City of Bunbury
Bush Fire Response Plan

Revision date = May, 2014
The majority of the municipality of Bunbury, lies within the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) Gazetted Fire District and as such, the fire response is the responsibility of the Fire and Rescue Service of DFES.

The City of Bunbury Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade (BVBFB) is a well trained and equipped service that has several areas of responsibility, outside of the DFES gazetted fire district. Although these areas are not of significant size, the BVBFB often provides supportive assistance to the FRS with fire in bush areas and on rare occasions, at large structural fires.

The BVBFB is also very active in assisting throughout the South West and on some occasions, throughout Western Australia. Reciprocity of this arrangement is met when brigades from neighbouring local authorities render assistance within Bunbury at large fire incidents.
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1  **Aim**

The aim of this plan is to document preparedness, response and recovery requirements for the City of Bunbury in order to minimise the impact of bushfires in, or threatening the area, so reducing the fire threat to life, property and the environment.

2  **Scope**

This plan is for the City of Bunbury municipal boundaries covering an area of 65.7 Sq. kms.

3  **Objectives**

- To foster a good working relationships between agencies, that can contribute towards the ongoing effectiveness of this plan,
- To provide a fire management plan, supportive of the overall management objectives for the area,
- To identify fire hazards and risk areas,
- To identify “elements at risk” from bushfire,
- To identify individuals and organisations, responsible for implementing fire protection strategies,
- To promote awareness and understanding of the impact of fire on life, property, environment and cultural/heritage elements,
- To develop and communicate a co-ordinated and effective communication strategy,
- To provide procedures for the co-ordination of support functions, to a bushfire.
## Distribution List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent</th>
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<tr>
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<td>SHIRE OF DARDANUP</td>
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5 Review Responsibility

The responsibility to review and update this document rests with the CEO of the City of Bunbury, as the Local Government is determined as the Controlling Agency (CA)\(^1\) for fire on local government (Non Gazetted) lands. This responsibility may be delegated by the CEO.

6 Review Schedule

This document will be reviewed in 2015 and every 2 years subsequent from the approval date unless an earlier review is recommended by the CBFCO. Contact Details will be reviewed by the CBFCO and the DCFBCO annually prior to every fire season. The CBFCO and Bunbury LEMC will endorse the plan as effective at the pre-season meeting annually.

7 Review History (Amendment List)

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<td>C. WIDMER</td>
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\(^1\) Note: Emergency Management Regulations:2006 - Regulation 31
B1 Localities

Bunbury is the largest regional centre in Western Australia. It occupies a land area of 65.7 square kilometers.

Significant employment sectors include: mining; administration; retail; manufacturing; construction; health; education and community services; other professional services; property; and business advisory services. The region’s economic health is driven by the resource sector, traditionally: mining; agriculture and forestry; and the port export activity these sectors generate.

The City is serviced by the South West Highway, Forrest Highway and Bussell Highway. Bunbury is bounded by the Shires of Dardanup, Capel and Harvey.

The majority of the land in the City is privately owned.

There are a number of bushland reserves vested in Government departments, including Unallocated Crown Land (UCL), the remaining land is freehold. There are also many parcels of Crown Land, with Management Orders to the City of Bunbury over them, which leaves the responsibility for fire with the City.

Fire statistics show the main cause of fires is human/deliberately lit fires.

B2 Population

The City of Bunbury local government area is home to 32,000 residents.

B3 Specific Bushfire Risk Areas

The City of Bunbury has several large reserve areas that pose a significant fire risk to adjacent residential, commercial and public facilities.

Manea Park

Manea Park reserve covers 206 hectares of natural bushland situated immediately east of South West Regional College (on Robertson Drive), east of Bussell Highway, to the Capel Shire boundary to the south and also west of South West Highway. Assets adjacent and within this reserve include the College Grove subdivision, the Bunbury Regional Prison and the Regional Airstrip.

A significant asset of the park is its species biodiversity, being a natural resource that provides a unique display of Western Australia’s natural heritage, within close proximity to an urban setting. With the increasing pressure from urbanisation and other land uses along the Swan Coastal Plain, the importance of conserving of the natural resources within Manea Park, cannot be understated.

The predominant vegetation is Jarrah, Marri and Banksia woodlands, with Melaleuca spp. on the low lying areas. Dieback is prevalent throughout portions of the Park and active attempts to minimise the spread are being undertaken by the City and the members of the ‘Friends of Manea Park’.

There are several areas of peat in the swamps, which pose significant challenges to fire fighters in the fire suppression. The potential for acid sulphate prone soils is another environmental risk.

Manea Park has had significant multi-agency response fires, on an average every 3 years. These fires pose significant threat to several key institutions and residences with evacuation being undertaken in at least one circumstance.
Due to the nature of the vegetation, fires quickly escalate and usually result in significant damage to the native vegetation.

Manea Park has an extensive firebreak strategy that divides the reserve into several compartments. These firebreaks are maintained on an annual basis along with planned construction and upgrades. It is envisaged that a complete Fire Management Plan will be developed for the Manea Park reserve.

**Maidens Reserve**

The Maidens Reserve is located in the SW corner of the City of Bunbury.

It is bounded by the ocean to the west and Ocean Drive in the east and the Water Corporation land (bushland) in the south, with urban interface to the north.

This area is of high conservation significance, in terms of its flora, as habitat for fauna, unusual landforms and cultural heritage significance. The area forms a large area of remnant vegetation, within an increasingly urbanized area.

Access in the area is served by firebreaks of varying widths generally 3-4 metres which have crushed limestone road base material to improve trafficability, particularly steep grades on dunal areas.

This reserve is an important coastal reserve with low coastal heath in the dunal areas near the coast and Tuart Woodlands and Eucalypt Banksia woodlands in the eastern portion. It is used by bushwalkers gaining access through the Reserve to the beach.

An area of highest concern is the fire risk to the private property west of Ocean Drive and the impact of bushfires on the Reserve environment. Fires in the Maidens Reserve have been a consistent event over the past 10 years. Fire statistics indicate the main causes of fire are from deliberate acts of arson.

Recent works have been undertaken in spring of 2013, to produce a low-fuel buffer to the west of the Ocean Close subdivision. Further work into the winter of 2014, will see the revegetation of this buffer with succulent natives, to maintain the buffer to < 2t/ha of fuel loading. This is intended to reduce the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) to less than 29, relatively permanently.

The land to the south is Department of Housing land and not the responsibility of the City of Bunbury.

**Fire Risk**

Fire risk is the likelihood of fires starting, and the probability of their development into bushfire. It can be expected the human element will continue to feature in most fire causes. Bunbury has a significant history of deliberately lit fires within its reserves. This risk is seasonal and every summer presents risk.

**Fire Hazard**

Fire hazard considerations include the factors that influence bushfire behaviour, along with the size of the bushland area, vegetation types and the adjoining assets. The hazard rating for the community to the south of Ocean Close would be high.

**Fire Threat**

Fire threat is the product of fire risk and fire hazard, and is the impact or consequence of unplanned fire. The natural bushland, neighbouring properties and most importantly the safety of users of the area particularly in the walk trail areas of Maidens Reserve, would be subjected to a high to very high exposure to fire.

**Fire Risk Summary**

Increased use of the reserves in coastal areas and Manea Park not only increases the risk of fires occurring, but increases the danger of injury or loss of life by fires to users of these reserves.
In addition to private properties adjoining large bushland reserves, there is a significant threat to critical infrastructure, commercial and industrial areas and public facilities. Protection of these vital assets, remain a priority concern for fire services.

**B4 Environmental & Cultural Issues**

Native vegetation within the Manea Park and the Maidens Reserve is vulnerable to the disease Phytophthora Cinnamomi (Dieback).

To ensure that the soil-borne fungus is contained, vehicles and machinery must be free of soil before entering these areas. Dieback hygiene procedures need to be followed in all works within these reserves.

A registry of important sites to local aboriginal people is available through the City, from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. Such significant sites should be treated with the appropriate level of respect.

The use of fire-fighting foams (BFFF) and retardants should be avoided in and around water catchments, streams and wetlands namely the Hay Park Reserve off Bussell Highway.

A register of Rare Declared Flora and Fauna, is managed by DPaW. The Hay Park Reserve is a significant site for rare and endangered species, as is the Loughton Park Conservation Area.

**B5 Residential Commercial & Industrial Areas**

Bunbury land area is primarily made up of residential dwellings.

Residential areas adjoining coastal and Manea Park Reserves (i.e. College Grove) are at significant risk from fire.

There are special rural sub-divisions being 2000m² blocks north of College Grove sub-division and larger blocks in the Glen Iris area along Moorlands, Jeffery and Vittoria Roads.

Bunbury’s primary Industrial area is predominately situated at Halifax. This area is immediately adjacent to the north side of Manea Park and has at times been at significant threat due to fires in this reserve.

**B6 Specific Hazards**

- Areas of developed land are to be maintained in a low fuel condition, in keeping with the CoB Bushfire Order;
- There are significant areas of undeveloped private property enclosed within roads, firebreaks and buffer systems and maintained in accordance with the Council’s Bush Fire Order. Some of this land is under State Government ownership and present high fire risk to adjacent community and private assets;
- Large Bushland Reserves namely, Manea Park, Maidens, Valentyne-Flynn, Irwin Street Reserves along with several other Council managed reserves are subject to fire management strategies and the regular maintenance of fire trails.

**B7 Special Elements at Risk**

**Biodiversity**

The City has responsibility for 18 wetlands, four threatened ecological communities, four threatened flora species, and 18 fauna species that are rare, or considered likely to become extinct. These areas are part of the Southwest Eco-region, one of 34 global “hotspots” which are considered to be significant or highly threatened. This is Australia’s only global biodiversity hotspot and is a significant part of the nation’s and world’s natural heritage. It is recognised as being of immense value for the community aesthetically and ecologically, and protective policies and procedures are to be included in Reserve fire management plans.
Recreation Areas
The bushland reserves contain facilities and assets and have considerable value to the community for walk trails and interaction with the natural environment.

Infrastructure
The larger reserves are mainly free from infrastructure development. The Bunbury Regional air strip servicing private, commercial, flying doctor and fire bomber operations has come under threat on many occasions, due to being surrounded by Manea Park Reserve. The Bunbury Regional Health Campus (Hospitals), TAFE, Edith Cowan University, and Manea College are all public facilities that come under threat periodically, due to its proximity to the Manea Park Reserve. Smoke from fires has impacted upon major roads and closed the hospitals to elective surgery, on many occasions.

Private Properties
Semi rural sub-divisions and residential blocks throughout Bunbury, immediately adjacent to bushland reserve areas, could potentially come under threat. Bush fire hazard reduction works are planned, with the objective being that any asset adjacent to bushland (under management of the City) would not be subjected to any hazard greater than BAL 29\(^3\).

B8 Access
Internally within the reserves there are strategically located tracks, many of which have been used unsuccessfully in the past for fire operations. Recently the City of Bunbury, under grant funding from Federal and State sources, have upgraded the coastal reserve tracks with limestone, to offer better long term access and safety for firefighters in steep dunal environments.

B9 Water Resources
The AqWest organisation supply water to the townsite area of Bunbury, via underground reticulation hydrants. Outlying areas of Bunbury not within AqWest operations area, require the presence of an alternative water source such as tankers or static water supplies. The Pelican Point canals and Dalyellup (Capel Shire) area are serviced by Water Corp ground hydrant system.

- Water Supplies
With regards to the AqWest areas, water service is provided at a high volume/pressure hydrant.

- Water Points
Water Points available in the Bunbury area are provided by reticulated water and hydrants, indicated on the Bunbury Emergency Management Arrangements within the mapping area. The key symbol is a red dot. A further point of reference can be obtained from the Emergency Services Directory (ESD). The symbol for a strategic water supply in the ESD is:

\[\text{AS 3959:2009 - Construction in Bush Fire Prone Areas}\]
C1 Incident Notification

NOTIFICATION OF WILDFIRES

(NOTE - 90% of the City of Bunbury land mass is within the DFES Gazetted Fire District (GFD) and as such, the responsibility for fire response falls to DFES Fire and Rescue as HMA)

- All fires reported by the public, should be reported by telephoning 000. They should then ask for the Fire Service to the location (referring to street location) and include the caller’s name.
- The person receiving the call from DFES Communications (ComCen), then turns out the Bunbury CFRS.
- The CBFCO/ DCBFCO will contact the BVBFB, for turnout to the fire after contact from DFES ComCen.
- Local brigade will be activated internally, by the brigade contacts (DFES SMS callout network).
- The DFES Regional Duty Coordinator is to be notified when two Brigades and/or 4 appliances are deployed to an incident on 9725 4318.

COORDINATION PROCEDURES

Coordination is the process of providing for the resourcing of a major incident or emergency. The responsibility for coordination is with the Controlling Agency IC and the WA Police.

For the coordination of resources to an incident or emergency, where the requirements and resources are greater than those of local brigades, the Regional DFES Duty Coordinator may be called for assistance on 9725 4318.

INCIDENT CONTROL

The CBFCO/DCBFCO (or delegated FCO) shall be the Incident Controller at all major fires (outside of the FRS GFD). That IC will establish a Forward Control Point. In the event that the fire is declared Level 3 incident, control will automatically be under the control of the DFES Commissioner’s delegate.

Control of bush fire suppression efforts will be established using the principles of the Australian Inter-service Incident Management (AIIMS).

The CBFCO of the City of Bunbury has the responsibility under the Bush Fires Act (1954), to ensure that all brigades are managed, to provide the most effective response to all incidents, within the scope of that Act.

As Incident Controller, the CBFCO (or delegated officer) shall have overall control of the fire incident, where jurisdictional suits within the City of Bunbury (outside of the DFES GFD, or as agreed).

C2 Call-out Procedures

The Bush Fire Organisation will respond to all reported incidents with trained Brigade members and with the required equipment. Back up would be requested as required, upward through the Bush Fire Brigade chain of command.

C3 Handover Protocols

In the event that the incident escalates beyond the capability of the current officer/resources, a more senior officer of the LG Brigade network may be requested. They may assume control of the incident from the current OIC.

In the event that the fire is in, on or near DPaW estate, a Forest Officer may take control (Bush Fires Act (1954) section 45) of the incident, from a Brigade Officer.

Under section 13 (4) of the Bush Fires Act (1954), local Government may pass control of a significant event to DFES. An agreement to this effect was has been endorsed by the City of Bunbury and is consistent with the WestPlan – fire.

4 WestPlan – Fire (Aug 2013) - s4.3.3
In the event that an incident is classified as a Level Three incident, Control will be delegated by the Commissioner of DFES to a duly authorised person.

**C4 Initial Appliance & Resource Turnout**

Any requests for Bunbury VBFB resources to attend incidents, should come via DFES ComCen who, will in-turn contact the CBFCO or DBFCO.

On receipt of a call from the DFES ComCen – It will be the responsibility of the CBFCO or DCBFCO to inform the DFES ComCen to turn out the Bunbury VBFB via the group call facility. SMS can be activated through the ComCen or the Bunbury Regional Office of DFES during office hours (9725 4318).

The Chief or Deputy will then contact the Captain (in the Captain’s absence – contact next OIC) of the Bunbury BFB (Brigade Mobile – 0419 818 013) who will in-turn, activate the brigades group call facility, to mobilise the Bunbury BFB.

THE BUNBURY VBFB WILL NOT SELF–MOBILISE TO ANY INCIDENT, WITHOUT THE PRIOR KNOWLEDGE/CONSENT OF THE CBFCO OR DCBFCO

Incident response will be scaled up or down, as a result of consideration of the following factors:

- Fire Danger index (FDI) for the forecast day,
- Nature of the assets at risk,
- Size of fire at time of notification.

**Brigade Response Matrix**

The following table is drawn from the document ‘Greater Bunbury Mobilisation Plan – 2005’ and is the agreed incident turn-out, within the jurisdiction of the Bunbury Bush Fire Brigade.

This table relates call to Fire Danger Index and incident size/complexity.

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\[\text{Note: Red – indicates the response, should ComCen turnout BFB resources directly.}\]

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3 WestPlan – Fire (Aug 2013) - s4.3.3
### BUNBURY BUSH FIRE BRIGADE (VOLUNTEER)

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<td>Bunbury 3.4/Bunbury LT</td>
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<td>2nd Alarm</td>
<td>Bunbury 3.4/Bunbury LT &amp; LT</td>
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<td>3rd Alarm</td>
<td>Bunbury 3.4/Bunbury LT &amp; LT</td>
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<td><strong>Grass, Scrub Bushfire</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Rescue Incidents</strong></td>
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<td>Bunbury UP &amp; LT</td>
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<td>2nd Alarm</td>
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<td>2nd Alarm</td>
<td>Bunbury UP &amp; LT, UPHR &amp; LT</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Alarm</td>
<td>Bunbury UP &amp; LT, UPHR &amp; LT, CP &amp; LT</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Alarm</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Alarm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Late Call</strong></td>
<td>Bunbury 3.4/Bunbury LT</td>
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**NOTE:** Bunbury Urban Pump (UP) and Urban Pump Heavy Rescue (UPHR) are Career Fire & Rescue Service 1st and 2nd. Bunbury Country Pump (CP) is Volunteer Fire & Rescue Service

### C5 On Call Rosters

The On-call arrangements for the fire-fighters in the Bunbury VBFB, is self-managed at Brigade level. Officers of the Brigade take the responsibility to ensure an appropriate turn-out with respect to the incident requirements and/or the FDI.

### C6 Mutual Aid Arrangements & Plans - Across Districts

- **City’s Response To Request For Assistance, From External Agencies/LG**

  The CBFCO has the authority to deploy Bunbury City appliances subject to the availability of the brigade. It is recognised by the CBFCO that the protection of lives and property within the City has priority, when considering allocation of fire appliances outside the City boundaries.

### Resources Deployment

a. Brigades respond as per the Greater Bunbury Mobilisation Plan and the brigade’s response plan.

b. If attending appliances are insufficient to control the fire, contact the CBFCO/DCBFCO who will liaise with DFES Regional Duty Coordinator for the deployment of external brigade assistance.
• **DFES Support and Mutual Aid Assistance**

1. The responsibility for determination and provision of fire response and support lies with the relevant Fire Agencies.

2. Requests for mutual aid assistance can be made through the SW DFES Regional Duty Coordinator (9725 4318), the DFES Communications Centre (1800 198 140).

3. DFES will normally deploy a District Manager(s), to any incident, if available, in the following circumstances:
   - On request from a local government,
   - When the available resources of the local government are committed and further resources outside the local government are requested,
   - On notification that fire fighters or members of the public have been injured or substantial property or life is, or is likely to be, lost,
   - When ongoing water bombing operations are likely,
   - In any circumstances considered appropriate by the DFES Regional Superintendent or Chief Executive Officer of the City of Bunbury or his/her delegate (CBFCO),
   - If incident management is dysfunctional and/or key objectives are not being achieved.

4. The role of DFES Bush Fire Liaison Officers (BFLO) in support of local government, is to be consistent with the stated intentions of Section 13, of the *Bush Fires Act (1954)*.

**C7 Australian Interagency Incident Management System – 4 (AIIMS)**

1. DFES, DPaW, the City of Bunbury and other Local Governments, have adopted the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS). This system defines the functional areas of Control, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Public Information, as the basis for incident management.

2. All agencies recognise the requirement to apply AIIMS in incident management, through the formation of an Incident Management Team (IMT).

3. At all multi-agency incidents, all agencies will recognise a single IMT.

4. Regardless of jurisdictional and geographic boundaries, agency command structures will be encouraged, through the formation of like-agency divisions or sectors or through the appointment of liaison officers.

5. As and when appropriate, the Incident Controller is encouraged to utilise the expertise of other fire agencies within the IMT.

6. At multi-agency incidents, or incidents where locality, tenure or consequence is complex, the appointment of an Incident Controller is based on:
   - Identification of land tenure and therefore the responsible control agency,
   - An agreement in the field, in consideration of the factors such as any threat to life, property and community well-being and consequence,
   - As outlined in formal area response arrangements,
   - Through the nomination by the Commissioner of DFES, as outlined in Section 13(4) of the *Bush Fires Act 1954* and WestPlan – Fire (s3.4.3)

7. The designated Incident Controller has the overall decision-making authority at the incident, irrespective of agency and/or rank.
AIIMS 4 Structure Chart

- INCIDENT CONTROL
  - SAFETY
  - DEPUTY INCIDENT CONTROLLER
  - PLANNING
    - Plans
    - Resources
    - Communications Planning
    - Management Support
  - INTELLIGENCE
    - Situation & Analysis
    - Modelling & Predictions
    - Technical Advice
    - Mapping
  - PUBLIC INFORMATION
    - Information & Warnings
    - Media
    - Community Liaison
  - OPERATIONS
    - Divisions
    - Sectors
    - Strike Team & Task Forces
    - Single Resources
    - Staging Area
    - Air Operations
    - Plant Operations
  - INVESTIGATION
    - The structure of the Investigation Section will be determined by the specific nature of the incident.
  - LOGISTICS
    - Supply
    - Communications Support
    - Facilities
    - Ground Support
    - Medical Services
    - Catering
  - FINANCE
    - Accounts
    - Compensation and Insurance
    - Financial Tracking
    - Time Keeping
**Incident Control**

The CBFCO shall be the Incident Controller at all major fires (outside of the Gazetted Fire District) and will establish a Forward Control Point.

As Incident Controller, the CBFCO shall have overall management of the fire incident. In the absence of the CBFCO, the Incident Controller shall be a Deputy CBFCO or Senior Fire Control Officer.

**C8 Incident Management Structure**

**Level One Incidents**

Initial responding officer will maintain control. It is conceivable that this officer may maintain logistics and planning functions, but may pass operations to another officer, if the incident requires this.

A report to the CBFCO will be made with SitReps, PAFTACCS, or AIIMS Form 1 – Incident SitRep.

The incident will probably be made safe within less than 8 hours, with minor disruption to community.

Local Brigade resources will be sufficient to contain and patrol until ‘safe’.

**Level Two Incidents**

The escalation to a ‘level II’ incident would be obvious when the initial response is insufficient to manage the incident, due to its scale or complexity. It is conceivable that the competencies required for the control of the incident, would be such that a senior officer (CBFCO) would be required to relieve the first arriving officer, who may take a lesser role in the incident management structure.

A full Incident management (IMT) structure will be implemented, using the AIIMS. Officers should be fully competent (formal training and experience) in the roles that they will occupy, at the level that they are expected to operate.

It is likely that the time to control may be greater than 8 hours (potentially days) with significant community involvement. It is likely that the pre-determined ‘triggers’ for LEMC/ISG involvement would be reached.

It is also likely that significant external resources would be required to supplement local ones. The DFES Regional Duty Coordinator should be involved, if only for coordination function. Reporting to the Regional DFES Office should be regular and accurate.

If it is apparent that the incident may escalate beyond local resource capacity, or become more significant in terms of losses, consideration should made for the Handover of Control to DFES protocols (*Bush Fires Act (1954) – section 13(4))*.

**Level Three Incidents**

For an incident of this size and/or complexity, the IC should have already established contact with the Regional Duty Coordinator of DFES. At this stage, significant assistance should have been gained from DFES and resources from surrounding local government resources. All Level 3 incidents automatically delegate control to the DFES Commissioner. The level of assistance would be dependant upon DFES having sufficient resources to be able to assist.

The IC and the remainder of persons within the IMT, should have sufficient competency (formal training and experience) for any functions that they are to perform.

It would be necessary that support would be available through the LEMC (ISG) for any or all of the community affected by this incident. Due to the nature of the incident size, it is probable that the DEMC (OASG) would also be active in the coordination support to the LEMC (ISG). DFES would appoint an Operations Area Manager (OAM).
## Communications

1. Communication at the area of operations, will be established as soon as possible by the IC, who will advise personnel of relevant channels and procedures to be used, beginning with the default communications plan (page 17).

2. Channels will be as per the DFES network of channels. The Bunbury Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade and DFES Brigade have allocated VHF radio communication channels, within the DFES WAERN network.

3. The DFES SW Incident Control vehicle (ICV) is fitted with the complete range of fire control radio frequencies.

4. Portable radios (with appropriate Channels) can be provided via DFES SW to support services, on request.

5. Communications with the SES will be by WAERN UHF Radio (SES ch102) or telephone (0427 200 556) or available through the DFES SW Regional Duty Coordinator (9725 4318).

6. Communications to the Police will be via an appointed WAPol Liaison Officer and telephone, through the Bunbury Police Station.

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### SOUTH WEST DISTRICT VHF NETWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>CH</th>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>FIRE DISTRICT</th>
<th>SW DIVISION</th>
<th>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>LOWER SOUTH WEST</th>
<th>CH</th>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>FIRE DISTRICT</th>
<th>SW DIVISION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>380</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>102</td>
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<td>Lower South West</td>
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<td>Capeel</td>
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<td>Bridgetown</td>
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<td>Manjimup</td>
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<td>Lower South West</td>
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<tr>
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### DEC NETWORK CHANNELS

<table>
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<th>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>CH</th>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>FIRE DISTRICT</th>
<th>SW DIVISION</th>
<th>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>LOWER SOUTH WEST</th>
<th>CH</th>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>FIRE DISTRICT</th>
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<td>640</td>
<td>102</td>
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<td>Lower South West</td>
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<td>776</td>
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<td>113</td>
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<td>Lower South West</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **FESA-COMMAND LINKED** (FESA, 106, 107, 108, 109)
- **FESA-TRAINING LINKED** (FESA, 106, 107, 108, 109)
- **FESA-RESCUE LINKED** (FESA, 106, 107, 108, 109)

- **FESA-COMMAND LINKED** (FESA, 106, 107, 108, 109)
- **FESA-TRAINING LINKED** (FESA, 106, 107, 108, 109)
- **FESA-RESCUE LINKED** (FESA, 106, 107, 108, 109)
C10 Emergency warning and alerts:

Bushfire warnings must be issued through a range of communication channels and including, but not limited to media, online and dial-up information lines (where available). Typically there is a four phase approach to warnings.

1. An **Advice** whereby a community is advised a known hazard may impact them soon.
   - When a fire has started but there is no immediate danger,
   - There are no threat to lives and homes,
   - The fire is likely to be small and may be causing smoke near homes,
   - Firefighters will be able to control the fire.

2. A **Watch and Act** whereby a community is advised of a known hazard that is probably going to impact on them in the immediate future.
   - When a fire is approaching and conditions are changing,
   - There is a possible threat to lives and homes,
   - The fire will be out of control. There may be smoke and embers around your home and roads,
   - Firefighters will be working with machines to put in containment lines to stop the fire spreading. (i.e. not contained)

3. An **Emergency Warning** whereby a community is advised that a known hazard will impact upon them immediately. Where there is immediate danger and about to impact their homes/assets.
   - There is a threat to lives and homes,
   - The fire will be out of control and moving very fast. This is the highest level of warning,
   - Firefighters will find it difficult to control the fire and it will take significant fire fighting resources and/or a change in conditions, to bring it under control.

4. An **All Clear** whereby the community is advised the threat to lives and properties has passed, but to remain vigilant.
   - When the danger has passed and the fire is now under control,
   - Firefighters may still be working to make the fire safe,
   - It may still not be safe to return to your home. Emergency services will advise when you can go home.

Warnings are issued to help protect lives, by keeping the community informed about new and emerging threats to lives and property. The information is used by members of the community to implement their emergency or bushfire plans.

**Appendix 2 Bushfire Talking Points** *(page 31)* is to be used by the IC as a guide for information required, when requesting the distribution of a Warning. This guide can also be used for other public information and media reports.

**Appendix 3 Bushfire Warnings – Triggers** *(page 33)* details the scaled warning process and templates used by DFES.

All information must be validated and authorised by the Incident Controller.

There a several ways in which to activate a public warning:

- Ring Media and Public Affairs direct on 9225 5955 (diverts to ComCen after hours)
- Ring on call MPA Officer - 0427 479 499
Emergency warning broadcasts will be made at whatever time they may be required and may be break into routine programming as a special announcement. Bushfire emergency warnings may also be issued by direct contact with residents, through the Emergency Alert facility via DFES (SAP 3.5.C), which requires the IC or delegate to contact 1300 566 588. Delays of up to 30 minutes may occur before the announcements are received by the intended recipients.

C11 Control Point Arrangements

Routine fire operations are generally controlled/managed through the provision of Forward Control Points (FCP). This may be the OIC’s vehicle, or more formally through the provision of a dedicated facility or vehicle (South West Regional Incident Control Vehicle (ICV) is available through DFES Regional Duty Coordinator). Where the incident becomes more significant, it may be necessary to establish the City’s Local Emergency Coordination Centre (LECC).

Bunbury Local Emergency Coordination Centre (LECC)

The City of Bunbury Local Emergency Coordination Centre will be at the Council administration Offices in Bunbury. This will be established whenever the incident is significant enough that the routine Forward Control Point (FCP) would be insufficient and more sophisticated facilities would be required.

Forward Command Points may be established in support of major Incident Management, closer to the operations.

Communications to the Brigade and other fire agencies will be via the WAERN VHF radio network and telephone.

Communications with SES, Ambulance and/or Police will be by telephone and/or loaned hand-held radio, available through the Council Office or agency liaison officer.

Communications at wildfires will be via VHF channel 132 or simplex VHF channel 360. (Refer to default Communications Plan – page 17)

C12 Coordination Centres

Operations Area Support Group (OAG)

This is likely to be provided by the DFES or DEC Regional Office, but may be located locally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Location</th>
<th>Alternative Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DFES Regional Office</td>
<td>Local Emergency Coordination Centre (as above) when not required for Control centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West Highway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNBURY 9780 1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPaW Regional Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodson Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNBURY 9725 4300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incident Support Group (ISG)

In the event that the LECC is not established (nor is likely to be) for a control centre, this facility may be available for the ISG.

The Incident Support Group will be formed in support of the incident management and will be formed through consultation between the Controlling Agency and the WA Police. It is likely to consist of members of the LEMC who are involved, by virtue of their expertise. Other members may be co-opted, as required.

The main focus of the ISG is to ensure community interests are served and that they are informed of the situation, as required. The ISG is a coordination organisation, for the provision of effective support to an incident management team (or multiple – within an area).

**The BVBFB Fire Station may also be utilised as a coordination centre for Level 1 incidents. This area has base station two-way radio toilet/showers and kitchen facilities.**
C13 Air Support

Air Support is available from DFES/DPaW to assist with fire support. Water Bombing aircraft and DPaW spotter (complete with Air Attack Supervisor [AAS]) is available through DEC District Duty Officer on 9735 1988. Fires within DFES gazetted areas (Bunbury) can request air support, by the FRS Brigade calling DFES ComCen on 1800 198 140.

Air reconnaissance aircraft can be requested through the DFES Regional Duty Coordinator on 9725 4318, but will need to be prioritised against state-wide priorities.

The RAC Rescue (medical support) helicopter is available to assist with urgent rescue tasks by calling the DFES ComCen and requesting the DFES Duty Director to authorise its deployment. Contact for the Duty Director is via 1800 198 140 (DFES ComCen).

Fire Suppression Strategies

The main strategy for any fire in the area that cannot be quickly suppressed and is likely to escalate, is for it to be contained within the defined boundaries of the relevant compartment, with minimum use of earth moving machinery.

Water bombers should be turned out at the first report of a fire, during the contract period, especially on days where the FDR is Very High, or greater.

The effective use of Water bombers should also minimise the use of earth moving machinery, and enhance the capacity for containment of a fire within established compartment boundaries.

A complete map set of the Bunbury area, including aerial photographs are contained within the Bunbury Emergency Management Arrangements and has been distributed to all local operational fire service units.

C14 Adopted Standard Operational Procedures

All Bush Fires Board SOP from 1994 (specifically B1-B12, LA1-LA13) have been adopted by the City of Bunbury.

C15 Safety and Welfare Protocols

On a Fire ground

All fire-fighters are to be dressed in and use all issued safety equipment whilst on the fire ground. Compensation under the Workers Compensation Scheme may be withheld if an injured member was found not to be using issued safety equipment at the time that the injury occurred.

Protective clothing matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Type</th>
<th>Protective Clothing required (BFB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bush Fire</td>
<td>Full Protective (level 1) c/w goggles, boots (leather-upper), helmet and gloves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Fire</td>
<td>Offensive (internal attack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fire &amp; Rescue Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Full Protective (level 2) c/w goggles, boots (leather-upper), helmet and gloves. Breathing apparatus may supplement for offensive attack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refreshment for Fire Fighters

When a fire crew has been called to a fire at least 2 hours before a meal period and it has been established that they will still be required for at least 2 hours after the meal period, Council will provide the
refreshments required, food and drink (not including alcoholic beverages). For continuation of fire fighting duties after this period, refreshments will be supplied at the various meal periods. This protocol is for occasions outside of Gazetted area and for council instigated hazard reduction burn offs. The CBFCO has the delegated authority to implement this policy.

Information Required
The following information will be required for ordering of meals:

- The number of personnel
- Type of meals
- Time to be provided
- Location
  - a) forward control point
  - b) fire line
- Drinks
  - a) number
  - b) type
- Min. time required after activation

C16 Traffic Management Protocols
Traffic management needs to be considered whenever fire-fighting activities (including hazard reduction and training activities) occur within the City. Any activity that causes fire-fighters or the motorising public, to be at an increased risk, needs to include a traffic management plan.

Training is available to qualify traffic management persons to control or divert traffic. It is Main Roads WA policy that such people are engaged to design, implement and manage traffic management plans for routine, planned events.

In the case of fire or emergency activities, fire officers may cause roads to be shut (Bush Fires Act (1954) – section 39(1)g, for the protection of fire-fighters and/or road users. State Emergency Management Policy (SEMP) 4.8 (Traffic Management) would provide the process to follow.

Traffic management for emergencies can be arranged by Main Roads, by telephoning 138 138, or Main Roads on 1800 800 009. They will respond but, with a delay where the road would remain closed. WA Police may be contacted on 9722 2111 to affect the road closure in the interim. Guidelines for road safety for planned short duration delays (i.e. hydrant marking), are indicated in DFES – SOP 3.3.2 (included as Appendix 4), Road Hazard Management.

C17 Post Incident Procedures
For level I incidents it is the responsibility of the IC to ensure that a hot-debrief is conducted, at the BVBFB station, with any recommendations entered to the fire report. This report is to be submitted to the SW Regional Office of DFES. Any recommendations from the debrief need to be considered by LG, and DFES.

For incidents Level II or above, a formal PIA should be conducted using DFES's Policy 54 or BFB SOP LA5 templates. The IC of the operation should ensure that this occurs.

Where an accident, injury or near miss occurs, this needs to be considered carefully, following BFB LA6 and satisfying any LG insurance requirements. LG needs to be notified, through the CBFCO. All damage to Bunbury fire-fighting resources must be reported to the LG, via the CBFCO.

C18 Funding Arrangements & Protocols
For major wildfires, assistance is available through the DFES Regional Office through SAP 3.1.A. (Bush Fire Financial Assistance - Guidelines). The trigger for this assistance is through the Regional Duty Officer on 9725 4318 at the time of the incident (before any money is expended). A request will be considered on its merits, at the time of request.

C19 Current List of Members
A list of BVBFB members is located at DFES South West Regional Office and the City of Bunbury Administration Centre within Brigade records. Due to the confidential nature of this information access must be authorised by the DFES District Manager, or the CBFCO.
C20 Brigade Rules

The City of Bunbury has adopted Bush Fire Brigades Local Laws. The First schedule to these Local Laws contains the Rules Governing the Operation of Bush Fire Brigades.

C21 Logistical and Resource Contacts

A list of Contacts is attached in Appendix 1. Refer to the LEMC CONTACTS & RESOURCE DIRECTORY for extensive listings.
D1 Evacuation and Safe Refuge

Planning for Evacuation

The ‘State Emergency Management Policy 4.7 - Community Evacuation’ provides the direction for controlling agencies in the planning for, decision making and conduct of evacuations. The development of evacuation procedures is the responsibility of controlling agencies for bush fire and should be detailed in the local BRRP and referenced in the LEMAs.

DFES, DPaW and LGs are responsible for the identification of ‘at risk’ communities that may be impacted by Fire. Control Agencies are to ensure that appropriate and timely actions are taken, to ensure the best possible safety outcomes for the impacted community/s. This may include the identification of refuges and safer places, as required.

Community Welfare Centres are identified within the City’ LEMAs. The Department for Child Protection and Family Support Emergency develop Welfare Plans for the Provision of Welfare Support. They work with the City to support the management of welfare facilities and registration centres.

Control agencies are to be familiar with the evacuation procedures specific to the hazard, local arrangements and the location of community welfare centres.

Additional relevant planning for evacuation Plans and Policies include:

- WestPlan – Welfare (2009),
- WestPlan – Registration and Reunification (2009),
- SEMP 4.6 – Emergency Public Information (2012),
- Emergency Welfare Plan for the Provision of Welfare Support,
- AS 3745 – Planning for Emergencies in Facilities and
- AS 4083 – Planning for Emergencies - Health Care Facilities.

Evacuation Categories

The decision to evacuate is made by the HMA/CA Incident Controller and may be assisted in the implementation by the WA Police and supporting agencies. There are two categories of evacuation, namely - Voluntary and Directed.

Voluntary Evacuation

As far as is practicable, community members threatened by an emergency should be informed by the Controlling Agency with timely and relevant information. This should assist them in recognising a threat and being able to make an informed decision, as to whether they should relocate, where they should go and by which route (given the location and nature of the emergency).

Directed Evacuation

The decision to direct an evacuation will be made by the Controlling Agency (IC) or an authorised officer, when members of the community are thought to be at sufficient risk and that they do not have the capability to make an informed decision. This is predicated on evidence being available, that it indicates that loss of life or injury is imminent.

The Controlling Agency will advise community members of the most suitable location to evacuate to, based on the prevailing situation (e.g. welfare centre. refuge site, safer place).
Public Refusal to Evacuate

The Controlling Agency is to provide clear direction to persons conducting the evacuation, with respect to what action should be taken where a person refuses to evacuate.

The Controlling Agency is to ensure, as far as practical, that those who refuse to evacuate understand the risks of staying and are capable of making an informed decision. Where possible, procedures should be developed to track the welfare of residents who remain ‘sheltering in place’.

Evacuation of this kind may require an instant decision by the Controlling Agency (IC). The IC should advise the WA Police Liaison Officer of:
1. The urgency of the evacuation,
2. The estimated area to be evacuated,
3. The likely duration of the evacuation,
4. Content of any other warnings/messages that will be transmitted to the public for consistency,
5. The safe route to be taken for the evacuation and the location of the preferred welfare centre.

The Controlling Agency should then consult the WA Police Liaison Officer to arrange for the immediate evacuation of the area to any convenient safe area. It should be noted statistics show that more than 25% of people will ignore this instruction and will, in preference, proceed to stay with friends or relatives. The remaining evacuees can then either be allowed to return to their homes once the all clear is confirmed, or, in the case of a longer duration evacuation, transported to a designated Welfare Centre as nominated by the Welfare Coordinator (DCPFS).

Community Warning

It is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency to provide community warnings and timely advice on the likely threat of an emergency and the required actions of the community. This should be undertaken in accordance with the Common Alerting Protocol (see State Emergency Management Policy on Emergency Public Information (2010) - SEMP 4.6 – Appendix 1).

The identification and establishment of communication strategies for the dissemination of warnings is to be undertaken in the planning process and should be documented in relevant Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

Where considered necessary the Controlling Agency may utilise the “Standard Emergency Warning Signal” (SEWS) as described in Procedures – see SEMC OP-5.

Evacuation Considerations

The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC), Policy 4.7 – Community Evacuation, provides direction to the WA Police Liaison Officer.

Welfare Organisation

Welfare Co-ordination Centre - The Welfare Coordinator will operate from a welfare co-ordination centre located as detailed below.

There may be two types of Welfare Centres established to assist victims of bushfire. These are:

- **Welfare Assembly Centres** - Established within or near the disaster area to meet the immediate needs of disaster victims and to disseminate information. A welfare assembly centre is to provide the following facilities:
  1. Emergency Clothing/Covering
  2. Drinks and Meals
  3. Registration
  4. Shelter
The locations of welfare assembly centres to be used will be determined at the time in accordance with the effects of a particular threat.

- **Welfare Centres** - Established as an emergency facility to provide shelter, food, clothing and all other welfare services until alternative arrangements can be made. A welfare centre is to provide the following facilities:

1. Administration Manager  
2. Registration and Inquiry  
3. Emergency Feeding  
4. First Aid  
5. Emergency Clothing  
6. Emergency Accommodation  
7. Personal Services  
8. Personal Hygiene and Sanitation

To gain access to the identified Welfare Centres and all planning involving welfare arrangements refer to the Welfare Plan, a sub-plan of the Bunbury Emergency Management Arrangements.

### D2 Recovery

1. The City of Bunbury is the manager for community Welfare and Recovery.

2. In line with *SEMP 4.4 - Recovery Coordinator* and *S36(b)* of the *Emergency Management Act*, recovery includes all activities intended to return the community to normal, as soon as possible after the impact of a disaster or emergency.

3. Recovery Activities should begin to be planned during the incident, as soon as a community is identified to be under threat.

4. Community Welfare Plan and Recovery Plans have been prepared at the local level (through the Local Emergency Management Committee) with an established, prearranged structure, that identifies the role of a coordinating recovery committee, and

5. The Controlling Agency and the State Emergency Management Committee Secretariat may be represented on this committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Fire Recovery Strategies</th>
<th>Responsible Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove any dead animals away from public sight (tracks and fence lines)</td>
<td>City of Bunbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If required, obtain carers for injured fauna</td>
<td>DPaW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean up the incident area of operations and appropriately rehabilitate areas adversely affected by the incident or fire suppression activities. Close and rehabilitate any unwanted firebreaks during fire suppression activities.</td>
<td>City of Bunbury or DPaW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider safety of public facilities – close if unsafe</td>
<td>City of Bunbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider restricting public access to the area until safe to enter. Possible burning Peat, trees etc</td>
<td>Incident controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check power lines for safety if in the fire area.</td>
<td>Western Power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D3 Public Broadcasting Procedures

1. The Incident Controller is responsible for the management and authorisation of media releases during an incident. The City of Bunbury and DFES will work together to coordinate information released to the media and define a single point of contact. (Refer Bushfire Warnings -Triggers page 18)

2. DFES may deploy a Media Liaison Officer (MLO) to work for/on behalf of the Incident Controller, in association with the local government. MLOs can be requested through the DFES Regional Duty Coordinator or via the DFES Communications Centre. In these circumstances, the MLO is responsible for coordinating the actions of the media and ensuring their safety while on the incident ground. Information provided to the media by the MLO is to be of operational nature only.

3. The Incident Controller should seek an officer from the local government, to provide local knowledge and expertise in the development and provision of media releases, community information bulletins. These should be disseminated to the public through the local government, or DFES Media, as agreed at the time of the incident.

4. DFES may release media statements that reflect the Regional and multi-agency perspectives of the status of fire incidents, throughout the South West Region. and

5. DFES Media and Public Affairs (M&PA) may also be requested to release public information alerts through radio and television (in extreme circumstances), as well as updates on the DFES website and through a recorded message service (1300 657 209).

NB: It is vital that timely and accurate information is relayed from the fire ground, to DFES Media and Public Affairs for this public alert system to be successful.
APPENDIX 1

*Contents of Appendix 1 omitted for privacy reasons.
# APPENDIX 2

## Bushfire Talking Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Name:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Time:</th>
<th>Author:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of fire (area/suburb/town):</td>
<td>in the shire of:</td>
<td>between (what roads):</td>
<td>towards landmark:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALERT LEVEL

- Is life and/or property under threat? □ Yes □ No
  - Consider FDR, fuel loads, ember attack, location and defensibility of property
  - □ Possible □ No
  - □ Yes □ No
- Has the danger passed? □ Yes □ No
  - □ Emergency Warning □ Watch and Act □ Advice □ All Clear

### EMERGENCY WARNING issued for (area/subdivision/suburb/streets that will be impacted by fire):

- Homes will be impacted in (number of hours):
- SEWS to be used: □ No □ Yes
- StateAlert to be issued: □ No □ Yes
- It is safe to leave? □ No □ Yes
- Is it safe to actively defend? □ No □ Yes
- Is there ember attack/spot fires? □ No □ Yes
- Up to how many metres?:
- Has a relocation point been set up? □ No □ Yes
- Where is it?
- Has a safer place of last resort been designated? □ No □ Yes
- Relocation routes: (How to get there safely)

### WATCH AND ACT issued for (town/area/subdivision/suburb/streets under possible threat):

- Is there ember attack/spot fires? □ No □ Yes
- Up to how many metres?:
- Is it safe to actively defend? □ No □ Yes
- It is safe to leave? □ No □ Yes

### ADVICE issued for surrounding (town/area/subdivision/suburb/streets):

- Use the “smoke only” template □ No □ Yes

### ALL CLEAR ADVICE issued for (town/area/subdivision/suburb/streets):

- It is safe to return home? □ No □ Yes
- It will be safe at (time): am/pm
- What are firefighters doing?
  - □ Firefighters are working to strengthen containment lines
  - □ Crews are currently mopping up and will leave the area safe
  - □ Firefighters will monitor the area for the rest of the day/night
  - □ Other – what?

### ROAD CLOSURES

- Which Local Government owns the closed roads? (If not a Main Roads WA road)
**BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR**

- **Fire travelling:** [ ] slowly [ ] fast  At what speed: [ ] metres/hour
- **Direction fire moving:** [ ] N [ ] NE [ ] E [ ] SE [ ] S [ ] SW [ ] W [ ] NW
- **Towards (landmark/road):**
- **Fire is:** [ ] small controllable [ ] out of control and unpredictable [ ] contained and under control [ ] contained and not controlled
- **Flame height:** [ ] metres [ ] higher than rooftops [ ] may burn into tree tops
- **Is a wind change expected?** [ ] No [ ] Yes at [ ] am/pm
- **Current wind direction:**
- **Forecast wind direction:**

This means: (e.g. homes/landmark/bushland in area/suburb/street may be impacted or roads will be closed)

**Size of fire (hectares):**

---

**WHAT FIREFIGHTERS ARE DOING**

- **Date/time fire started:**
- **Number of firefighters:**
- **Number stations/brigades:**
- **Firefighting appliances:**
- **Other (e.g. dozers/graders):**
- **Agencies involved:** [ ] FRS [ ] VFRS [ ] VFS [ ] SES [ ] DEC [ ] WA Police [ ] Other:
- **Local Government involved (Shire/Town/City):**
- **Number helitacs:** [ ] protecting crews and homes
- **Number of Type 1:** [ ] released due to light and will return at first light
- **Number of fixed wing:** [ ] released to another incident
- **Number of air-intel:** [ ] no longer required

Fire crews are protecting homes/assets in:

What has been saved (homes, sheds, fencing, bushland, key infrastructure such as a bridge):

Has this been confirmed? [ ] No [ ] Yes

What has been lost (homes, sheds, fencing, livestock, troughs, tanks, rare flora):

Has this been confirmed? [ ] No [ ] Yes

Streets/suburbs without power:

Streets/suburbs without water:

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**INJURIES (INTERNAL USE ONLY)**

Significant injuries (what, who, how):

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**CAUSE**

- **Cause of fire:** [ ] unknown [ ] accidental [ ] suspicious [ ] deliberate [ ] How?
- **Can this be made public?** [ ] No [ ] Yes
- **People are asked to report any suspicious behaviour to Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000** [ ] No [ ] Yes

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**IMPORTANT NUMBERS**

Red Cross state inquiry line activated? [ ] No [ ] Yes

Other information:

**AGENCY RESPONSIBLE**

Agency responsible for the fire: [ ] FESA [ ] DEC [ ] Local Government:

**APPROVAL BY INCIDENT CONTROLLER**

Print Name: ____________________________

Signature: ____________________________

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Contact Media and Public Affairs

Phone: 9225 5955 or 0427 479 499  Email: media@fesa.wa.gov.au  Fax: 9323 9338  Page: 9476 0179  radio ComCan
ROAD TRAFFIC WARNING SIGNAGE – DIAGRAMS

Figure 1 – Road Traffic Control Signs in Support of General Emergency Roadway Setup

Figure 2 – Road Traffic Control Signs in Support of Incident and Fend-Off Position