land tenure</i>	8
<i>Table 3.1 Asset specific treatments used in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area.</i>	15
<i>Table 3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones: Purpose, objectives and characteristics</i>	19

List of Figures

<i>Figure 2.1 Overview of the risk assessment process</i>	10
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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC) must constitute a Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) for each area in the State which is subject to the risk of bush fires. Each BFMC is required to prepare and submit to the BFCC a Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP).

A BFRMP is a strategic document which identifies community assets at risk and sets out a five year program of co-ordinated multi-agency treatments to reduce the risk of bush fire to these assets. Treatments may include such things as hazard reduction burning, grazing, community education, fire trail maintenance and establishing community firewise groups.

All owners and land managers (both public and private) have a duty to prevent the occurrence and spread of bush fires on or from their land. This responsibility is legislated under section 63 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

Annual programs to implement the treatments identified in this plan will be undertaken by the relevant land managers and fire fighting authorities.

In exercising its functions under the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, including the preparation of a bush fire risk management plan, the *Snowy Monaro* BFMC is required to have regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD). These principles include the precautionary principle in relation to the interpretation of scientific advice, inter-generational equity which seeks to ensure future generations have access to natural resources, the conservation of biodiversity and ecological processes and the recognition of the value of natural resources.

This document and the accompanying 18 maps together form the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan for the Snowy Monaro BFMC area.

This BFRMP has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro BFMC and covers both public and private lands. This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five year period from the constitution of the BFMC.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

The **aim** of this BFRMP is to:

- minimise the risk of adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

The **objectives** of this BFRMP are to:

- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property and the environment;
- manage fuel to reduce the rate of spread and intensity of bush fires, while minimising environmental/ecological impacts;
- reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
- effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

1.3 Description of the Snowy Monaro BFMC area

1.3.1 Location and land tenure

The Snowy Monaro BFMC area is located in south eastern New South Wales and includes the local government areas of Cooma-Monaro and Snowy River Shires.

The area covered by the Snowy Monaro BFMC area is 1 125 900 hectares and includes the following land tenure:

Table 1.1 Land tenure

Land Manager*	% of BFMC area
National Parks & Wildlife Service	21.1% (237,586ha)
Forests NSW	2.5% (28,150ha)
Department of Lands	.5% (5,630ha)
Local Government	.5% (5,630ha)
Private	74.7% (844, 00ha)
All other	.4% (4,504ha)

1.3.2 Climate and bush fire season

The typical / average climate in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area is cool temperate. Winters are long and cold, with temperatures regularly falling below freezing and periodic snowfalls occurring through the region. Due to the Monaro's location (lee of the Snowy Mountains) a rain shadow effect is experienced throughout the region, creating low and irregular annual rainfall. Rain falls predominantly in summer and winter, with a slight summer dominance. The bush fire season generally runs from October to March. In some years, good summer rains, drier than normal autumn conditions, severe winter frosts and gale force winds have created a further fire danger period throughout the winter months.

Prevailing weather conditions associated with the bush fire season in the *Snowy Monaro* BFMC area are *north-westerly or south-westerly winds accompanied by high daytime temperatures and low relative humidity. Afternoon wind changes often hamper fire-fighting efforts. There are also frequently dry lightning storms occurring during the bush fire season.*

1.3.3 Population (and demographic information)

The population of the Snowy Monaro BFMC area is approximately 16 912 people. The major population centres are Cooma and Jindabyne. The following issues have been identified within the Snowy Monaro BFMC area as potentially impacting on the ability of certain sections of the community to prepare themselves for bush fire: *seasonal population changes e.g. high tourism areas, high numbers of property owners travelling out of the area to work and an ageing population.*

1.3.4 History of bush fire frequency and ignition cause

The Snowy Monaro BFMC area has on average 54 bush fires per year, of which 2 on average can be considered to be major fires.

The main sources of ignition in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area are:

- Lightning Strikes

Lightning activity in the district is mainly across the mountains and on the escarpment to the east, which is normally (but not always) accompanied by rainfall. Thunderstorm activity generally occurs in late spring and summer.

- Camp Fires

The increasing number of recreation users within the area of the Plan during summer, may result in an increased incidence of potential fire escape.

- Accidental (powerlines, slashing etc)

Arcing of high voltage electrical power lines in high winds and slashing within the summer months can result in the ignition of fire.

- Arson

This activity occurs mainly in the summer months and usually on high fire days. It also can occur during school holidays (but not always).

- Escapes from legal and illegal burning

This activity results from landholders and land managers lighting fires on their own land or neighbouring land and is mainly in rural areas of the BFMC and occurring all year round.

Chapter 2. Identifying and assessing the bush fire risk

2.1 Process

The Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4360: 2004 Risk Management is used as the basis for the risk assessment process. See figure 2.1 for the steps involved. For a detailed description of the process undertaken see the Bush Fire Risk Management Planning Guidelines for Bush Fire Management Committees on the RFS website: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

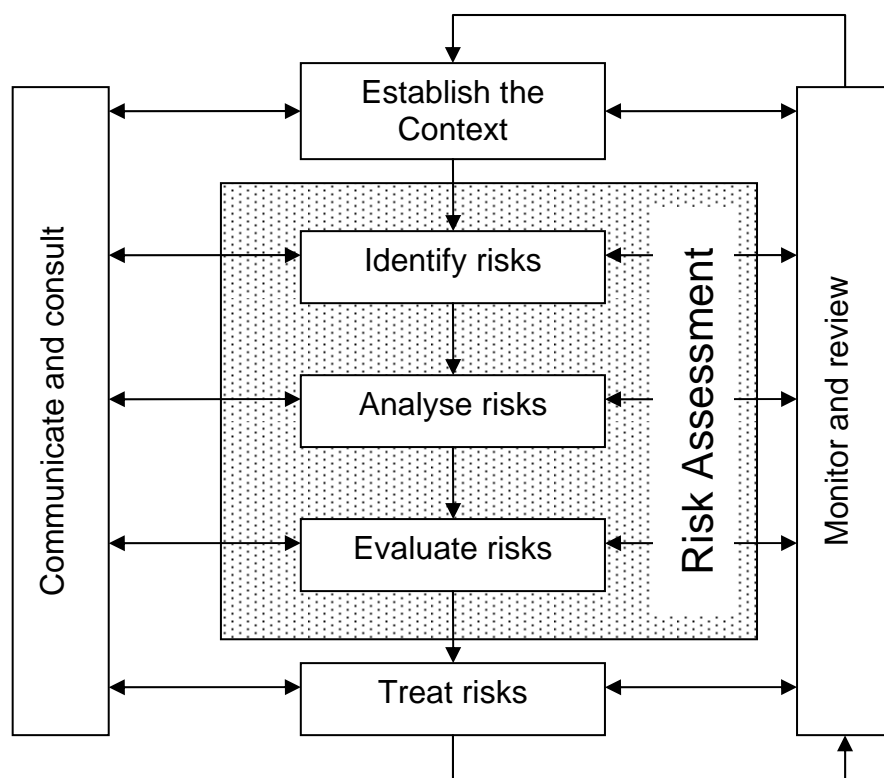


Figure 2.1 Overview of the risk assessment process

2.2 Communication and consultation

Community participation is an integral part of risk management. See Appendix 1 for the community participation strategy used by the Snowy Monaro BFMC in preparing this BFRMP.

2.3 Identifying the bush fire risk

Identifying the level of bush fire risk involves firstly identifying the assets considered important by the community in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area, and then identifying the threat to the assets. This involves consideration of fuel (vegetation type and arrangement), slope, separation (the distance between the asset and the fuel), the vulnerability or resilience of the asset, and the likelihood and consequences of a bush fire impacting on these assets.

2.3.1 Assets

The assets are divided into four asset types:

1. Human settlement

- residential areas including urban bushland interface areas and rural properties;
- Special Fire Protection areas including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and tourist facilities; and
- commercial areas where distinct from major towns.

The Monaro is a unique area which borders the ACT to the North and the Victorian border to the South. It encompasses the Kosciuszko National Park and reaches the escarpment to the East. It supports treeless plains, rolling pastures, dense native forests and a network of rivers and streams.

Assets that require special fire protection are those that are located within high risk areas and due to the nature of their use, present limited mobility issues. These include a variety of primary and high schools, hospitals, isolated holiday camps and aged care facilities. The assets require special protection due to their location within high risk bush fire areas and in the event of a bush fire these occupants may be difficult to evacuate and more susceptible to smoke impacts.

2. Economic

- agricultural;
- commercial/industrial e.g. major industries, waste treatment plants, sawmills;
- infrastructure e.g. large power lines, gas and oil pipelines, railway lines, electricity substations, communication facilities;
- tourist and recreational e.g. eco-tourist facilities, resorts, retreats;
- mines;
- commercial forests e.g. pine plantations, eucalypt plantations and commercial native forests; and
- drinking water catchments.

The Monaro has a very diverse economy from agriculture to the tourism industry. The Ski industry supports a significant amount of the areas employment not only in the winter months but encourages bushwalking, water skiing activities in the summer months. The agricultural industry is primarily dominated by grazing but includes many other enterprises including cool climate vineyards and lavender growing.

Major roads linking the Monaro to Canberra, Ski Fields and the South Coast have a strategic importance to the economy of the area. The roads are used extensively by industry and tourism for commuting.

Communication towers and repeaters occupy vantage points along the highways and the gas pipeline and optic fibre network infrastructure provides gas and telephone for industrial, commercial and residential needs.

Agricultural land in the Jerangle, Peak View and Kybeyan areas have been identified by brigade members and from those individuals attending the public forums. Fire records indicate that these areas are known fire paths.

3. Environmental

- threatened species, populations and ecological communities;
- regionally significant species and ecological communities, such as species and ecological communities especially sensitive to fire. Many known environmental assets are located within NPWS managed land, these assets will be managed in accordance with the NPW Act and other relevant Acts as well as the Fire Management Strategy and POM for the reserve.

Known threatened species and communities are located in various areas throughout the Monaro. There are locally and regionally endangered individuals and populations found at their range limits in the Monaro area.

legislative requirements are considered when planning and finalising approvals required for the Risk Management Plan treatments.

4. Cultural

- places of Aboriginal significance;
- historic heritage – places and items arising from the early occupation of NSW by European or other non indigenous settlers; and
- other cultural assets – lookouts and other tourist attractions, community halls, clubs and recreational facilities.

Most known Aboriginal heritage and historic huts exists within the natural areas of Kosciuszko National Park, reserves and private land, with scattered sites located in and around the Cooma area. Cultural assets located on NPWS managed lands will be managed in accordance with the NPW Act and other relevant Acts as well as the Fire Management Strategy and POM for the reserve.

Cultural assets located on NPWS managed lands will be managed in accordance with the NPWS Act and other relevant Acts as well as the Fire Management Strategy and POM for the reserve. Cultural assets on other lands will be managed as stipulated by the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code for New South Wales and the Rural Fires Act and Regulations.

Assets requiring bush fire risk assessment within the Snowy Monaro BFMC have been identified by agency staff and community members including RFS volunteers.

See Appendix 2 for the full list of assets identified in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area. See maps 1 to 15 for the location of assets to be treated under this BFRMP.

2.3.2 Assessing the bush fire risk - consequence

Once the assets are identified the consequence of a bush fire impacting on these assets is assessed. The different asset types have different assessment processes used to determine the consequence.

See Appendix 2 for the consequence ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area.

Human settlement

A potential fire behaviour model using fuel load, slope and proximity is used to produce a threat rating for human settlement assets. The vulnerability of the community to a bush fire is also assessed and ratings assigned. These ratings are then used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon these assets.

Special Fire Protection (SFP) assets are considered inherently more vulnerable to bush fire due to mobility, capacity, knowledge or other issues relating to their inhabitants, (e.g. the elderly, infirm, children or tourists) and therefore have stricter requirements for vulnerability assessment and rating.

Economic

The level of economic impact e.g. local, regional or national/state, as well as the economic resilience (how quick and easy a financial recovery will be) of the asset is identified. These ratings are used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon these assets.

Environmental

Environmental assets with known minimum fire threshold were assessed to determine if they were at risk of a bush fire within the 5 year life of the BFRMP using time since fire data. Those environmental assets which were within or above the fire threshold were not assessed in the BFRMP, as the negative impact of a fire within the 5 year period was determined as being low and may even be of benefit to the asset and surrounding habitat.

The vulnerability of an environmental asset was determined by its conservation status and its geographic extent i.e. distribution across the landscape. Vulnerability and the potential impact of bush fire were used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon an environmental asset.

Cultural

For cultural and historic assets a potential fire behaviour model using vegetation, slope and separation distance was used to produce a threat rating. The physical vulnerability of the asset to a bush fire was also assessed. These ratings were then used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon a cultural asset.

2.3.3 Assessing the bush fire risk - likelihood

For all asset types the likelihood of a bush fire occurring is assessed. This involves considering fire history, including ignition cause and patterns, known fire paths, typical bush fire weather and when and how often this occurs in the area, access, containment potential and potential fire run (size of the vegetated area). See Appendix 2 for the likelihood ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area.

2.3.4 Identifying the level of risk

The consequence and likelihood ratings are then used to identify the level of risk. See Appendix 2 for the risk ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area.

2.3.5 Evaluating the bush fire risk

Once the risk ratings for each asset are identified, they were evaluated to:

- a) ensure that they reflect the relative seriousness of the bush fire risk to the asset;
- b) identify which assets require treatment; and
- c) identify treatment priorities.

2.3.6 Prioritising treatments

No organisation has limitless resources to deal with adverse risk. It is therefore necessary to define priorities. The bush fire risk ratings determined previously are used to prioritise the risk treatments, i.e. areas of extreme risk are considered first for treatment, then (very high), then high, then medium.

2.3.7 Risk acceptability

Risks below a certain level were assessed as not requiring treatment within the life of this plan. This is due to a combination of risk priority and capacity to undertake the works. Within the Snowy Monaro BFMC area the level of unacceptable risk is **High**. Areas of Medium or Low, and cultural and environmental assets are likely to be managed by routine procedures and so do not require a specific application of resources. However, where possible and practicable the Snowy Monaro BFMC will treat acceptable risk.

It should be noted that current treatments being undertaken will reduce the risk assessment of some assets to medium. In these cases, the Snowy Monaro BFMC does not accept the level of risk and will therefore continue to treat these assets with SFAZ areas.

Chapter 3. Treating the risk

3.1 Treatments

3.1.1 Asset specific treatments

There are five different strategy groups available to treat the bush fire risk to identified assets. These are:

- **Ignition Management** includes: fire tower and patrol activities; limiting, restricting or managing access to potential ignition areas; and restricting access to land on days of high fire potential.
- **Hazard Reduction** includes: Asset Protection Zone (APZ), Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ) and Land Management Zone (LMZ) hazard reduction burning, including broad scale mosaic burning; APZ, SFAZ and LMZ hazard reduction mechanical work; and APZ, SFAZ and LMZ hazard reduction grazing.
- **Community Education** includes: Conduct community education programmes e.g. targeted street meetings, schools, etc.
- **Property Planning** includes: developing emergency fire relocation plans; developing village protection plans; plantation protection plans, establishing community fireguard groups; and retrofitting structures.
- **Preparedness** includes: maintaining and constructing fire trails.
- **Other**

Some of the types of asset specific treatments in each strategy group used in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area are listed below. A full list of the treatment strategies in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area are in Appendix 3.

Table 3.1 Asset specific treatments used in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area.

Strategy	Targeted treatments used in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area
Ignition Management	Development of a Community Fire Unit(s).
Hazard Reduction	Identification of hazard reduction burning blocks. Identification of areas for mechanical hazard reduction.
Community Education	Community Street Meetings. APZ Awareness campaigns.
Property Planning	Relocation plans for assets.
Preparedness	Identified fire trails of high priority.

3.1.2 BFMC wide treatments

BFMC wide treatments are activities which reduce the overall bush fire risk within the BFMC area and are undertaken on an ongoing basis as part of normal business. These treatments are not linked to specific assets, rather they are applied across all or part of the BFMC area as designated by legislation or agency policy. BFMC wide treatments include the following:

- **Reviewing the bush fire prone land map**

These maps categorise vegetation into two categories of bush fire prone land plus a 100m or 30m buffer around the vegetation. This map is used to trigger whether a development application is assessed using Planning for Bush Fire Protection¹.

- **Ensuring developments in bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bush Fire Protection**

This assessment process requires new applications for development to include certain fire resistance measures as well as cleared Asset Protection Zones (APZs).

- **Using the Local Environment Plan/s (LEPs) to control developments in areas with a bush fire risk**

LEPs can be used to exclude development in areas where for example, adequate APZs cannot be incorporated due to the topography of the land, or access is not adequate.

- **Varying the standard bush fire danger period as required**

In years where the weather is particularly bad the bush fire danger period may be brought in early or extended, this is assessed every year by the BFMC. The standard bush fire danger period in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area is 1 October to 31 March.

- **Requiring permits during the bush fire danger period**

In the bush fire danger period a fire safety permit is required to light a fire in the open, these specify conditions such as fire fighting equipment that must be on site, or weather conditions that fires cannot be lit during.

- **Prosecution of arsonists/offenders**

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* persons may be prosecuted for breaching the conditions on a fire permit, lighting a fire during a Total Fire Ban, allowing fire to escape their property, or other breaches of the act.

- **Investigation of bush fire cause**

All bush fires which do not have a known cause are investigated to identify how they started.

¹ NSW Rural Fire Service 2006 *Planning for Bush Fire Protection: A guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers.*

- **Normal fire suppression activities**

Responding to bush fire is a normal business activity for the fire fighting authorities.

- **Assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire-fighting resource allocation provisions**

Strategic fire-fighting resource allocation provisions is the process used to identify the number of stations, brigades and appliances required in an area, and considers members, training, assets and hazards.

- **Preparation of a S52 Operations Coordination Plan**

The Operations Coordination Plan is prepared biannually and sets out how coordinated fire fighting will occur, as well as specific operational restrictions on fire fighting techniques in certain areas, where fires will be managed from and how agencies involved can communicate during operations.

- **Fire Management Plans or Plans of Management**

Some land management agencies have developed fire management plans or plans of management with specific fire or fuel management strategies, for example a Forests NSW Regional Fuel Management Plan, a NPWS Fire Management Strategy, These publicly exhibited plans form the basis for operational fire planning on public parks, reserves and forests.

- **Bush Fire Hazard Complaints**

If someone is concerned about possible bush fire hazards on a neighbouring property or any other land, then this can be reported to the RFS Commissioner or their local RFS Fire Control Centre. The complaint will be investigated and may result in a notice being issued to the landowner or manager to reduce the hazard.

3.1.3 Annual works programs

The land management agencies and fire fighting authorities responsible for implementing the treatments identified in this plan will prepare annual works programs detailing how, when, and where the required activities will be undertaken and lodged via BRIMS, where applicable.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones are identified across the land within the Snowy Monaro BFMC area. These zones identify the fire management intent for a specific area. See table 3.2 for descriptions of the zones and their purposes. There are five categories of Bush Fire Management Zone are:

- Asset Protection Zone (APZ);
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ);
- Land Management Zone (LMZ);
- Land Management Zone 2 (LMZ2); and
- Fire Exclusion Zone (FEZ).

Some of these zones (usually Land Management Zones) may be further classified within this category by the land manager, e.g. LMZ -Heritage Management Zone (NPWS).

LMZ2s that have been identified as a polygon on the map will have defined management objectives. These areas are mapped .

It should be noted that not all APZ areas are spatially identified. Listed below are the townships that are identified with APZ's.

Adaminaby

Anglers Reach

Berridale

Bredbo

Cooma

Dalgety

East Jindabyne

Eucumbene Cove

Jindabyne

Kalkite

Michelago

Nimmitabel

Numeralla

Old Adaminaby

Tyrolean Village

Perisher

Thredbo Village

Charlotte Pass

Guthega Village

Waste Point

Smiggins Hole

Sawpit Creek

Table 3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones: Purpose, objectives and characteristics

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones. Max. fuel load 5 t/ha for forested areas.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development	To enable the safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To enable the safe use of Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To prevent crown fire development within the zone. To minimise spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has a OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where Asset Protection or Strategic Fire Advantage Zones are not appropriate	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Land Management Zone 2	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where fire management options are higher priority than in LMZ	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency.	Asses OFH on an ongoing basis once vegetation communities have reached minimum threshold then consider management options in consultation with BFMC
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Note: LMZs are considered as all areas not mapped or described as APZs or SFAZs.

Refer to Overall Fuel Hazard Guide DSE 3rd edition 1999 for Fuel Loads

For the purpose of the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code:

1. Plantations that are approved under the Plantations & Reafforestation Act 1999 *after* closure of the public exhibition period for this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan are considered to be identified in this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan; and
2. Retained vegetation within the aforementioned plantations is considered to be a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone identified in the text of this BFRMP as long as it meets the suppression objectives for SFAZs included in the BFRMP, and is not mapped or otherwise described as a Fire Exclusion Zone in the BFRMP.

3.3 Fire thresholds

The vegetation in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area was classified into fire threshold categories. See attached Fire Threshold mapping of the vegetation in the Snowy Monaro BFMC area.

Vegetation formation	Minimum SFAZ Threshold	Minimum LMZ Threshold	Maximum Threshold	Notes
Rainforest	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Alpine complex	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Wet Sclerophyll forest (shrubby subformation)	25	30	60	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range.
Wet Sclerophyll forest (grassy subformation)	10	15	50	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range.
Grassy woodland	5	8	40	Minimum interval of 10 years should apply in the southern Tablelands area. Occasional intervals greater than 15 years may be desirable.
Grassland	2	3	10	Occasional intervals greater than 7 years should be included in coastal areas. There was insufficient data to give a maximum interval; available evidence indicates maximum intervals should be approximately 10 years.
Dry sclerophyll forest (shrub/grass subformation)	5	8	50	Occasional intervals greater than 25 years may be desirable.
Dry sclerophyll forest (shrub subformation)	7	10	30	Occasional intervals greater than 25 years may be desirable.
Heathlands	7	10	30	Occasional intervals greater than 20 years may be desirable.
Freshwater wetlands	6	10	35	Occasional intervals greater than 30 years may be desirable.
Forested wetlands	7	10	35	Some intervals greater than 20 years may be desirable.
Saline wetlands	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Semi-arid woodlands (grassy subformation)	6	9	No max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.
Semi-arid woodlands (shrubby subformation)	10	15	No Max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.
Arid shrublands (chenopod subformation)	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Arid shrublands (acacia subformation)	10	15	No Max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.

3.4 Implementation

When the treatments identified in this BFRMP are implemented there are a number of issues that need to be considered by the responsible agency/land manager including environmental assessments and approvals, and smoke management.

Environmental assessment

Hazard reduction works usually require an environmental assessment to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the works. The Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code, where it is applicable, is the simplest form of environmental assessment for hazard reduction works. This sets out available works and minimum fire thresholds for each zone type, as well as considering threatened species, cultural heritage and soil and erosion issues.

Smoke

The BFCC has issued a policy on smoke management, BFCC Policy 3-01 Bushfire Smoke Management, and any identified smoke issues must be managed through the burn plan, and traffic management plans where required, prior to the work being undertaken.

Chapter 4. Performance monitoring and reviewing

4.1 Review

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the BFCC. The Snowy Monaro BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

4.2 Monitoring

The BFMC is required to monitor progress towards the completion of treatment works listed in the BFRMP, and the timeliness of the works. Progress against the plan should be reported via BRIMS, where applicable, by the responsible agencies at each BFMC meeting.

4.3 Reporting

The BFMC is required to report annually to the BFCC on its progress in implementing the bush fire risk management activities identified in this plan. Much of this reporting is now automated through the Bushfire Risk Information Management System, (BRIMS) a database used by most agencies involved in fire management in NSW. State wide reporting requirements are legislated.

4.4 Performance Indicators

State wide performance indicators which are linked to the BFRMP objectives have been identified. All BFMCs must use these to monitor and report on their success in reducing the bush fire risk in their BFMC area.

Appendix 1 Communications Strategy

SNOWY MONARO BUSH FIRE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT BRIEF

Background

One of the primary responsibilities of the Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) is to prepare a Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) for their area and to review this plan within each successive 5 year period (section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*).

As a result of recent changes to legislation, amalgamations of Local Government areas and BFMCs, and issues raised by various stakeholders, a review of the bush fire risk management planning process has been undertaken.

Bush fire risk management planning is a strategic level process which, when undertaken correctly, provides greater protection for the community through a coordinated and cooperative landscape approach to risk reduction. It sets the direction for all bush fire risk management programs, i.e. notified steps, undertaken within an area including an annual works program designed to manage specific hazard reduction works.

Broad community participation throughout the planning process is the best way to provide the community with a sense of awareness and ownership of both the risk and the appropriate risk management strategies.

Emergency Risk Management applies these principles to provide a systematic and disciplined decision-making process, as well as a common language across all organisations and within the community, in the approach to dealing with emergencies.

Main elements of the risk management process

The five main steps in the risk management process, as shown in figure 1.0 are integral to the bush fire risk management planning process set out in these guidelines. These are:

1. Establish the context

The committee needs to gain a clear understanding of and agreement on the nature and scope of the issues to be solved, and identify a framework in which the process will be undertaken **before** the planning process is begun. This comprises Section one of the Plan.

2. Identify the risks

The next step in the process involves describing the nature and scope of the (bush fire) hazards, i.e. the community and the environment within which the bush fire risks occur. This comprises Section two of the Plan.

3. Analyse risks

Once the risks have been identified, they need to be analysed by identifying the level of vulnerability of the community and /or environment to the hazards. This step involves assessing the likelihood and consequences which then determine the level of risk. This forms part of Section three of the Plan.

4. Evaluate risks

The risks identified in the previous steps are then prioritised, and the levels of acceptability for each risk are determined. This forms part of Section three of the Plan.

5. Treat risks

Specific cost effective risk treatment options (strategies) and associated action plans are developed to reduce the risks to the previously identified acceptable levels. This comprises Section four of the Plan.

Engagement in the process

The Bushfire Management Committee (BFMC) understands that in the preparation of any Plan, initial community engagement is essential. Community engagement at the initial stages of any project has enormous benefits to the community and the outcome of the project.

The aim of this community engagement is to obtain information that will primarily form the Risk Management Plan. The challenge for the Risk Management Plan is to unify the diverse views of stakeholders and develop a range of measures and strategies that address the requirements of the department.

Study area

The Study Area includes the two Local Government Areas comprising of:

- Cooma Monaro Shire Council
- Snowy River Shire Council

Project objectives

The primary outcome of this project will be to articulate views and aspirations of the community, government and businesses so that they can assist in the preparation of a Bush Fire Risk Management Plan. The Risk Management Plan will provide the necessary framework to ensure greater protection for the community through a coordinated and cooperative landscape approach to risk reduction.

1.1 Purpose

In broader terms the consultation will aim to:

- Ensure that specific and targeted communication occurs between the BFMC and the community throughout the development of Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP).
- Ensure prominent stakeholders do not make judgements of the acceptability of a risk based on their own perception of risk.
- Provide greater opportunity for local brigades, land holders and other stakeholders to have input into the bush fire risk management process.
- Determine the concerns of the community regarding bush fire risks within the community.
- Ensure that the community's perceptions of risk, as well as their perceptions of benefits, be identified, understood, documented and addressed in the BFRMPs.
- Improve community confidence in bush fire risk management across the landscape and provide the community with a sense of ownership of the BFRMP.
- Educate the community regarding bush fire risk management in the area so that they can contribute towards risk reduction.

The Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

The structure of the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) will comprise the following sections:

Preliminary pages – Authorisation page, Executive Summary, Glossary.

1. Introduction – Sets out the context. The bulk of this information will be provided to the committee, and will most likely be incorporated into a background document for reference, with only the most pertinent facts included in the actual BFRMP.

2. Risk identification – Assets and hazards, which will most likely be captured by way of maps and data layers. The amount of text included in the actual BFRMP will be minimised, and the related collection of data informing this section will be documented as an appendix, to streamline the BFRMP itself whilst still retaining all relevant information for audit purposes.

3. Risk assessment – Minimal description of key risk areas. As for section 2, all related data collected and processes undertaken to complete the risk register will be documented and included as an appendix.

4. Risk treatment – Local works program to be identified i.e. what, how, when, where and who. The resulting table will be included in the BFRMP, with specific agency/land manager Annual Schedules of Works, and all background information included as appendices.

5. Monitor –Table of state-wide performance measures.

6. Appendices

According to the guidelines the BFRMP will include assessments made at a range of spatial scales, from individual properties to a whole of the landscape scale. It is generally a strategic level document however, and most single property or township level planning will be done in documents such as Village Protection Plans, which may then sit as sub-plans to the BFRMP.

The community engagement strategy will aim to provide the flexibility required to facilitate the collection of the required data and information. Additionally, the strategy will be the means to enable community, stakeholder and government agencies input into the development and implementation of the Risk Management Plan.

Proposed methodology

The following Community Engagement Process is proposed as the most efficient, effective and appropriate means to ensure the delivery of the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan.

The Process is comprised of a number of stages, each uniquely focussed on delivering the necessary **purpose**. The stages of the Community Engagement Process will either be directed at informing stakeholders, inviting stakeholder participation, or seeking feedback.

Stage 1 – Identify scope of works

Representatives of the Bushfire Risk Management Sub-Committee will lead key roles within the communication plan. The plan will use a suite of techniques to inform and engage the community.

This will include various media contacts, analysis, survey, forums, and consultation processes. Members of the Committee are assigned to manage the various functions and actively participate.

Stage 2- Informing the community

A comprehensive communications strategy is proposed as the means of informing the community of the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan. The specific message to be delivered will include:

- Informing the community of the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan;
What it specifically is and isn't;
- Outline the process involved in developing the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Risk Management Plan. Provide details of the consultation process i.e. how the community can participate;
- Reiterate what the next step in the process is, so to advise and minimise anticipated community contact; and where to go for information, only if required.

A variety of mediums will ensure 'viral' marketing (information) regarding the project. This will include:

Web

Cooma Monaro Web Site
Snowy River Shire Web Site
RFS Monaro Team Web Site

Newspaper

Cooma Express
Monaro Post
Summit Sun
Snowy River Echo

Responsibility: RFS Media and Jim Darrant BFMC Executive Officer

Radio

ABC South East
2XL Snowy Mountains
Monaro Community Radio

Responsibility: RFS Media and Jim Darrant BFMC Executive Officer

Public Exhibition Stage

NSW Rural Fire Service Office – 11 Geebung Street, Polo Flat Cooma
NSW Rural Fire Service Office – Bolton Street, Berridale
Cooma Monaro Shire Council Office – 81 Commissioner Street, Cooma
Cooma Monaro Library Vale Street, Cooma
Snowy River Shire Council Office – 2 Myack Street, Berridale
Snowy River Shire Council Office – Gippsland Street, Jindabyne
National Park and Wildlife Service Office – Cnr Kosciuszko Road and Thredbo Terrace, Jindabyne
Michelago General Store – 50 Ryrie Street, Michelago
Adaminaby Post Office – 14 Denison Street, Adaminaby

Responsibility: RFS Media and Jim Darrant BFMC Executive Officer

Stage 3 – Desktop analysis

The aim of the desktop analysis will be to undertake an intensive investigation of the study area. The desktop analysis will:

- Identify any additional stakeholders that may have an important contribution to the preparation of the Risk Management Plan.

- Confirm that the selected method or technique of consultation is the best approach. This will ensure that an appropriate consultation is used with each stakeholder.
- Provide information that will assist in providing a picture of what is required in terms of the data and intelligence required to undertake the development of the Risk Management Plan.
- Provide information that will inform the Engagement Kiosk Discussion Guide (outlined later), that is guidelines for the facilitator on what questions and prompts are sought from the stakeholders.

The desktop analysis will include the following:

- Demographic profiling
- Stakeholder profiling
- Location and context research
- Literature review – media/Council report and files
- Site visit – photographs
- Review of the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Guidelines
- Review of Council maps including tenure maps, zoning maps, heritage maps, aerial photographs and hazards maps
- Review of quantitative data and comments obtained from local residents gained from baseline surveys
- Review of relevant Legislation
- General search of Google, telephone book and community directories
- Research relating to the establishment of other bush fire risk management planning projects and committees

Stage 3a – Survey (data collection)

The sub-committee proposes the design of a survey that will be an integral component in initially engaging and collecting critical data from the community. The survey will be available via the web site (either downloaded or interactive) distributed at the kiosk, meetings and other targeted individuals and groups.

Responsibility: RFS HO

Stage 4- Engaging the Community and Public Forums

A number of public forums were undertaken and carried out at the following locations.

Berridale Forum
 Jindabyne Forum
 Adaminaby Forum
 Cooma Forum
 Michelago Forum

The public forums operated with a number of BFMC Sub Committee members who used a series of standard questions and spontaneous discussion prompts to seek comment. The public forums were equipped with visual aids including maps and photographs to encourage discussion.

The value of this type of technique is the opportunity to engage a variety of users. However, the BFMC is mindful that this type of engagement can also attract residents that may have issues that are not relevant to the preparation of the Risk Management Plan.

Brigades

The brigade meetings were proposed to compliment in the data collection process. Going to local brigades was used to gain information from a variety of community members that prefer to speak with someone directly one on one. It is necessary to engage this section of the community, yet they are difficult to consult by the more traditional methods of consultation such as phone surveys or door to door surveys.

Brigade meetings provides an informal and comfortable opportunity for the community to provide comment. The quality of data that is collected by this method can be very sound because we are gathering information on location where specific example can be pointed out.

The following Brigades were involved:

Ingebyra	Anglers Reach
Jindabyne East	Dalgety
Rocky Plains	The Brothers
Shannon's Flat	Cooma
Adaminaby	Berridale
Dry Plains	Jindabyne
Numbla Vale	Wollondibby
Anembo	Bredbo
Colinton	Jerangle
Michelago	Nimmitabel
Numeralla	Peak View
Smiths Road	

- Government Agencies & Non Government Organisations Cooma Monaro and Snowy River Shire Councils

All BFMC members will be advised of the project and outline how officers can be involved in the development of the Risk Management Plan.

Committee members hold a wealth of information in terms of existing data, information, maps, policies and historical information. This information will add to the findings of the desktop analysis and also provide important input into the preparation of the Plan.

Government Agencies

Consultation with Government Agencies and non-government organisations (NGO's) will provide crucial information toward the preparation of the Risk Management Plan. There are those that may be involved in the implementation of the Plan such as the NPWS and those that own land within the study area such as Integral Energy. All are identified as being essential to the preparation of the Plan, and therefore should be included in the consultation strategy.

The suggested method of engagement for all government agencies is the one-on-one interview. This involves a trained facilitator and recorder, meeting key government agencies. Visual aids will be used such as maps and photographs. The facilitator has a list of key outcomes, questions and prompts used to obtain information on the key objectives as stated above. This technique aims to be undertaken in a relaxed atmosphere and at a time that is convenient.

The following government agencies and NGO's are proposed to be consulted and are all current members of the BFMC:

- Department of Lands
- Country Energy
- National Parks and Wildlife Service
- Cooma Monaro Shire Council
- Snowy River Shire Council
- Forest NSW
- NSW Fire Brigade
- NSW Rural Fire Service
- Police

5- Prepare and deliver data report

All of the data collected from the various engagement options and desktop analysis will be collated and provided in a report to the BFMC. This information will compliment the existing information supplied by each of the project partners. A Bush Fire Risk Management Plan will be prepared and comments invited.

6- Exhibition of the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

BFMC propose that Stages 2- 5 be repeated in order to receive relevant feedback on the Risk Management Plan. It is envisaged that this process will avert any possible grandstanding by individuals and groups, whilst providing the opportunity for the community the constructively comment on the proposed Plan.

7- Final report (feedback)

This report is a collation of all relevant information collected in Stage 7. The final report (feedback) provides the last opportunity for stakeholders to have input into the Bush Fire Management Committee endorsed Bush Fire Risk Management Plan.

Timeframe

The broad timeframes for the Community Engagement Process for the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan are proposed as follows:

Stage 1- Identify Scope of Works - April 07

Stage 2- Informing the Community - April 07

Stage 3- Desktop Analysis - April 07

Stage 4 - Engaging the Community and Public Forums - 16 April – 31 July 07

Stage 5 – Prepare and Deliver Report - 23 May 08

Stage 6- Exhibition of the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan – 30 July - 9
September 02008
Stage 7- Final Report (Feedback) September 08

Appendix 2.1 - Asset Register (Extreme to High)

Asset Display ID	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset Location	LGA	Precinct	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Priority	Treatments
3	Human Settlement	Scotts Road - Woodlands Estate	Scotts Road - Woodlands Estate	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme	1B	6;7;8;65;49;
8	Human Settlement	Calabash Road	Calabash Road Tinderry	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme	1B	10;64;70;71;72;119;
12	Human Settlement	Eucumbene Cove Village	Eucumbene Cove	Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme	1B	3;4;67;68;69;70;119;
87	Environmental	Threatened Fauna		Snowy Monaro	Ingebyra	Almost certain	Major	Extreme	1C	
40	Human Settlement	Tigers Rest	Wollondibby	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	33;34;35;64;79;
70	Human Settlement	Wollondibby Valley	Alpine Way Wollondibby	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	15;10;
80	Economic	Ingebyra State Forest	Ingebyra	Snowy Monaro	Ingebyra	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	63;62;96;70;
90	Environmental	Threatened Flora		Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	
93	Environmental	Threatened Flora		Snowy Monaro	Shannons Flat	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	
95	Environmental	Threatened Flora		Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	
96	Environmental	Threatened Flora		Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	
10	Human Settlement	Ashvale Road	Ashvale Road Adaminaby	Snowy Monaro	Shannons Flat	Possible	Catastrophic	Very High	2B	1;42;94;119;61;
21	Human Settlement	Providence Portal	Snowy Mountains Hwy	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Catastrophic	Very High	2B	17;42;119;
4	Human Settlement	Bidgee Road - Bulong Road	Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	20;8;49;70;
15	Economic	Charlotte Pass	Charlotte Pass	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	120;89;
16	Economic	Perisher Complex	Perisher Valley	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	91;90;
17	Human Settlement	Avonside Road	Avonside Road Avonside	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	25;27;70;81;
18	Human Settlement	Smiths Road	Smiths Road	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	58;10;73;64;75;
19	Economic	Thredbo	Thredbo	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	91;88;
34	Human Settlement	Novotel Lake Crackenback	Alpine Way Crackenback	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	119;
43	Economic	Mt Gladstone Tower	Mt Gladstone	Snowy Monaro	Brothers	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	52;61;82;70;
44	Economic	Mt Roberts Tower	Mt Roberts	Snowy Monaro	Shannon's Flat	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	99;
48	Economic	Bald Hill Tower	Happy Jacks Road	Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	52;101;
50	Economic	Ingebyra Tower	Ingebyra	Snowy Monaro	Ingebyra	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	61;102;
51	Economic	Mt Emerald Tower	Nimmitabel	Snowy Monaro	Nimmitabel	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	103;
53	Economic	Wambrook Tower	Wambrook	Snowy Monaro	Dry Plains	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	104;
55	Economic	Jindabyne Pumping Station	Waste Point	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	55;
57	Human Settlement	The Henry Mortlock Centre	Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	119;
63	Economic	Jindabyne Tower	Jindabyne East	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	106;
66	Economic	Cosgrove Tower	Bredbo	Snowy Monaro	Colinton - Bredbo	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	107;
69	Human Settlement	Numbla Vale	Numbla Vale	Snowy Monaro	Dalgety - Numbla Vale	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	60;61;95;
75	Human Settlement	Charlotte Pass	Charlottee Pass	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	89;120;
76	Human Settlement	Perisher Smiggins	Perisher Valley	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	90;91;
79	Economic	Selwyn	Selwyn	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	91;92;
141	Human Settlement	Cooma West	Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	87;110;70;64;
142	Economic	Mt Clear Tower	Mt Clear	Snowy Monaro	Colinton - Bredbo	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	108;
1	Human Settlement	Cooma North	Cooma North	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Major	High	3B	18;19;109;70;64;83;84;
6	Human Settlement	Tracey and Collins Road	Numeralla	Snowy Monaro	Numeralla	Possible	Major	High	3B	117;70;118;
9	Economic	Captains Flat Weather Radar	Cowangerong Fire Trail Captains Flat	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Major	High	3B	39;40;
13	Human Settlement	Old Adaminaby	Old Adaminaby	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Major	High	3B	21;22;112;70;119;
14	Human Settlement	Thredbo	Thredbo - Apline Way	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Major	High	3B	88;91;70;
20	Human Settlement	Sawpit Creek Caravan Park	Kosciuszko Road	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Major	High	3B	13;14;97;91;70;
23	Human Settlement	Buckenderra	Eucumbene	Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Possible	Major	High	3B	119;17;
36	Economic	Trans Grid Substation	Monaro Hwy Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Major	High	3B	54;
47	Economic	Mt Eagle	Calabash Road	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Major	High	3B	100;
49	Economic	Mt Back Perisher	Perisher	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Major	High	3B	53;
54	Economic	Guthega Power Station	Island Bend	Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Possible	Major	High	3B	57;
56	Human Settlement	Waste Point	Waste Point	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Major	High	3B	115;116;70;
65	Economic	Island Bend Sub Station	Island Bend	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Major	High	3B	56;
74	Human Settlement	Snowtels Caravan Park	Snowy Mountains Hwy Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Major	High	3B	119;
82	Human Settlement	Anglers Reach	Anglers Reach	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Major	High	3B	28;112;70;64;111;
83	Human Settlement	Upper Murrumbidgee	Shannons Flat Yaouk/Adaminaby	Snowy Monaro	Shannons Flat	Possible	Major	High	3B	112;64;78;
86	Environmental	Threatened Fauna		Snowy Monaro	Numeralla	Possible	Major	High	3B	
89	Environmental	Threatened Flora		Snowy Monaro	Jerangle - Peak View	Possible	Major	High	3B	

Asset Display ID	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset Location	LGA	Precinct	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Priority	Treatments
91	Environmental	Threatened Flora		Snowy Monaro	Nimmitabel	Possible	Major	High	3B	
92	Environmental	Threatened Flora		Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Major	High	3B	
94	Environmental	Threatened Fauna		Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Major	High	3B	
97	Environmental	Threatened Flora		Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Major	High	3B	
99	Environmental	Threatened Fauna		Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Major	High	3B	
100	Environmental	Threatened Fauna		Snowy Monaro	Dalgety - Numbla Vale	Possible	Major	High	3B	
143	Economic	Cooma Pumping Station	Murrumbidgee River Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Major	High	3B	93;
152	Economic	Bugtown Tower	Big Bugtown Hil	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Major	High	3B	105;

Appendix 2.2 - Asset Register (Medium to Low)

Asset Display ID	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset Location	LGA	Precinct	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Priority
5	Human Settlement	Numeralla	Numeralla	Snowy Monaro	Numeralla	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
7	Human Settlement	Nimmitabel	Nimmitabel	Snowy Monaro	Nimmitabel	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
11	Human Settlement	Wild Cattle Flat and Wolgal Roads	Wild Cattle Flat Road Anembo	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
22	Human Settlement	Adaminaby	Adaminaby	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
24	Human Settlement	Lakewood Cobbin Area	Jindabyne	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
25	Economic	Jindabyne Airstrip	Jindabyne	Snowy Monaro	Ingebyra	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
26	Human Settlement	Jindabyne	Jindabyne	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
27	Human Settlement	Tyrolean Village	Jindabyne East	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
28	Human Settlement	Jindabyne East	Jindabyne East	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4
29	Human Settlement	Kalkite	Kalkite	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
30	Human Settlement	Berridale	Berridale	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
31	Economic	Snowy Mountains Airport	Snowy Mountains Hwy	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
32	Human Settlement	Dalgety	Dalgety	Snowy Monaro	Dalgety - Numbra Vale	Likely	Minor	Medium	4
33	Human Settlement	Sponars Chalet	Kosciuszko Road	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
35	Economic	Ski Tube	Alpine Way	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
38	Human Settlement	Polo Flat Industrial Area	Polo Flat	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
39	Human Settlement	Station Resort	Snowy River Way Jindabyne	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
41	Human Settlement	Hilltop Brumby Hill Area	Kosciuszko Road Hill Top	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
45	Human Settlement	Bredbo	Bredbo	Snowy Monaro	Colinton - Bredbo	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
46	Human Settlement	Michelago	Michelago	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
52	Human Settlement	Four Mile	Snowy Mountains Hwy	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
58	Human Settlement	Cooma East	Cooma East	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Likely	Minor	Medium	4
59	Human Settlement	Braemar Bay Caravan Park	Braemar Road	Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4
60	Human Settlement	Frying Pan Caravan Park	Frying Pan Road	Snowy Monaro	Dry Plains	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4
68	Economic	Bunyan Airstrip	Monaro Hwy Bunyan	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
71	Human Settlement	Jerangle	Jerangle	Snowy Monaro	Jerangle - Peak View	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
72	Human Settlement	Peak View Valley	Peak View	Snowy Monaro	Jerangle - Peak View	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
73	Human Settlement	Kybean Valley	Kybean	Snowy Monaro	Numeralla	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
77	Human Settlement	Yaouk	Yaouk - Shannon's Flat	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
78	Human Settlement	Ingebyra	Ingebyra	Snowy Monaro	Ingebyra	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
81	Economic	Dalgety Pine Plantation	Dalgety	Snowy Monaro	Dalgety - Numbra Vale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
84	Human Settlement	Hunters Lodge	Mt Gladstone Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Brothers	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
85	Human Settlement	Murrumbidgee Gorge	Dry Plains Road Dry Plains	Snowy Monaro	Dry Plains	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
88	Environmental	Threatened Flora	Alpine Kosciuszko Range	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4
98	Environmental	Threatened Fauna	Kosciuszko Range	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4
136	Economic	Jerangle Pine Plantation	Peak View Road	Snowy Monaro	Jerangle - Peak View	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
140	Human Settlement	Cooma South	Cooma South	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
145	Human Settlement	Bunyanvale	Monaro Highway	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
146	Economic	Woolpack Creek Plantation	South of Captains Flat	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
147	Economic	Sherlock Creek Plantation	South of Captains Flat	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
148	Economic	Numeralla Pine Plantation	Corner of Numeralla and Keybean Roads	Snowy Monaro	Numeralla	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
149	Human Settlement	Urila Road	North East of Wild Cattle Flat Road	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
153	Economic	East Jindabyne Booster Pump Station	Kalkite	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4
155	Economic	Telstra/RTA Communications Tower	Kalkite	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
156	Economic	Varney's Range Balance Tank	Avonside Road Yindi Bahloo Property	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
157	Economic	Gygederick Ridge Communications Tower	North of Berridale	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
159	Human Settlement	Rhine Falls Road	Rhine Falls Road Dry Plains	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4
42	Human Settlement	Sir William Hudson Nursing Home	Buchan Pde Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA
101	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site		Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA
102	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site		Snowy Monaro	Colinton - Bredbo	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
103	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site		Snowy Monaro	Dalgety - Numbra Vale	Possible	Minor	Low	NA

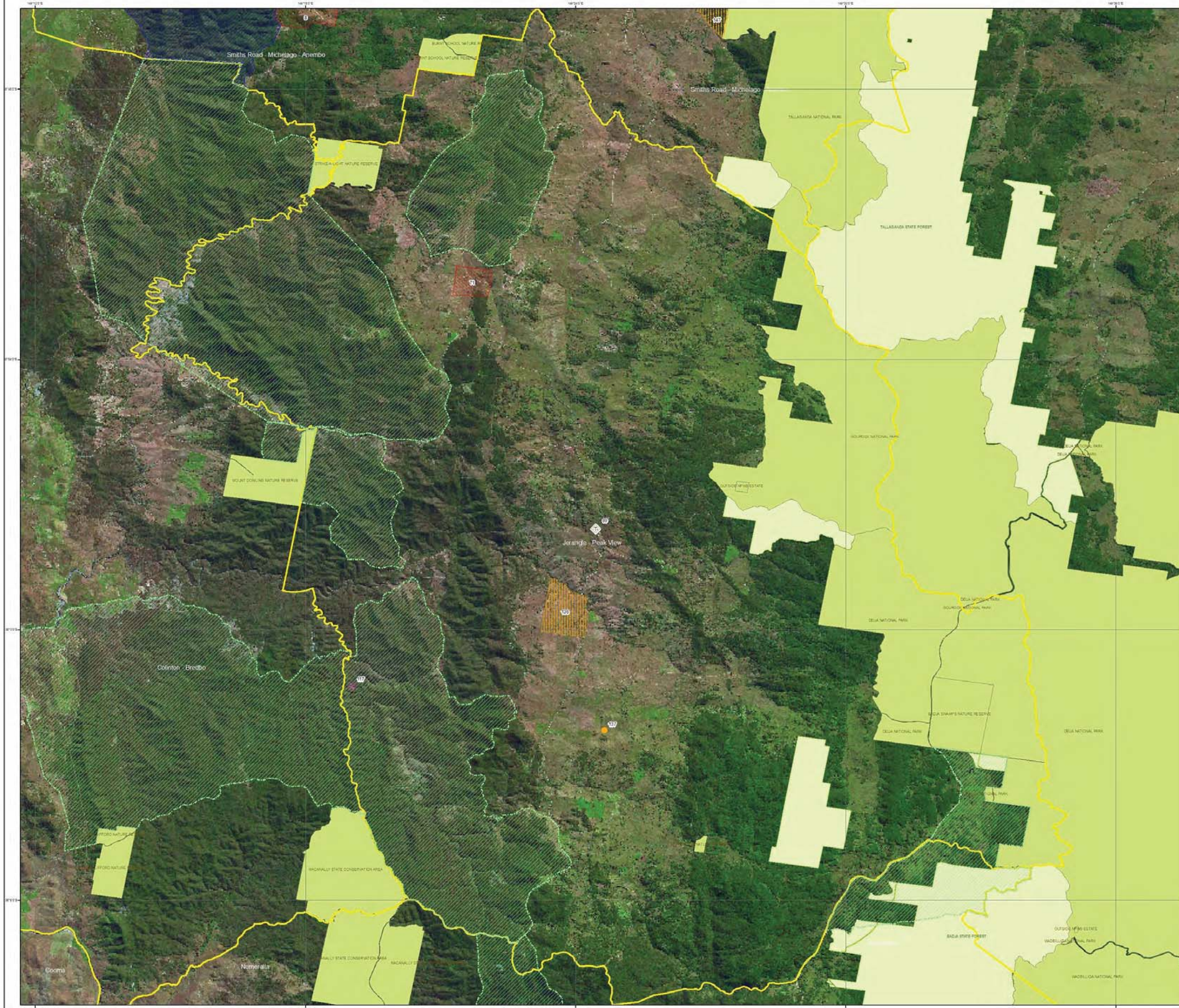
Asset Display ID	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset Location	LGA	Precinct	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Priority
104	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site		Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
105	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Along Snowy River	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
106	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Wollondibby Valley	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
107	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Berridale - Jindabyne Range	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
108	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Nimmitabel Area	Snowy Monaro	Nimmitabel	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA
109	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Countegany	Snowy Monaro	Numeralla	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA
110	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Deua	Snowy Monaro	Jerangle - Peak View	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA
111	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Towney Ridge	Snowy Monaro	Jerangle - Peak View	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
112	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Tallanganda National Park	Snowy Monaro	Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
113	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Colinton	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
114	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Yaouk Area North Kos Naional Pk	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
115	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Lone Pine Area	Snowy Monaro	Shannons Flat	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
116	Cultural Heritage	Heritage site	Ashvale Area	Snowy Monaro	Shannons Flat	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
117	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Back Creek Peak View	Snowy Monaro	Jerangle - Peak View	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
118	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Yaouk	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA
119	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Snowy Plain	Snowy Monaro	Shannons Flat	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
120	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Kiandra	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
121	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Tantangra	Snowy Monaro	Shannons Flat	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
122	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Back of Thredbo	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
123	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Alpine Way	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
124	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Jagungal	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
125	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Snowy Plain	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
126	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Yaouk Valley Area	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA
127	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Abington	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA
128	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Braemar Bay Area	Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
129	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Rocky Plain	Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
130	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Numbla Vale	Snowy Monaro	Dalgety - Numbla Vale	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
131	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Dry Plains	Snowy Monaro	Dry Plains	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
132	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Wollondibby Valley	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
133	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Avonside	Snowy Monaro	Adaminiby	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
134	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Barry Way	Snowy Monaro	Wollondibby - Jindabyne	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
135	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Site	Snowy Plain	Snowy Monaro	Rocky Plain	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
137	Economic	Agricultural Land Jerangle Peak View	Valley East of Stanndard Trig	Snowy Monaro	Jerangle - Peak View	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
138	Economic	Agricultural Land Kybeyan	West of Kybeyan Road	Snowy Monaro	Nimmitabel	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
139	Economic	Agricultural Land Countegany	Countegany Valley	Snowy Monaro	Numeralla	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
144	Economic	Dog Fence	West of Wadbilliga Escarpment	Snowy Monaro	Nimmitabel	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
150	Economic	Radio Hill Communication Tower	Polo Flat Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
151	Economic	Communication Tower Berridale		Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Possible	Minor	Low	NA
154	Economic	Berridale Industrial Estate Communication Tower	Berridale Industrial Estate	Snowy Monaro	Berridale	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA
158	Economic	Cedar Lodge Pine Plantation	Cooma	Snowy Monaro	Cooma	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA
160	Economic	Paupong Olive Farm	Paupong Road	Snowy Monaro	Dalgety - Numbla Vale	Possible	Minor	Low	NA

Appendix 3 - Treatment Register

Treatment Ref No	Strategy	Priority	Action Description	Comment	Responsible Agencies	Scheduled Date	Support Agencies
1	Community Education	2B	Mail out NSW Rural Fire Service Standards for Asset Protection zones to all landowners Ashvale Road vicinity.	Increase community awareness on separation distances (APZ) through Community Education.	RFS	2011	LGA
3	Property Planning	1B	Develop and implement Village Protection Plan. Including SFAZ area.	Increase awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire.	LGA	2009;2010	NPWS;Private;RFS;Other
4	Community Education	1B	Inform community of importance of APZ maintenance.	Increase community awareness and importance of separation distance through Community Education.	LGA	2010	NPWS;RFS;Other
6	Community Education	1B	Conduct Community Street Meeting		RFS	2010	NSWFB
7	Preparedness	1B	Investigate second egress to Scotts Road and report to the BFMC for action and/or review.	Only one way in and out of this area. Investigation into possible second egress out of area.	RFS	2010	LGA;Private
8	Ignition Management	1B	Development and running of Community Fire Unit.	Unit to be based near Warm Corner Road	NSWFB	2009;2010;2011;2012	
10	Community Education	1B	Conduct Community Street Meeting		RFS	2011	
13	Property Planning	3B	Develop evacuation plan for Sawpit Creek	Increase awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire.	NPWS	2010;2011	
14	Community Education	3B	Erect and maintain fire danger signage.		NPWS	2010	
15	Property Planning	2A	Council planning control to be reviewed with RFS.		LGA	2011	RFS
115	Property Planning	3B	Develop Emergency Evacuation Plan for Waste Point		NPWS	2010	
116	Hazard Reduction	3B	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for Waste Point SFAZ.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame.	NPWS	2010	
17	Hazard Reduction	2B	Maintenance of APZ area around caravan park.		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	LGA;Private
18	Property Planning	3B	Review Fire Management Plan review for Cooma North Ridge.	Cooma North Ridge Fire Management Plan to be reviewed and amended if necessary. Including burning program in SFAZ areas.	LGA	2010	RFS
19	Community Education	3B	Conduct Community Street meeting		NSWFB	2012	RFS
20	Community Education	3A	Conduct Community Street Meeting		RFS	2012	
21	Preparedness	3B	Maintain Fire Trail network to BFCC standard as required		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	RFS
22	Hazard Reduction	3B	Maintenance of APZ on private land.	May require S66 notices	RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other
25	Preparedness	3A	Fire trail network to west of Avonside Road maintained to BFCC standard as required.		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	
27	Community Education	3A	Conduct Community Street Meeting		RFS	2012	
28	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		DL	2009;2010;2011;2012	RFS
33	Preparedness	2A	Inspect Fire trail network across Crackenback Peak and maintain to BFCC standard as required		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	
120	Property Planning	3A	Prepare Village Protection Plan	Increase awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire.	NPWS	2010;2011	Other
34	Property Planning	2A	Develop and implement Village Protection Plan for Tigers Rest. Including mosaic burning strategy for SFAZ.	Increase awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire.	RFS	2010;2011	LGA;Private
35	Hazard Reduction	2A	Develop mosaic burning strategy for Crackenback and Moonbah LMZ2 areas	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame.	RFS	2010	Private
39	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		DL	2009;2010;2011;2012	
40	Preparedness	3B	Maintain Fire trail to BFCC standard as required.		NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	DL;RFS
42	Hazard Reduction	2B	Develop mosaic burning strategy for SFAZ area surrounding Providence Portal	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and timeframe.	NPWS	2010	Private;RFS
52	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.	May require Section 66 notice	LGA	2009;2010;2011;2012	DL
53	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other
95	Preparedness	3A	Investigate establishment of new trails and new boundary trails in the Numbala Vale area and report to the BFMC for action and/or review	To expand existing fire trail network.	RFS	2012	Private
49	Hazard Reduction	1B	Develop mosaic burning strategy for Scotts Road/Woodlands Estate SFAZ.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame.	RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	NSWFB;Private
54	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other
55	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect and maintain to APZ standards around pumping station as required.	Land is within KNP, but the responsible agency is Snowy Hydro.	NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other
56	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect and maintain to APZ standards around sub station as required.	Land is within KNP, but the responsible agency is Snowy Hydro.	NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other

Treatment Ref No	Strategy	Priority	Action Description	Comment	Responsible Agencies	Scheduled Date	Support Agencies
57	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect and maintain to APZ standards around power station as required.	Land is within KNP, but the responsible agency is Snowy Hydro.	NPWS Snowy Hydro	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other
78	Preparedness	3B	Investigate establishment of new trails and new boundary trails in the Upper Murrumbidgee area and report to the BFMC for action and/or review	To expand existing fire trail network	RFS	2012	Private
58	Hazard Reduction	3A	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for Smith's Road LMZ2 area.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and timeframes.	RFS	2010	NPWS;Private;Other
60	Hazard Reduction	3A	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for the LMZ2 area to west of Numbla Vale.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and timeframes.	RFS	2010	NPWS;Private
61	Preparedness	2B	Maintain Fire Trail network to BFCC standard as required.		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	NPWS;Private
62	Hazard Reduction	2A	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for Ingebyra SFAZ	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frames.	NPWS	2010	RFS;SF
63	Hazard Reduction	2A	Undertake post logging hazard reduction within the LMZ.		SF	2010	
64	Preparedness	1B	Maintain Fire Trail network to BFCC standard as required.		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Private
65	Preparedness	1B	Monitor fuel levels to the North and West of Scotts Road and treat if OFH are high		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Private
67	Preparedness	1B	Maintain Fire Trail network to BFCC standard around Eucumbene Cove Village as required.		NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	
92	Hazard Reduction	3A	Mowing, slashing and spraying to maintain fuel loads to APZ standards	As per KNP FMS Page 90.	NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	
93	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect and Maintain to APZ standard around pumping station when required.		LGA	2009;2010;2011;2012	
94	Preparedness	2B	Investigate establishment of new trails and new boundary trails in the Ashvale Road area and report to the BFMC for action and/or review	To expand existing fire trail network	RFS	2011	Private
96	Preparedness	2A	Maintain Fire Trail network to BFCC standard as required.		SF	2009;2010;2011;2012	
97	Preparedness	3B	Maintain Fire Trail network to BFCC standard as required.		NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	
110	Ignition Management	3A	Development and running of Community Fire Unit.	Unit to be based in Zelka Heights	NSWFB	2009;2010;2011;2012	
68	Hazard Reduction	1B	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for land around Eucumbene Cove Village.		NPWS	2009	RFS;Other
69	Hazard Reduction	1B	Develop mosaic burning strategy for Snowy and Rocky Plains LMZ2 areas.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame.	RFS	2010	NPWS;Private
70	Hazard Reduction	1B	Monitor fuel levels in SFAZ areas, when OFH are high undertake treatment.		RFS NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Private
71	Hazard Reduction	1B	Develop mosaic burning strategy for Calabash and Tinderry SFAZ area	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame.	RFS NPWS	2010	Private
72	Hazard Reduction	1B	Undertake HR works along Tinderry Road verges.	Mechanical mulching to keep road verges clear of fuel loads	LGA	2011	
73	Hazard Reduction	3A	Monitor fuel levels to the North and West of Smiths Road and treat if OFH are high.		RFS ACT RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	NPWS;Private;Other
75	Preparedness	3A	Investigate link from Smiths Road to Livingstone Road and report to the BFMC for action and/or review.		RFS	2011	LGA;Private
112	Hazard Reduction	3B	Develop and implement Mosaic burning strategy for Adaminaby/Yaouk SFAZ	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame	RFS Snowy Hydro	2010	NPWS;Other
79	Hazard Reduction	2A	Monitor fuel levels to the North and West of Tigers Rest and treat if OFH are high.		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	NPWS;Private
81	Hazard Reduction	3A	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for Avonside SFAZ area.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame. Including ridge top burning.	RFS	2010	Private
82	Hazard Reduction	3A	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for Mt Gladstone SFAZ.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame.	LGA	2010	RFS
83	Preparedness	3B	Implement standardised fire trail gate locks	Inconsistency with the number of locks and keys	LGA	2010	
84	Preparedness	3B	Accurate mapping of all access and egress points into Cooma North Ridge Reserve.		LGA	2010	
87	Hazard Reduction	3A	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for Cooma SFAZ areas.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame.	RFS NSW Fire Brigades	2009;2010;2011;2012	
88	Property Planning	3A	Develop Emergency Evacuation Plan for Thredbo Village	Increased awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire. This forms part of the LEMC Displan.	NPWS LEMC	2010;2011	Other

Treatment Ref No	Strategy	Priority	Action Description	Comment	Responsible Agencies	Scheduled Date	Support Agencies
89	Property Planning	3A	Develop Emergency Evacuation Plan for Charlottes Pass	Increased awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire. This forms part of the LEMC Displan.	NPWS LEMC	2010	Other
90	Property Planning	3A	Develop Emergency Evacuation Plan for Perisher and Smiggins Hole	Increased awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire. This forms part of the LEMC Displan.	NPWS LEMC	2010	Other
91	Property Planning	3A	Develop Village Protection Plan - Including Burning Plan for SFAZ Areas	Increased awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire.	NPWS	2010;2011	Other
99	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		DL Telstra, Capital Television	2009;2010;2011;2012	RFS;Other
100	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	
101	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		NPWS Police	2009;2010;2011;2012	RFS;Other
102	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		DL	2009;2010;2011;2012	RFS
103	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		RFS Transgrid	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other
104	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		RFS Telstra	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other
105	Hazard Reduction	3B	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		NPWS	2009;2010;2011;2012	
106	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		DL Telstra, Police	2009;2010;2011;2012	LGA;Other
107	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		DL Telstra, Capital Television	2009;2010;2011;2012	Other
108	Hazard Reduction	3A	Inspect annually and maintain to APZ standards.		RFS ACT RFS	2009;2010;2011;2012	Private;Other
109	Ignition Management	3B	Development and running of Community Fire Unit.	Unit to be based in Cooma North	NSWFB	2009;2010;2011;2012	
111	Hazard Reduction	3B	Develop and implement Mosaic burning strategy for Mt Denison and Mars Hill areas.	Mt Denison (NPWS) - Mars Hill (Private/RFS)	RFS	2010	NPWS
117	Hazard Reduction	3B	Develop and implement mosaic burning strategy for Numeralla SFAZ area.	Burning program to identify priority burning blocks and time frame.	RFS	2010	
118	Community Education	3B	Conduct Community Education Meeting in Numeralla.		RFS	2011	
119	Property Planning	1B	Assist with the Development of an Emergency Evacuation Plan.	Increased awareness of landholders responsibilities and steps to take in the event of fire and evacuation. It is the responsibility of the Community / facility manager / landholders to prepare EEPs. The RFS is the support agency if required.	RFS	2010	Private;Other



Assets					
Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref

Snowy Monaro BFM

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

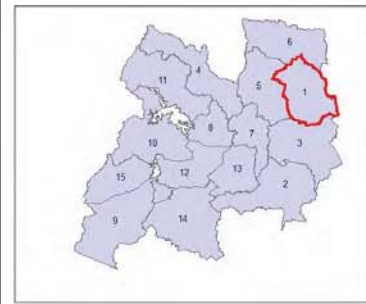
The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Jerangle - Peak View Precinct

Map 1 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFM, covering the local government area(s) of Councils Snowy Monaro Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFM area, operational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
This BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFM and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFM area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire-fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

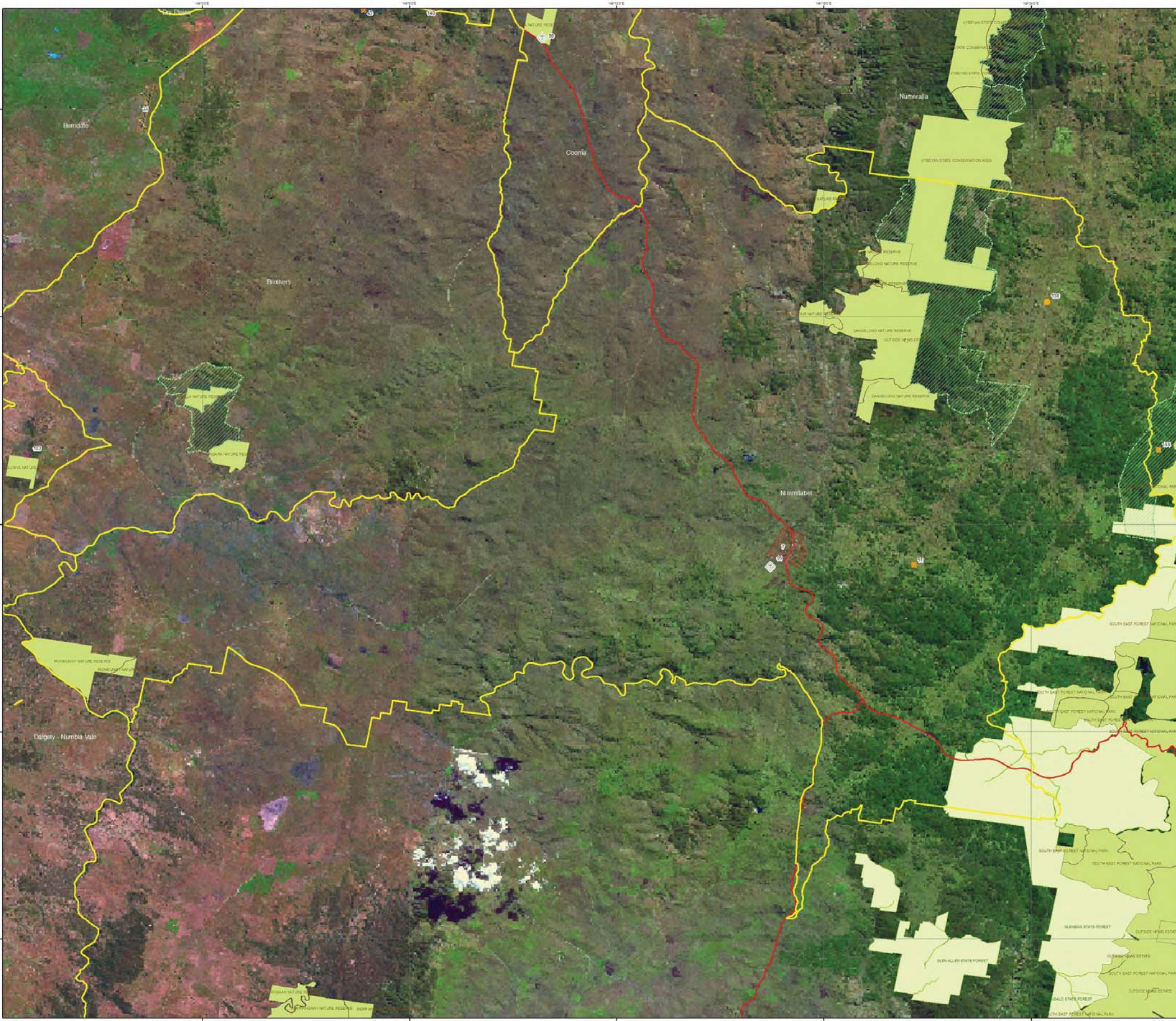
Disclaimer
Data supplied by various stakeholders under the ANZLIC* guidelines. The information contained herein has been provided in good faith. Particular effort has been made to ensure its accuracy and completeness. The stakeholders take no responsibility for errors or omissions or any loss or damage which may result from the use of this information. The information may be used for BFM bush fire risk management planning purposes only.

*Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone. Parallel Attack (back-burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Human Settlement	Environmental	Cultural	Bush Fire Management Zones
Residential	Locally Significant	Aboriginal Significance	Asset Protection Zone
Other	Threatened	Historic Heritage	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
Special Fire Protection		Other	Land Management Zone
Economic			Fire Exclusion Zone
Agricultural			
Commercial			
Infrastructure			
Tourism and Recreational			
Mines			
Commercial Forest			
Drinking Water Catchments			

Treatments		
Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies



Assets	Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
3A	Mt Emerald Tower	High	Economic	103	51	

Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Nimmitabel Precinct

Map 2 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFMC, covering the local government areas of Cooma Monaro Shire and Snowy Mountains Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Co-ordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFMC and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a S&S Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

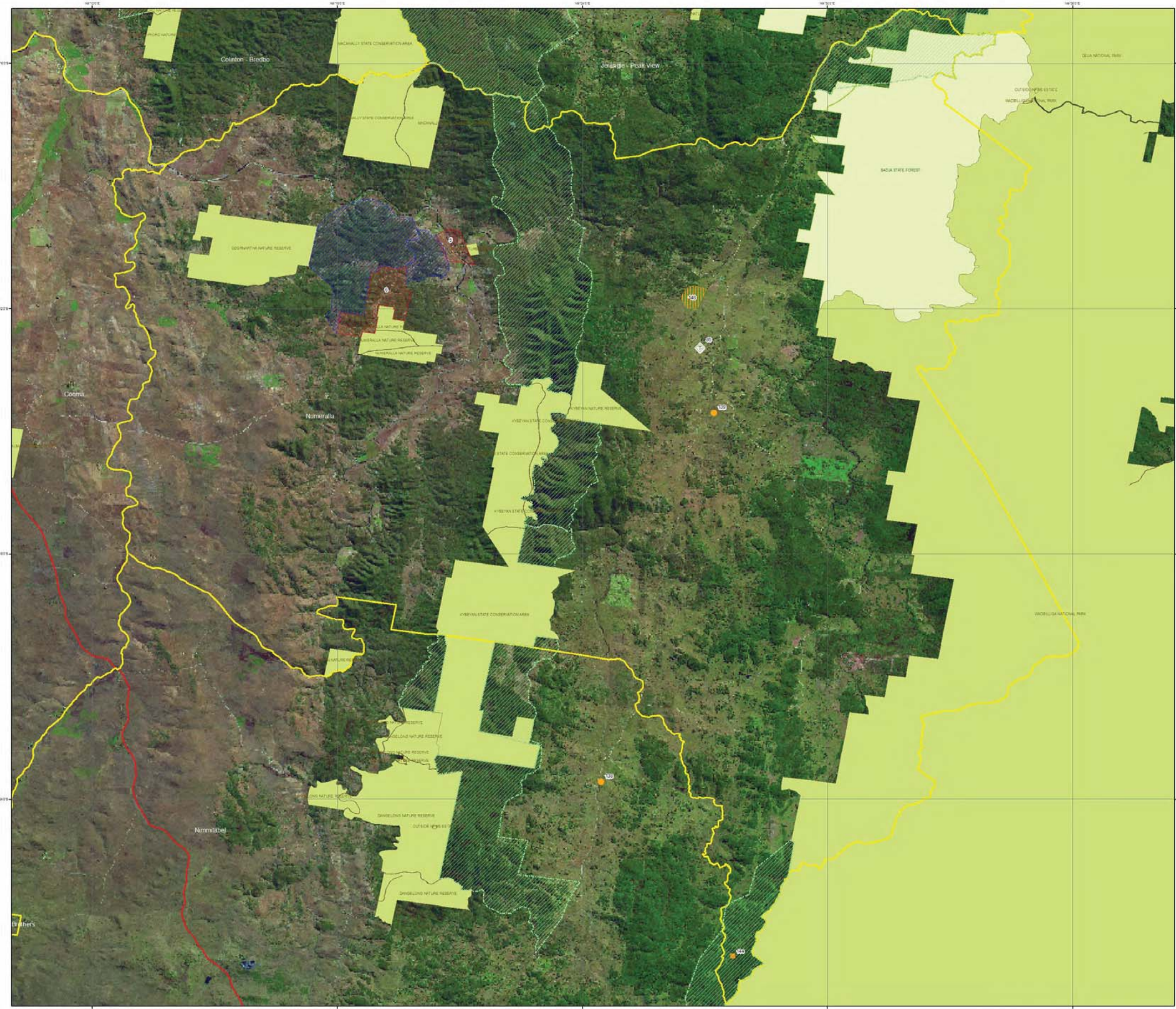
Disclaimer
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*Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone, and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependent upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.



Treatments	Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
103	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Other)	



Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
30	Tracey and Collins Road	High	Human	70, 117, 118	6

Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

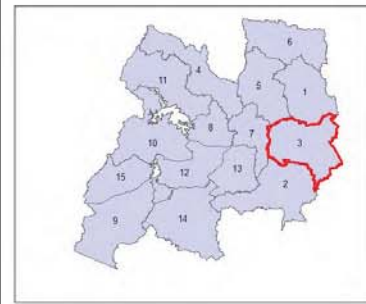
This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Numeralla Precinct
Map 3 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFMC, covering the local government area of Cooma Monaro Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, operational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFMC and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a S&S Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

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Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependent upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.



Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
117	Hazard Reduction	RFS
118	Community Education	RFS

Snowy Monaro BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

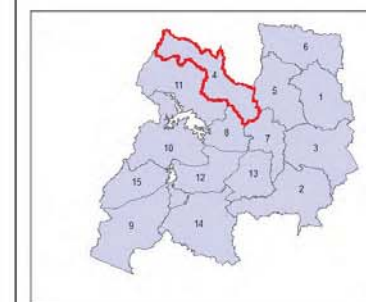
The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
- manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
- reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
- effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Shannons Flat Precinct

Map 4 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFM, covering the local government area(s) of Cooma Monaro Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFM area, operational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFM and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFM area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

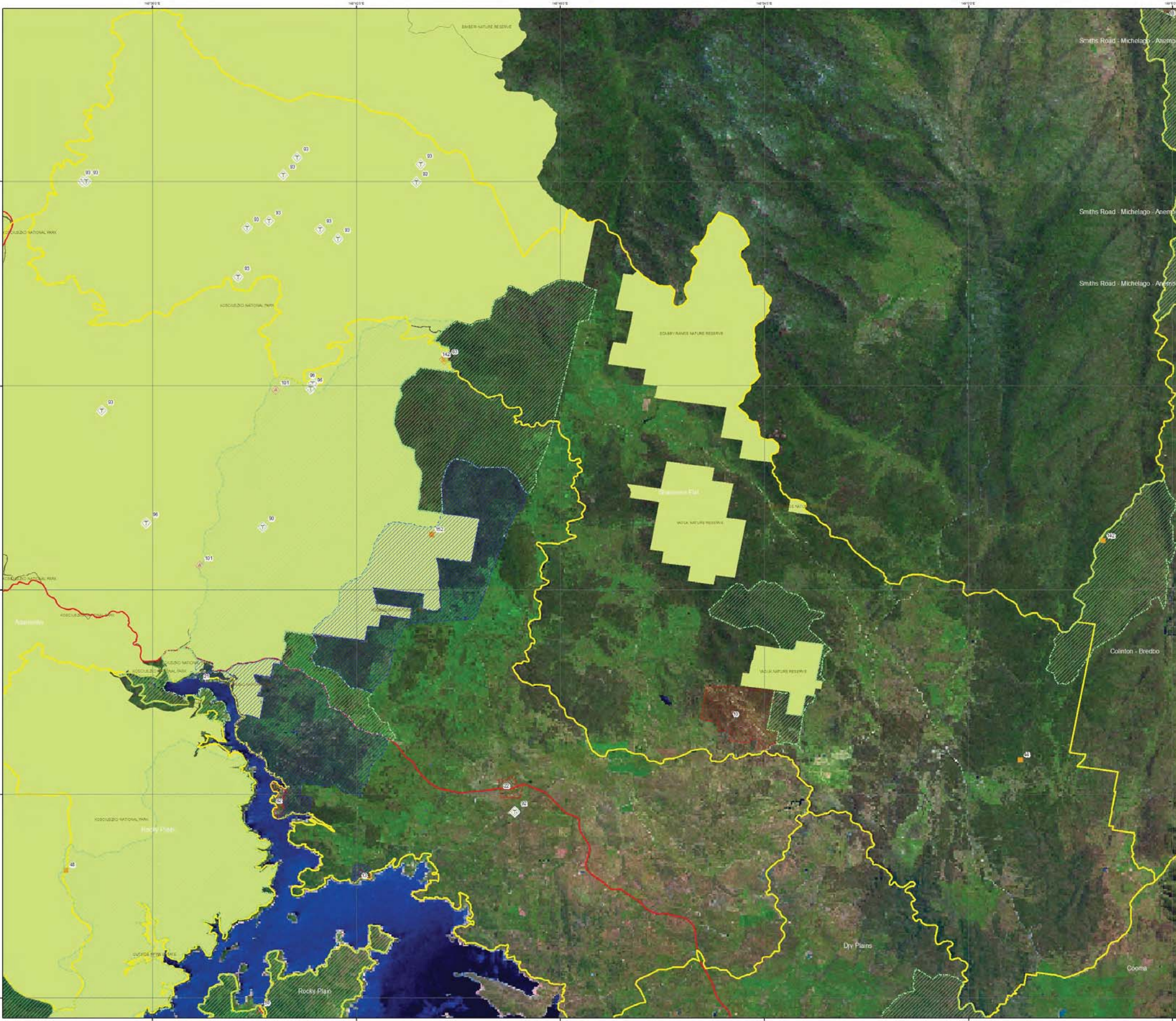
Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a S&S Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

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* Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
2B	Ashvale Road	Very High	Human	1,42,61,94,119	10
3B	Upper Murrumbidgee	High	Human	78,84,112	83



Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone, and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependent upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatments Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

<p>Human Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential: [Red house icon] Other: [Red house icon] Special Fire Protection: [Red X icon] Economic: [Yellow circle icon] Agri cultural: [Yellow circle icon] Commercial: [Yellow circle icon] Infrastructure: [Yellow circle icon] Tourism and Recreational: [Yellow circle icon] Mines: [Yellow circle icon] Commercial Forest: [Yellow circle icon] Drinking Water Catchments: [Yellow circle icon] 	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally Significant: [Green circle icon] Threatened: [Green circle icon] <p>Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Significance: [Pink circle icon] Historic Heritage: [Pink circle icon] Other: [Pink circle icon] <p>Bush Fire Management Zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Protection Zone: [Orange square icon] Strategic Fire Advantage Zone: [Orange square icon] Land Management Zone: [Orange square icon] Fire Exclusion Zone: [Orange square icon]
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Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
1	Community Education	RFS (LGA)
42	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (Private, RFS)
61	Preparedness	RFS (NPWS, Private)
84	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
119	Property Planning	RFS (Private, Other)
78	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
84	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
112	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NPWS, Other)

Snowy Monaro BFMFC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

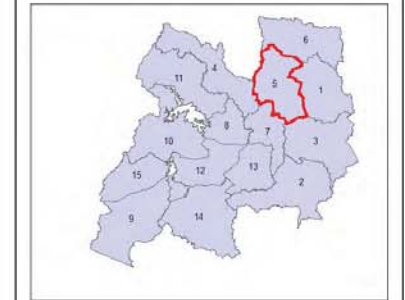
The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Colinton - Bredbo Precinct

Map 5 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFMFC, covering the local government areas of Cooma Monaro Snowy Fire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMFC area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFMFC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMFC area, operational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFMFC and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMFC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMFC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

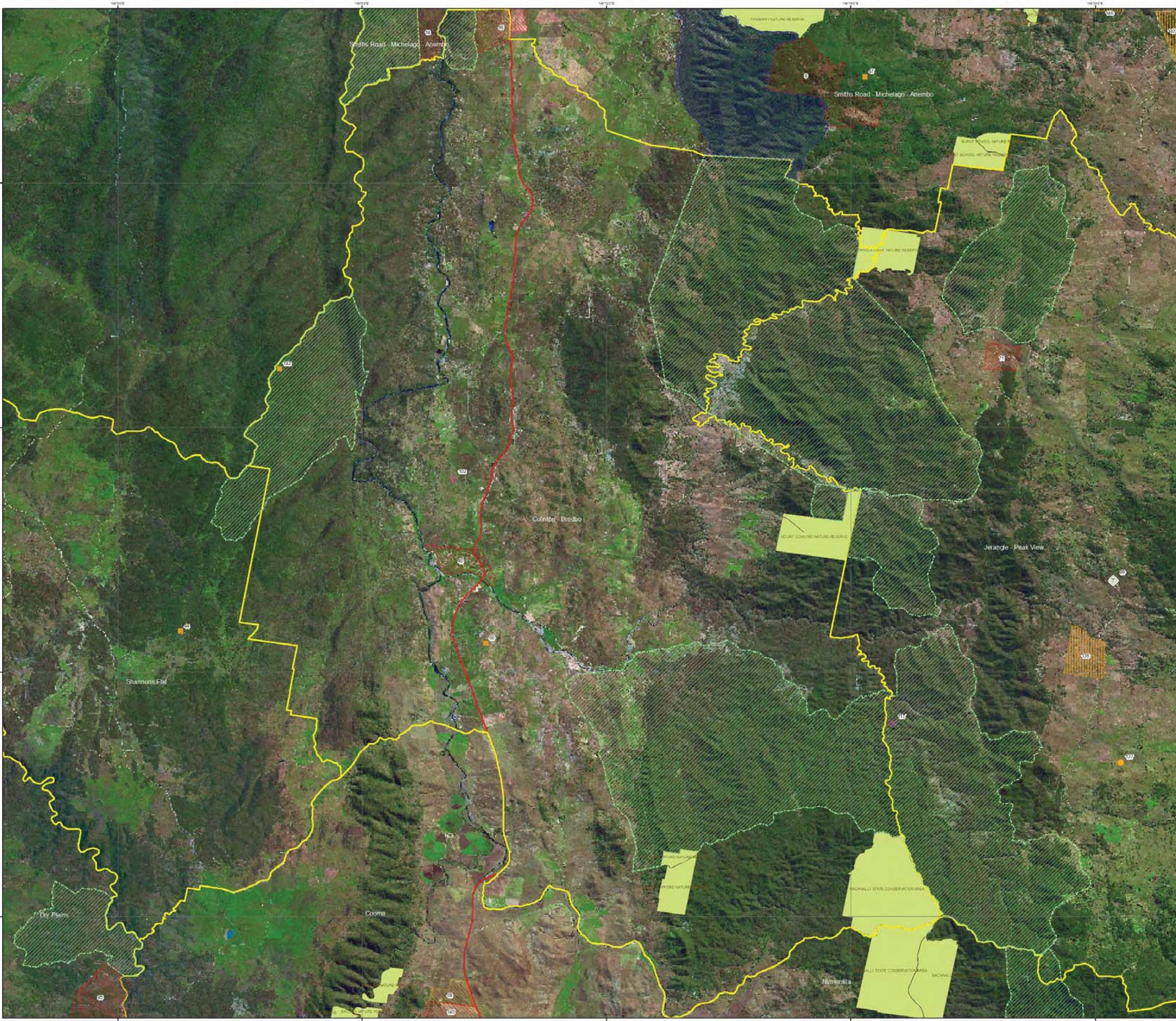
Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMFC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMFC area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

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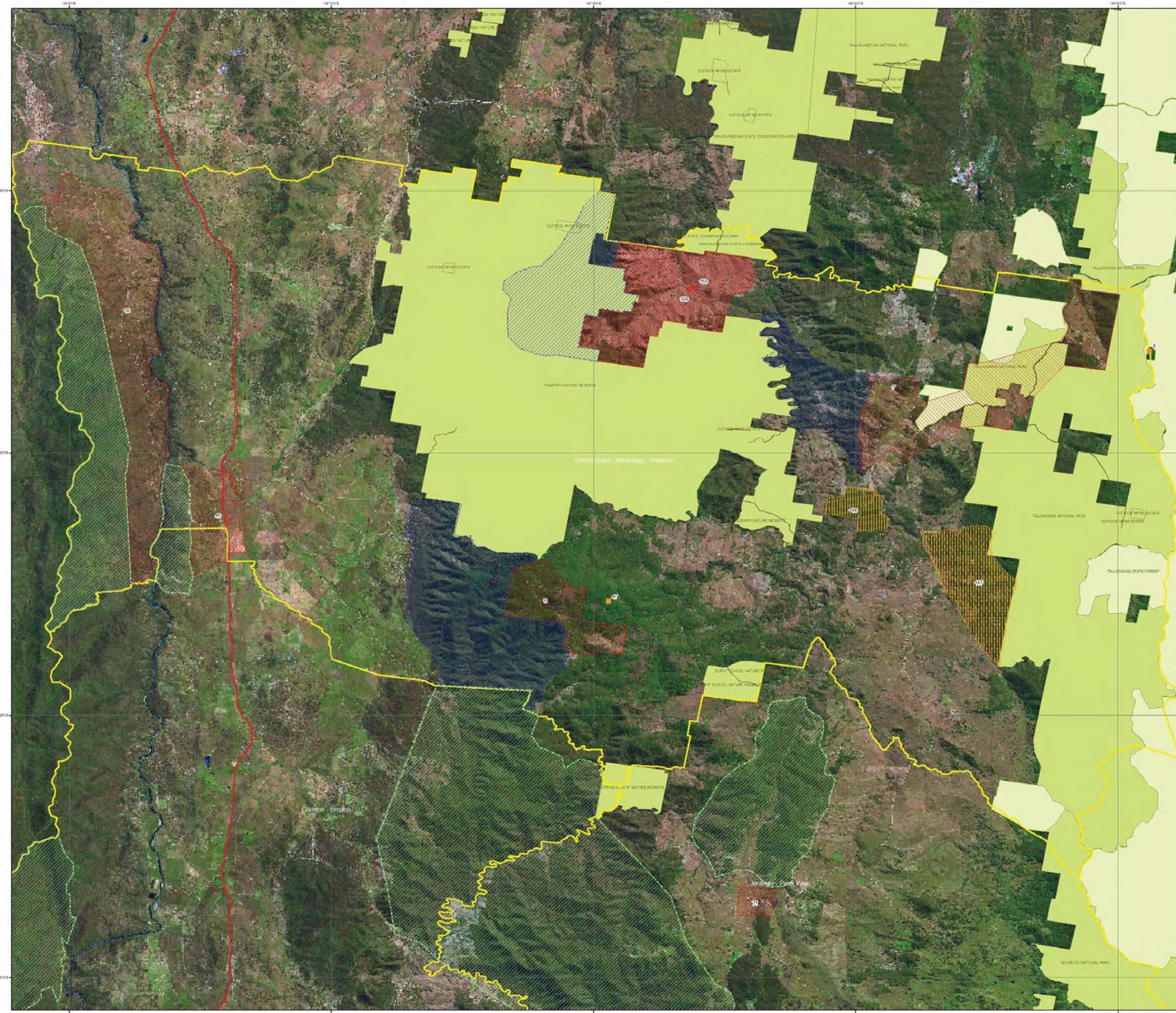
Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
3A	Craggrove Tower	High	Economic	107	66
3A	Mt Clear Tower	High	Economic	108	142



Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependent upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatments Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFZA has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFZAs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to active land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Human Settlement	Environmental
Residential	Locally Significant
Other	Threatened
Special Fire Protection	Culture
Economic	Aboriginal Significance
Agricultural	Historic Heritage
Commercial	Other
Infrastructure	Bush Fire Management Zones
Tourism and Recreational	Asset Protection Zone
Mines	Strategic Fire Advantage Zones
Commercial/Leas	Land Management Zone
Drinking Water Catchments	Fire Exclusion Zone

Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
107	Hazard Reduction	DL (Other)
108	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private, Other)



Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
1B	Catelah Road	Extreme	Human	10.64.70.71.72.119	8
3A	Smiths Road	High	Human	10.59.64.73.75	18
3B	Captains Flat Weather Radar	High	Economic	30.40	9
3B	Mt Eagle	High	Economic	100	47

Snowy Monaro BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

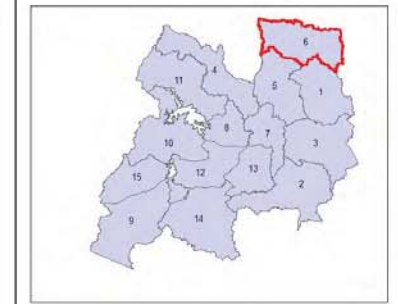
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 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Smiths Road - Michelago - Anembo Precinct

Map 6 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFM, covering the local government area of Council of Snowy Monaro Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

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Assets
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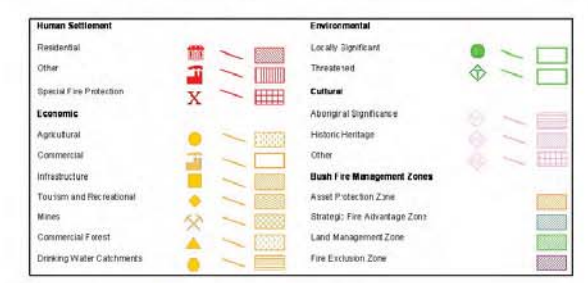
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- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
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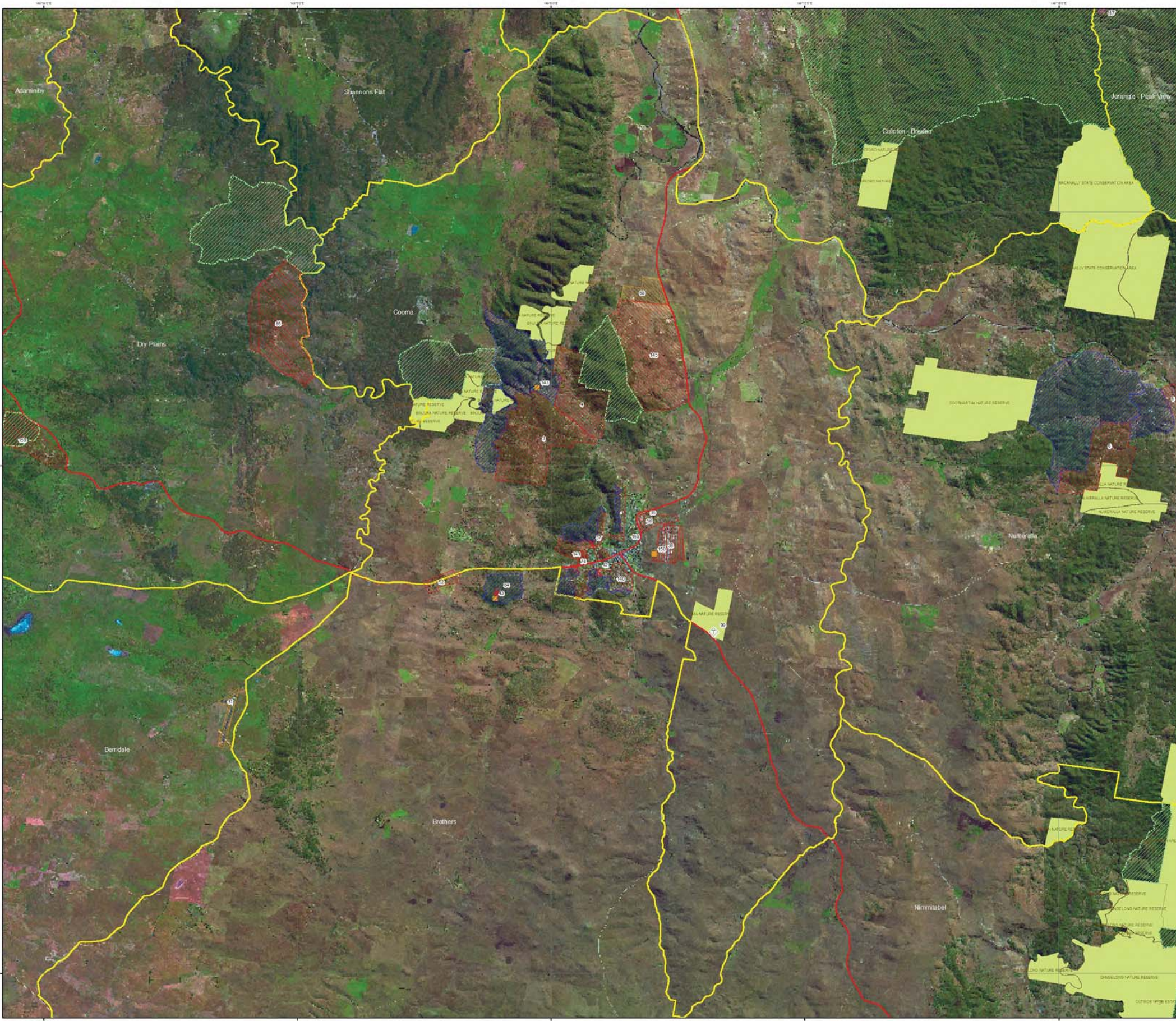
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Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
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Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.



Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
10	Community Education	RFS
64	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
71	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
72	Hazard Reduction	LGA
119	Property Planning	RFS (Private, Other)
58	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NPWS, Private, Other)
73	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NPWS, Private, Other)
75	Preparedness	RFS (LGA, Private)
39	Hazard Reduction	DL
40	Preparedness	NPWS (DL, RFS)
100	Hazard Reduction	RFS



Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
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Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Human Settlement	Environmental
Residential	Locally Significant
Other	Threatened
Special Fire Protection	Cultural
Economic	Aboriginal Significance
Agricultural	Historic Heritage
Commercial	Other
Infrastructure	Bush Fire Management Zones
Tourism and Recreational	Asset Protection Zone
Mines	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
Commercial Forest	Land Management Zone
Drinking Water Catchments	Fire Exclusion Zone

Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
1B	Scotts Road - Woodlands Estate	Extreme	Human	6,7,8,49,65	3
3B	Cooma North	High	Human	18,19,64,70,83,84,109	1
3A	Bidgee Road - Bulung Road	High	Human	8,20,45,70	4
3A	Cooma West	High	Human	64,110,79,87	141
3A	The Henry Martlock Centre	High	Human	119	67
3B	Snowy's Caravan Park	High	Human	119	74
3B	Trans Grid Substation	High	Economic	54	36
3B	Cooma Pumping Station	High	Economic	93	143

Snowy Monaro BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

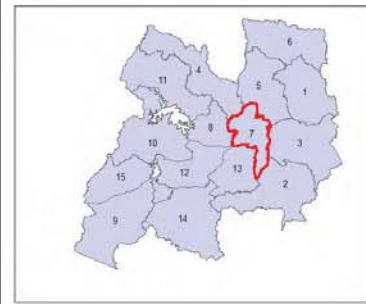
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The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Cooma Precinct
Map 7 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFM, covering the local government area of Cooma Monaro Snowy fire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

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- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFM and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFM area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

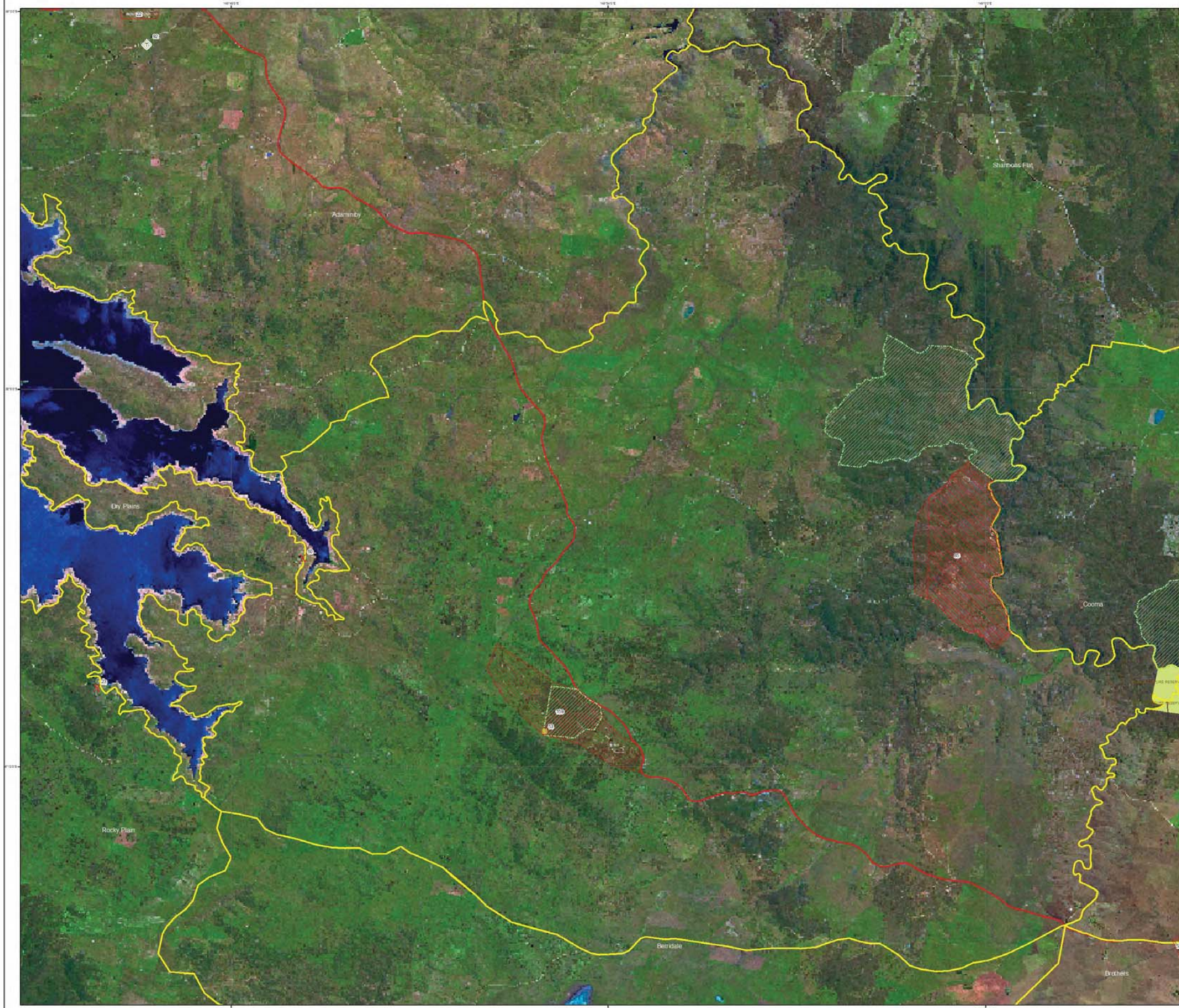
Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

Disclaimer
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* Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
6	Community Education	RFS (NSWFB)
7	Preparedness	RFS (LGA, Private)
8	Ignition Management	NSWFB
49	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NSWFB, Private)
66	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
18	Property Planning	LGA (RFS)
19	Community Education	NSWFB (RFS)
64	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
83	Preparedness	LGA
84	Preparedness	LGA
109	Ignition Management	NSWFB
20	Community Education	RFS
110	Ignition Management	NSWFB
67	Hazard Reduction	RFS
119	Property Planning	RFS (Private, Other)
54	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Other)
93	Hazard Reduction	LGA



Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
3A	Wambook Tower	High	Economic	104	K3

Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Dry Plains Precinct
Map 8 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFMC, covering the local government area(s) of Cooma Monaro Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFMC and community then assesses the bush fire risk to those assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

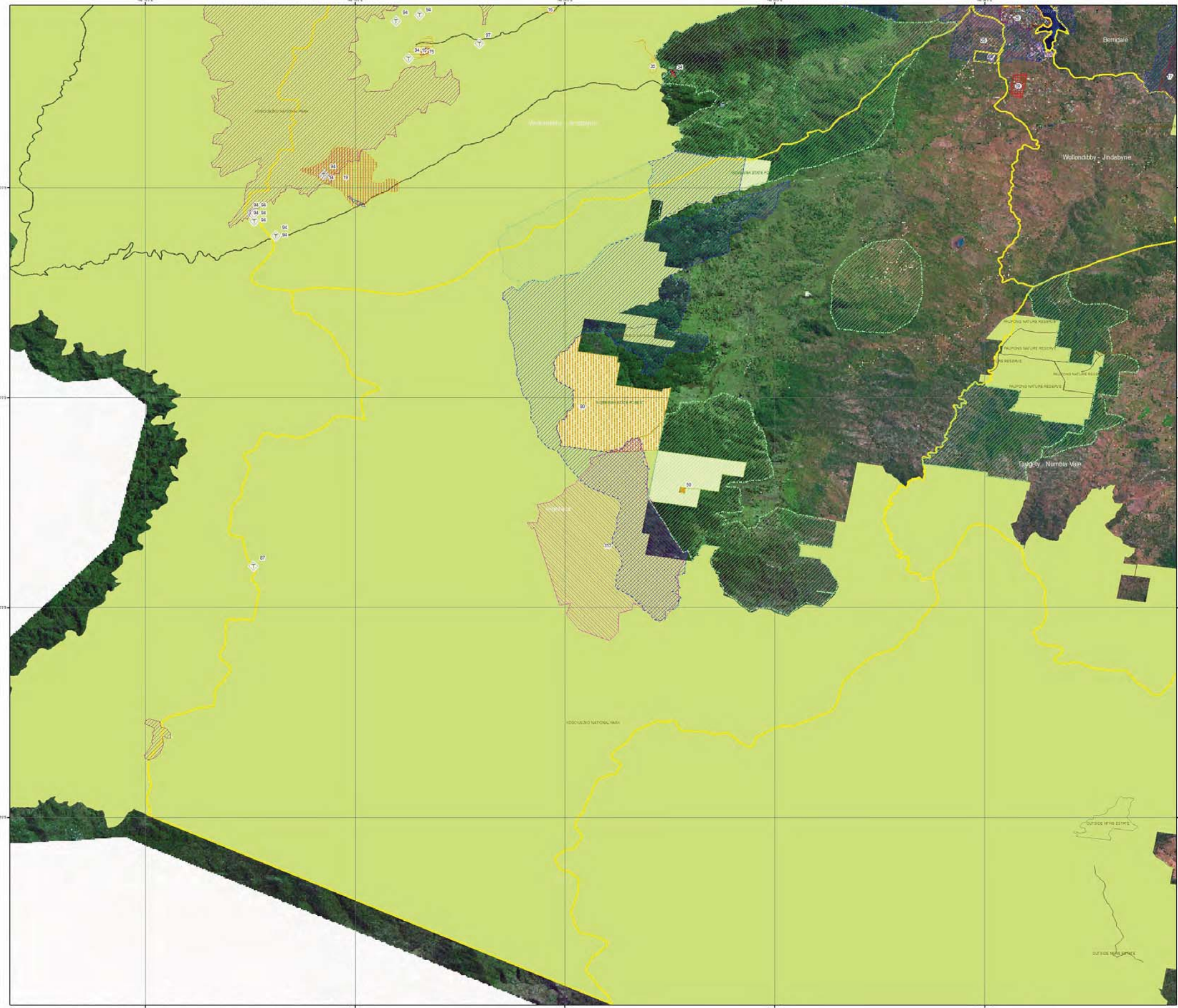
Disclaimer
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* Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone, and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependent upon: • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.



Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
104	Hazard Reduction	RFS (OMw)



Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
2A	Ingebyra State Forest	Very High	Economic	62,63,96,70	80
3A	Ingebyra Tower	High	Economic	61,102	50

Snowy Monaro BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Ingebyra Precinct
Map 9 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFM, covering the local government area of Council of Snowy Monaro. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFM area, operational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFM and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFM area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- protection of aerodromes/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire cause;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard compliance.

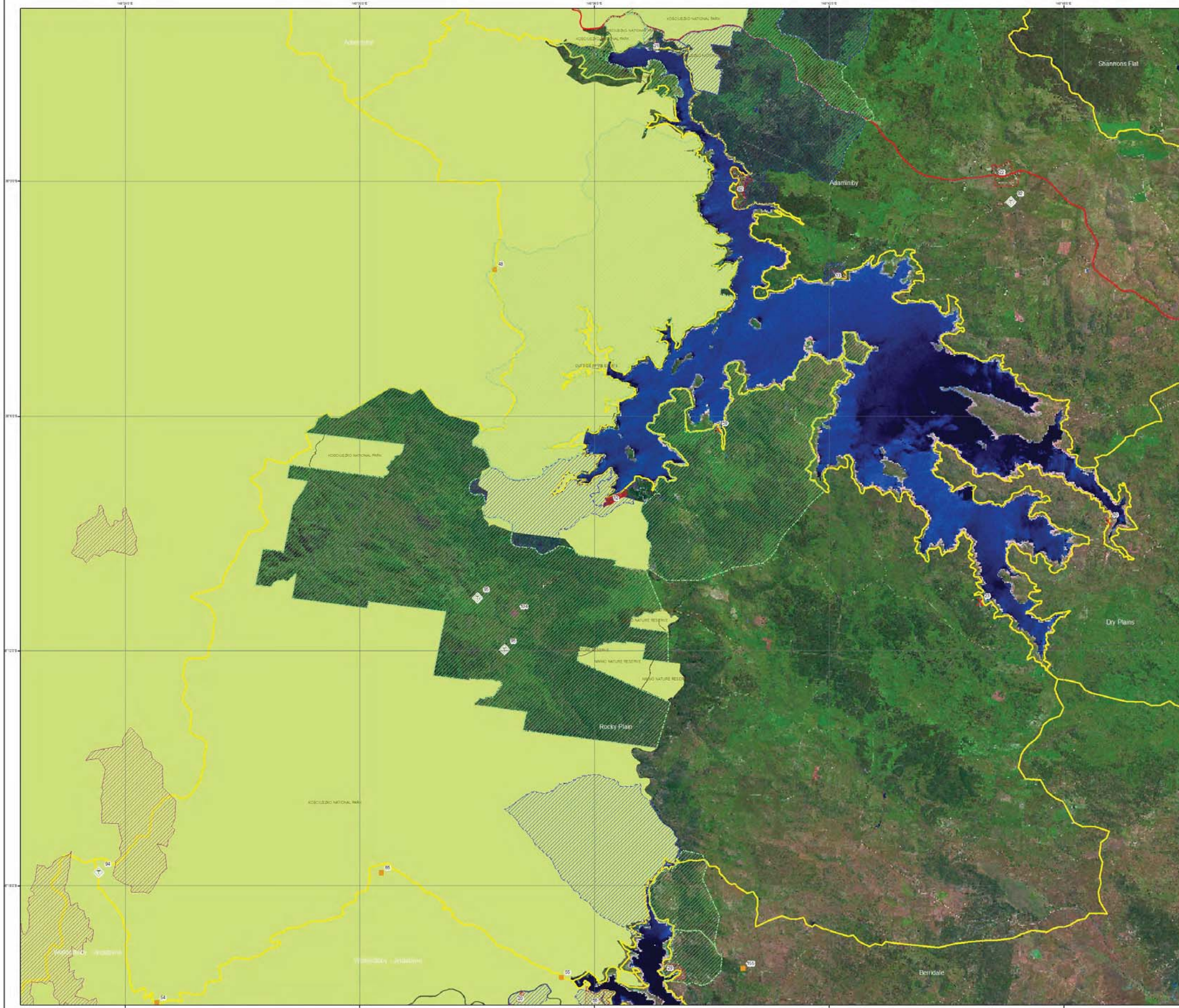
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*Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependent upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Human Settlement	Environmental
Residential	Locally Significant
Other	Threatened
Special Fire Protection	Cultural
Economic	Aboriginal Significance
Agricultural	Historic Heritage
Commercial	Other
Infrastructure	Bush Fire Management Zones
Tourism and Recreational	Asset Protection Zone
Mines	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
Commercial Forest	Land Management Zone
Drinking Water Catchments	Fire Exclusion Zone

Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
62	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (RFS, SF)
63	Hazard Reduction	SF
96	Preparedness	SF
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
61	Preparedness	RFS (NPWS, Private)
102	Hazard Reduction	DL (RFS)



Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
1B	Escumens Cove Village	Extreme	Human	3,4,67,68,69,70,119	12
3B	Duckenderra	High	Human	17,119	23
3A	Bald Hill Tower	High	Economic	52,101	48
3B	Guthaga Power Station	High	Economic	67	54

Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Rocky Plain Precinct

Map 10 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFMC, covering the local government area(s) of Councils Monaro Snowy fire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, operational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFMC and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

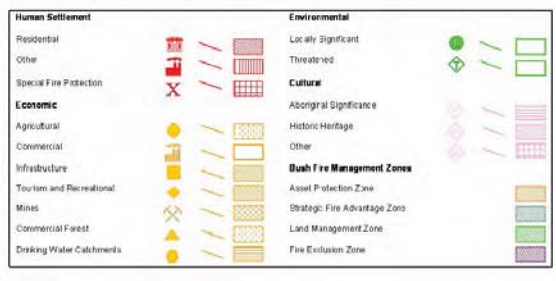
Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire cause;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

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*Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone, and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatments Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve a land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.



Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
3	Property Planning	LGA (NPWS, Private, RFS, Other)
4	Community Education	LGA (NPWS, RFS, Other)
67	Preparedness	NPWS
68	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (RFS, Other)
69	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NPWS, Private)
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
119	Property Planning	RFS (Private, Other)
17	Hazard Reduction	RFS (LGA, Private)
52	Hazard Reduction	LGA (DL)
101	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (RFS, Other)
67	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (Other)

Snowy Monaro BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Adaminy Precinct

Map 11 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFM, covering the local government area(s) of Councils Snowy Monaro Fire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



- Review**
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Co-ordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:
- changes to the BFM area, operational responsibilities or legislation;
 - changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
 - following a major fire event.

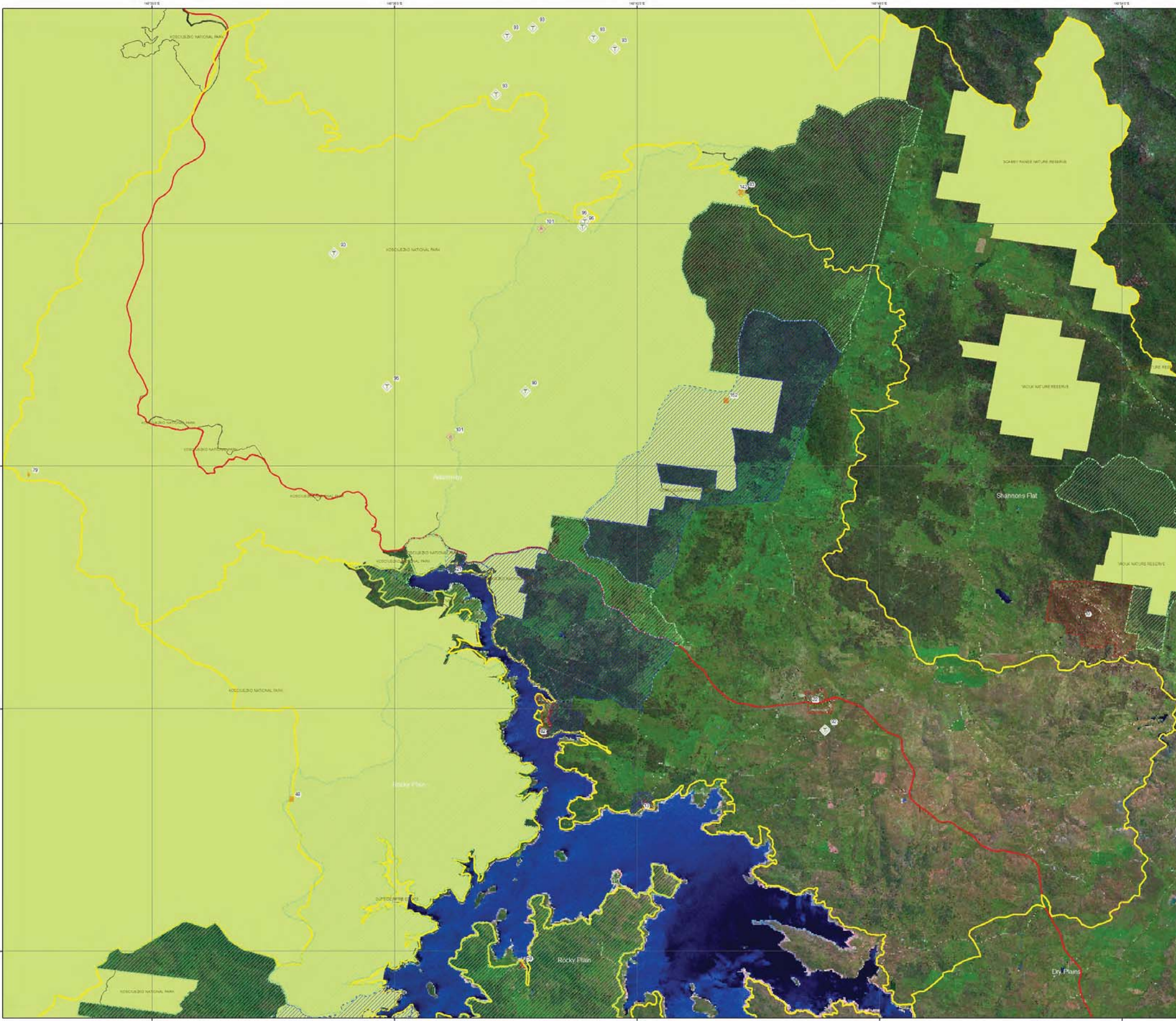
Assets
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- Treatments**
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- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
 - ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
 - using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
 - varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
 - requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
 - prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
 - investigation of bush fire cause;
 - normal fire suppression activities;
 - assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
 - preparation of a S&S Operations Coordination Plan;
 - fire management plans or plans of management; and
 - bush fire hazard complaints.

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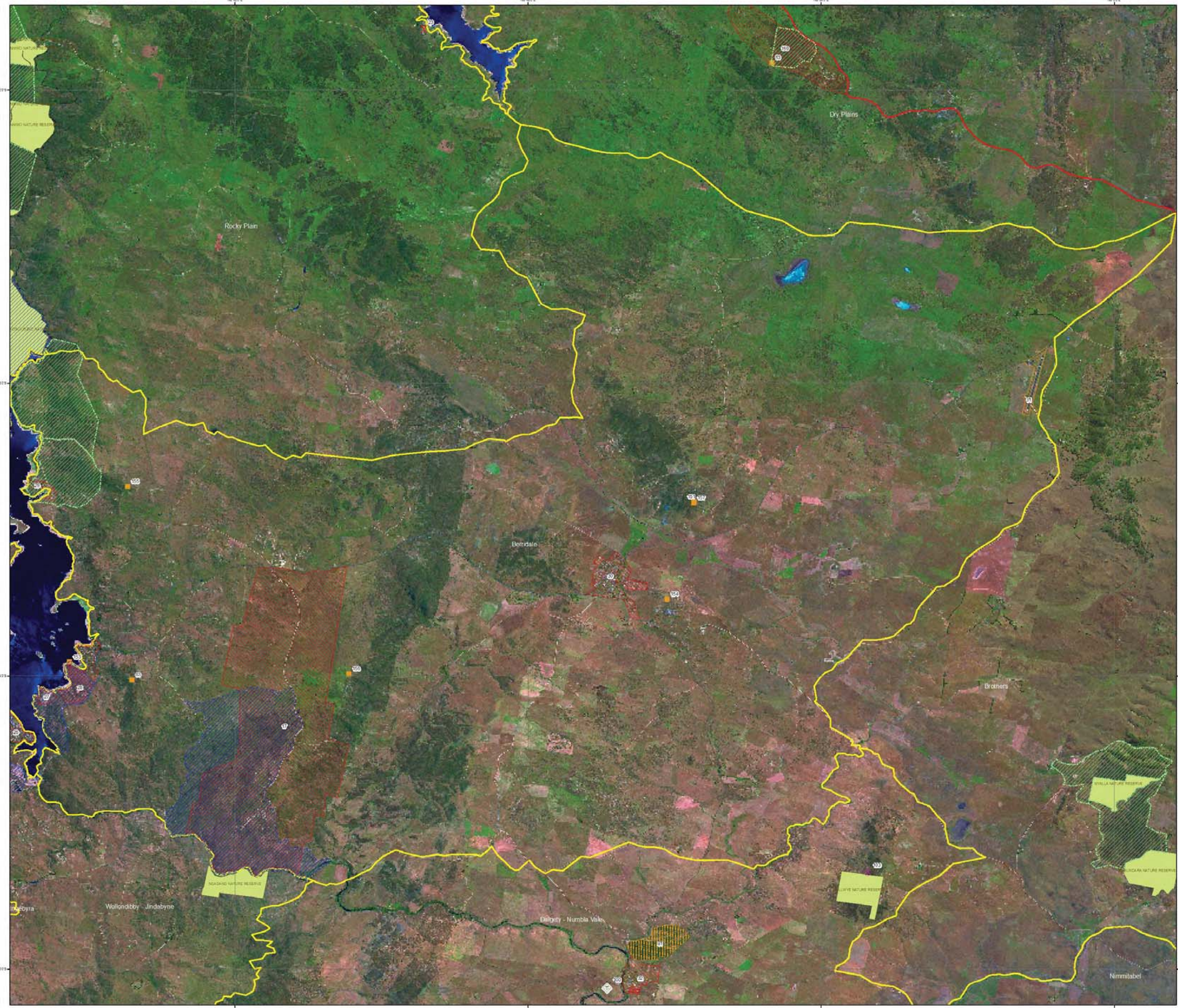
Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
2B	Providence Portal	Very High	Human	17,42,119	21
3B	Old Adaminy	High	Human	21,22,70,112,119	13
3B	Anglers Reach	High	Human	26,64,70,112,111	82
3A	Selwyn	High	Economic	92,91	79
3B	Bughtown Tower	High	Economic	105	152



Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatments Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve a land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Human Settlement		Environmental	
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Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
17	Hazard Reduction	RFS (LGA, Private)
42	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (Private, RFS)
119	Property Planning	RFS (Private, Other)
21	Preparedness	RFS (RFS)
22	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Other)
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
112	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NPWS, Other)
26	Hazard Reduction	DL (RFS)
64	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
111	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NPWS)
92	Hazard Reduction	NPWS
91	Property Planning	NPWS (Other)
105	Hazard Reduction	NPWS



Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
3A	Armadale Road	High	Human	25,27,70,81	17
3A	Jindabyne Tower	High	Economic	106	83

Snowy Monaro BFMFC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Berridale Precinct
Map 12 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFMFC, covering the local government areas of Councils Snowy Monaro Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMFC area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFMFC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMFC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFMFC and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMFC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMFC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMFC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMFC area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
- bush fire hazard complaints.

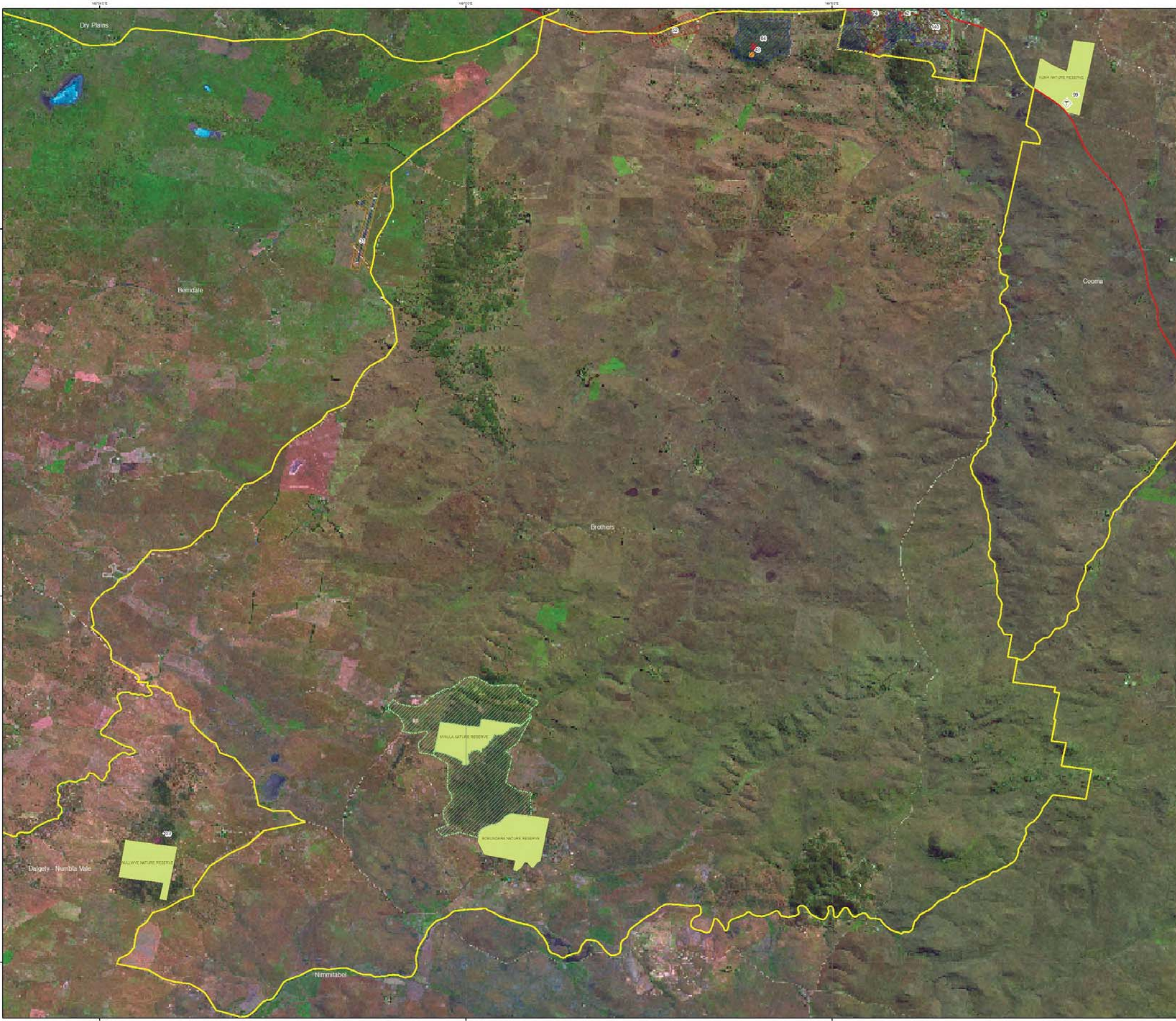
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*Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependent upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve a land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.



Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
25	Preparedness	RFS
27	Community Education	RFS
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
81	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
106	Hazard Reduction	DL, (LGA, Other)



Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
3A	Mt Gladstone Tower	High	Economic	S2 61, 70, 82	43

Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

- The objectives of this BFRMP are to:
- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Brothers Precinct
Map 13 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFMC, covering the local government area of Coomera Snowy Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



- Review**
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:
- changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
 - changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
 - following a major fire event.

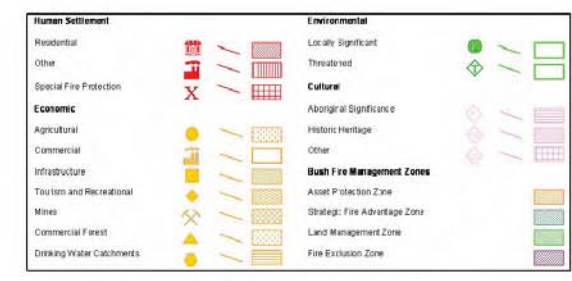
Assets
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- Treatments**
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:
- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
 - ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
 - using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
 - varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
 - requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
 - prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
 - investigation of bush fire causes;
 - normal fire suppression activities;
 - assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
 - preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
 - fire management plans or plans of management; and
 - bush fire hazard complaints.

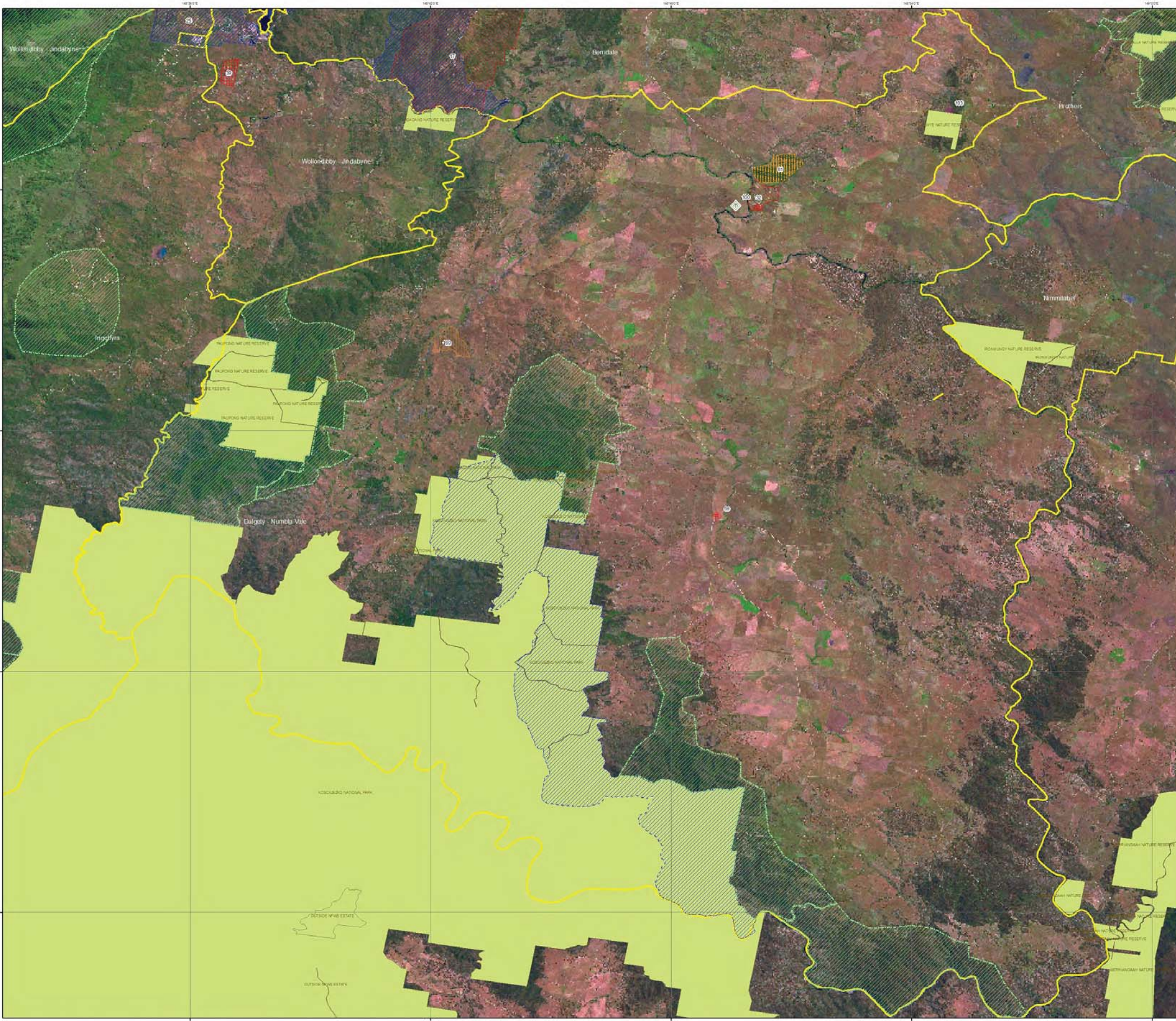
Disclaimer
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* Australia New Zealand Land Information Council

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependent upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.



Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
62	Hazard Reduction	LGA (DL)
61	Preparedness	RFS (NPWS/Private)
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
82	Hazard Reduction	LGA (RFS)



Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
3A	Numbia Vale	High	Human	95, 60, 61	69

Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

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The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

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 - manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
 - reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
 - effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Dalgely - Numbia Vale Precinct

Map 14 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFMC, covering the local government area of Council of Snowy Monaro Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, operational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFMC and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:

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- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire cause;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
- fire management plans or plans of management; and
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Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone, and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: • Topography • Aspect • Spotting propensity • Location of adjacent firebreaks • Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve a land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Human Settlement			Environmental	
Other			Threatened	
Special Fire Protection			Cultural	
Economic			Aboriginal Significance	
Agricultural			Historic Heritage	
Commercial			Other	
Infrastructure			Bush Fire Management Zones	
Tourism and Recreational			Asset Protection Zone	
Mines			Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	
Commercial Forest			Land Management Zone	
Damking/Water Catchments			Fire Exclusion Zone	

Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
95	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
60	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NPWS, Private)
61	Preparedness	RFS (NPWS, Private)

Snowy Monaro BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Monaro Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
- manage fuel to reduce the spread and impact of bush fires;
- reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
- effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

Wollondibby - Jindabyne Precinct

Map 15 of 15

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Monaro BFM, covering the local government area(s) of Councils Snowy Monaro Shire. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM area as well as the risk assessment and plan preparation processes used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within five years of its approval by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC). The Snowy Monaro BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFM area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
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Assets
The BFRMP identifies the assets considered important by the Snowy Monaro BFM and community then assesses the bush fire risk to these assets and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFM area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document.

Treatments
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Monaro area are listed in the treatments table, and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM area are:

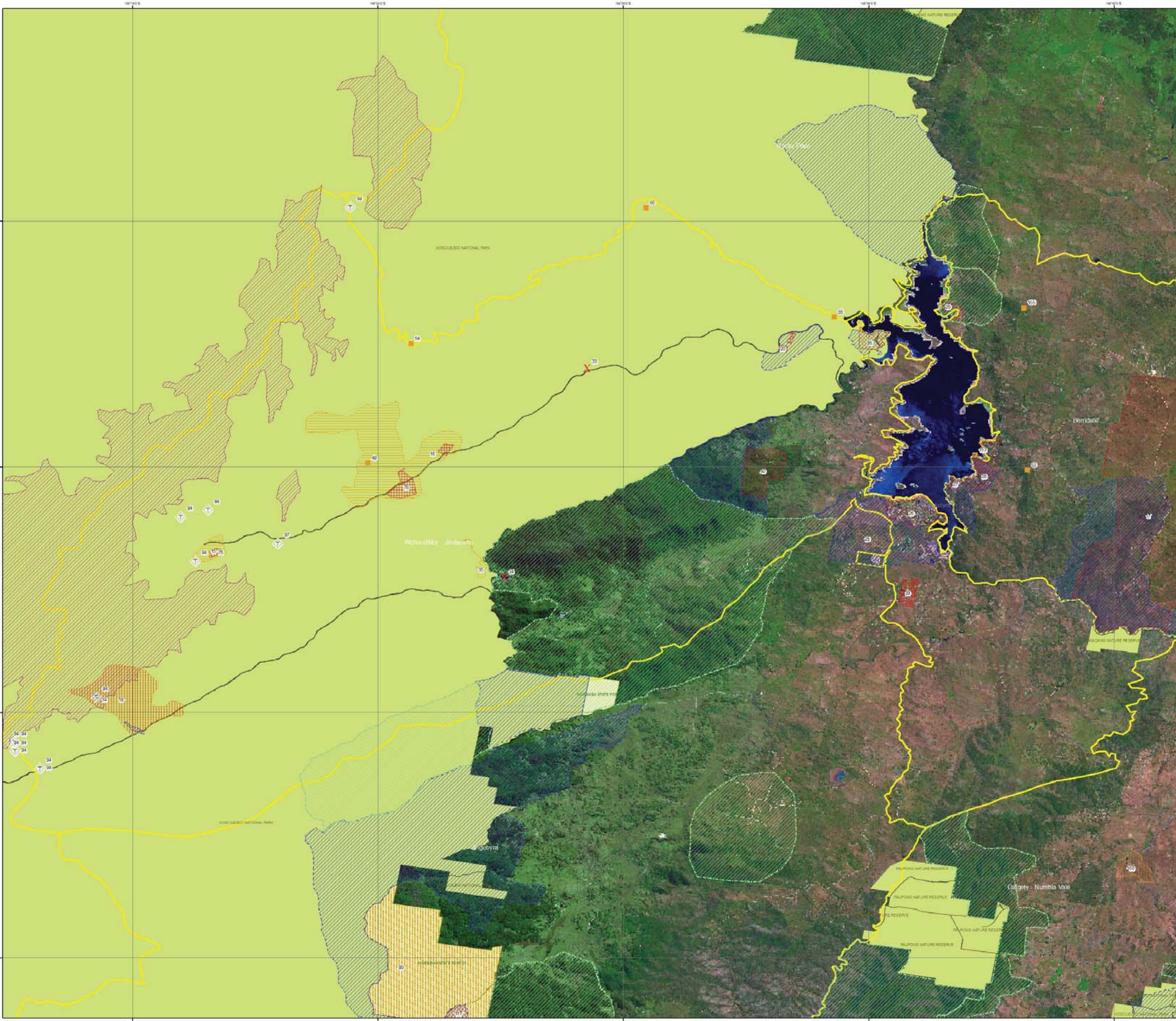
- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire-fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a SSZ Operations Coordination Plan;
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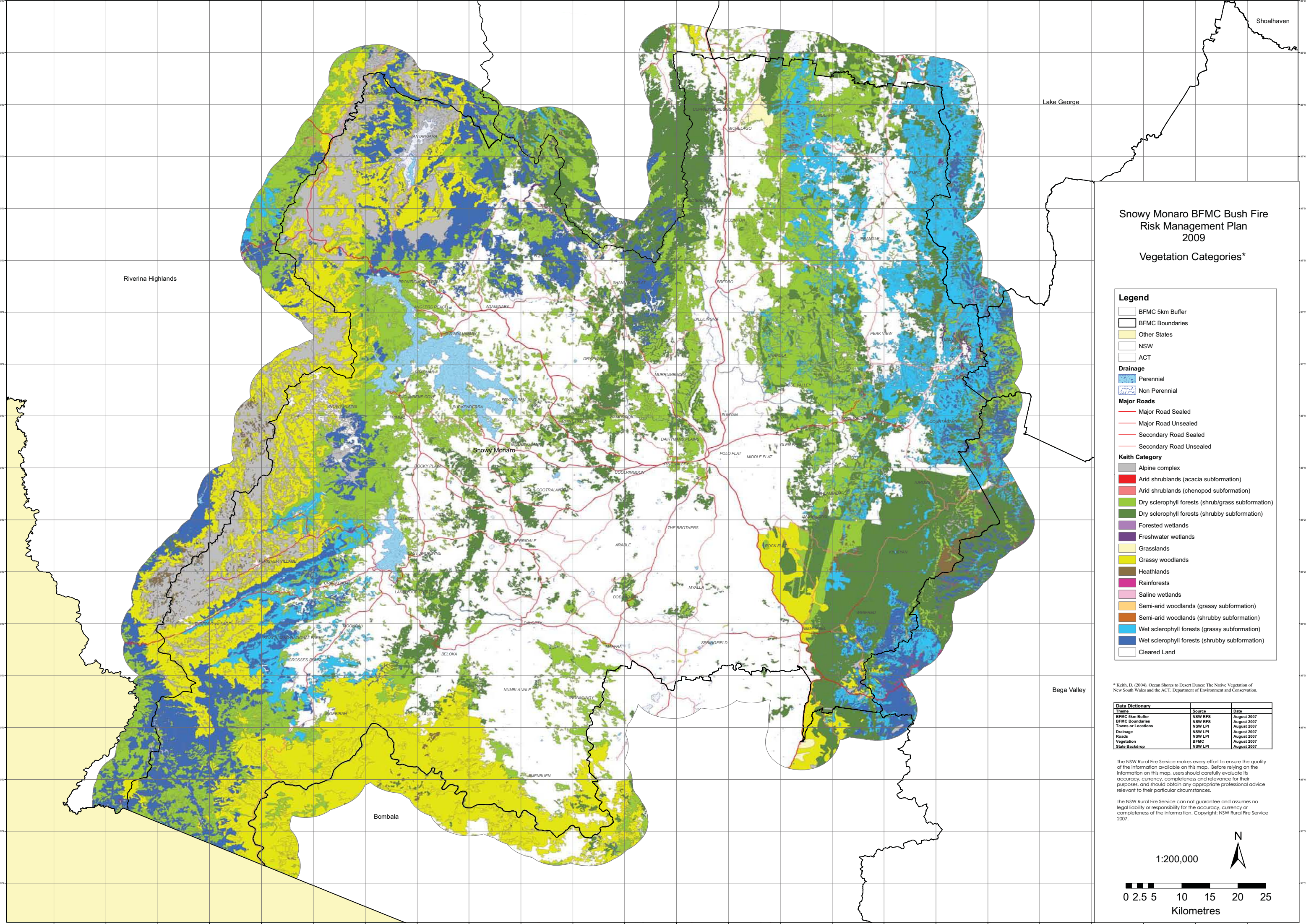
Priority	Asset name	Risk level	Asset type	Treatment ID(s)	Map Ref
2A	Tigers Rest	Very High	Human	33,34,35,64,79	48
2A	Wollondibby Valley	Very High	Human	10,15	70
3B	Thredbo	High	Human	70,88,91	54
3B	Sawpt Creek Caravan Park	High	Human	13,14,97,79,91	29
3A	Charlotte Pass	High	Human	129,89	75
3A	Perisher Snuggles	High	Human	90,91	76
3A	Novotel Lake Crackenback	High	Human	119	34
3B	Waste Point	High	Human	115,116,70	56
3A	Charlotte Pass	High	Economic	129,89	15
3A	Perisher Complex	High	Economic	90,91	16
3A	Thredbo	High	Economic	88,91	19
3B	McBack Perisher	High	Economic	53	49
3A	Jindabyne Pumping Station	High	Economic	55	55
3B	Inland Bend Sub Station	High	Economic	56	65

Treatment ID	Treatment strategy	Agencies
33	Preparedness	RFS
34	Property Planning	RFS (LGA/Private)
35	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
64	Preparedness	RFS (Private)
79	Hazard Reduction	RFS (NPWS/Private)
10	Community Education	RFS
15	Property Planning	LGA (RFS)
70	Hazard Reduction	RFS (Private)
88	Property Planning	NPWS (Other)
91	Property Planning	NPWS (Other)
13	Property Planning	NPWS
14	Community Education	NPWS
97	Preparedness	NPWS
120	Property Planning	NPWS (Other)
85	Property Planning	NPWS (Other)
90	Property Planning	NPWS (Other)
119	Property Planning	RFS (Private, Other)
115	Property Planning	NPWS
116	Hazard Reduction	NPWS
53	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (Other)
55	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (Other)
56	Hazard Reduction	NPWS (Other)



Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
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Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

<p>Human Settlement</p> <p>Residential: [Symbol]</p> <p>Other: [Symbol]</p> <p>Special Fire Protection: [Symbol]</p> <p>Economic</p> <p>Agricultural: [Symbol]</p> <p>Commercial: [Symbol]</p> <p>Infrastructure: [Symbol]</p> <p>Tourism and Recreational: [Symbol]</p> <p>Mines: [Symbol]</p> <p>Commercial Asset: [Symbol]</p> <p>Drinking Water Catchments: [Symbol]</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Locally Significant: [Symbol]</p> <p>Threatened: [Symbol]</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Aboriginal Significance: [Symbol]</p> <p>Historic Heritage: [Symbol]</p> <p>Other: [Symbol]</p> <p>Bush Fire Management Zones</p> <p>Asset Protection Zone: [Symbol]</p> <p>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone: [Symbol]</p> <p>Land Management Zone: [Symbol]</p> <p>Fire Exclusion Zone: [Symbol]</p>
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Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009
Vegetation Categories*

Legend

- BFMC 5km Buffer
- BFMC Boundaries
- Other States
- NSW
- ACT

Drainage

- Perennial
- Non Perennial

Major Roads

- Major Road Sealed
- Major Road Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed

Keith Category

- Alpine complex
- Arid shrublands (acacia subformation)
- Arid shrublands (chenopod subformation)
- Dry sclerophyll forests (shrub/grass subformation)
- Dry sclerophyll forests (shrubby subformation)
- Forested wetlands
- Freshwater wetlands
- Grasslands
- Grassy woodlands
- Heathlands
- Rainforests
- Saline wetlands
- Semi-arid woodlands (grassy subformation)
- Semi-arid woodlands (shrubby subformation)
- Wet sclerophyll forests (grassy subformation)
- Wet sclerophyll forests (shrubby subformation)
- Cleared Land

* Keith, D. (2004). Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT. Department of Environment and Conservation.

Theme	Source	Date
BFMC 5km Buffer	NSW RFS	August 2007
BFMC Boundaries	NSW RFS	August 2007
Towns or Locations	NSW LPI	August 2007
Drainage	NSW LPI	August 2007
Roads	NSW LPI	August 2007
Vegetation	NSW LPI	August 2007
State Backdrop	NSW LPI	August 2007

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Kilometres

Snowy Monaro BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009

Fire Threshold*

Vegetation categories (Keith, D. 2004) and Time Since Fire datasets have been combined to produce this fire threshold map. Table 1 (interpretation of Kenny et al. 2004; NSW RFS, 2006) lists the fire threshold values used for each vegetation community to calculate the Fire threshold categories.

Each vegetation community has a minimum and maximum fire regime threshold (Kenny et al. 2004). A fire interval between these thresholds (within threshold) is the time between fire events that a specific plant or vegetation community needs, to avoid being at risk from a decline in biodiversity. A decline in biodiversity usually occurs as a result of either too infrequent (above maximum threshold) or too frequent burning (below minimum threshold). Some vegetation formations are classified as fire intolerant and therefore do not have a fire threshold.

Fire frequency, fire intensity, season, extent (patchiness) and type of fire also influence whether or not a specific fire event has caused or is likely to cause a decline in biodiversity.

This map will be used to assist the BFM in developing appropriate fire management strategies to reduce the risk of assets being affected by wildfire, and where possible, not impacting negatively on local biodiversity.

Additional information about the fire threshold map may be found in the document 'Bush Fire Risk Management Planning Guidelines for BFMCs'.

NSW Rural Fire Service. (2006) *Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code*, NSW Rural Fire Service.

Keith, D. (2004) *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes*: The native vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT. Department of Environment and Conservation.

Kenny, B., Sutherland, E., Tasker, E., and Bradstock, B. (2004). *Guidelines for Ecologically Sustainable Fire Management. NSW Biodiversity Strategy*. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 1: Fire Threshold values

Vegetation formation	Minimum Threshold	Maximum Threshold
Rainforest	NA	NA
Alpine complex	NA	NA
Wet Sclerophyll forest (shrubby subformation)	25	60
Wet Sclerophyll forest (grassy subformation)	10	50
Grassy woodland	5	40
Grassland	2	10
Dry sclerophyll forest (shrub/grass subformation)	5	50
Dry sclerophyll forest (shrub subformation)	7	30
Heathlands	7	30
Freshwater wetlands	6	35
Forested wetlands	7	35
Saline wetlands	NA	NA
Semi-arid woodlands (grassy subformation)	6	No max
Semi-arid woodlands (shrubby subformation)	10	No Max
Arid shrublands (chenopod subformation)	NA	NA
Arid shrublands (acacia subformation)	10	No Max

Legend

- BFM 5km Buffer
- BFM Boundaries
- Other States
- NSW
- ACT

Drainage

- Perennial
- Non Perennial

Major Roads

- Major Road Sealed
- Major Road Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed

Fire Threshold

- Above Fire Threshold
- Within Fire Threshold
- Below Fire Threshold
- Fire Intolerant

Data Dictionary

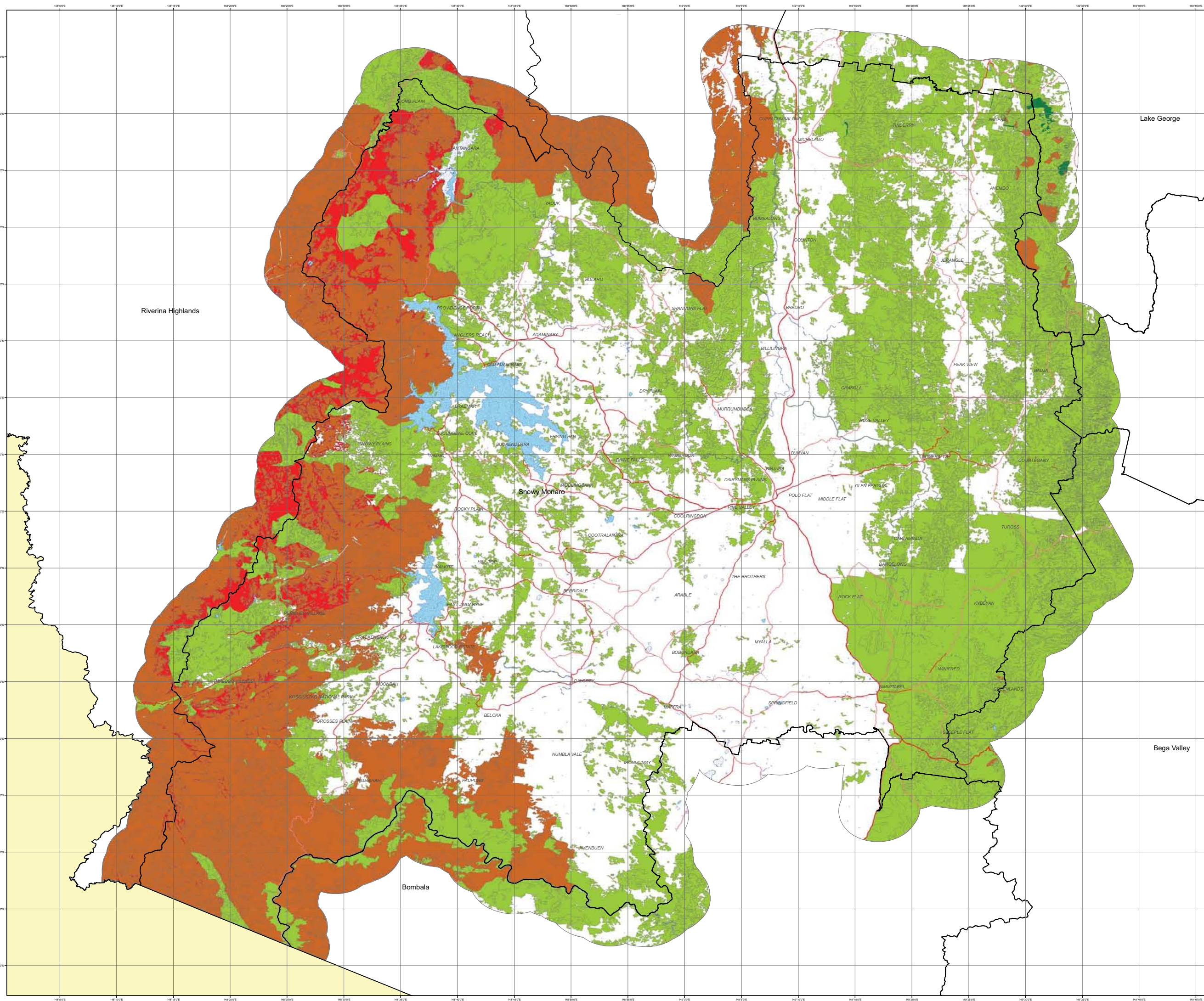
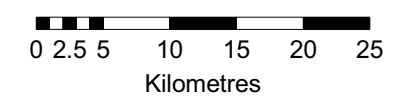
Theme	Source	Date
BFMC 5km Buffer	NSW RFS	August 2007
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Towns or Locations	NSW LPI	August 2007
Drainage	NSW LPI	August 2007
Roads	NSW LPI	August 2007
Fire Threshold	NSW RFS	August 2007
State Backdrop	NSW LPI	August 2007

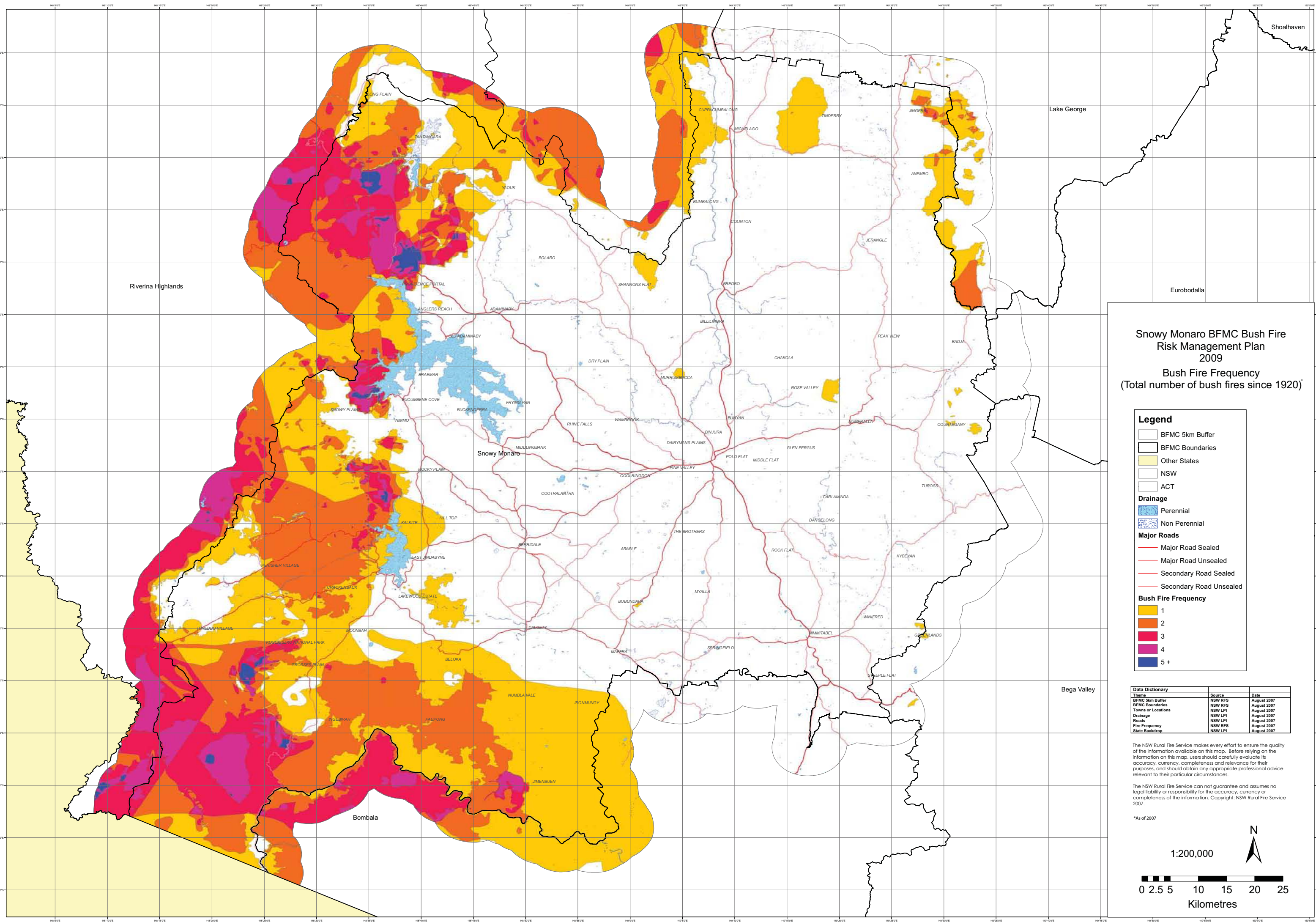
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*Fire History as of 2007

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Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009
Bush Fire Frequency
 (Total number of bush fires since 1920)

Legend

- BFMC 5km Buffer
- BFMC Boundaries
- Other States
- NSW
- ACT
- Drainage**
- Perennial
- Non Perennial
- Major Roads**
- Major Road Sealed
- Major Road Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed
- Bush Fire Frequency**
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5+

Theme	Source	Date
BFMC 5km Buffer	NSW RFS	August 2007
BFMC Boundaries	NSW RFS	August 2007
Towns or Locations	NSW LPI	August 2007
Drainage	NSW LPI	August 2007
Roads	NSW LPI	August 2007
Fire Frequency	NSW RFS	August 2007
State Backdrop	NSW LPI	August 2007

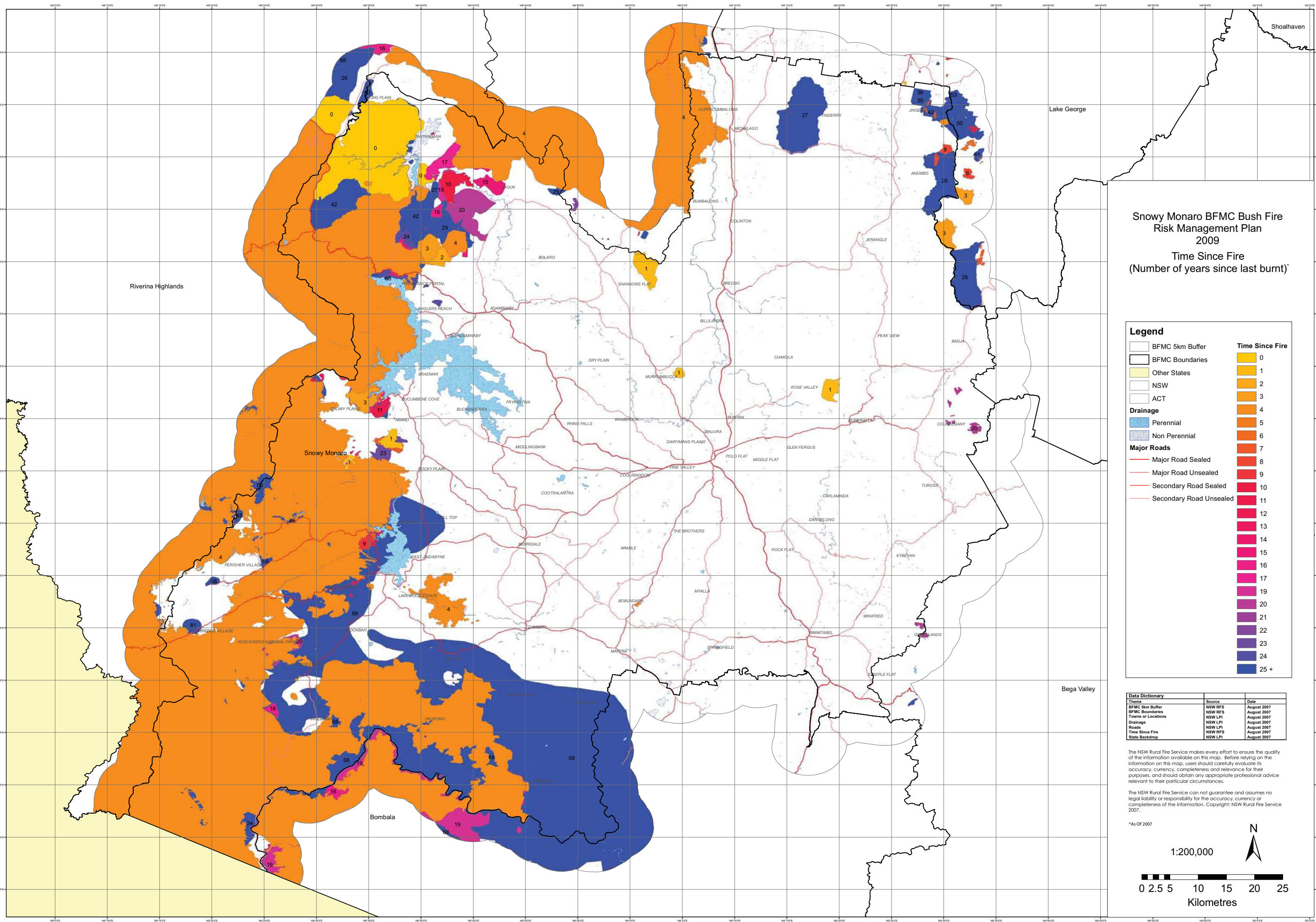
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*As of 2007

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Kilometres



Snowy Monaro BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2009
Time Since Fire
 (Number of years since last burnt)*

Legend

- BFMC 5km Buffer
- BFMC Boundaries
- Other States
- NSW
- ACT

Drainage

- Perennial
- Non Perennial

Major Roads

- Major Road Sealed
- Major Road Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed

Time Since Fire

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25 +

Data Dictionary		
Theme	Source	Date
BFMC 5km Buffer	NSW RFS	August 2007
BFMC Boundaries	NSW RFS	August 2007
Towns or Locations	NSW LPI	August 2007
Drainage	NSW LPI	August 2007
Roads	NSW LPI	August 2007
Time Since Fire	NSW RFS	August 2007
State Backdrop	NSW LPI	August 2007

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*As Of 2007

1:200,000

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25
Kilometres