



## **AGENDA**

### **ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL**

**23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022**  
**Commencing at 3:30pm**

**Council Chambers**  
**Yougenup Road, Gnowangerup WA 6335**

#### **COUNCIL'S VISION**

Gnowangerup Shire – A progressive, inclusive and prosperous community built on opportunity

Shire of Gnowangerup

**NOTICE OF AN ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL**

Dear Council Member

The next Ordinary Meeting of the Shire of Gnowangerup will be held on Wednesday 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022, at the Council Chambers 28 Yougenup Road Gnowangerup, commencing at 3:30pm.



Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

**Bob Jarvis**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

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**Meaning of and CAUTION concerning Council's "In Principle" support:**

*When Council uses this expression it means that:*

*(a) Council is generally in favour of the proposal BUT is not yet willing to give its consent; and  
(b) Importantly, Council reserves the right to (and may well) either decide against the proposal or to formally support it but with restrictive conditions or modifications.*

*Therefore, whilst you can take some comfort from Council's "support" you are clearly at risk if you act upon it before Council makes its actual (and binding) decision and communicates that to you in writing.*



### DISCLAIMER

No responsibility whatsoever is implied or accepted by the Shire of Gnowangerup for any act, omission or statement or intimation occurring during Council or committee meetings.


The Shire of Gnowangerup disclaims any liability for any loss whatsoever and howsoever caused arising out of reliance by any person or legal entity on any such act, omission or statement or intimation occurring during Council or committee meetings.

Any person or legal entity who acts or fails to act in reliance upon any statement, act or omission made in a Council or committee meeting does so at that person's or legal entity's own risk.

In particular and without detracting in any way from the broad disclaimer above, in any discussion regarding any planning application or application for a licence, any statement or intimation of approval made by any member or officer of the Shire of Gnowangerup during the course of any meeting is not intended to be and is not taken as notice of approval from the Shire of Gnowangerup.

The Shire of Gnowangerup advises that anyone who has any application lodged with the Shire of Gnowangerup shall obtain and should only rely on **written confirmation** of the outcome of the application, and any conditions attaching to the decision made by the Shire of Gnowangerup in respect of the application.

These minutes are not a verbatim record but include the contents pursuant to Regulation 11 of Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996.

Signed:  \_\_\_\_\_

**Bob Jarvis**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**



**DECLARATION OF INTEREST FORM**

To: Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Gnowangerup  
28 Yougenup Road  
GNOWANGERUP WA 6335

I,(1) \_\_\_\_\_ wish to declare an interest in the following item to be considered by Council at its meeting to be held on (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Agenda Item(3) \_\_\_\_\_

The **type** of Interest I wish to declare is (4).

- Financial pursuant to Section 5.60A of the Local Government Act 1995
- Proximity pursuant to Section 5.60B of the Local Government Act 1995
- Indirect Financial pursuant to Section 5.61 of the Local Government Act 1995
- Impartiality pursuant to Regulation 11 of the Local Government (Rules of Conduct) Regulations 2007.

The **nature** of my interest is (5) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The **extent** of my interest is (6) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I understand that the above information will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting and placed in the Disclosure of Financial and Impartiality of Interest Register.

Yours sincerely

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Notes:

1. Insert your name (print).
2. Insert the date of the Council Meeting at which the item is to be considered.
3. Insert the Agenda Item Number and Title.
4. Tick box to indicate type of interest.
5. Describe the nature of your interest.
6. Describe the extent of your interest (if seeking to participate in the matter under S. 5.68 & 5.69 of the Act)..

**DECLARATION OF INTERESTS (NOTES FOR YOUR GUIDANCE)**

A Member, who has a Financial Interest in any matter to be discussed at a Council or Committee Meeting that will be attended by the Member, must disclose the nature of the interest:

- a) In a written notice given to the Chief Executive Officer before the Meeting or;
- b) At the Meeting, immediately before the matter is discussed.

A member, who makes a disclosure in respect to an interest, must not:

- a) Preside at the part of the Meeting, relating to the matter or;
- b) Participate in, or be present during any discussion or decision-making procedure relative to the matter, unless to the extent that the disclosing member is allowed to do so under Section 5.68 or Section 5.69 of the Local Government Act 1995.

**NOTES ON FINANCIAL INTEREST (NOTES FOR YOUR GUIDANCE)**

The following notes are a basic guide for Councillors when they are considering whether they have a **Financial Interest** in a matter. These notes will be included in each agenda for the time being so that Councillors may refresh their memory.

1. A Financial Interest requiring disclosure occurs when a Council decision might advantageously or detrimentally affect the Councillor or a person closely associated with the Councillor and is capable of being measured in money terms. There are exceptions in the Local Government Act 1995 but they should not be relied on without advice, unless the situation is very clear.
2. If a Councillor is a member of an Association (which is a Body Corporate) with not less than 10 members i.e. sporting, social, religious etc.), and the Councillor is not a holder of office of profit or a guarantor, and has not leased land to or from the club, i.e., if the Councillor is an ordinary member of the Association, the Councillor has a common and not a financial interest in any matter to that Association.
3. If an interest is shared in common with a significant number of electors or ratepayers, then the obligation to disclose that interest does not arise. Each case needs to be considered.
4. **If in doubt declare.**
5. As stated in (b) above, if written notice disclosing the interest has not been given to the Chief Executive Officer before the meeting, then it **MUST** be given when the matter arises in the Agenda, and immediately before the matter is discussed.
6. Ordinarily the disclosing Councillor must leave the meeting room before discussion commences. The only exceptions are:
  - 6.1 Where the Councillor discloses the extent of the interest, and Council carries a motion under s.5.68(1)(b)(ii) or the Local Government Act; or
  - 6.2 Where the Minister allows the Councillor to participate under s.5.69(3) of the Local Government Act, with or without conditions.

**INTERESTS AFFECTING IMPARTIALITY**

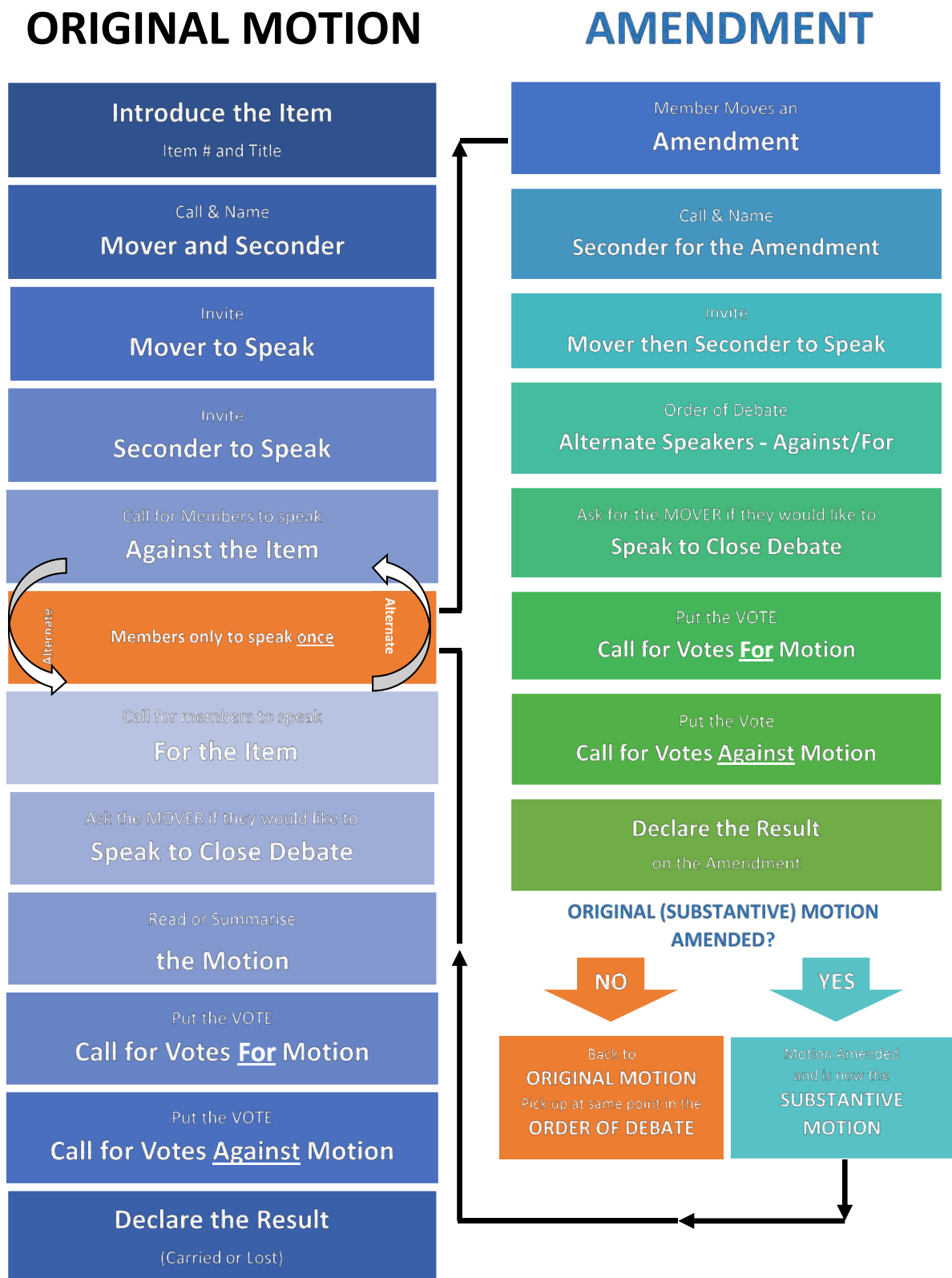
DEFINITION: An interest that would give rise to a reasonable belief that the impartiality of the person having the interest would be adversely affected, but does not include an interest as referred to in Section 5.60 of the 'Act'. A member who has an Interest Affecting Impartiality in any matter to be discussed at a Council or Committee Meeting, which will be attended by the member, must disclose the nature of the interest;

- (a) in a written notice given to the Chief Executive Officer before the Meeting; or
- (b) at the Meeting, immediately before the matter is discussed.

**IMPACT OF AN IMPARTIALITY DISCLOSURE**

There are very different outcomes resulting from disclosing an interest affecting impartiality compared to that of a financial interest. With the declaration of a financial interest, an elected member leaves the room and does not vote. With the declaration of this new type of interest, the elected member stays in the room, participates in the debate and votes. In effect then, following disclosure of an interest affecting impartiality, the member's involvement in the Meeting continues as if no interest existed.

# Process of Motions



Slight clarification of wording of motion: A minor amendment of the motion can be done at any time through the President with the approval of the Mover and the Seconder. The Minor amendment must be minuted.

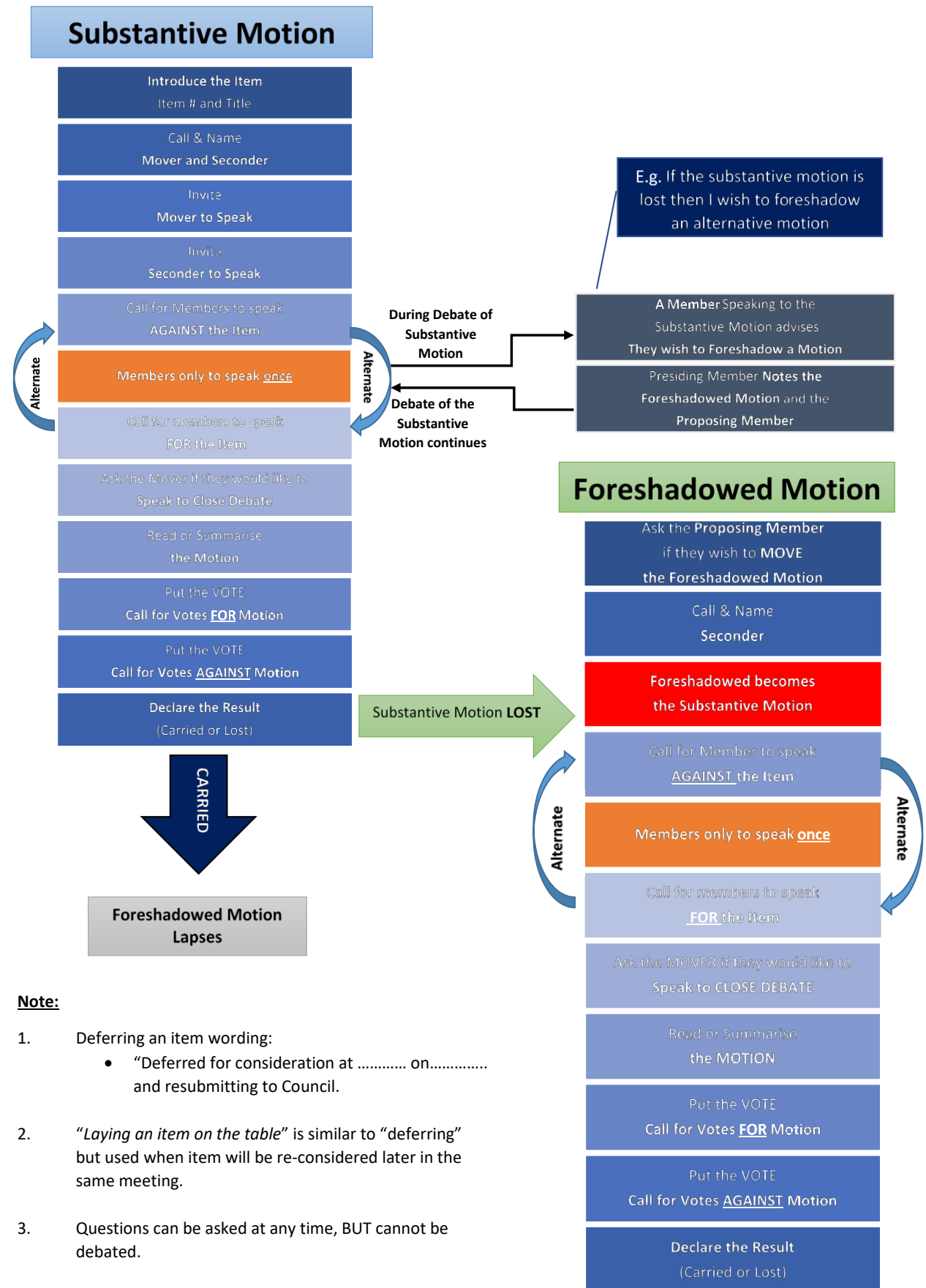


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**OPENING PROCEDURES**

**1. OPENING AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS**

Shire President, Fiona Gaze welcomes Councillors, staff and visitors and opens the meeting at \_\_\_\_\_pm.

**2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY**

The Shire of Gnowangerup would like to acknowledge the Goreng people who are the Traditional Custodians of this land. The Shire of Gnowangerup would also like to pay respect to the Elders both past and present of the Noongar Nation and extend that respect to other Aboriginals present.

**3. ATTENDANCE / APOLOGIES / APPROVED LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

**3.1 ATTENDANCE**

**3.2 APOLOGIES**

**3.3 APPROVED LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

**4. APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

Nil

**5. RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE**

**6. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

**7. DECLARATION OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS AND INTERESTS AFFECTING IMPARTIALITY**

**8. PETITIONS / DEPUTATIONS / PRESENTATIONS**

**8.1 PETITIONS**

**8.2 DEPUTATIONS**

**8.3 PRESENTATIONS**

**9. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES**

9.1 ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL MINUTES 16<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2022

**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION**

**0322. That the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2022 be confirmed as a true record of proceedings.**

9.2 SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL MINUTES 22<sup>nd</sup> FEBRUARY 2022

**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION**

- 0322. That the minutes of the Special Council Meeting held on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2022 be confirmed as a true record of proceedings.**

**10. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDING MEMBER WITHOUT DISCUSSION**

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<b>10.1</b>	<b>ELECTED MEMBERS ACTIVITY REPORT</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2022
<b>Councillors:</b>	Various

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**Attended the following meetings/events**

REPORTS FOR DECISION

11. REPORT FOR DECISION

<b>11.1</b>	<b>ADOPTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PLAN</b>
<b>Location:</b>	Shire of Gnowangerup
<b>Proponent:</b>	Llew Withers, EHO
<b>Date of Report:</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> March 2022
<b>Business Unit:</b>	Environmental Health
<b>Officer:</b>	Llew Withers - EHO
<b>Disclosure of Interest:</b>	Nil

ATTACHMENTS

- Shire of Gnowangerup Public Health Plan 2022-2026.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

For Council to adopt the Shire of Gnowangerup Public Health Plan 2022 – 2026.

BACKGROUND

Part 5 of the Public Health Act (2016) requires each local government to develop a public health plan within its municipality to align with the State Public Health Plan for Western Australia 2019 – 2024. The Public Health Plan has been designed to integrate with Council’s Integrated Strategic Plan 2021 – 2031.

COMMENTS

This plan has been developed over a 2-year period commencing with the adoption of the Health Profile Report, then the online Health & Well Being Survey leading to the development of the public health plan.

CONSULTATION

The Health & Well Being Survey was widely circularised throughout the community via Council newsletters, web site and Facebook and community newsletters. The Survey received 33 written responses from July to September 2021.

LEGAL AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The Public Health Act 2016 requires Council to prepare a public health plan and review it every 4 years.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Implementation of the Plan will be shared by the Community Development Officers and the Environmental Health Officer.

**STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

Strategic Community Plan – The Integrated Strategic Community Plan will require amendment to incorporate the Public Health Plan (PHP) at the next review (the PHP has been written to allow for better integration of the two documents).

Strategic Priority: Safety and Security, Access to Health Services

Theme: Our Community

Community Priority: Facilitate and advocate for the provision of quality health services, health facilities and programs.

**STRATEGIC RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:**

Primary Strategic Risk Category	Environment Management
Description	Inadequate prevention, identification, enforcement and management of environmental issues.
Residual Risk: (Low, Moderate, High, Extreme)	High
Consequence: (Insignificant, Minor, Moderate, Major, Catastrophic)	Major
Likelihood: (Almost Certain, Likely, Possible, Unlikely, Rare)	Likely

**IMPACT ON CAPACITY**

The Environmental Health Officer will combine with Council’s Community Development Officers to implement the Plan and guide Council in aspects of environmental and public health.

**ALTERNATE OPTIONS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS**

Nil. Adoption of the Public Health Plan 2022-2026 is a statutory requirement under the Public Health Act 2016.

**CONCLUSION**

The Public Health Plan has been developed by the Environmental Health Officer in liaison with the Shire’s two Community Development Officers. It is planned that the strategies in the Plan will help to improve the health of all persons living within the Shire of Gnowangerup.

The Community Development Officers will directly liaise with the Department of Health's Great Southern Health Promotion Officers to incorporate identified health initiatives for the betterment of the local population. Discussions are already underway with Health Promotion Officers in Katanning and Albany.

Once Council has adopted the Plan, it will be presented to the DOH for their consideration.

**VOTING REQUIREMENTS**

Simple majority.

**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION**

**0322. That Council:**

**Adopts the Shire of Gnowangerup Public Health Plan 2022 – 2026.**

*Heart of the Stirlings*



**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP**

Public Health & Wellbeing Plan

2022-2026

DRAFT

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# Acknowledgement of Country

The Shire of Gnowangerup acknowledges the Noongar People, the Traditional Owners of the Country within the Council's boundaries

## Introduction

We are proud to present the Shire of Gnowangerup Public Health Plan. This Plan is designed to be both a stand alone plan and also one that influences the periodic revisions of the Shire of Gnowangerup Integrated Strategic Plan 2021 – 2031 (incorporating the Strategic Plan 2021 – 2031 and the Corporate Business Plan 2021 – 2025).

Each local government in Western Australia is required by the Public Health Act 2016 to enhance the health, wellbeing and safety of all of its citizens and align with the State Public Health Plan for Western Australia 2019 - 2024. Incorporating the outcomes and strategies of the Public Health Plan into Council's Strategic Community Plan will ensure the Public Health Plan will remain relevant to the community needs and keep pace with the ever-changing demographics of our local community.

The production of this Plan has involved the Community in three stages, being: an extensive Health Profile Report of persons living in our Community, and an electronic Health & Well Being Survey that drew a substantial range of comments, leading to the production of this document.

It was decided to consult with our community by an electronic survey process using social media and the Shire website. In the Shire of Gnowangerup, this method proved to be very successful, attracting electronic and paper submissions.

We would like you to enjoy reading this plan as we look forward to working collaboratively with the community to continuously improve the public health outcomes of all of our citizens.

**Fiona Gaze**

**Shire President**  
March 2022

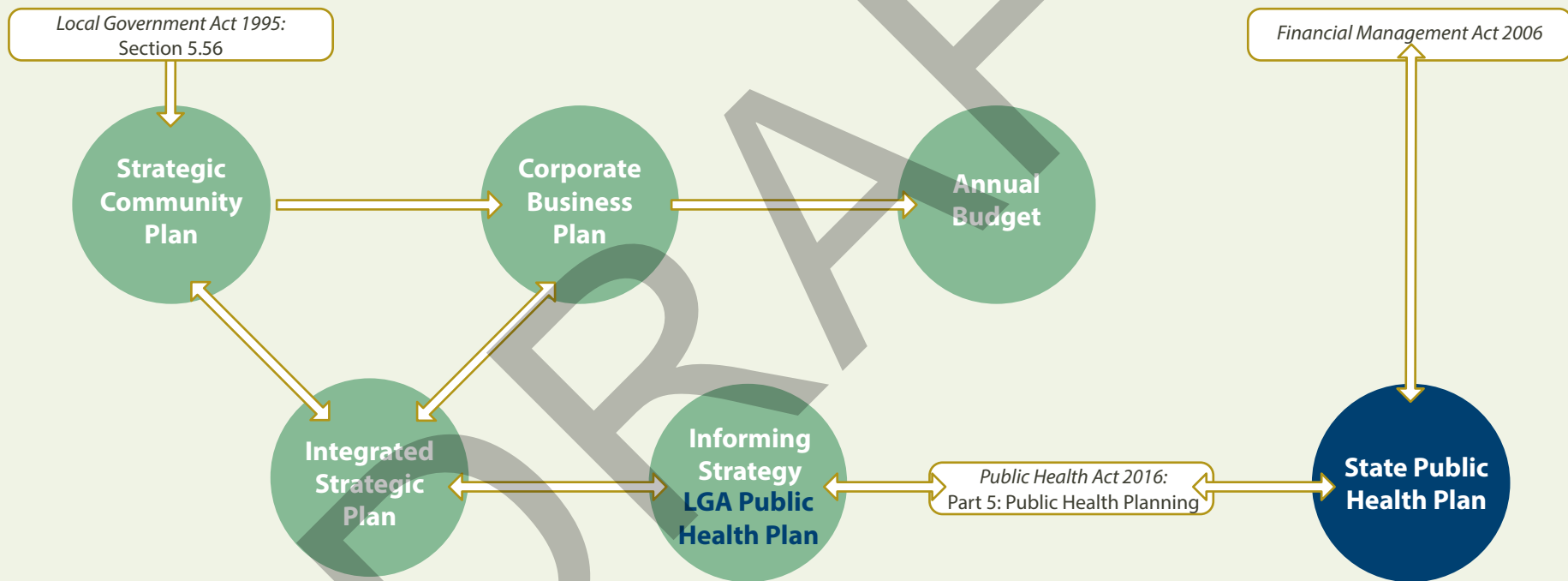
**Bob Jarvis**

**Chief Executive Officer**  
March 2022

# Plan Implementation

The State Public Health Plan is a stand-alone plan. Each Local Government Authority is required to create its own Public Health Plan, which in turn is to be incorporated into the Council's Strategic Community Plan. The Strategic Community Plan connects with Council's Business Plan which is funded by each Local Government Authority through its revenue stream. Each Local Government is then required to prepare and adopt a Local Government Public Health Plan.

The diagram below provides a pictorial representation of how this is to be achieved.



Linkages between Part 5: Public Health Planning of the *Public Health Act 2016* and Local Government Planning for the future requirements under section 5.56 of the *Local Government Act 1995*

# Our Current Health Role

The Shire of Gnowangerup provides a range of funding to support the health of our community

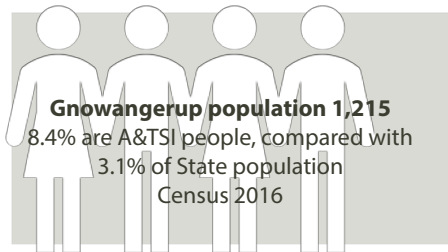


These are explained in more detail in the core business described here:

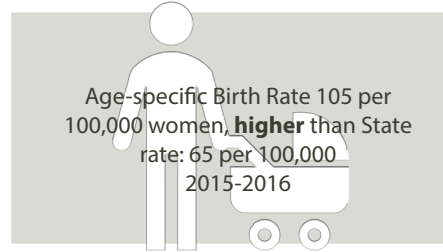
- Infrastructure and property services, including provision of local roads, footpaths, drainage, waste collection and management, and sewerage services in Ongerup.
- Environmental Health Services to prevent and control environmental health hazards, emissions and communicable diseases (i.e., tobacco control, water and food safety, noise and air pollution and animal & mosquito control).
- Community Services, such as provision of a doctor and surgery.
- Cultural facilities and services, such as libraries, art galleries and places of historic importance and museums.
- Provision of recreation facilities, such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, swimming pools, recreation centres and bowling clubs.
- Building services, planning and development control, including inspections, licensing, certification and enforcement.
- Administration of facilities, such as the airport, cemeteries, street parking, solid & liquid waste disposal sites.
- Local Government Health Law Enforcement, Ranger and Emergency Services.



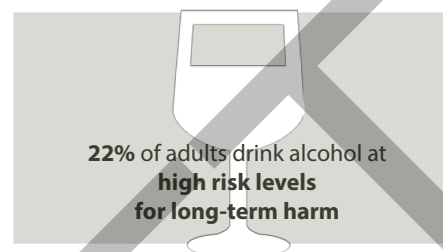
# Snapshot of the health of people living in the Great Southern Region



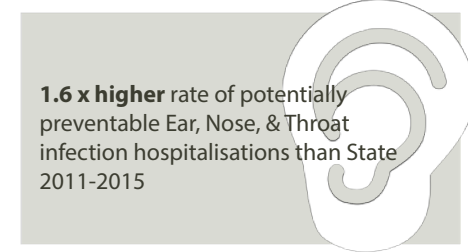
**Gnowangerup population 1,215**  
8.4% are A&TSI people, compared with 3.1% of State population  
Census 2016



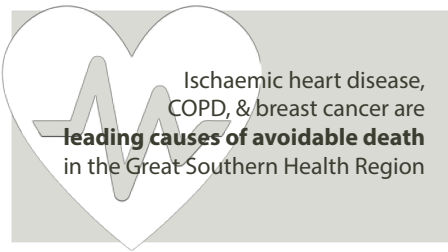
Age-specific Birth Rate 105 per 100,000 women, **higher** than State rate: 65 per 100,000  
2015-2016



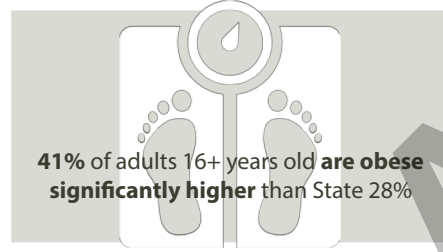
**22%** of adults drink alcohol at **high risk levels for long-term harm**



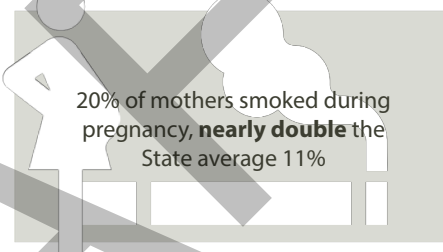
**1.6 x higher** rate of potentially preventable Ear, Nose, & Throat infection hospitalisations than State 2011-2015



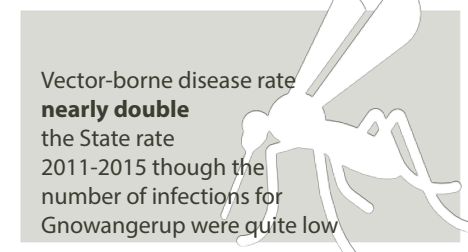
Ischaemic heart disease, COPD, & breast cancer are **leading causes of avoidable death** in the Great Southern Health Region



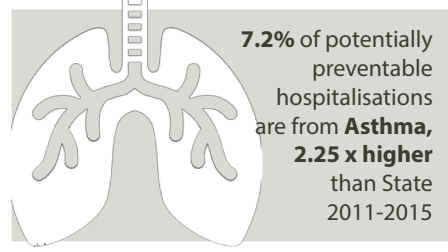
**41%** of adults 16+ years old are **obese significantly higher** than State 28%



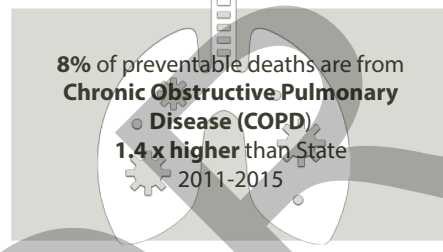
**20%** of mothers smoked during pregnancy, **nearly double** the State average 11%



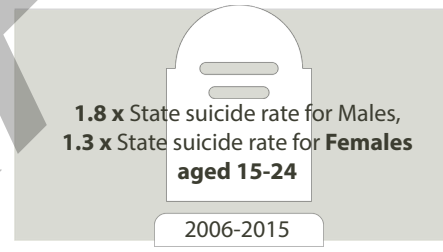
Vector-borne disease rate **nearly double** the State rate 2011-2015 though the number of infections for Gnowangerup were quite low



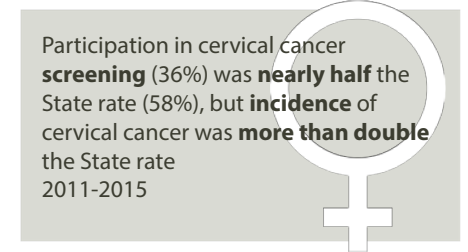
**7.2%** of potentially preventable hospitalisations are from **Asthma, 2.25 x higher** than State 2011-2015



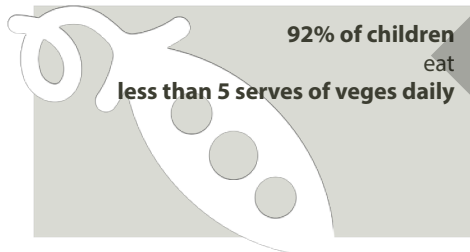
**8%** of preventable deaths are from **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), 1.4 x higher** than State 2011-2015



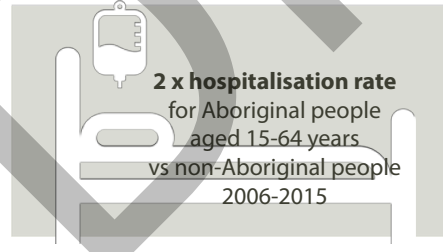
**1.8 x** State suicide rate for Males, **1.3 x** State suicide rate for **Females aged 15-24**  
2006-2015



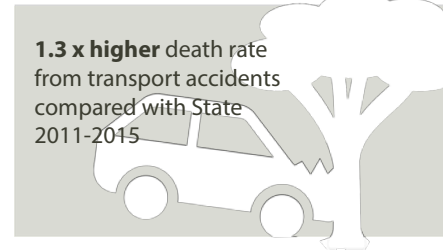
Participation in cervical cancer **screening** (36%) was **nearly half** the State rate (58%), but **incidence** of cervical cancer was **more than double** the State rate 2011-2015



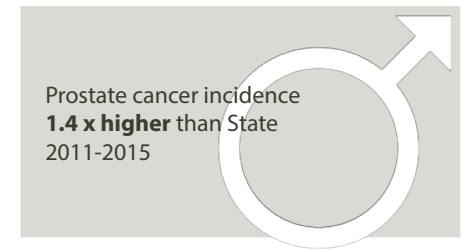
**92%** of children eat **less than 5 serves of veges daily**



**2 x hospitalisation rate** for Aboriginal people aged 15-64 years vs non-Aboriginal people  
2006-2015



**1.3 x higher** death rate from transport accidents compared with State 2011-2015



Prostate cancer incidence **1.4 x higher** than State 2011-2015

# Key results from the Shire of Gnowangerup Health & Wellbeing Survey

## THE RESIDENTS OF GNOWANGERUP SPEAK

### AS THINGS ARE NOW

**The three most harmful health risks in our community are:**

- Use of illegal drugs 87.8%
- Sniffing volatile substances 81.6%
- Tobacco / cigarette smoking 68.0%

**The four most serious mental & social health issues in our community are:**

- Drug addiction
- Anxiety
- Alcoholism
- Depression

**Our top three volunteering activities are:**

- Public events
- Community Groups & Services
- Sporting

**The sport & recreation facilities we use the most are:**

- Gnowangerup Sporting Complex
- Gnowangerup Playgrounds
- Gnowangerup CRC

**The two things which worry us most about COVID-19 are:**

- My family's future finances
- My family's future health

I enjoy interacting with my neighbours (51%)

There is strong community spirit in our Shire (47%)

I know where to get help when I need it (62%)

I am proud of the community where I live (55%)

I feel like my life has a sense of purpose (64%)

I feel like I belong in my local community (47%)

I feel the Shire cares about our welfare (57%)

safe  
visit friends  
community live  
family clean

The words we used the most, to say what we like best about living in Gnowangerup

### CHANGE FOR THE FUTURE

**Our top three programs to improve the health of our community:**

- Programs for seniors/aged people
- Programs for teens
- Community safety & security programs

**Our top three programs to help us be more active are:**

- Exercise/play equipment in parks that cater for various age groups
- More hikes, walks, cycle paths & maps
- Public exercise equipment that is free to use

**We support new programs to reduce harm from:**

- Illegal drugs
- Alcohol
- Tobacco
- Sniffing volatile substances

**Our top four resources for good community health are:**

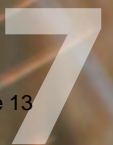
- Safe roads
- Affordable housing
- Parks and public open spaces
- Disability access to buildings & recreation

**Our top two priorities to encourage eating healthy food are:**

- Healthy food options at sporting & community & events
- More healthy food options in takeaway/fast food outlets

**Our top three environmental issues for good community health are:**

- Clean, safe air
- Safe water for our homes & swimming pools
- Waste & rubbish recycling programs





# Adding the Public Health Vision to the Integrated Strategic Plan

The Public Health Plan incorporates the 5 themes of community interest from the Shire of Gnowangerup Integrated Strategic Plan:

1. Our Community
2. Our Economy
3. Our Infrastructure
4. Our Natural Environment
5. Our Organisation

And introduces a new theme:

6. Our Health



# The Integrated Strategic Plan

1. Our Community	2. Our Economy	3. Our Infrastructure	4. Our Natural Environment	5. Our Organisation	6. Our Health
1.1. Identify and deliver opportunities for young people across the Shire	2.1. Support businesses and business growth across the Shire	3.1. Parks, gardens, streetscapes, recreational and social spaces are safe and encourage active and healthy lifestyles	4.1. A high standard of environmental health and waste services.	5.1. Investment in the skills and capabilities of our staff and leaders	6.1. Prevent harm from unsafe use of alcohol, drugs, solvents and tobacco
1.2. Facilitate and advocate for the provision of quality health services, health facilities and programs	2.2. Coordinated planning and promotion of our Shire to visitors and tourists	3.2. We prepare and maintain our assets for current and future community use	4.2. Conservation of our natural environment	5.2. Shire communication is consistent, engaging and inclusive	6.2. Adequate recreation facilities, and healthy lifestyle choices
1.3. Strengthen the sense of place and culture and belonging through inclusive community interaction and participation	2.3. Local businesses and the Shire have access to diverse skills and experiences			5.3. Forward planning and implementation of plans to achieve strategic priorities	6.3. A Healthy and sustainable community with access to relevant health services for all demographics
1.4. Support local volunteer organisations through initiatives that reduce volunteer fatigue and strengthen their resilience					6.4. Planning a COVID safe and healthy outcome
1.5. Support emergency services planning, risk mitigation, response and recovery					6.5. Environmental health protection to reduce risks to community health

DRAFT

# Public Health Strategies

Minimise Harm	Active and Healthy Lifestyles	A Healthy and Sustainable Community	Protection from Disease	A Safe Environment
6.1 Minimise harm from unsafe use of alcohol, drugs, solvents and tobacco	6.2 Adequate recreation facilities and healthy lifestyle choices	6.3 Access to relevant health services for all demographics	6.4 Planning a COVID safe and healthy outcome	6.5 Environmental health protection to reduce risks to health
6.1.1 Support education to reduce alcohol and drug consumption and family violence	6.2.1 Investigate community recreation activities and provision of free age-appropriate exercise equipment, programs and classes	6.3.1 Support health and wellbeing initiatives to improve mental and physical health, particularly for young people	6.4.1 Keep the community informed with COVID 19 updates, including indigenous and other cultural groups	6.5.1 Monitor public health indicators and encourage other government intervention
6.1.2 Encourage safe sale and service of alcohol and tobacco, and support no/low alcohol and smoke free community venues and events and at Shire facilities	6.2.2 Support Livelighter or similar as a community campaign to raise community awareness in healthy eating and living	6.3.2 Create accessible spaces and encourage disabled, indigenous and other cultural participation	6.4.2 Implement COVID19 Safety Plans in consultation with emergency authorities and develop risk management guidelines for public events	6.5.2 Provide public health education on matters such as FoodSafe, vector and other disease control
6.1.3 Encourage the community, particularly pregnant mothers, to reduce smoking and promote smoke free public spaces such as playgrounds	6.2.3 Measure the adverse health impacts of inactivity and obesity and encourage weight reduction	6.3.3 Encourage personal health screening services such as prostate and cervical cancer, blood pressure and mammograms	6.4.3 Provide community education for personal hygiene, safe sex, home and workplace hygiene, including cleaning and disinfection	6.5.3 Maintain safe food standards by regular surveillance of food premises and food & packaged water manufacture
6.1.4 In conjunction with the Police and other stakeholders conduct a Safety Audit to improve safety and prevent crime and anti-social behaviour	6.2.4 Promote healthy eating and affordable meals and drinks in food outlets and at venues and events	6.3.4 Engage with agencies to maintain safe roads, provide bushfire prevention and manage climate change impacts	6.4.4 Minimise the incidence and community spread of infectious disease through education, vaccination, food surveillance and vector control	6.5.4 Monitor drinking and recreational waters, public aquatic facilities to maintain standards and reduce public health risks
	6.2.5 Provide safe and accessible public open spaces and walking trails	6.3.5 Monitor the safe use of pesticides & herbicides and their equipment & disposal of liquid wastes		6.5.5 Maintain an active monitoring & education program to minimise mosquito nuisance







# Conclusion

This Plan was developed over 18 months duration in consultation with elected members and the local community. This is the first public health plan of many to follow that will require Council to consider the needs of the community when planning for better public health outcomes.

While public health is the responsibility of all persons in the community, this plan focusses on the need to address present shortcomings to improve the health of every person. Improving the health of individuals through exercise and nutrition were identified as key messages, and attention to mental health, the prevention of transport accidents, and increased screening for cancer-related illnesses will be beneficial in the longer term.

The Council will need to provide leadership to improve public health outcomes by:

- Leading the community by advocacy to provide better public health planning,
- Having a whole of Council approach,
- Encouraging partnerships with Government and NGOs for health planning, and
- Elected members encouraging and mentoring to promote healthy lifestyles.

The Plan was developed by including:

- Extensive analysis of health data (a well-developed Health Profile Report)
- Participation in an electronic Health and Well Being Survey, and
- Consultation with elected members and senior officers.

# The Way Forward

The strategies contained in the Shire of Gnowangerup's Public Health Plan are intended to mirror work already underway. The Shire of Gnowangerup is well known for the promotion of tourism and recreational pursuits, and living in harmony with the natural environment and practising sustainability. This connection with community was recognised through encouraging comments drawn from the Public Health & Wellbeing Survey.

The Shire of Gnowangerup may give consideration to liaising with the Great Southern Population Health Unit Health Promotion Officer in conjunction with neighbouring shires to review the supporting information in the Health Profile Report and the Public Health & Wellbeing Survey, and to work with government and funding agencies to raise awareness of the need for healthy lifestyles.

The Plan requires Council to ensure that its citizens are afforded protection from disease, minimise harm, promote active healthy lifestyles sustainably and the provide a safe environment by reducing risks to public health. This Plan is the first of many public health plans that will provide a direct focus on supporting better health outcomes of constituents living in the Shire of Gnowangerup.

Information used in the research phase of this plan was principally drawn from ABS Census (2016), SEIFA Index, AEDC (Education) data, Health Department hospital admissions data (2018 – 2020), and the Shire of Gnowangerup Public Health & Wellbeing Survey.





<b>11.2</b>	<b>WAIVER OF SEPTIC PUMP OUT FEE (DEBTOR 96010)</b>
<b>Proponent:</b>	Debtor 96010
<b>Date of Report:</b>	3 March 2022
<b>Business Unit:</b>	Corporate Services
<b>Officer:</b>	Geoff Carberry - Assets and Waste Management Coordinator
<b>Disclosure of Interest:</b>	Nil

#### ATTACHMENTS

Nil

#### SUMMARY

The proponent has requested that a fee charged by the Shire of Gnowangerup for the pump out of a septic tank at their property in Ongerup be waived due to the property not being connected to the Ongerup Effluent System when upgrade works were completed.

#### PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

For Council to determine whether to waive the fee charged being \$570.35.

#### BACKGROUND

The proponent moved into the property late in 2021, after it had been vacant for an extended period (5 years).

In December 2021 the proponent requested a pump out of the septic tank. Shire staff attended and carried out the pump out. It was noted that the central baffle of the septic tank was broken and the outlet of the septic tank towards the main sewer line appeared to be blocked. The proponent was advised to have the tank replaced and a plumber should check the outlet.

In January 2022 the proponent reported a leak, possibly septic, at the rear of the property and into the laneway. He was reluctant to call a plumber and would not confirm that a plumber had checked the septic outlet as previously suggested. Shire staff arranged for a plumber to attend in case it was an issue with the main sewer and presented a public health issue.

The plumber found that the septic line from the tank stopped at the property boundary.

In 2018-19 the Shire had carried out the replacement/refurbishment of the main sewer line in the laneway.

#### COMMENTS

It appears that the property was never reconnected to the main sewer line when the upgrade works were carried out.



This had not been identified earlier as the property had remained vacant, it was only after the family moved in that the septic tank filled up and the outlet problem became evident.

It can be reasonably presumed that the problem with the tank and leak would not have occurred if the property had been connected to the main sewer line when the upgrade works were completed.

#### CONSULTATION

Bullseye Plumbing

#### LEGAL AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Local Government Act 1995

##### 6.12. Power to defer, grant discounts, waive or write off debts

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) and any other written law, a local government may —
  - (a) when adopting the annual budget, grant\* a discount or other incentive for the early payment of any amount of money; or
  - (b) waive or grant concessions in relation to any amount of money; or
  - (c) write off any amount of money,  
which is owed to the local government.

\* *Absolute majority required.*

- (2) Subsection (1)(a) and (b) do not apply to an amount of money owing in respect of rates and service charges.
- (3) The grant of a concession under subsection (1)(b) may be subject to any conditions determined by the local government.
- (4) Regulations may prescribe circumstances in which a local government is not to exercise a power under subsection (1) or regulate the exercise of that power.

[Section 6.12 amended: No. 64 of 1998 s. 39.]

#### POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

#### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Minor impact on revenue as Council budgets a small amount for Septic Pump out charges annually (as per the Schedule of Fees & Charges).

#### STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031

Strategic Priority: Development of town centres

Community Priority: Our Infrastructure

Action: We prepare and maintain our assets for current and future community use.

RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:

Risk Profile: Not meeting Community expectations.  
Results in reputational impacts.

IMPACT ON CAPACITY

Nil.

CONCLUSION

The property not being connected to the main sewer line during the upgrade works has caused the charge to be incurred at no fault of the proponent. It is recommended that Council waive this charge of \$570.35.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Absolute Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

**0322. That Council:**

**Waives the Septic Pump Out charge of \$570.35 owed by Debtor 96010, due to the property not being connected to the Ongerup Effluent System after upgrade works were completed in 2018-19.**

<b>11.3</b>	<b>RELOCATION OF ONGERUP VOLUNTEER BUSHFIRE FACILITY</b>
<b>Proponent:</b>	N/A
<b>Date of Report:</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> March 2022
<b>Business Unit:</b>	Corporate and Community Services
<b>Officer:</b>	Anrie van Zyl – Finance and Emergency Services Officer
<b>Disclosure of Interest:</b>	Nil

#### ATTACHMENTS

- Copy of Crown Land Title for Reserve 25623
- Aerial photograph/map of Reserve 25623 indication proposed new location.
- Copy of the Building Surveyor Report for 25 Eldridge Street, Ongerup WA 6336
- Floorplan of new 2-bay Bushfire Brigade Facility
- Letter of support from the Ongerup Sporting Complex Committee Inc.

#### PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To seek Council's approval to:

- Support the proposed relocation of the Ongerup Volunteer Bushfire Shed to the Ongerup Sporting Complex.
- Request from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DoPLH) the amendment of the purpose of management order over Reserve 25623 from "Recreational" to "Recreational and Community Purposes" with power to Lease/License for a period not exceeding 21 years with Ministerial approval.
- Possible financial contribution towards Gnowangerup St John Ambulance Subcentre for maintenance of the Ongerup Volunteer Bushfire Shed facility.

#### BACKGROUND

Currently the Ongerup Volunteer Bushfire Brigade Shed is co-located with the St John Ambulance Facility at 25 Eldridge Street, Ongerup WA 6336. The land on which the facility is located belongs to St John Ambulance Australia.

Gnowangerup St John Ambulance (SJA) Subcentre Committee engaged the services of the Shire's Building Surveyor, Matt Bowen, to prepare a property condition report on the 25 Eldridge Street Building after several issues were observed during a building inspection. Several issues were identified by the building surveyor and members of Gnowangerup SJA approached the Shire regarding the surveyor's findings.

Key items identified during the inspection were

- gaps to rear (eastern) wall cladding;
- ceiling condition;
- considerations for universal (disabled) access via the front (western) door;
- flashing and box gutter on the roof.



The cost of upgrading or repair work to the building needs to be funded by the Gnowangerup SJA Subcentre themselves and a casual enquiry was made whether a financial contribution from the Shire would be possible, since it was co-located with the Ongerup Volunteer Bushfire Brigade. It was explained to the SJA members that a financial contribution under the Emergency Services Levy (ESL) would not be permissible since the building is not owned by the Gnowangerup Shire Council, but that SJA could formally approach the Shire for a financial contribution from their 2022/2023 budget.

On closer investigation by Shire officers, no Shire records could be found of the Shire ever contributing financially towards any cost of the building, including that of maintenance, power and water, even though the Ongerup Volunteer Bushfire Brigade has been co-located with SJA for a considerable number of years. The same was found to be true for the co-located facility in Borden.

#### COMMENTS

As the land on which the Ongerup Bushfire Shed is located belongs to St John Ambulance Australia, any cost incurred in relation to building or maintenance issues, are not eligible for funding under the Department of Emergency Services (DFES) ESL or Local Government Grant Scheme (LGGs). Any contribution towards maintenance of the building will be for the Shire's expense.

Considering the above, the Chief Fire Control Officer and Ongerup Bushfire Brigade members conducted a brigade meeting, and a proposal was made to possibly relocate the bushfire shed to the Ongerup Sporting Complex, with permission from Council. A suggestion was also made that SJA could possibly relocate with the brigade, but under the LGGs requirements, funding would only be permissible for the brigade building and not a shared facility with SJA.

The land on which the Ongerup Sporting Complex is located, is a Crown Reserve over which the Shire has the management order and qualifies as an approved location under the requirements of the LGGs.

Currently the purpose of the Crown Reserve on which the Ongerup Sporting Complex is located, is "Recreational". If Council are in support of the relocation of the brigade shed to the Ongerup Sporting Complex, a proposal will be lodged to the DoPLH to amend the reserve purpose to "Recreational and Community Purposes".

In addition to the above, the Shire will also lodge a Capital Grant Application under the DFES Resource to Risk (R2R) Business Plan for funding for a new 2-bay bushfire brigade facility. The grant would however only cover the cost of the actual building, and earthworks, connecting services, etc will be for the Shire and will be allowed for in the 2022/2023 budget.

The Ongerup Sporting Complex Committee Inc. were consulted in the possible relocation of the bushfire shed and carries their full support (letter of support attached). The Committee are also in support for a co-location with SJA, but as previously mentioned, is not permissible under the LGGs.

## CONSULTATION

Gnowangerup St John Ambulance Committee  
Ongerup Bushfire Brigade  
Ongerup Sporting Complex Committee Inc.

## LEGAL AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Local Governments Grant Scheme Manual for Capital and Operating Grants 2022/2023

### **Clause 3.4 Conditions of Capital Grants**

*Capital grants are approved under the LGGS in accordance with the following conditions:*

- *All expenditure must comply with the relevant LG procurement policies.*
- *Approvals for capital grants for new facilities are conditional upon suitable land being immediately available to facilitate construction. The land can be owned freehold by the LG (with title) or crown land under management order with the LG.*
- *The land provided by the LG is to be in close proximity to utilities (power, water and communications).*
- *The cost in providing these utilities to the site boundary is the responsibility of the LG, connection costs from the site boundary to the facility are eligible for LGGS funding.*

## POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Budget for earthworks and connection to power and water to the new proposed shed in the 2022/2023 budget (amount to be determined).

As there are no guarantee that the R2R capital grant application will be successful in the 2022/2023 R2R round, Council could consider an annual financial contribution towards maintenance cost of the SJA Building where the Ongerup fire truck is currently housed, until such time that the R2R application is successful.

## STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Shire of Gnowangerup Strategic Community Plan 2021 – 2031

Theme: Our Infrastructure

Community Priority 3.2: We prepare and maintain our assets and infrastructure for current and future community use.

Action 3.2.2: Develop and implement a comprehensive Asset Management framework to ensure a strategic approach to infrastructure planning, maintenance, and enhancement.

Theme: Our Community

Community Priority 1.5: Support emergency services planning, risk mitigation, response and recovery

RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:

Primary Strategic Risk Category	Community Disruption
Description	Failure to adequately prepare and respond to events that cause disruption to the local community.
Residual Risk: (Low, Moderate, High, Extreme)	High
Consequence: (Insignificant, Minor, Moderate, Major, Catastrophic)	Catastrophic
Likelihood: (Almost Certain, Likely, Possible, Unlikely, Rare)	Possible

IMPACT ON CAPACITY

Nil

ALTERNATE OPTIONS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

Nil

CONCLUSION

Relocating the Ongerup Volunteer Bushfire Brigade facility to the Ongerup Sporting Complex would be in the best interest of the Shire in the long term, as current LGGS funding conditions doesn't cover any cost towards facilities not owned by a local government. Not owning the land or the buildings also prohibits the Shire from taking part in other DFES funding initiatives like water tank allocations, which benefited the Gnowangerup Bushfire Facility back in 2021.

The new floorplan for bushfire facilities also takes in account fatigue management, as all new sheds have the option to be a drive-through facility. Current configuration only allows for trucks to be reverse parked. Returning from a fire ground, volunteers may be exhausted and having to reverse park the truck while being tired, increases the risk of an accident happening. Being able to drive through eliminates that risk.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

**0322. That Council:**

- 1. Supports the proposed relocation of the Ongerup Volunteer Bushfire Brigade Shed to the Ongerup Sporting Complex.**
- 2. Authorises the CEO to request from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DoPLH) the amendment of the purpose of management order over Reserve 25623 from “Recreational” to “Recreational and Community Purposes” with power to Lease/License for a period not exceeding 21 years with Ministerial approval.**
- 3. Considers possible financial contribution, as part of its budget deliberations for 2022/23, towards the Gnowangerup St John Ambulance Subcentre for maintenance, power and water cost until such time the Shire’s LGGs Application for a new bushfire shed for the Ongerup Volunteer Bushfire Brigade is successful.**

**DUPLICATE**

RECEIVED BY  
SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP

3-0 MAY 2016

I.D. NO:

FILE NO: A6303

FORM LAA-1023

SECTION 46

WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
LAND ADMINISTRATION ACT 1997  
TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893 as amended

**MANAGEMENT ORDER (XE)**

RESERVE DESCRIPTION (NOTE 1)

RESERVE DESCRIPTION (NOTE 1)	EXTENT	VOLUME	FOLIO
25623	Whole	3018	498
25623	Whole	3018	499

MANAGEMENT BODY (NOTE 2)

Shire of Gnowangerup of 28 Yougenup Road, Gnowangerup WA 6335

CONDITIONS (NOTE 3)

- (i) To be utilised for the designated purpose of "Recreation" only,
- (ii) Power to lease (sub-lease or licence) for the designated purpose is granted for the whole or any portion thereof for any term not exceeding twenty one (21) years from the date of the lease subject to the approval in writing of the Minister for Lands being first obtained to each and every lease or assignment of lease, pursuant also to the provisions of section 18 of the Land Administration Act 1997.

THE MINISTER FOR LANDS (IN THE NAME OF AND ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA) ORDERS THAT THE CARE, CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ABOVE RESERVE BE PLACED WITH THE MANAGEMENT BODY DESCRIBED ABOVE FOR THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE LAND COMPRISING THE RESERVE IS RESERVED UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE LAND ADMINISTRATION ACT 1997, AND FOR PURPOSES ANCILLARY OR BENEFICIAL TO THAT PURPOSE SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS ABOVE

Dated this 17th day of March in the year 2016

ATTESTATION (NOTE 4)



NAME: Lily Sutomo

A/ SENIOR STATE LAND OFFICER

TEAM: Delivery



WESTERN



AUSTRALIA

REGISTER NUMBER <b>99/DP208807</b>	
DUPLICATE EDITION <b>N/A</b>	DATE DUPLICATE ISSUED <b>N/A</b>

**RECORD OF QUALIFIED CERTIFICATE  
OF  
CROWN LAND TITLE**

VOLUME  
**LR3018**

FOLIO  
**498**

UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893  
AND THE LAND ADMINISTRATION ACT 1997

**NO DUPLICATE CREATED**

The undermentioned land is Crown land in the name of the STATE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, subject to the interests and Status Orders shown in the first schedule which are in turn subject to the limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications shown in the second schedule.



REGISTRAR OF TITLES

**LAND DESCRIPTION:**

LOT 99 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 208807

**STATUS ORDER AND PRIMARY INTEREST HOLDER:  
(FIRST SCHEDULE)**

**STATUS ORDER/INTEREST:** RESERVE UNDER MANAGEMENT ORDER

**PRIMARY INTEREST HOLDER:** SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP OF 28 YOUNGUP ROAD GNOWANGERUP WA 6335

(XE N282719 ) REGISTERED 22 MARCH 2016

**LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:  
(SECOND SCHEDULE)**

1. PART RESERVE 25623 FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECREATION  
N282719 MANAGEMENT ORDER. CONTAINS CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED. WITH  
POWER TO LEASE FOR ANY TERM NOT EXCEEDING 21 YEARS, SUBJECT TO THE  
CONSENT OF THE MINISTER FOR LANDS. REGISTERED 22.3.2016.

- Warning: (1) A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required.  
Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.  
(2) The land and interests etc. shown hereon may be affected by interests etc. that can be, but are not, shown on the register.  
(3) The interests etc. shown hereon may have a different priority than shown.

-----END OF CERTIFICATE OF CROWN LAND TITLE-----

**STATEMENTS:**

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND: DP208807.  
PREVIOUS TITLE: THIS TITLE.  
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS: 45 JAEKEL ST, ONGERUP.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP.  
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF LANDS (SLSD).

END OF PAGE 1 - CONTINUED OVER



REGISTER NUMBER <b>235/DP185159</b>	
DUPLICATE EDITION <b>N/A</b>	DATE DUPLICATE ISSUED <b>N/A</b>

**RECORD OF QUALIFIED CERTIFICATE  
OF  
CROWN LAND TITLE**

VOLUME **LR3018** FOLIO **499**

UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893  
AND THE LAND ADMINISTRATION ACT 1997

**NO DUPLICATE CREATED**

The undermentioned land is Crown land in the name of the STATE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, subject to the interests and Status Orders shown in the first schedule which are in turn subject to the limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications shown in the second schedule.



REGISTRAR OF TITLES

**LAND DESCRIPTION:**

LOT 235 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 185159

**STATUS ORDER AND PRIMARY INTEREST HOLDER:  
(FIRST SCHEDULE)**

**STATUS ORDER/INTEREST:** RESERVE UNDER MANAGEMENT ORDER

**PRIMARY INTEREST HOLDER:** SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP OF 28 YOUGENUP ROAD GNOWANGERUP WA 6335

(XE N282719 ) REGISTERED 22 MARCH 2016

**LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:  
(SECOND SCHEDULE)**

- PART RESERVE 25623 FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECREATION  
N282719 MANAGEMENT ORDER. CONTAINS CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED. WITH POWER TO LEASE FOR ANY TERM NOT EXCEEDING 21 YEARS, SUBJECT TO THE CONSENT OF THE MINISTER FOR LANDS. REGISTERED 22.3.2016.

- Warning: (1) A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required. Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.  
(2) The land and interests etc. shown hereon may be affected by interests etc. that can be, but are not, shown on the register.  
(3) The interests etc. shown hereon may have a different priority than shown.

-----END OF CERTIFICATE OF CROWN LAND TITLE-----

**STATEMENTS:**

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND: DP185159.  
PREVIOUS TITLE: THIS TITLE.  
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS: NO STREET ADDRESS INFORMATION AVAILABLE.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP.  
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF LANDS (SLSD).

END OF PAGE 1 - CONTINUED OVER



-- Map Viewer Plus --



Created: 8 March 2022 from Map Viewer Plus: <https://maps.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-landgate/registered/>



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Please refer to original documentation for all legal purposes.



**Inspection Report**

**Ongerup St John Ambulance Centre**

**Shire of Gnowangerup**

4 November 2021



## Building Summary

<b>Address</b>	25 (Lot 179) Eldridge Street, Ongerup WA 6336
<b>Use</b>	Emergency Services Centre
<b>Classes</b>	9b
<b>Rise in Storeys</b>	1
<b>Area</b>	Estimated 200m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Date of Approvals/Construction</b>	28/03/91 Ambulance Garage (Northern) 14/11/05 Bush Fire Brigade Addition 29/11/06 Toilet Addition

### Notes

- Inspection scope is limited to fire and evacuation requirements under the applicable legislation of the time, as outlined in the Report below
- The inspection is limited to the space used by St John Ambulance and does not include the Rural Fire Brigade section.
- The applicable standards to the building, and specific spaces within it, are those which were in effect at the time of issue of the building licence/permit. This may not necessarily be the current edition of the NCC Building Code of Australia

Inspection Date: 25/10/2021

Author: Matt Bowen

### Introduction

The building has been assessed against the current building standards, the NCC BCA Vol. 1 2019 Amendment 1. The applicable building standards to the Ongerup St John Ambulance Centre are those in effect at the time (BCA 1990 Amendment 3) of approval/construction of each relevant part of the building. Comments provided in the Report are not necessarily non-compliance of elements of the building rather an assessment of the building against current standards to provide an outline of what would be required if the building use was to be changed or significant work undertaken

## Inspection Comments

<b>General</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is assumed that framed and lined walls would consist of timber structural elements. Inspection not possible without destruction of cladding, though no visual signs of termite damage. Confirmation would be required from registered pest control contractor if requested.</li><li>• No obvious structural issues from visual inspection. If verification required inspection and assessment from a registered engineer to be organised<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Structure is comprised of masonry walls, steel framing and assumed timber framing</li></ul></li><li>• The slope of the lot appears that it would allow natural draining of stormwater to the front (east) of the property</li><li>• The framed wall lining materials couldn't be confirmed without removing parts to inspect. It could be asbestos material though it is sealed with paint.</li></ul>
<b>Passive Fire Protection</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building is located at least 3.00m from lot boundaries</li></ul>
<b>Fire Hydrant</b>
Fire hydrant system protection is not required <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building is less than 500sqm in floor area</li></ul>
<b>Fire Hose Reels</b>
Fire hose reel system protection is not required <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building is less than 500sqm in floor area</li></ul>
<b>Fire Extinguishers</b>
Compliant <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fire extinguishers provided throughout building</li><li>• ABE Powder type</li><li>• Signage provided</li><li>• Inspected within the past 12 months</li></ul>
<b>Emergency Lighting and Exit Signage</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exit signs are not required within the building (area less than 300m<sup>2</sup>)</li><li>• Emergency lighting is not required as rooms are less than 300m<sup>2</sup> and has doors direct to outside areas</li></ul>

**Circulation**

- The front (western) doorway has a stepped entrance, preventing universal (wheelchair) access
  - The doorway was approved at the time of construction.

**Evacuation Paths**

Compliant

- Distances of evacuation paths are acceptable

Door Widths

Door	Width	Max Occupants
Western Door	0.79m	100
Eastern Door	0.77m	100
		<b>100</b>

**Smoke Hazard Management**Not applicable (floor area less than 2,000m<sup>2</sup> and less than two storeys)**Sanitary Facilities**

- The following toilet facilities are provided

Closet Pans	Wash Basins	Urinals
<b>Unisex Toilet</b>		
1	1	-

This allows a maximum population of:

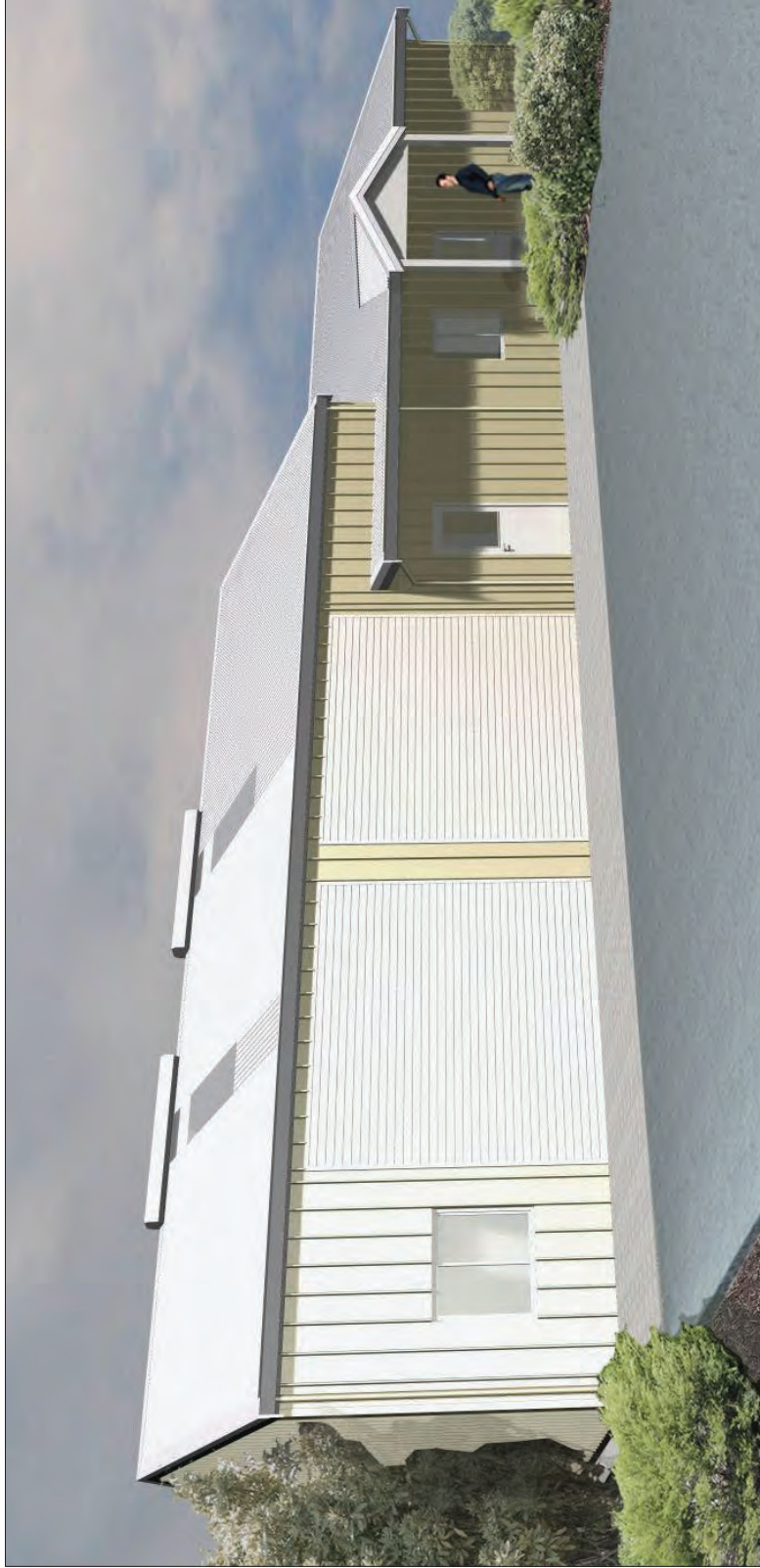
- 10 staff



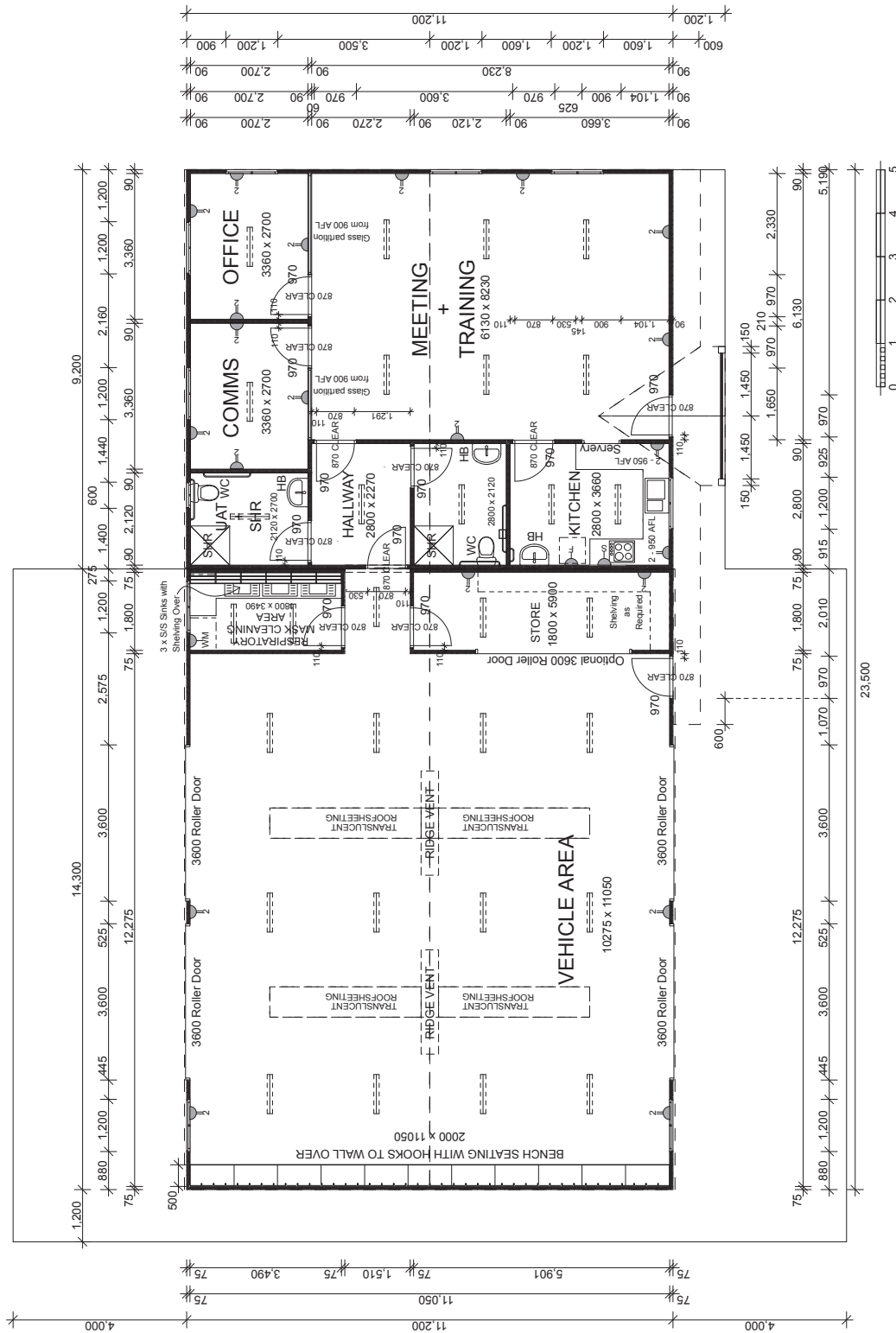
<b>Health &amp; Weatherproofing</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ceiling shows signs of sagging, though not excessive. Ceiling is to be monitored for changes and action taken if sagging increases or ceiling sheets fail.</li> <li>• Electrical lighting provided throughout. The switches adjacent to the main western entrance are to be inspected by a registered electrician for compliance.</li> <li>• The box gutter is to have debris removed and cleaned to prevent water ingress.</li> <li>• The flashing from the western masonry wall to the roof is in poor condition (higher risk area given it is a parapet wall). Either maintenance is to be undertaken or replace flashing.</li> <li>• The external wall cladding on the eastern side has gaps near the roof line. These are to be sealed.</li> </ul>
<b>Energy Efficiency</b>
It is assumed that at the time the building licence was issued energy efficiency requirements were not applicable (BCA 1990 Amendment 3).
<b>Bushfire</b>
<p>Bushfire protection is not applicable (Class 9b building)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Note: The property is located within a bushfire prone area as designated by DFES though protection not applicable under the Code given the Class (9b) of building</li> </ul>

## Notes

- Inspection and advice limited to safety systems as outlined below
  - Fire Services
    - Fire hydrants
    - Fire hose reels
    - Fire extinguishers
  - Emergency lighting
  - Exit signs
  - Evacuation paths
  - Exits
  - Smoke hazard management



INDICATIVE METAL CLAD OPTION





8<sup>th</sup> March 2022

Gnowangerup Shire  
Attn Mr Bob Jarvis  
28 Yougenup Road  
Gnowangerup WA 6335

Dear Mr Jarvis,

The Ongerup Sporting Complex Committee Inc would like to express its wholehearted support for the relocation of the Ongerup Bushfire Brigade and Ongerup Ambulance shed from its current Eldridge St location to the Complex grounds.

We ask that the Gnowangerup Shire keep us informed of any planning of placement and of how the project will be completed. One consideration we request is, that in the planning, a large rainwater tank be included to catch water off the new emergency shed and also the current Complex building which could then be used for washing of vehicles and possibly to service our new Childcare lawn at the rear of the Complex.

Could we also ask that Jerramungup Electrical be contracted to complete all the electrical work as they have an intricate knowledge of our entire Complex, including reticulation and the Bowling Club.

The Ongerup Sporting Complex thanks you for considering this project as an opportunity to strengthen our community.

Warm regards,

Dimity McMorran

OSC Secretary

[dimity.mcmorran@hotmail.com](mailto:dimity.mcmorran@hotmail.com)



<b>11.4</b>	<b>BUSHFIRE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022 - 2027</b>
<b>Location:</b>	N/A
<b>Proponent:</b>	N/A
<b>Date of Report:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> March 2022
<b>Business Unit:</b>	Strategy and Governance
<b>Officer:</b>	Brian Humfrey - Bushfire Risk Planning Coordinator Bob Jarvis – Chief Executive Officer
<b>Disclosure of Interest:</b>	Nil

#### ATTACHMENTS

- Draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022 – 2027
- Endorsement letter & Email from Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM)

#### PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

Council is requested to consider the adoption of the Shire of Gnowangerup Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022-2027, which has been reviewed and supported by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM).

#### BACKGROUND

The Shire of Gnowangerup Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022-2027, has been developed in accordance with the requirement of the Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP), which is consistent with the policies of the State Emergency Management Committee.

The BRMP is a living document that Local Governments are required to produce under the State Hazard Plan for Fire. It details the risk from bushfire to identified assets, allows treatment to be applied and records maintained of all works completed. Once approved by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM), it also qualifies the Shire as eligible to apply for funding under the Mitigation Activity Fund (MAF).

The BRMP is a strategic document that identifies assets at risk from bushfire and their priority for treatment. The resulting 'Treatment Schedule' sets out a broad program of coordinated multi-agency treatments to address risks identified in the BRMP. Government agencies, and other land managers responsible for implementing treatments, participate in developing the BRMP to ensure treatment strategies are collaborative and efficient, regardless of land tenure.

Treatments will be guided by risk priority, not land tenure, and will not be limited to local government managed lands. Mitigation Activity Funds can, however, only be used on local government vested/managed land /reserves.

The objectives of the BRMP are to:

- Guide and coordinate a tenure blind, multi-agency bushfire risk management program over a five year period;

- Document the process used to identify, analyse and evaluate risk, determine priorities and develop a plan to systematically treat risk;
- Facilitate the effective use of the financial and physical resources available for bushfire risk management activities;
- Integrate bushfire risk management into the business processes of local government, land owners and other agencies;
- Ensure there is integration between land owners and bushfire risk management programs and activities; and
- Monitor and review the implementation of treatments to ensure treatment plans are adaptable and risk is managed at an acceptable level.

Following the BRMP being reviewed and approved by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) the Shire will be eligible to apply under the MAF, for monies to complete the identified treatments. The Draft Bushfire Management Plan has been endorsed by the OBRM on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2022 as per attached letter.

#### COMMENTS

There were a total of 429 assets identified for the BRMP assessments covering four (4) Asset Categories (Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural). The assets were assessed by DFES in consultation with local stakeholders, on the likelihood rating and the consequence. The assessment also took into consideration the bushfire hazard based on the Classification of Vegetation, Separation Distance and the Slope Rating of the topography. From this assessment, a Risk Evaluation was formulated identifying the risk category and the treatment priority for each of the assets. Assets listed as High, Very High and Extreme will require treatment. This will be developed in consultation with land owners and other stakeholders, with a treatment schedule to be completed within six months of the BRMP being endorsed by Council.

Within six months of adoption by the Council, the Shire of Gnowangerup is required to finalise the

Treatment Schedule in the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS) and provide written notification to OBRM. It is not necessary to provide further updates to OBRM if any individual treatments are subsequently added, edited, rescheduled or deleted from the original schedule after this time.

As per the Guidelines, at the end of each financial year, the Shire of Gnowangerup will be required to prepare and submit a report to OBRM detailing progress against the BRM Plan. The annual report is a standard report generated within BRMS and comments may be added to the report to provide further context.

#### CONSULTATION

Discussions have been undertaken with key stakeholders, including:

- DFES Bushfire Risk Planning Coordinator
- Department of Fire Emergency Services
- Community Emergency Services Manager



**LEGAL AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS**

As per obligations under section 2.2.7 of the State Hazard Plan for Fire, an integrated Bushfire Risk Management Plan is to be developed for Local Government areas with significant bushfire risk.

**POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

Nil

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There is funding available annually through the Mitigation Activity Funding, and this will be the primary source of funding. The funding available is for the initial treatment to reduce the fire risk, and thereafter it will be the responsibility of the Shire for ongoing maintenance. Funding under the MAF will have a resource implication for the Shire’s Volunteer Bushfire Brigades, DFES Town Brigade and associated volunteers. In addition, managing the projects funded under the MAF will impact internal staff resources.

**STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031

1. Our Community
  - 1.5 Support emergency services planning, risk mitigation, response, and recovery.

**STRATEGIC RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:**

Risk Should Council decide not to endorse the BRMP it would place the Shire in default of its obligations under the State Hazard Plan requirements. This poses a significant reputational risk should a disaster occur.

<b>Strategic Risk Category</b>	Ineffective Leadership
<b>Consequence Rating</b>	Minor
<b>Likelihood Rating</b>	Unlikely
<b>Control Rating</b>	Effective
<b>Risk Acceptance Criteria</b>	Acceptable

**IMPACT ON CAPACITY**

Nil

**ALTERNATE OPTIONS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS**

If the Plan or revised Plan is not adopted the Shire would not be meeting its obligations and would not be able to access important fire mitigation funding

CONCLUSION

To ensure that the Shire is meeting its obligations under the State Hazard Plan the Shire should adopt the draft plan and advise the Office of Bushfire Risk Management of its resolution.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

**0322. That Council:**

**Adopts the Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022 – 2027 and advises the Office of Bushfire Risk Management of its resolution.**



Shire of Gnowangerup

# BUSHFIRE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

2022-2027

*Office of Bushfire Risk Management Bushfire Risk Management (BRM  
Plan) reviewed XX Month 20XX*

*Local Government Council BRM Plan endorsement XX Month 20XX*

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## Document Control

	Shire of Gnowangerup		
<b>Document name</b>	Bushfire Risk Management Plan	<b>Current version</b>	1.1
<b>Document owner</b>	CEO Gnowangerup	<b>Issue date</b>	DD/MM/YYYY
<b>Document location</b>	<Add as required>	<b>Next review date</b>	DD/MM/YYYY

## Document Endorsements

The Gnowangerup Council endorses that the Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRM Plan) has been reviewed and assessed by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management as consistent with the standard for bushfire risk management planning in Western Australia, the Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan. The Shire Gnowangerup is the owner of this document and has responsibility, as far as is reasonable, to manage the implementation of the BRM Plan and facilitate the implementation of bushfire risk management treatments by risk owners. The approval of the BRM Plan by Gnowangerup Council satisfies their endorsement obligations under State Hazard Plan Fire.

Local Government	Representative	Signature	Date
Gnowangerup	CEO		

Version	Date	Author	Section

## Publication Information

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

Under the State Hazard Plan Fire an integrated Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan is to be developed for local government areas with significant bushfire risk. This BRM Plan has been prepared for the Shire of Gnowangerup in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan (the Guidelines) from the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) within the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). The risk management processes used to develop this BRM Plan are aligned to the key principles of AS/NZ ISO 31000:2009 Risk management –Principles and Guidelines and those described in the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines. This approach is consistent with State Emergency Management (SEM) Policy and SEM Prevention and Mitigation Procedure 1.

This BRM Plan is a strategic document that facilitates a coordinated approach towards the identification, assessment and treatment of assets exposed to bushfire risk. The Treatment Schedule sets out a broad program of coordinated multi-agency treatments to address risks identified in the BRM Plan. Government agencies and other land managers responsible for implementing treatments participate in developing the BRM Plan and Treatment Schedule to ensure treatment strategies are collaborative and efficient, regardless of land tenure.

## 1.2. Aim and Objectives

The aim of a BRM Plan is to effectively manage bushfire risk in order to protect people, assets and other things of local value in The Shire of Gnowangerup. The objectives of this BRM Plan are to:

- guide and coordinate a tenure blind, multi-agency BRM program over a five-year period;
- document the process used to identify, analyse and evaluate risk, determine priorities and develop a plan to systematically treat risk;
- facilitate the effective use of the financial and physical resources available for BRM activities;
- integrate BRM into the business processes of local government, land owners and other agencies;
- ensure there is integration between land owners, BRM programs and activities; and
- document processes used to monitor and review the implementation of treatment plans to ensure they are adaptable and that risk is managed at an acceptable level.

### 1.3. Legislation, Policy and Standards

The following legislation, policy and standards were considered to be applicable in the development and implementation of the BRM Plan.

#### 1.3.1 Legislation and Policy

- Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972
- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
- Building Act 2011
- Bush Fires Act 1954
- Conservation and Land Management Act 1984
- Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947
- Emergency Management Act 2005
- Environmental Protection Act 1986
- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
- Fire Brigades Act 1942
- Fire and Emergency Service Act 1998
- Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909
- Bush Fires Regulations 1954
- Emergency Management Regulations 2006
- Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015
- SEM Plan (State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) 2019)
- SEM Policy (SEMC 2019)
- SEM Prevention and Mitigation Procedure 1 (SEMC 2019)
- State Hazard Plan Fire (SEMC 2019)
- State Planning Policy 3.4: Natural Hazards and Disasters (Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) 2006)
- State Planning Policy 3.7: Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas (WAPC 2015, as amended)

### 1.3.2 Other Related Documents

- A Capability Roadmap: Enhancing Emergency Management in Australia 2016 (Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council 2016)
- A Guide to Constructing and Maintaining Fire-Breaks (DFES 2018)
- AS 3959:2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-Prone Areas (Standards Australia 2009)
- AS/NZ ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines (Standards Australia 2009)
- Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook 10: National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience 2015)
- Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2020 (DFES 2020)
- Bushfire Risk Management Planning Handbook (DFES 2018)
- Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia (Forest Products Commission (FPC) 2006)
- Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas (WAPC 2017)
- Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection (DFES 2011)
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (Department of Home Affairs 2018)
- National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (Attorney-General's Department 2011)
- Public Service Circular No. 88 Use of Herbicides in Water Catchment Areas (Department of Health 2007)
- Western Australian Emergency Risk Management Guide (SEMC 2015)

### 1.3.3 Shire of Gnowangerup References

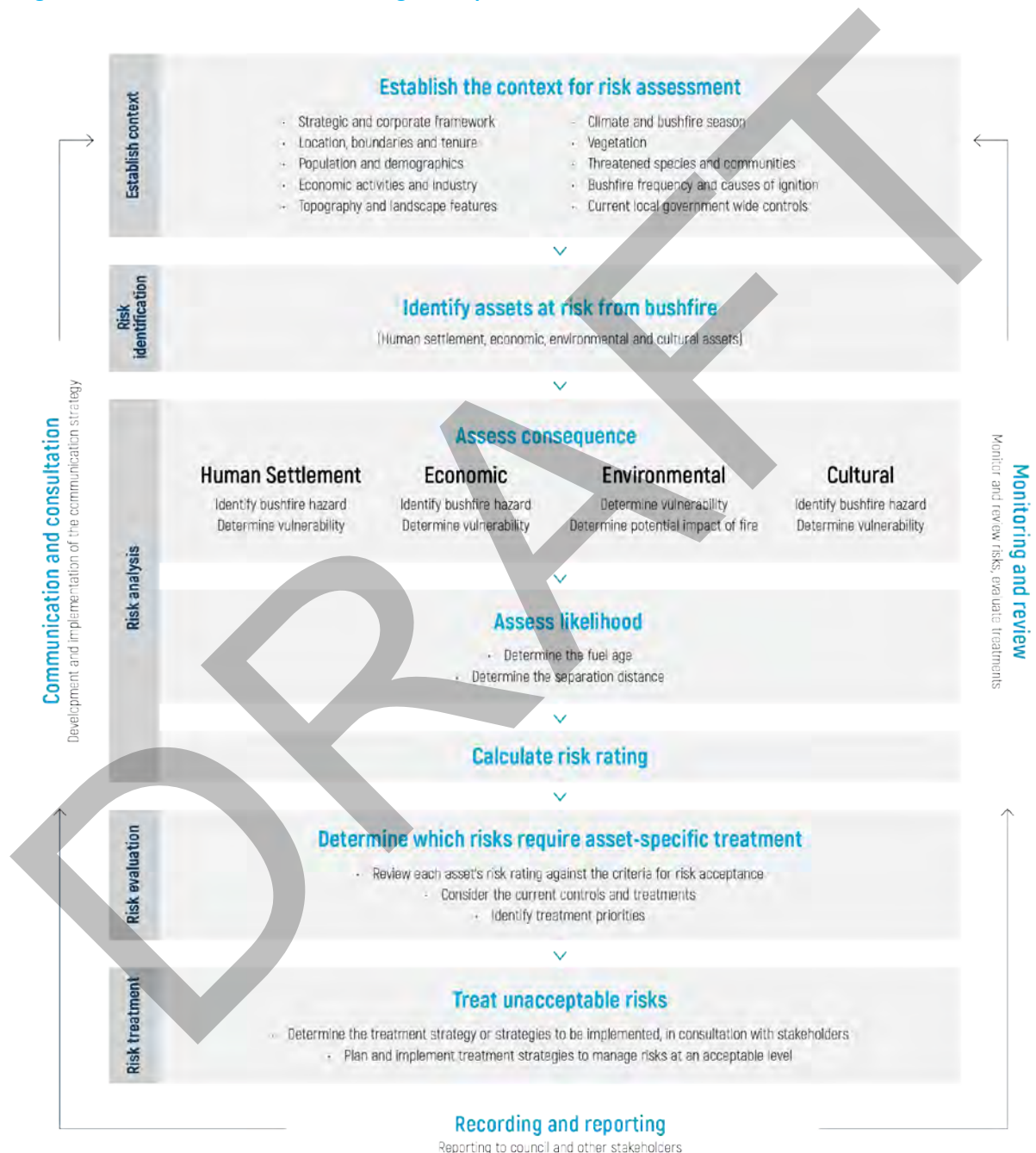
- Shire of Gnowangerup – Integrated Strategic Plan
- Shire of Gnowangerup - Corporate Business Plan 2017-2025
- Shire of Gnowangerup – Local Planning Strategy Review 2014
- Shire of Gnowangerup – Amelup Local Planning Strategy 2009
- Shire of Gnowangerup - Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031
- Shire of Gnowangerup – Roads Strategy 2017
- Shire of Gnowangerup – Bushfire Brigades Local Law
- Shire of Gnowangerup – Local Emergency Management Arrangements 2019-2024
- Western Australia Government Heritage Listed sites – Heritage Council



## 2. The Risk Management Process

The risk management processes used to identify and address risk in this BRM Plan are aligned with the international standard for risk management, *AS/NZ ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines*. This process is outlined in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – An overview of the risk management process<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Adapted from: AS 3959:2009, with permission from SAI Global under licence number 1510-c081.

## 2.1. Roles and Responsibilities

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

Table 1 – Roles and Responsibilities

Stakeholder Name*	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Shire of Gnowangerup</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Custodian of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRM Plan)</li> <li>• Coordinate the development and ongoing review of the integrated BRM Plan.</li> <li>• Negotiate a commitment from land owners to treat risks identified in the BRM Plan.</li> <li>• Undertake treatments on lands owned or managed by them.</li> <li>• Submit the draft BRM Plan to DFES’s Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) for review and endorsement.</li> <li>• Submission of the OBRM endorsed BRM Plan to council for their approval and adoption.</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Fire and Emergency Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in and contribute to the development and implementation of BRM Plans.</li> <li>• Support to local government through expert knowledge and advice in relation to the identification, prevention and treatment of bushfire risk.</li> <li>• Facilitate local government engagement with state and federal government agencies in the local planning process.</li> <li>• Undertake treatments on Unmanaged Reserves and Unallocated Crown Land within gazetted town site boundaries.</li> <li>• In accordance with Memorandums of Understanding and other agreements, implement treatment strategies for other land owners.</li> <li>• Review BRM Plans for consistency with the Guidelines prior to final approval by council.</li> <li>• Administer and coordinate the Mitigation Activity Fund Grants Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Biodiversity,</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in and contribute to the development and implementation of BRM Plans.</li> </ul>

Stakeholder Name*	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Conservation and Attractions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice for the identification of environmental assets that are vulnerable to fire and planning appropriate treatment strategies for their protection.</li> <li>• Undertake treatments on department managed land, and Unmanaged Reserves and Unallocated Crown Land outside gazetted town site boundaries and land in which they have an agreement for.</li> </ul>
<b>Forest Products Commission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in and contribute to the development and implementation of BRM Plans.</li> <li>• Provide information about their assets and current risk treatment programs.</li> <li>• Undertake treatments on lands owned or managed by them.</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice for the identification of their assets and infrastructure, specifically Aboriginal and European heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>Other State and Federal Government Agencies and Public Utilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information about their assets and current risk treatment programs.</li> <li>• Participate in and contribute to the development and implementation of BRM Plans.</li> <li>• Undertake treatments on lands they manage.</li> </ul>
<b>Corporations and Private Land Owners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information about their assets and current risk treatment programs.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b> <b>Chief Bushfire Control Officer (CBFCO)</b> <b>Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC)</b> <b>District Operations Advisory Committee (DOAC)</b> <b>Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)</b> <b>Bushfire Brigades (BFB's) and other Emergency Services Volunteers</b> <b>Landcare Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in and contribute to the development and implementation of the BRM Plan and treatment schedule.</li> <li>• Provide advice for the identification of assets that are vulnerable to bushfire.</li> <li>• Provide advice on appropriate treatment strategies for asset protection.</li> </ul>

## 2.2. Communication and Consultation

Communication and consultation throughout the risk management process is fundamental to the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan. To ensure appropriate and effective communication occurred with relevant stakeholders at each stage of the BRM planning process, a *Communication Strategy* was prepared (Appendix A)

DRAFT



### 3. Establishing the Context

The Shire of Gnowangerup covers an area of 426,397Ha, is 354km from Perth and 140km from Albany in the centre of the Great Southern. The Shires population is 1215 with 753 (62%) living in the three gazetted town sites of Gnowangerup, Ongerup and Borden. The Shire's 324,132 hectares of farmland support a strong livestock industry and cropping enterprises in wheat, lupins, barley, canola, clover seed, peas, oats and faba beans.

Gnowangerup's southern boundary is in the Stirling Range National Park, a growing eco-tourism destination which draws an estimated 175,000 people each year, attracted by abundant wildflowers and the highest peaks in the southern half of Western Australia.

The traditional owners of the area are the Goreng Noongar peoples who lived on the plains in the area for thousands of years prior to the arrival of European settlers.

Gnowangerup is named as the place of the mallee fowl in the Aboriginal Noongar language, being derived from nearby Gnowangerup Creek and Spring, both names being first recorded in 1878. The name means "place where the mallee hen (Gnow) nests".

The town was first gazetted in 1908 under the spelling of Ngowangerupp. Local dissatisfaction with this spelling led to it being altered to Gnowangerup in 1913.

#### 3.1. Description of the Local Government and Community Context

##### 3.1.1 Strategic and Corporate Framework

The Shire of Gnowangerup Integrated Strategic Plan incorporates the Corporate Business Plan (2021-2025) and the Strategic Community Plan (2021-2031) into one document outlines the Shire's commitment to community safety, risk management and effective management of the environment and natural resources.

The Integrated Strategic Plan is built around 5 objectives these are Our Community, Our Economy, Our Infrastructure, Our Natural Environment and Our Organisation. The following section looks at how the BRM Plan will support the objectives of the Strategic Plan:

#### 1 Our Community

##### *1.5 Support emergency services planning, risk mitigation, response and recovery*

In the context of the BRM Plan, the Shire recognizes the importance of a community spirit and values the efforts and dedication of the members of the local volunteer emergency services brigades and is committed to providing the necessary support for planning, risk mitigation, response and recovery to bushfires. Under the BRM Plan, assets of value within

the Shire are identified and where appropriate, suitable risk treatments implemented for their protection.

## **2 Our Economy**

### *2.1. Support businesses and business growth across the Shire*

The Shire's economy is largely driven by agricultural business which are high susceptible to impacts from fires or flow on impact of loss due to fire, the BRMP will help to identify assets vital to the local, regional or state economy are identified and where appropriate, suitable risk treatments implemented for their protection.

## **3 Our Infrastructure**

### *3.2. We prepare and maintain our assets for current and future community use*

In the context of the BRM Plan, the Shire is committed to maintaining its infrastructure which includes a network of roads and buildings. This provides for safe evacuation during an emergency situation and the use of Shire buildings as evacuation/welfare centers. Working with stakeholders to ensure adequate protection of critical infrastructure will assist in restoring essential services quickly and efficiently following a bushfire, reducing the impact on the community.

## **4 Our Natural Environment**

### *4.2. Conservation of our natural environment*

In the context of this BRM Plan, the Shire understand that there is complex relationship between fire and the environment. Fire may benefit some environments or cause damage to other as well as being impacted by treatments used to protect other assets. The Shire will work with other agency and community to identify environmental assets that need specific consideration and minimizes negative impacts upon the environment for all treatments.

## **5 Our Organisation**

### *5.3. Forward planning and implementation of relevant plans to achieve strategic priorities*

In the context of the BRM Plan, the Shire will be able to identify the areas of the greatest risk this will allow the Shire to prioritize funding and mitigation works on Shire owned and managed land to reduce the bushfire risk within the Shire. The BRM Plan will also assist the Shire in identifying unacceptable bushfire risks on private and other government lands, so that landowners can be engaged in treatment planning and encouraged to implement their own mitigation programs to reduce risk.

Function	Roles
<b>Shire of Gnowangerup Executive Management Team</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversight of the implementation, monitoring and review of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan</li> <li>• Sourcing and approving funding and expenditure</li> <li>• Monitoring the implementation of agreed treatments</li> <li>• Liaison with key stakeholders</li> <li>• Participation on Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)</li> <li>• Management of the release of BRMS Plan and BRMS data</li> </ul>
<b>Community Emergency Service Manager (CESM)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Performs work on Shire managed or owned land or as directed by the Shire</li> <li>▪ Develops practices for fire management on Shire land</li> <li>▪ In consultation, plans the Shire's annual schedule of works</li> <li>▪ Builds knowledge and understanding of fire management practices within the community</li> <li>▪ Supports bushfire meetings and committees, including the Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC)</li> <li>▪ Oversee the Shire's burning programs and coordinates support from local brigades</li> <li>▪ Negotiates with stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Applies for Mitigation Activity Funding (MAF)</li> <li>▪ Coordinates and manages MAF</li> </ul>
<b>Works Department</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contributes to treatment planning</li> <li>▪ Undertake planned works where possible</li> </ul>
<b>Town Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure adherence to building codes and planning scheme, including application of SPP 3.7</li> <li>▪ Ensure scheme reflects actions to mitigate bushfire risk</li> <li>▪ Reviews the Shire's Bushfire Prone Area mapping</li> </ul>
<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Providing advice, supporting administration of funding</li> </ul>

The Shire's Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC) are identified as key stakeholders in the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan. Their input and advice are critical to the bushfire risk management process and will provide an important forum for consultation, joint-agency partnerships and the resolution of local issues affecting bushfire risk management.

The BRM Plan will assist by improving the community's awareness of bushfire risk and treatment activities planned in their area. Identification of treatment priorities will support the Shire's forward planning and budgeting for treatment activities within the BRM Plan area.

The Shire has a scheduled annual works program and proactively addresses risks identified on Shire managed land, within their budgetary constraints. The Shire has identified a number

of priority areas that need to be considered in BRM planning, both in the context of this BRM Plan and beyond. These include:

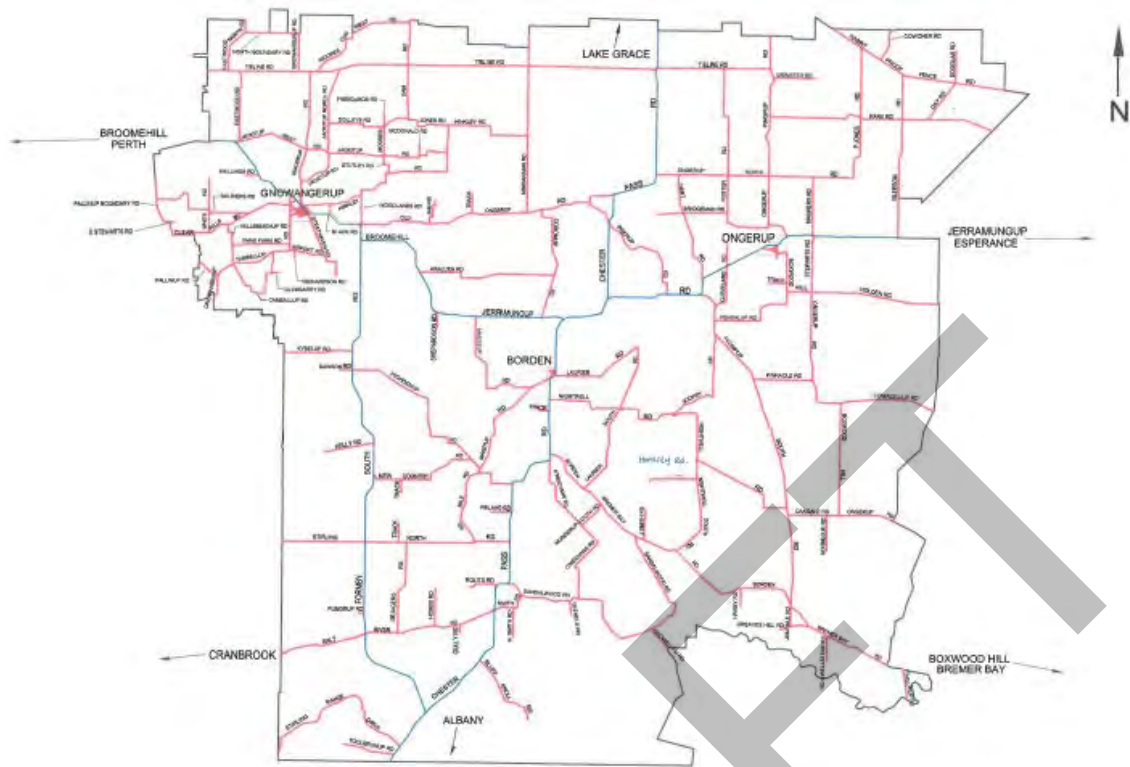
- Limitations of water access for bushfire response and mitigation activities.
- Bridges – these have been identified as a significant risk due to the replacement cost and the potential economic impact if transport routes are interrupted for extended periods. The bridges in the Shire are predominantly timber construction.
- Management of reserves around the town boundary
- Management of Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Unmanaged Reserves (UMR) both within and outside town boundaries in conjunction with DFES and DBCA.
- Vegetation in and around critical infrastructure, such as communications towers, power network infrastructure, water pipelines, water and waste water pumping stations and the railway.
- Uncontrolled plantations/oil mallees

These priority areas have been identified from matters raised through corporate governance processes such as Council, the Local Emergency Management Committee, the Bushfire Advisory Committee and via local knowledge.

### **3.1.2 Location, Boundaries and Tenure**

The Shire of Gnowangerup covers an area of 4268km<sup>2</sup> located in the Great southern region of Western Australia, from the Stirling Range and the City of Albany in the south through to the Shire of Kent in the north. The Shire's eastern and western edges are bounded by the Shire of Jerramungup and the Shires of Cranbrook and Broomehill/Tambellup. Gnowangerup is located 365 km south east of Perth via the Albany Highway and Tambellup West Road

The Shire of Gnowangerup consists of three towns Gnowangerup (gazetted in 1908), Ongerup (1912) and Borden (1916). The administration centre for the Shire is in Gnowangerup townsite



Source: <https://www.gnowangerup.wa.gov.au/documents/66/shire-of-gnowangerup-district-map>

Listed in Table 2 is an overview of the land tenure and managers of the Shire of Gnowangerup. The area of privately owned land is 85.7%, with 76% of the Shire of Gnowangerup (or about 324,132Ha) used for agricultural production<sup>1</sup>.

The private land holdings are predominantly larger parcel single farms owned by local families, some of the challenges coming from this are:

- A reduced population in local towns and communities to help in fire prevention and fighting of fires.
- The high percentage of privately owned land within the Shire means that they will need to be engaged as stakeholders with education and consultation being the key factor in regards to the BRM Plan and mitigation.
- If one landholder does not act in accordance with Council policies this can increase the risk to other landowners, particularly those on adjoining properties

<sup>1</sup> Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development



**Table 2 – Overview of Land Tenure and Management within the Gnowangerup**

<b>Land Manager/Agency</b>	<b>Percent of Local Government Area</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	4.6%
<b>Private</b>	85.7%
<b>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</b>	9.3%
<b>Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage</b>	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	100%

Source: BMRS

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### **3.1.3 Population and Demographics**

The population within the Shire of Gnowangerup has slowly decreased according to Census data from 1499 in 2001, 1363 in 2006, 1271 in 2011 and down to 1215 in 2016 this is a decrease of 284 people within the Shire over the period of 15 years. The forecast growth for the Shire is uncertain and this reflects the historic decrease of the population within the region.

The age distribution within the Shire differs to that of the Australian averages. The age groups from 0-14 years are above the Australian average, 20.2% Gnowangerup to Australia 18.7%. There is also a higher than average population distribution across the 60 to 80 age groups, 19.9% Gnowangerup to 17.3% Australia.

People in the age groups of 0 to 14 and 60 to 80 form 40.1% of the Shire's population. The young and elderly people are considered a vulnerable demographic in bushfire management. The elderly may have less capacity to prepare and defend property or protect themselves during a fire event and may have additional or special needs during an evacuation and/or relocation. The young are reliant on others during emergency situation and due to lack of knowledge and experience may put themselves in vulnerable situation. Because of this, there is need for increased planning for these groups to ensure that they are adequately considered in bushfire management planning, communications during fire events, community education delivery and consultation when planning mitigation works. There is a need to ensure that there is tailored advice provided to these groups during pre-fire season preparation, as well as during bushfire events.

Gnowangerup has historically had a population turnover of workers due to agriculture being the main employment influence. This brings a number of seasonal workers to the Shire during the summer bushfire period, which includes harvest. A percentage of these seasonal workers are from overseas, so their English maybe limited, which could make communicating during a bushfire difficult. Seasonal workers are not normally experienced in fire prevention or fire behavior, while also lacking knowledge of the local area and emergency procedures, as not all have been trained in bushfire firefighting, they also often lack means for independent travel (eg owning vehicles etc), combined which can make them vulnerable. There is a need to ensure that customised advice is provided to this group by employers during pre-fire season preparation, as well as during bushfire events.

### **3.1.4 Economic Activities and Industry**

Agriculture is the major industry stakeholder in the Shire of Gnowangerup. The period of October through to January is when the crops have matured and cured, ready for harvest. Before harvest, dried crops are particularly flammable, which increases the fuel load. Added to this abundance of fine, dry fuel is the increased use of machinery in the paddocks during

this period. Fires can start easily and create an environment for a fast-moving fire that can cover large areas in a short amount of time. This can result in considerable financial losses of crops and infrastructure (fences, machinery, wind breaks), and increase the risk of topsoil erosion by wind and rain causing possible additional financial loss in the future. Significant loss of crops has downstream impacts in the Shire with impacts on employment and services offered by other businesses.

One of the factors that has changed in agriculture over the years is the advancement in cropping practices and the increased size and effectiveness of machinery, leading to more hectares being cropped. This has had an effect on two factors:

- decrease in population on farms
- increased fuel load and fire risk.

Table 3: Employment by industry for Gnowangerup (2016 Census)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	283
Mining	0
Manufacturing	22
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0
Construction	37
Wholesale Trade	41
Retail Trade	35
Accommodation and Food Services	13
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	20
Information Media and Telecommunications	0
Financial and Insurance Services	3
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7
Administrative and Support Services	14
Public Administration and Safety	21
Education and Training	49
Health Care and Social Assistance	40
Arts and Recreation Services	0
Other Services	14
Inadequately described/Not stated	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>

Source: ABS Census 2016

Tourism has seen a spike in the last few years with an increase in numbers visiting the Shire. It is estimated that during the period of 2019 to 2020 114,000 people visited the Stirling Ranges and in 2020 to 2021 143,000 visited. During the period following the December 2019 fires parts of the Stirling Ranges were closed for repairs for up to 4 months. This led to an economic loss within the Shire due to the lack of tourists and visitors to the area. The other area of concern with tourism is during a bushfire itself, there could be an increased number of people within the Shire needing support and they may have a limited knowledge of where or what to do.

The airstrip is regionally important and heavily relied upon during the fire season. During the Stirling Range fires and Katanning fires that occurred during the summer of 2020, fire trucks had to access water from the scheme and Gnowangerup town dam, which prolonged their turn around and response to the fires. These water improvements will help to address this issue in future.

## 3.2. Description of the Environment and Bushfire Context

### 3.2.1 Topography and Landscape Features

The Shire encompasses a variety of landscapes ranging from sandplains in the north through river basins (Pallinup, Gnowangerup, Wapenup, Peenebup and Salt), south to the northern slopes of the Stirling Range. As a result, the Shire has access to all regionally significant landscapes available within the Great Southern with the exception of those associated with the coast.

Granitic and gneissic rocks of the southern Yilgarn Craton underlie the farming area that comprises most of the Shire. These rocks are of Archean age (2500-3000Ma). Similar gneissic rocks in adjacent Shires locally contain northwest trending enclaves of metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic rocks and associated metasedimentary rocks known as “greenstones”. Such rocks have the potential to contain deposits of gold and nickel.

An east/west-trending series of dolerite dykes has intruded these Archean rocks at about the time of the Albany-Fraser Orogen (1100-1200Ma). This event caused intensive deformation and metamorphism of Archean- and Proterozoic-aged rocks located along the southern margin of the Yilgarn Craton.

Sandstones, quartzites, conglomerates, slates and schists outcrop in the Stirling Range, in the southern part of the Shire. These weakly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks were deposited on the southern margin of the Yilgarn Craton between 2500-1100Ma and thrust northwards onto the Craton during the development of the Albany-Fraser Orogen.

The granitic and gneissic rocks that underlie much of the Shire were subject to intense weathering over a period of at least 50 million years extending from the late Mesozoic to the early Cainozoic era (80-30Ma) resulting in the formation of iron-rich duricrust and kaolin-rich clay zones.

Erosion of this weathered material has occurred intermittently throughout the Cainozoic (since 65Ma) leading to the formation of laterite gravel; extensive sandplains; colluvial and alluvial deposits of sand, clay and gravel, and brown coal (lignite), gypsum and saline clays in lakes and drainages.

Kaolin has been reported from a location 2km south of Gnowangerup Township, at Kent Location 1083, 25km north-northeast of Ongerup and at Plantagenet Location 2634 near the Pallinup River on the southern Shire boundary. Lakes in the northeastern and southwestern Shire areas are prospective for gypsum.

The main areas of laterite gravel are located southwest of the Pallinup River in the eastern and southwestern parts of the Shire; north and east of Borden in the central Shire; 20-30km south of Ongerup in the southeastern Shire and 15-25km northwest of Ongerup in the northern Shire.

A major landscape feature on the south boundary of the Shire is the national heritage listed Stirling Range National Park. The total area of the national park is 115,920 hectares with approximately one third of the national park located within the Shire of Gnowangerup. The elevation range of the national park peaks at 1,095m AHD at Bluff Knoll, down to 240m AHD on the north side of the national park adjoining the agricultural land in the Shire.

Topography can significantly influence bushfire behavior in several ways, impeding access for suppression resources and limiting suitable options for mitigation, increases the rate of spread due to the steep slope and the spotting of fire from the ridges and the local weather maybe

unpredictable due to the effects on wind movement through and around these peaks. The impact of topography is mainly on the southern boundary of the Shire, due to the Stirling Range which can restrict and, in some cases, prevent access by fire appliances. In this areas where the rocky formations prevent ground based firefighting, direct attack of a fire is limited to aerial response or waiting until the fire reaches an area of suitable topography for ground crews to access. This may greatly increase the time taken for fire to be suppressed, which can allow fires to grow, resulting in larger, more destructive fires often with higher intensities and rates of spread. While these land formations can present challenges when installing firebreaks, the issue highlights the need for fuels to be broken up across the landscape using a range of suitable and sustainable strategies that provide low fuel buffers and firebreaks for use in fire suppression and mitigation.

### **3.0.1 Water and Hydrology**

Water is a major limiting factor in the Shire. The water supply traditionally has been almost solely reliant on the Great Southern water supply scheme.

This issue was highlighted in the 2019 Stirling range fire, this fire occurred after a period of prolonged drought hence saw the traditional supply from farm & town dams inadequate to meet the demands of fire crews. This led to the successful application to the state government to partner with the Shire of Gnowangerup to fund the construction of a new 32,500 KL dam.

The project involved the construction of a new dam with a connection to an existing tank also established, and with the construction of two new 250 kilolitre capacity tanks. The increased storage and improvements will optimise the capture of water from the airstrip and provide a reliable water supply for firefighters and bomber planes to access.

There was an existing 10,000 kilolitre dam that captured water off the runway and surrounding reserve, however, this was inaccessible and regularly overflowed. Connection between the two dams will now increase total capacity to 42,500 kilolitres.

The project aimed to optimise the capturing of water in the area by connecting five neighbouring dams along the airstrip and the local pistol club to the new dam to bring the total capacity up to 42,500kl.

This will act as a non-potable water source for farmers to improve water security in the region and will become a vital asset to firefighters during the bushfire months.

The connection of this water supply to other dams will also allow the Shire to transfer water from one dam to another to optimise non-potable water storage for the community to access.

The Pallinup River is very saline and there are no natural potable surface water resources that have been identified in the Shire. All the streams in the Shire are likely to be very brackish to saline with no prospect of development until restored through a process of partial catchment reforestation and rehabilitation of riparian zones.

Borden has two earth dams with roaded and bitumen catchments jointly supplying 15 mega litres annually. Gnowangerup has 2 dams with bitumen catchments, both supplying 38-mega litres annually. Water from these schemes is fully allocated.

The Ongerup water supply is based on a surface catchment (lakes and dams) and storage system. The current capacity of the system is limited and cannot accommodate any large increase in water demand.



Roof top water collection is the main source of water for homesteads away from the townships.

The waterways in the Shire can present challenges for access and crossing. Fires often spot across the watercourses, where firefighters cannot easily cross and may have to travel some distance to be able to get to the other side. This can often result in a significant delay in firefighting response allowing fires to be able to grow quickly.

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### 3.2.2 Climate and Bushfire Season

In Australia, the seasons are defined by grouping the calendar months in the following way:

- Spring - the three transition months September, October and November.
- Summer - the three hottest months December, January and February.
- Autumn - the transition months March, April and May.
- Winter - the three coldest months June, July and August.

The climate in Gnowangerup is classed as Temperate with distinctly dry (and warm) summer as shown in Figure 3 the weather pattern for Gnowangerup is to have winter temperatures averaging 15.7°C max and receive an average rainfall 142.4mm of this period, the summer months are dry and hot with an average rainfall of 18.6mm per month and average maximum temperatures of 28.2°C. The months of the fire season can produce weather that is extreme, with high temperature, high winds and low humidity, this combined with the dry vegetation can cause fast moving uncontrollable fires.

#### Map of Climate Zones of Australia

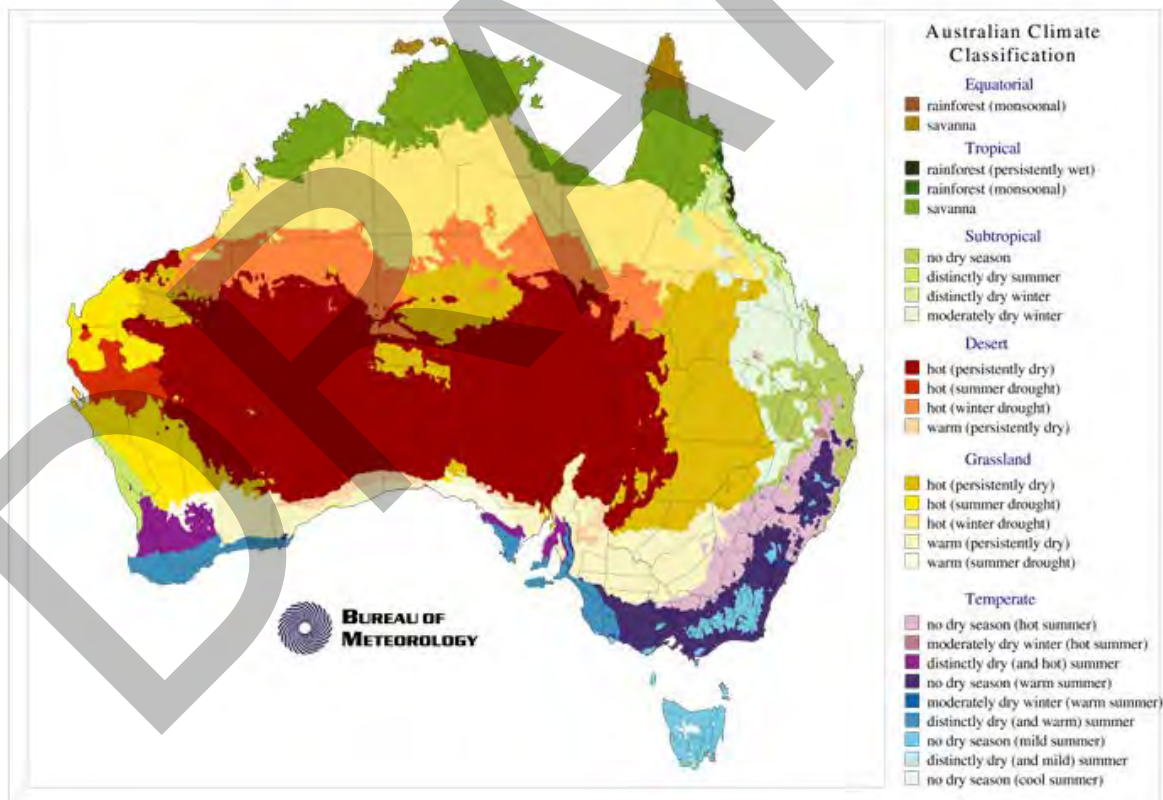


Figure 3 - Climate Zones of Australia Bureau of Meteorology

Figure 4 shows the average wind directions in Gnowangerup over a 5 year period (from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2016 to the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 2021). This shows the wind predominantly comes from the West-North-West direction, whereas during the bushfire seasons the wind predominantly comes from the South East, as shown for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> November to 31<sup>st</sup> March on a yearly basis for the years 2017 to 2021 in Figures 5 to 8. The average wind speed at 3pm from 1960 to 2010 on a monthly basis at Ongerup data is shown in Figure 9.

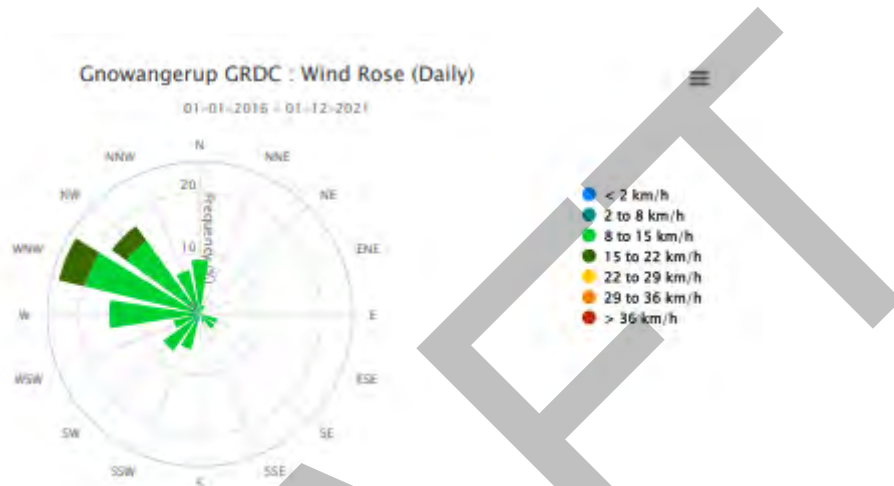


Figure 4 - Average wind direction 5 years<sup>2</sup>

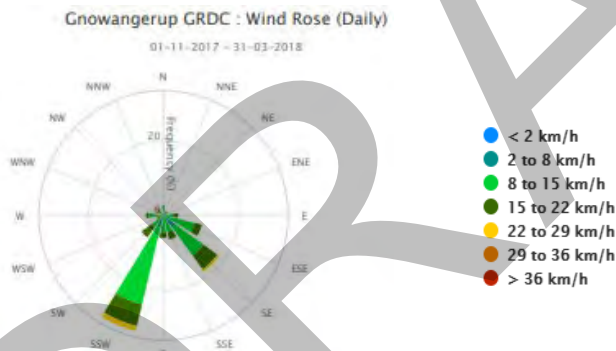


Figure 5 – Wind direction<sup>2</sup>

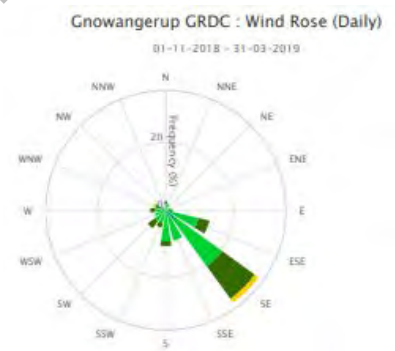


Figure 6 – Wind direction<sup>2</sup>

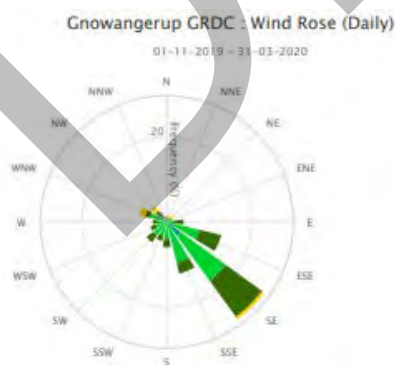


Figure 7 – Wind direction<sup>2</sup>

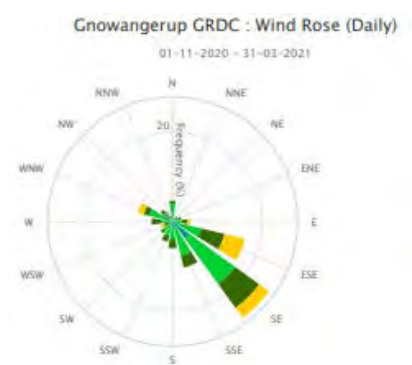


Figure 8 – Wind direction<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development Weather Station

Figure 9 – Wind Speed Average 1957 to 2010<sup>3</sup>

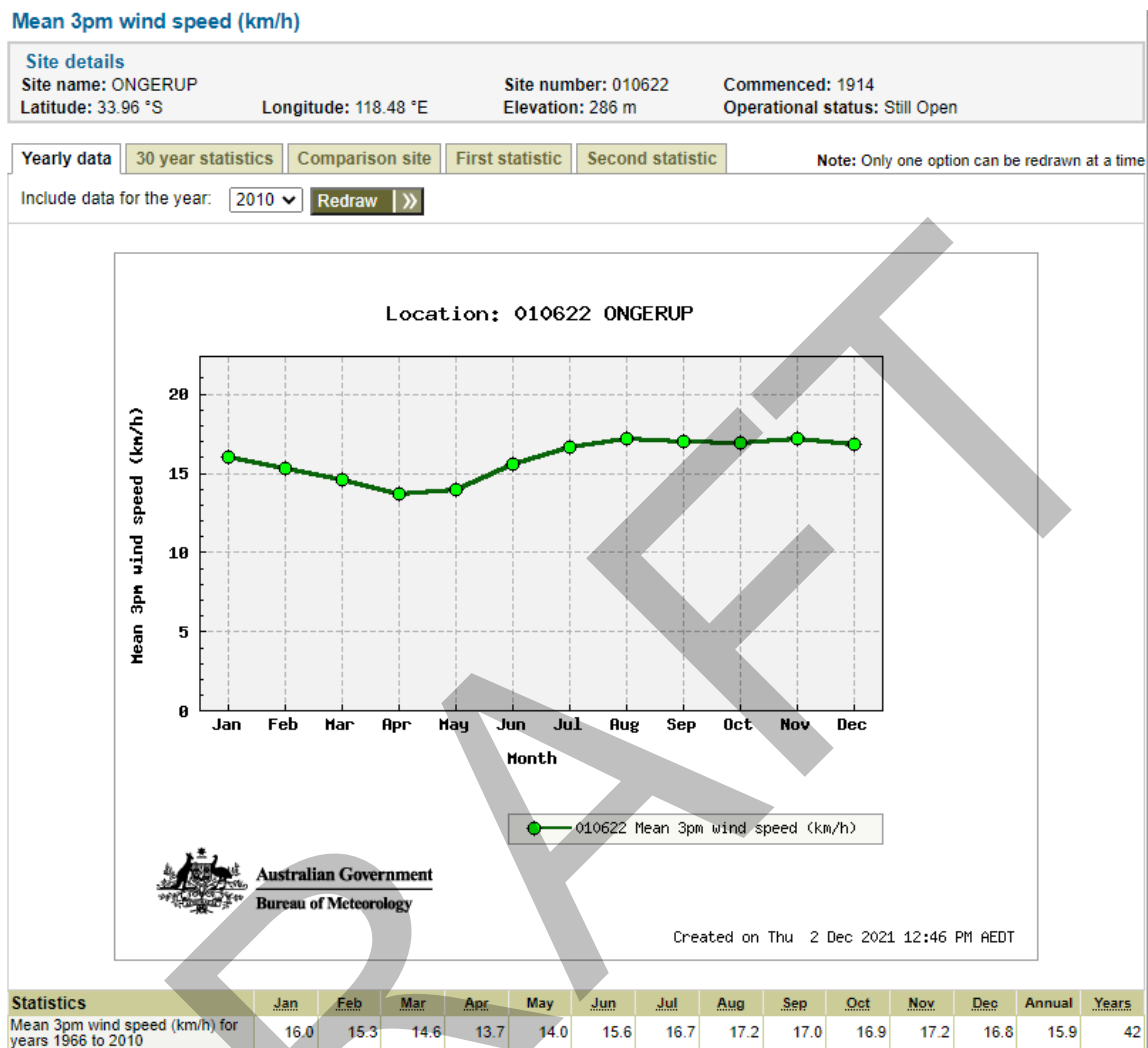


Figure 9 – Wind Speed Average 1966 to 2010<sup>3</sup>

The yearly average rainfall for the Shire varies from 360mm in the north east to almost 500mm in the south west. The months of May to August are the wettest months with an average total rainfall of 185mm for the 4 months. The months of March, April, September and October are the next wettest with an average total rainfall of 121mm for this period. The months from November to February are generally the driest months and have an average total rainfall of 81mm. Figure 10 shows the monthly average rainfall at Ongerup with historical data from 1914 to 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Meteorology

## Mean rainfall (mm)

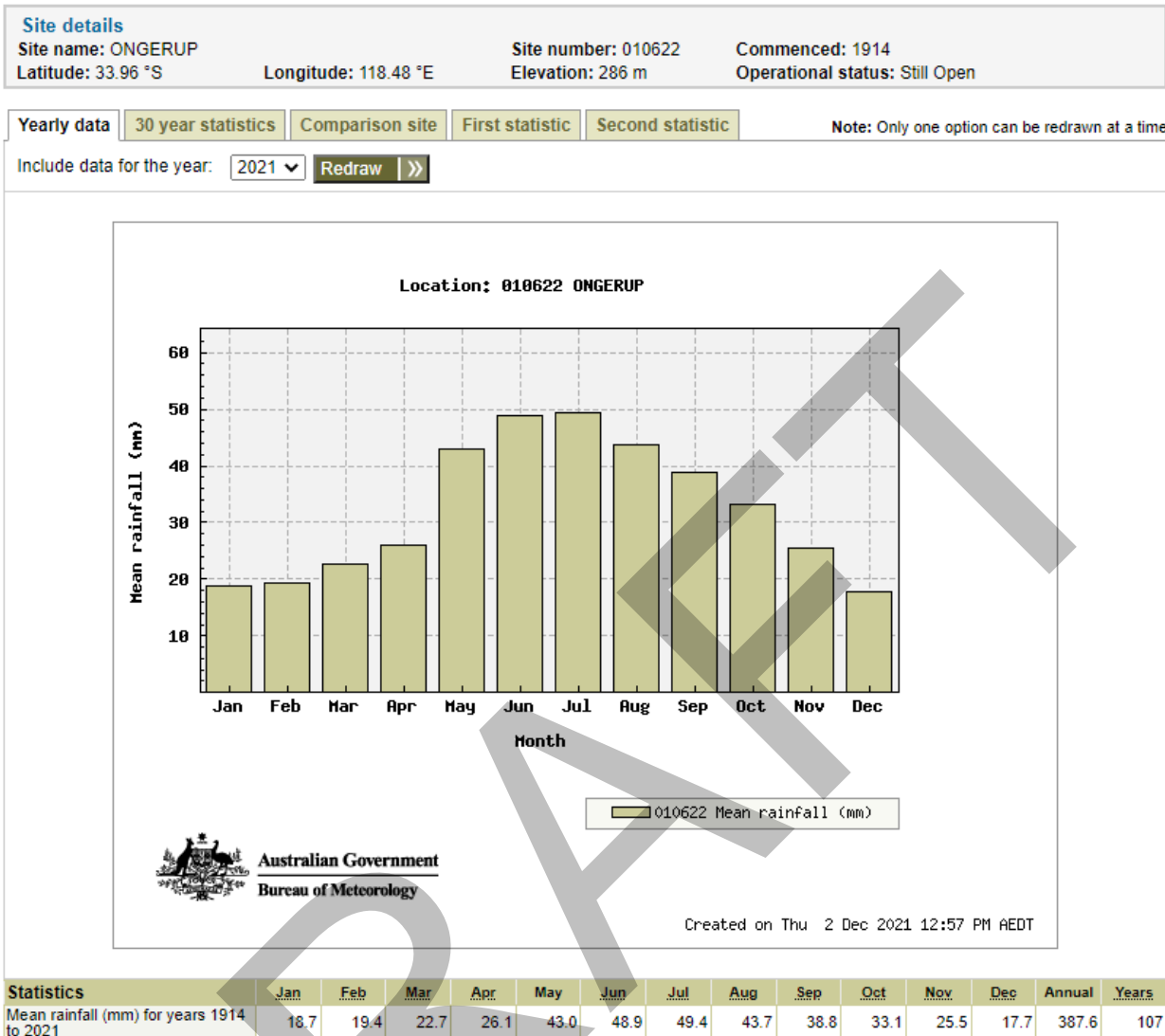


Figure 10 – Monthly Average Rainfall<sup>3</sup>

On average the Shire of Gnowangerup has had a yearly maximum temperature of 22°C and minimum temperature of 9.7°C. The months for June to August are the coldest with the average maximum temperature of 15.7°C and the average minimum temperature of 6.1°C. The months of April, May, September and October have an average maximum temperature 20.3°C and the average minimum temperature of 8.5°C. The hottest months are November to March with the average temperature of 27.2°C and the average minimum temperature of 12.7°C. Figure 11 shows the average maximum temperature from 1966 to 1990 and the average maximum temperature from 1991 to 2012, showing there is a slight increase in temperature for the last 30 years.

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Meteorology



### Mean maximum temperature (°C)

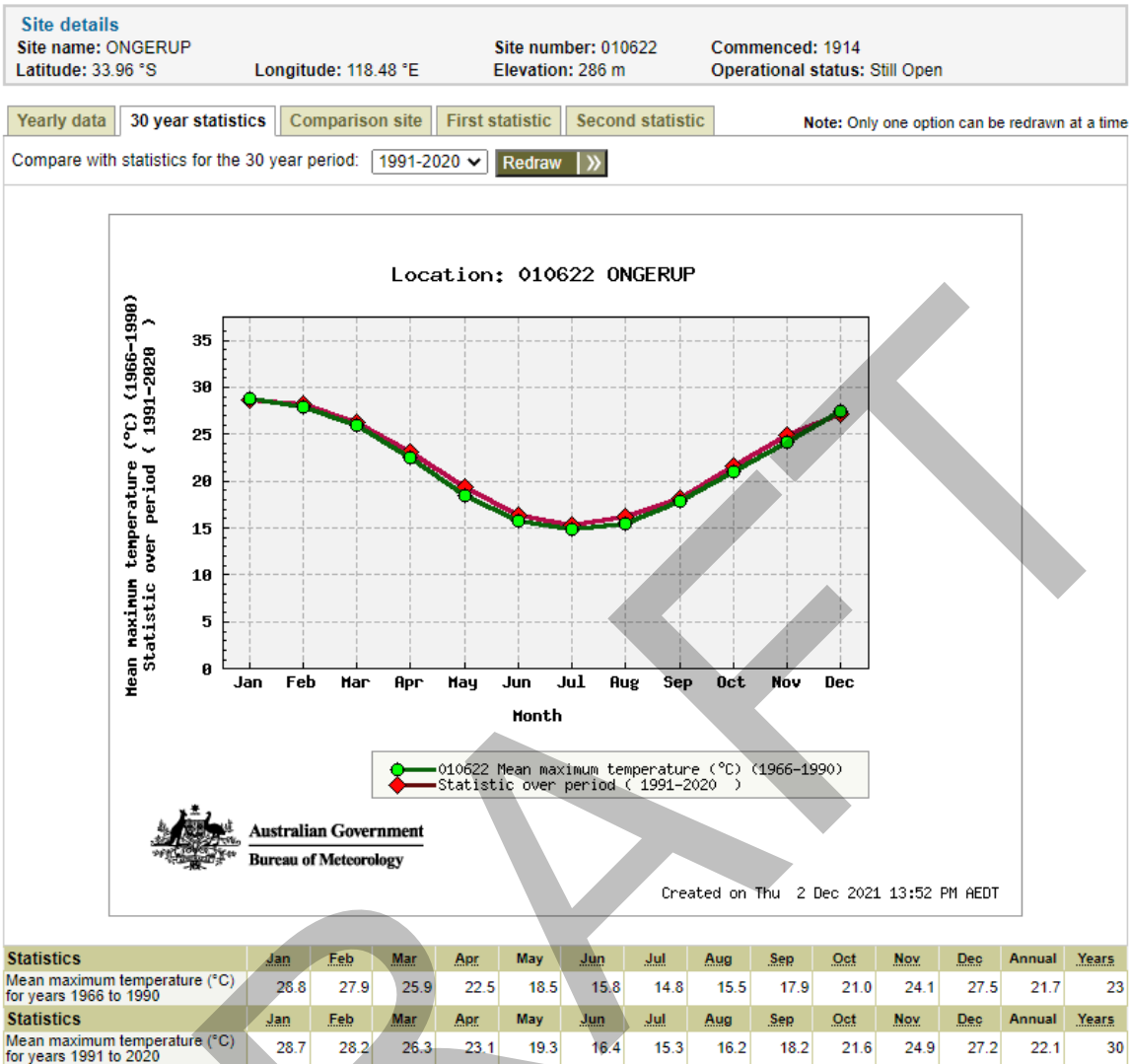


Figure 11 – Average Temperature<sup>3</sup>

Weather patterns in the Shire of Gnowangerup show that the months between 1<sup>st</sup> of November to the 31<sup>st</sup> of March are the bushfire season within the Shire. During these month there is high temperature, low rainfall and an average wind speed at 3pm of 16km/hr. During these months it is not uncommon to have days of increased fire weather.

The Shire of Gnowangerup is located within the Stirling Inland Fire Weather District. Given the prevalence of agricultural holdings within the Shire of Gnowangerup, the Grass Fire Danger Index is the model applied to determine the Fire Danger Index (FDI) within the Shire. The FDI is a calculated using the degree of fuel curing, the air temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed for a given day. FDI is estimated using the McArthur Fire Danger Meter for grasslands or forest. The higher the FDI, the higher the fire danger.

From the FDI, predictions can be made regarding a fire’s rate of spread, intensity and the potential for various suppression tactics to succeed. The FDI is the basis for determining the Fire Danger Rating (FDR), shown in Figure 12, which is a scale developed to assist communities to better understand information about fire danger. During the period of 2015 to 2020 the FDR for the Stirling Inland Fire Weather District was recorded as having had 1 Catastrophic, 3 Extreme, 15 Severe and 52 Very High fire danger days.







FIRE DANGER RATING		FIRE DANGER INDEX	EXPECTED FIRE BEHAVIOUR
COLOUR CODING	LEVEL		
	<b>Catastrophic</b>	100+	Fires will be unpredictable, uncontrollable and fast moving, even homes built to the highest standard cannot be safely defended
	<b>Extreme</b>	75-99	Fires will be unpredictable and fast moving with only well prepared, constructed and actively defended houses likely to provide suitable shelter
	<b>Severe</b>	50-74	Fires are uncontrollable and fast moving, well prepared and actively defended homes may provide suitable shelter
	<b>Very High</b>	32-49	Fires will be difficult to control with well prepared and actively defended homes likely to provide shelter
	<b>High</b>	12-31	Fires can be controlled, well prepared and actively defended homes may provide shelter
	<b>Low/Moderate</b>	0-11	Fires can be easily controlled

Figure 12 – Fire Danger Ratings

### 3.2.3 Vegetation

The Shire of Gnowangerup is located within 2 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) regions, these are the Esperance 1 and the Mallee 2. The Shire has been vastly cleared for use as agricultural land and the remnant vegetation is highly fragmented. Despite this, there are sizable patches of remnant vegetation including the Stirling Ranges National Park that fall in the Esperance 1 IBRA region that could be adversely affected by fire.

The Stirling Range National Park is a major ecological resource for the Shire and needs to be protected. The Stirling Range system has a diverse range of plant communities including Thickets, Mallee Heath, Low Woodlands (which are predominantly Jarrah Mallee Woodlands) and Woodlands with Jarrah, Mallee, Wandoo, Yate and Flooded Gum. These areas have a range of different fire behaviours and ecological fire responses and create a complex landscape for bushfire management.

Mallee heaths and thickets are very flammable and fire behaviour can be severe. The spread fires in this type of vegetation is largely dependent on the amount and spatial continuity of

the surface and near surface fuels.<sup>4</sup> Fires in Mallee heaths are strongly wind driven and while in mild conditions may not move fast in strong winds will be very hard to suppress.

Woodlands are heterogeneous in structure and composition, meaning that fire behaviour in them is variable. In general, however, mature woodlands have limited near surface and elevated fuels which means they are less likely to carry fires than mallee and shrubland types in more mild conditions. They also exhibit less intense fire behaviour but they are slower to recover following fire when they do occur. However, crown fire is not uncommon under very high or extreme fire danger conditions of low RH, high temperatures and strong winds.<sup>7</sup>

The main vegetation within the Shire is used for agriculture (crops and pasture) and may appear to have a low bushfire risk for most of the year. During the harvest periods of the year (October to January), this vegetation becomes a significant bushfire hazard. With large areas of continuous crop the spread of fire with strong winds can make for a fast moving, large fire. This was the case in the 2015 Esperance fires in WA, of which the Cascade fire spread over an area of more than 100,000 ha in one afternoon. The areas used for agriculture are normally gently undulating and easily accessible for firefighting efforts, however in elevated fire weather conditions grass fires are still fast moving and challenging to suppress, damaging and dangerous.

### **3.2.4 Threatened Species and Communities**

The Montane thicket community occurs in the high peaks of the eastern Stirling Ranges. It is commonly found at altitudes of approximately 900 to 1090 m above sea level, but extends to lower altitudes in two occurrences. It comprises a heathland and dense shrub thicket with a number of endemic species. Several endemic and characteristic species within the community and the near absence of Eucalyptus species differentiate it from other vegetation in the range. Thirteen species of threatened flora are known in the community: *Andersonia axilliflora*, *Banksia brownii*, *Banksia montana*, *Darwinia collina*, *Darwinia nubigena*, *Darwinia squarrosa*, *Daviesia obovata*, *Deyeuxia drummondii*, *Lambertia fairallii*, *Latrobea colophona*, *Leucopogon gnaphalioides*, *Persoonia micranthera* and *Sphenotoma drummondii*. Twenty-one priority flora taxa also occur in the community. *Andersonia axilliflora* is a characteristic endemic species of the community. Five threatened fauna occur within the community: *Setonix brachyurus* (quokka), *Pseudococcus markharveyi* (*Banksia montana* mealybug), *Trioza barrettae* (*Banksia brownii* plant-louse), *Zephyrarchaea robinsi* (eastern massif assassin spider), *Atelomastix tumula* (Bluff Knoll atelomastix millipede) and a priority land snail *Bothriembryon glauerti* (priority 2). During the fire started on boxing day 2019 by lightening half of this TEC was affected by fire. Due to the altitude and species of flora it is understood that it could take up to 10 to 15 years before some of these plants will reach maturity and produce seeds, due to this fire management is the key to the survival of this

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<sup>4</sup> *Great Western Woodlands Fire Management Plan March 2012*

community. A full list of protected, threatened, and endangered species is provide in Appendix C.

**Malleefowl** – Pairs of Malleefowl occupy a permanent territory and require tall unburnt Mallee, low woodland or Acacia scrub situated on sandy soil with a fairly complete canopy and abundant litter for nest mound formation. Fox predation is a major threat to Malleefowl where there is insufficient vegetation cover and protection. This is exacerbated by inappropriate fire regimes, particularly large scale homogenous fires which can cause local extinctions. It may take 15 years before habitat is suitable to breed after extensive fires due to a shortage of litter material for nesting or greater exposure to predators.<sup>5</sup> Small burns and a mosaic of management is best for this species as it helps to avoid the wide scale habitat loss in a single fire event.

Any treatments need to consider the requirements of all the flora and fauna on site. Response strategies should be environmentally sensitive within the constraints of the incident and the Shire will take every opportunity to remind landowners/managers of their obligation to obtain appropriate clearances and approvals prior to commencing vegetation-based treatments.

Another consideration in regards to flora during the prevention and response to bushfire is the spread of diseases like Phytophthora dieback. This disease is spread easily through the movement of infected soils on vehicles, machinery and footwear. This risk must be considered during all stages of mitigation planning and steps are to be taken to minimize the spread of this disease.

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<sup>5</sup> *Fire and Biodiversity Guidelines for the Avon Basin*

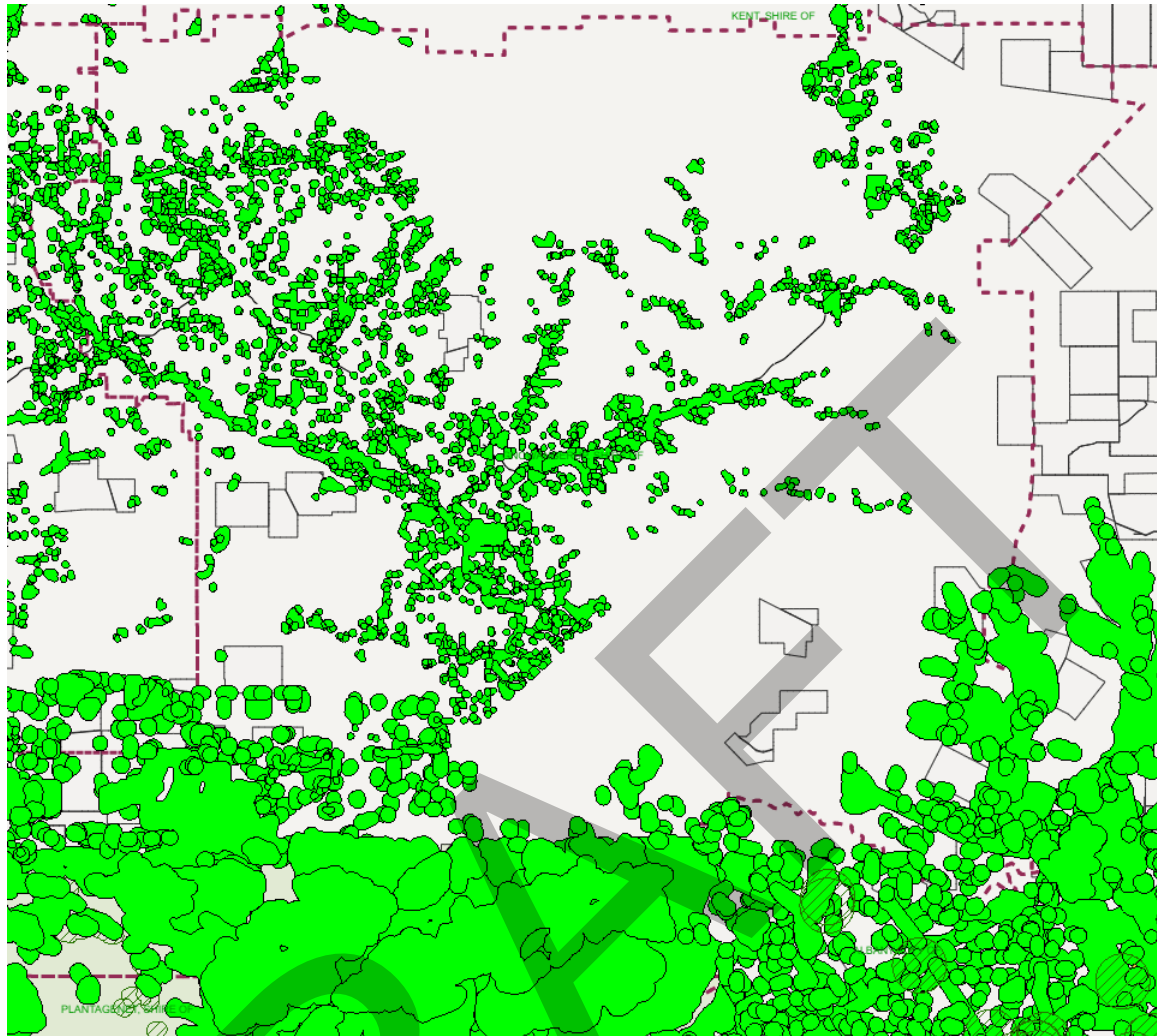


Figure 13 Map reflecting the locations of Threatened Ecological Communities (DFES Bushfire Risk Management System)

### 3.2.5 Bushfire Frequency and Causes of Ignition

There have been 92 bushfires reported to DFES in the last 10 years from 2011 to 2021. The main causes of fires starting in the Shire are due to dry lightning (21) and vehicles – including agricultural processes (18), the breakdown of fire ignition sources are show in figure 14.





Bushfires Summary of Ignition Report

**All Bushfires**  
LGA of GNOWANGERUP (S)  
from 01/07/2011 to 30/06/2021

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

Total for GNOWANGERUP (S)	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	Total
<b>Reported Cause Total Number of Bushfires:</b>	1	12	15	5	10	8	9	7	13	12	92
Burn off fires	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
Cigarette	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Equipment - Mechanical or electrical fault	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Equipment - Operational deficiency	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Heat from other hot objects or friction	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hot works (grinding, cutting, drilling etc..)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Other open flames or fire	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Power lines	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5
Reignition of previous fire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Suspicious/Deliberate	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
Undetermined	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unreported	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	16
Vehicles (incl. Farming Equipment/Activities)	0	1	5	0	2	3	2	3	1	1	18
Weather Conditions - Lightning	0	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	5	7	21
Yard maintenance, hand held equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Figure 14 Bushfire summary of ignition (DFES Reports)

Dry lightning storms can cause multiple ignition site in an area in a small space of time, normally these storm have associate winds that can quickly increase the size of these ignition points into large fires. This is what occurred with the fires in the Stirling Range National Park on the 26<sup>th</sup> of December 2019. During this fire nearly 38,000 Ha was burnt. There was a significant impact on threatened flora, most of which is endemic to the Stirling Range, with populations of at least 11 Critically Endangered species impacted by fire as of 29th December. The last unburnt patches of 'Montane Heath and Thicket of the South West Botanical Province' Critically Endangered Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) are believed to have burnt, and there have also been significant fire impacts on the 'Montane Mallee Thicket of the Stirling Range' TEC. Populations of threatened fauna impacted include a number of Critically Endangered Short-range endemic invertebrates and the habitat for threatened vertebrates including the quokka, mallee fowl and Carnaby's black-cockatoo.<sup>6</sup>

The main risk of ignitions associated with agriculture is during the harvest period. Vehicles and machinery used during harvesting operations can easily ignite fires in cured crops through sparks or heat and added with the dryness of the crop, fires can spread fast. To reduce the risk of agricultural fires, it is required in the Gnowangerup Shire to have, One

<sup>6</sup> Impact Statement Mt Success Complex fire Stirling Range National Park December 2019

hand held, water filled fire extinguisher (minimum capacity 7.5 litres) is fitted in a readily available accessible position on the machine and a vehicle mounted operational unit, of a minimum 600 litre capacity powered by an engine driven pump, is situated in, or adjacent to, the entrance of the paddock being harvested.

The Shire uses Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans to restrict activities likely to cause ignitions, which are applied by a representative of the Shire when weather conditions hit trigger points.

Transportation corridors and tourism also contribute to bushfire ignitions within the Shire due to the increased volume of activities occurring, and the concentration of people in an area that are likely to witness and report a fire. Some causes of ignition in these corridors have been due to cigarette butts being disposed of out of moving vehicles, Heat or sparks from vehicles moving off roads and into long grass, and mechanical faults.

### **3.2.6 Current Bushfire Risk Management Activities**

Local Government Wide Controls are activities that reduce the overall bushfire risk within the Shire of Gnowangerup. These types of activities are not linked to specific assets, and are applied across all or part of the local government as part of normal business or due to legislative requirements.

Further information about the Local Government Wide Controls and how they will support the treatment of bushfire risk can be found in section 6.1 Local Government Wide Controls.

### **Map of Bushfire Prone Areas**

The intent of the WA Government's Bushfire Prone Planning Policy is to implement effective risk based land use planning and development to preserve life and reduce the impact of bushfire on property and infrastructure. The *State Planning Policy 3.7 – Planning for Bushfire Prone Areas* ensures bushfire risk is given due consideration in all future planning and development decisions. This policy does not apply retrospectively, however the BRM Plan can help address this risk for existing development and establishing an effective treatment plan to manage the broader landscape and any unacceptable community risks. The Shire of Gnowangerup Bushfire Prone Area is shown in Figure 15.

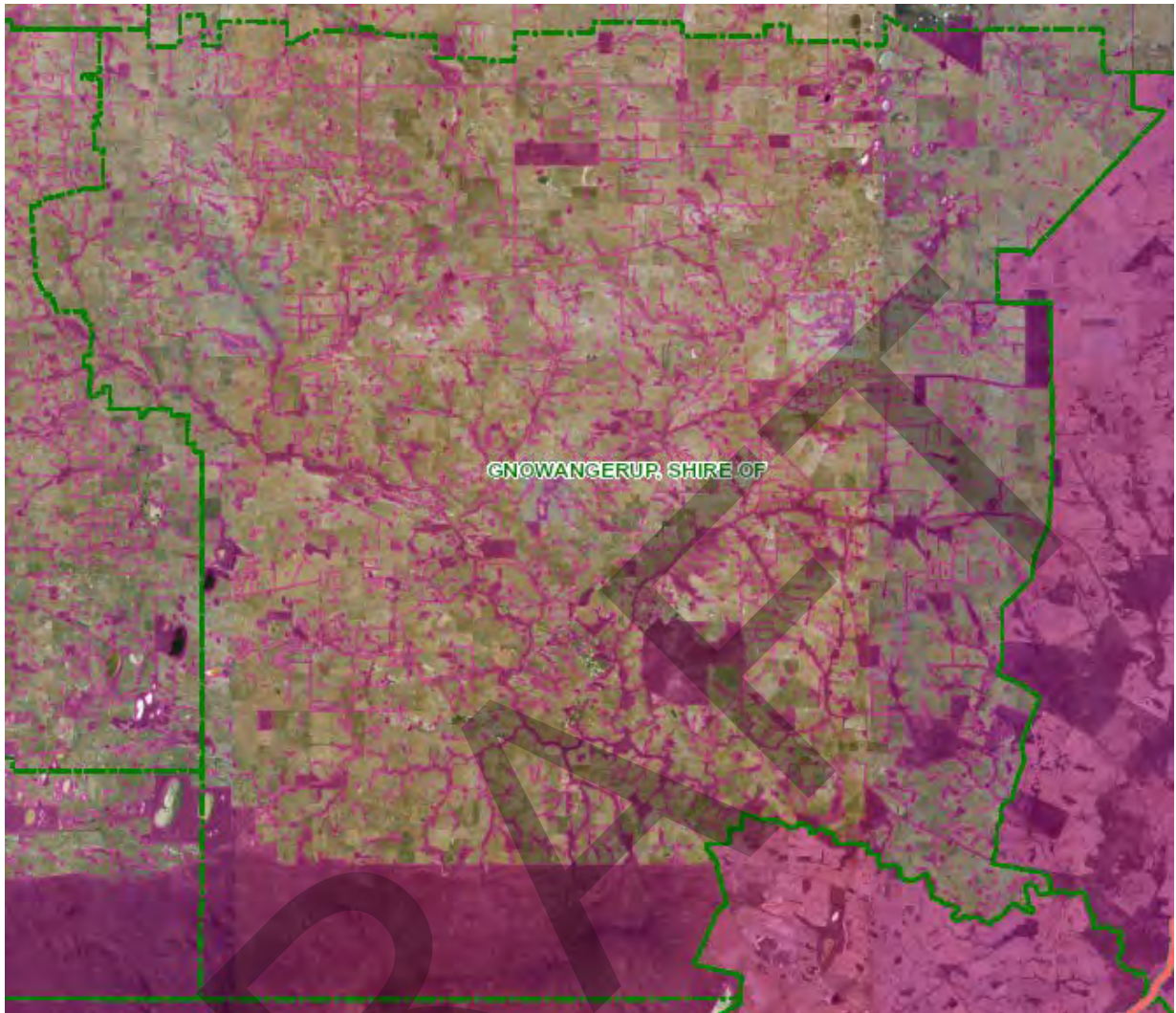


Figure 15 Bushfire prone map (DFES Bushfire Risk Management System)

## Volunteer Fire Brigades

There are 3 x Bush Fire Brigades (BFB) within the Shire. The Gnowangerup Shire has 263 registered volunteer BFB members with an average age of 55. The appliances are as below:

- **Gnowangerup BFB**- 1x 3.4 Urban appliance
- **Borden BFB** - 2.4 Broad acre appliance
- **Ongerup BFB** - 4.4 Broad acre appliance
- During previous fire seasons the Shire has had access to High Season Appliances they were a 2.4 Broad acre in Borden and a Light Tanker in Gnowangerup
- There is also a large amount of privately owned farm appliances within the Shire that greatly assist with response activities.
- DBCA are responsible for the land within the Stirling Ranges national park. They have 2 rangers with fire appliances in the area and firefighting appliances in Albany

## **Burning Restrictions**

Burning restrictions within the Shire of Gnowangerup are as follows:

- Restricted Burning Times – 15<sup>th</sup> October to the 31<sup>st</sup> October and 17<sup>st</sup> February to the 30<sup>th</sup> May (Permits are needed in this period)
- Prohibited Burning Times - 1<sup>st</sup> November to 16<sup>th</sup> February

When required, Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans are issued by the Shire and Total Fire Bans are declared by DFES.

## ***Bush Fires Act 1954 section 33 Fire Management Notices***

The Shire publishes an annual Firebreak Order which sets out the requirements for fuel reduction and fire break requirements within the town site and on rural land. This notice sets out the requirement of plantation within the Shire to comply with the “FESA Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection”.

The Section 33 Notices are used to achieve community wide asset protection by reducing the spread of fire and allowing access to properties for firefighting efforts.

## **Community engagement activities**

The Shire uses multiple avenues to provide awareness to the community prior to and during the bushfire seasons through the use of the Shire’s newsletter, website and other means of social media. They also ran the orange pouch project. This is a waterproof PVC document envelope that can be used to store important documents like passports, insurance policies, birth certificates. The pouch also contains general emergency contact numbers and space to add other numbers you consider necessary. When this was sent out the envelope contained DFES bushfire awareness information. The Shire also promoted and ran a rural fire awareness training day in the 3 towns prior to the fire season.

## **Other Current Local Government Wide Controls**

Local Government Wide Controls are activities that reduce the overall bushfire risk within the Gnowangerup. These types of activities are not linked to specific assets and are applied across all or part of the local government as part of normal business or due to legislative requirements.

Further information about the Local Government Wide Controls and how they will support the treatment of bushfire risk can be found in section 6.1 Local Government Wide Controls.



# 4. Asset Identification and Risk Assessment

## 4.1. Planning Areas

The Shire of Gnowangerup has a single planning area based on the Electoral Ward boundaries.

## 4.2. Asset Identification

Asset identification and risk assessment has been conducted at the local level using the methodology described in the Guidelines using BRMS. Identified assets are categorised into the following categories and subcategories provided in Table 3.

**Table 3 – Asset Categories and Subcategories**

Asset Category	Asset Subcategories
<b>Human Settlement</b>	<p><b>Residential areas</b> Residential areas, including dwellings in rural areas and the rural-urban interface.</p> <p><b>Places of temporary occupation</b> Commercial and industrial areas, mining sites or camps and other locations where people may work or gather.</p> <p><b>Special risk and critical facilities</b> Locations and facilities where occupants may be especially vulnerable to bushfire for one or more of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupants may have limited knowledge about the impact of bushfires;</li> <li>• Occupants may have a reduced capacity to evaluate risk and respond adequately to bushfire event;</li> <li>• Occupants may be more vulnerable to stress and anxiety arising from a bushfire event or the effects of smoke;</li> <li>• There may be significant communication barriers with occupants;</li> <li>• Relocation and/or management of occupants may present unique challenges or difficulties, such as transportation, or providing alternative accommodation, healthcare or food supplies; or</li> <li>• Facilities that are critical to the community during a bushfire emergency.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<p><b>Agricultural</b> Areas under production, such as pasture, livestock, crops, viticulture, horticulture and associated infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Commercial and industrial</b> Major industry, waste treatment plants, mines (economic interest), mills, processing and manufacturing facilities and cottage industry.</p> <p><b>Critical infrastructure</b> Power lines and substations, water pumping stations, tanks/bores and pipelines, gas pipelines, telecommunications infrastructure, railways, bridges, port facilities and waste water treatments plants.</p>



## Asset Category

## Asset Subcategories

### **Tourist and recreational**

Tourist attractions, day-use areas and recreational sites that generate significant tourism and/or employment within the local area. These assets are different to tourist accommodation described as a Human Settlement Asset (see above).

### **Commercial forests and plantations**

Plantations and production native forests.

### **Drinking water catchments**

Land and infrastructure associated with drinking water catchments.

## Environmental

### **Protected**

Flora, fauna and ecological communities that are listed as a:

- Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable species under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act 1999) (including associated critical habitat);
- Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable species under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016;
- Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable ecological community under the EPBC Act 1999 (Cth);
- Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) endorsed by the Minister for Environment (WA);
- Fauna protected under international conventions; and
- Ramsar wetlands of international importance.

### **Priority**

Flora, fauna and ecological communities that are a:

- Priority species listed on the Priority Flora or Priority Fauna Lists held by DBCA (Priority 1-5).
- Priority Ecological Community (PEC) (Priority 1-5); and
- Wetlands of national or state importance.

### **Locally important**

Species, populations, ecological communities or habitats that the local community or independent scientific experts consider important for the area and for which there is some scientific evidence that protection would be beneficial.

Wetlands of local importance.

Sites being used for scientific research.

## Cultural

### **Aboriginal heritage**

Places of indigenous significance identified by the DPLH or the local community.

### **European heritage**

Non-Indigenous heritage assets afforded legislative protection through identification by the National Trust, State Heritage List or Local Planning Scheme Heritage List.

### **Local heritage**

Assets identified in a Municipal Heritage Inventory or by the local community as

## Asset Category

## Asset Subcategories

being significant to local heritage.

### Other

Other assets of cultural value to the local community, for example community halls, churches, clubs and recreation facilities.

### 4.3. Assessment of Bushfire Risk

Risk assessments have been undertaken for each asset or group of assets identified using the methodology described in the Guidelines.

The *Asset Risk Register* will be maintained in BRMS, this information is not included in the plan because it contains information deemed personal and contains locations of cultural and environmental importance.

The percentage of assets within the local government in each asset category at the time of BRM Plan endorsement is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 – Asset Category Proportions

Asset category	Proportion of identified assets
Human Settlement	79%
Economic	14%
Environmental	3%
Cultural	4%

#### 4.3.1 Consequence Assessment

Consequence is described as the outcome or impact of a bushfire event. The approach used to determine the consequence rating is different for each asset category: Human Settlement; Economic; Environmental; and Cultural.

The methodology used to determine the consequence rating for each asset category is based on the following:

- **Consequence Rating – Human Settlement, Economic and Cultural Assets**

The outcome or impact of a bushfire event on the asset, or a group of assets, measured by the hazard posed by the classified vegetation and the vulnerability of the asset.

- **Consequence Rating – Environmental Assets**

The outcome or impact of a bushfire event on the asset, or a group of assets, measured by the vulnerability of the asset and the potential impact of a bushfire or fire regime.

### 4.3.2 Likelihood Assessment

Likelihood is described as the potential of a bushfire igniting, spreading and impacting an asset. The approach used to determine the likelihood rating is the same for each asset category: Human Settlement; Economic; Environmental; and Cultural.

### 4.3.3 Assessment of Environmental Assets

Using available biological information and fire history data, environmental assets with a known minimum fire threshold were assessed to determine if they were at risk from bushfire, within the five-year life of the BRM Plan. Environmental assets that would not be adversely impacted by bushfire within the five-year period have not been included and assessed in the BRM Plan. The negative impact of a fire on these assets (within the period of this BRM Plan) was determined to be minimal, and may even be of benefit to the asset and surrounding habitat.

### 4.3.4 Local Government Asset Risk Summary

A risk profile for the local government is provided in Table 7. This table shows the proportion of assets at risk from bushfire in each risk category at the time the BRM Plan was endorsed.

**Table 7 – Local Government Asset Risk Summary**

Asset Category	Risk Rating				
	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Extreme
Human Settlement	3%	9%	24%	22%	21%
Economic	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Environmental	0	0.2%	1.9%	0.5%	0
Cultural	1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	1%

## 5. Risk Evaluation

### 5.1. Evaluating Bushfire Risk

The risk rating for each asset has been assessed against the consequence and likelihood descriptions to ensure:

- The rating for each asset reflects the relative seriousness of the bushfire risk to the asset;
- Consequence and likelihood ratings assigned to each asset are appropriate; and
- Local issues have been considered.

### 5.2. Risk Acceptability

Risks below a certain level were not considered to require specific treatment during the life of this BRM Plan. They will be managed by routine local government wide controls and monitored for any significant change in risk.

In most circumstances risk acceptability and treatment will be determined by the land owner, in collaboration with local government and fire agencies. However, as a general rule, the following courses of action have been adopted for each risk rating.

**Table 8 – Criteria for Acceptance of Risk and Course of Action**

Risk Rating	Criteria for Acceptance of Risk	Course of Action
<b>Extreme</b>	Only acceptable with excellent controls. Urgent treatment action is required	<p>Routine controls are not enough to adequately manage the risk. Specific action is required in first 2 years of the BRM Plan.</p> <p>Treatments will be approached by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities will be made for treatments that will have maximum benefit to multiple assets and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Treatments that benefit vulnerable communities will be given priority.</li> <li>• Identification of partnerships with other agencies for strategic mitigation.</li> </ul> <p>Communication with asset owners in this class will be priorities and focus on increasing understanding of the risk facing these assets (see Communications plan).</p>
<b>Very High</b>	Only acceptable with excellent controls. Treatment action is required.	<p>Routine controls are not enough to adequately manage the risk. Specific action is required in first 3 years of the BRM Plan.</p> <p>Treatments will be approached by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities will be made for treatments that will have maximum benefit to multiple assets and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Treatments that benefit vulnerable communities will be given priority.</li> <li>• Identification of partnerships with other agencies for strategic mitigation.</li> </ul> <p>Communication with asset owners will be as per the Communications Plan and focus on increasing understanding of the risk facing these assets.</p>
<b>High</b>	Only acceptable with adequate controls. Treatment action required.	<p>Routine controls are not enough to adequately manage the risk. Specific action is required in the life of the BRM Plan.</p> <p>Treatments will be approached by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities will be made for treatments that will have maximum benefit to multiple assets and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Treatments that benefit vulnerable communities will be given priority.</li> <li>• Identification of partnerships with other agencies for strategic mitigation.</li> <li>• Communication with asset owners will be as per the Communications Plan and focus on increasing understanding</li> </ul>



		of the risk facing these assets.
<b>Medium</b>	Acceptable with adequate controls. Treatment action is not required but risk must be monitored regularly.	Specific actions are not required. Risk may be managed with routine controls and monitored periodically throughout the life of the BRM Plan.
<b>Low</b>	Acceptable with adequate controls. Treatment action is not required but risk must be monitored.	Specific actions are not required. Risk will be managed with routine controls and monitored as required.

### 5.3. Treatment Priorities

The treatment priority for each asset has been automatically assigned by BRMS and recorded in the *Treatment Schedule*, based on the asset's risk rating. Table 9 shows how consequence and likelihood combine to give the risk rating and subsequent treatment priority for an asset.

**Table 9 – Treatment Priorities**

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

## 6. Risk Treatment

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the likelihood of a bushfire occurring and/or the potential impact of a bushfire on the community, economy and environment. This is achieved by implementing treatments that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment. There are many strategies available to treat bushfire risk. The treatment strategy (or combination of treatment strategies) selected will depend on the level of risk and the type of asset being treated. Not all treatment strategies will be suitable in every circumstance.

### 6.1. Local Government Wide Controls

Local government wide controls are activities that are non-asset specific, rather they reduce the overall bushfire risk within the local government.

A local government wide controls, multi-agency work plan has been developed (Appendix B). The plan details work to be undertaken as a part of normal business (see section 3.2.6 for detailed information on these), improvements to current controls and new controls to implemented to better manage bushfire risk across the local government area.

### 6.2. Asset Specific Treatment Strategies

Asset specific treatments are implemented to protect an individual asset or group of assets, identified and assessed in the BRM Plan as being at risk from bushfire. There are five asset specific treatment strategies:

- **Fuel management**

Treatment reduces or modifies the bushfire fuel through manual, chemical and planned burning methods;

- **Ignition management**

Treatment aims to reduce potential human and infrastructure sources of ignition in the landscape;

- **Preparedness**

Treatments aim to improve access and water supply arrangements to assist firefighting operations;

- **Planning**

Treatments focus on developing plans to improve the ability of firefighters and the community to respond to bushfire; and

- **Community Engagement**

Treatments seek to build relationships, raise awareness and change the behaviour of people exposed to bushfire risk.

### **6.3. Development of the Treatment Schedule**

The treatment schedule is a list of bushfire risk treatments recorded within BRMS. Shire of Gnowangerup will be focusing on developing a program of works that covers activities to be undertaken within the first year after the approval of the BRM Plan. The treatment schedule will evolve and develop throughout the life of the BRM Plan.

The treatment schedule was developed in broad consultation with land owners and other stakeholders including DFES and DBCA.

Land owners are ultimately responsible for treatments implemented on their own land. This includes any costs associated with the treatment and obtaining the relevant approvals, permits or licences to undertake an activity. Where agreed, another agency may manage a treatment on behalf of a land owner. However, the onus is still on the land owner to ensure treatments detailed in this BRM Plan's *Treatment Schedule* are completed.

## 7. Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and review processes are in place to ensure that the BRM Plan remains current and valid. These processes are detailed below to ensure outcomes are achieved in accordance with the *Communication Strategy and Treatment Schedule*.

### 7.1. Review

A comprehensive review of this BRM Plan will be undertaken at least once every five years, from the date of council approval. Significant circumstances that may warrant an earlier review of the BRM Plan include:

- Changes to organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- Changes to the bushfire risk profile of the local government; or
- Following a major fire event.

### 7.2. Monitoring

BRMS will be used to monitor the risk ratings for each asset identified in the BRM Plan and record the treatments implemented. Risk ratings are reviewed on a regular basis as described in Table 8 – Criteria for Acceptance of Risk and Course of Action. New assets will be added to the Asset Risk Register when they are identified.

### 7.3. Reporting

The reporting requirements will be managed by a member of staff designated by the Chief Executive Officer.

On request, the Shire of Gnowangerup may contribute relevant information to be included in the *Fuel Management Activity Report* produced annually by OBRM.

## 8. Glossary

<b>Asset</b>	A term used to describe anything of value that may be adversely impacted by bushfire. This may include residential houses, infrastructure, commercial, agriculture, industry, environmental, cultural and heritage sites.
<b>Asset Category</b>	There are four categories that classify the type of asset – Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural.
<b>Asset Owner</b>	The owner, occupier or custodian of the asset itself. Note: this may differ from the owner of the land the asset is located on, for example a communication tower located on leased land or private property.
<b>Asset Register</b>	A component within the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS) used to record the details of assets identified in the Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRM Plan).
<b>Asset Risk Register</b>	A report produced within the BRMS that details the consequence, likelihood, risk rating and treatment priority for each asset identified in the BRM Plan.
<b>Bushfire</b>	Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.
<b>Bushfire Hazard</b>	The hazard posed by the classified vegetation, based on the vegetation category, slope and separation distance.
<b>Bushfire Risk Management Plan</b>	A development related document that sets out short, medium and long term bushfire risk management strategies for the life of a development.
<b>Bushfire Risk</b>	The chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.
<b>Bushfire Risk Management</b>	A systematic process to coordinate, direct and control activities relating to bushfire risk with the aim of limiting the adverse effects of bushfire on the community.
<b>Bushfire Risk</b>	The chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.
<b>Consequence</b>	The outcome or impact of a bushfire event.



<b>Draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan</b>	The finalised draft BRM Plan is submitted to the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) for review. Once the OBRM review is complete, the BRM Plan is called the 'Final BRM Plan' and can be progressed to local government council for approval.
<b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b>	A data base technology, linking any aspect of land-related information to its precise geographic location.
<b>Land Owner</b>	The owner of the land, as listed on the Certificate of Title; or leaser under a registered lease agreement; or other entity that has a vested responsibility to manage the land.
<b>Likelihood</b>	The chance of something occurring. In this instance, it is the potential of a bushfire igniting, spreading and impacting on an asset.
<b>Locality</b>	The officially recognised boundaries of suburbs (in cities and larger towns) and localities (outside cities and larger towns).
<b>Map</b>	The mapping component of the BRMS. Assets, treatments and other associated information is spatially identified, displayed and recorded within the Map.
<b>Planning Area</b>	A geographic area determine by the local government which is used to provide a suitable scale for risk assessment and stakeholder engagement.
<b>Priority</b>	See Treatment Priority.
<b>Risk Acceptance</b>	The informed decision to accept a risk, based on the knowledge gained during the risk assessment process.
<b>Risk Analysis</b>	The application of consequence and likelihood to an event in order to determine the level of risk.
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	The systematic process of identifying, analysing and evaluating risk.
<b>Risk Evaluation</b>	The process of comparing the outcomes of risk analysis to the risk criteria in order to determine whether a risk is acceptable or tolerable.
<b>Risk Identification</b>	The process of recognising, identifying and describing risks.
<b>Risk Register</b>	A component within the BRMS used to record, review and monitor risk assessment and treatments associated with assets recorded in the BRM Plan.
<b>Risk treatment</b>	A process to select and implement appropriate measures undertaken to modify risk.
<b>Rural</b>	Any area where in residences and other developments are scattered and intermingled with forest, range, or farm land and native vegetation or cultivated crops.

<b>Rural Urban Interface</b>	The line or area where structures and other human development adjoin or overlap with undeveloped bushland.
<b>Slope</b>	The angle of the ground's surface measured from the horizontal.
<b>Tenure Blind</b>	An approach where multiple land parcels are consider as a whole, regardless of individual ownership or management arrangements.
<b>Treatment</b>	An activity undertaken to modify risk, for example a planned burn.
<b>Treatment Objective</b>	The specific aim to be achieved or action to be undertaken, in order to complete the treatment. Treatment objectives should be specific and measurable.
<b>Treatment Manager</b>	The organisation, or individual, responsible for all aspects of a treatment listed in the <i>Treatment Schedule</i> of the BRM Plan, including coordinating or undertaking work, monitoring, reviewing and reporting.
<b>Treatment Planning Stage</b>	The status or stage of a treatment as it progresses from proposal to implementation.
<b>Treatment Priority</b>	The order, importance or urgency for allocation of funding, resources and opportunity to treatments associated with a particular asset. The treatment priority is based on an asset's risk rating.
<b>Treatment Schedule</b>	A report produced within the BRMS that details the treatment priority of each asset identified in the BRM Plan and the treatments scheduled.
<b>Treatment Strategy</b>	The broad approach that will be used to modify risk, for example fuel management.
<b>Treatment Type</b>	The specific treatment activity that will be implemented to modify risk, for example a planned burn.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	The susceptibility of an asset to the impacts of bushfire.

## 9. Common Abbreviations [\(review this list at the end of document writing and add or remove as required.\)](#)

<b>AFAC</b>	Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council
<b>BFAC</b>	Bush Fire Advisory Committee
<b>BRM</b>	Bushfire Risk Management
<b>BRM Branch</b>	Bushfire Risk Management Branch (DFES)

<b>BRM Plan</b>	Bushfire Risk Management Plan
<b>BRMS</b>	Bushfire Risk Management System
<b>DBCA</b>	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
<b>DFES</b>	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
<b>DPLH</b>	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
<b>EPBC Act</b>	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
<b>FPC</b>	Forest Products Commission
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>LEMC</b>	Local Emergency Management Committee
<b>OBRM</b>	Office of Bushfire Risk Management (DFES)
<b>PEC</b>	Priority Ecological Community
<b>SEMC</b>	State Emergency Management Committee
<b>TEC</b>	Threatened Ecological Community
<b>UCL</b>	Unallocated Crown Land
<b>UMR</b>	Unmanaged Reserve
<b>WA</b>	Western Australia
<b>WAPC</b>	Western Australian Planning Commission

## 10. Appendices

<b>Appendix A</b>	Communication Strategy
<b>Appendix B</b>	Local Government Wide Controls Table
<b>Appendix C</b>	Threatened Species



Shire of Gnowangerup

Bushfire Risk Management Planning

# COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

DRAFT

The text included in this template is suggested for use and may be amended as required. Consideration should be given to the intended audience of the Communication Strategy. Please remove ALL drafting notes (identified in blue) before submitting.

## Document Control

<b>Document Name</b>	Bushfire Risk Management Plan Communications Strategy		
<b>Document Owner</b>	Shire of Gnowangerup	Chief Executive Officer	
<b>Document Location</b>	Shire of Gnowangerup Administration Office		
<b>Current Version</b>	1.0		
<b>Issue Date</b>	DD/MM/YYYY		
<b>Next Review Date</b>	DD/MM/YYYY		

## Related Documents

Title	Version	Date
Shire of Gnowangerup Bushfire Risk Management Plan	1.2	

## Amendment List

Version	Date	Author	Section




DRAFT

## 11. Introduction

A Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan is a strategic document that outlines the approach to the identification, assessment and treatment of assets exposed to bushfire risk within the Shire of Gnowangerup

This Communication Strategy accompanies the BRM Plan for the Shire of Gnowangerup

It documents the:

- communication objectives;
- roles and responsibilities for communication;
- key stakeholders;
- stakeholders engaged in the development of the BRM Plan and Treatment Schedule; and
- Communication Plan for the implementation and review of the BRM Plan including: target audiences and key messages at each project stage; communication risks and strategies for their management; and communication monitoring and evaluation procedures.

## 12. Communications Overview

### 12.1. Communication Objectives

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

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

## 12.2. Communication Roles and Responsibilities

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

- CEO, Shire of Gnowangerup, is responsible for endorsement of the BRM Plan Communications Strategy.
- CEO, Shire of Gnowangerup, responsible for external communication with the local government area.
- The Community Emergency Service Manager (CESM), responsible for operational-level communication between the Shire and the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

## 12.3. Key Stakeholders for Communication

The following table identifies key stakeholders in BRM planning process, its implementation and review. These are stakeholders that are identified as having a significant role or interest in the planning process or are likely to be significantly impacted by the outcomes.

Stakeholder	Role or Interest	Level of impact or outcomes	Level of engagement
<b>Shire of Gnowangerup</b>	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate, empower
<b>Department of Fire and Emergency Services</b>	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments in UCL/UMR (within town sites) as a land manager. Support role in treatment implementation (Mitigation Activity Fund administration).	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate, empower
<b>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</b>	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate, empower
<b>Main Roads WA</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate
<b>Telecommunication providers</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate

Stakeholder	Role or Interest	Level of impact or outcomes	Level of engagement
<b>Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, LandCorp &amp; Landgate</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate
<b>Water Corporation &amp; Department of Water</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate
<b>Private Land Owners</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. May have responsibilities for treatments as land owners/managers	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate, empower
<b>Western Power</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate
<b>Chief Bushfire Control Officer</b>	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Actively assist in risk identification and treatment works. Empower to actively engage with community and identify/treat risks	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate, empower
<b>Bushfire Brigades and other Emergency Services Volunteers</b>	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Assist in risk identification and treatment works.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate



Stakeholder	Role or Interest	Level of impact or outcomes	Level of engagement
<b>Shire of Bushfire Advisory Committee</b>	Role in plan development, implementation and review. Actively assist in risk identification and treatment works. Empower to actively engage with community and identify/treat risks	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate
<b>Regional Operations Advisory Committee</b>	Role in plan development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate
<b>Local Emergency Management Committee</b>	Role in plan development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, involve and consult
<b>Traditional Owners, Gnowangerup Aboriginal corporation, Wagyl Kaip and southern Noongar Regional Corporation, South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council &amp; Department of Aboriginal Affairs</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. May have responsibilities for treatments as land owners/managers	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate, empower
<b>Shire of Gnowangerup Communities</b>	Role in plan implementation and review	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate
<b>WA Country Health</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, involve and consult
<b>Department of Education</b>	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, involve and consult

### 13. Communications Log – Development of the BRM Plan and Treatment Schedule

This Communications Log captures the communications with key internal and external stakeholders that occurred during the development of the BRM Plan and associated Treatment Schedule. Record any significant conversations, community engagement events, emails, meetings, presentations, workshops and other communication initiatives.

Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Purpose	Summary	Communication Method	Lesson Identified	Follow up
<b>Development of the BRM Plan</b>						
When did this communication occur?	Who was the stakeholder or target audience?	What was the purpose of the communication?	What topics were discussed?	What communication method did you use?	Were there any issues or lessons identified?	Was there any follow up required?
June 2020	Shire of Gnowangerup CEO & Council	1 – 3 & 5	Inform and consult Confirm accountability and responsibilities Input into plan and treatments Confirm project objectives Project updates	Face to face meetings Presentation	Resource constraints could limit their ability to participate Lack of understanding	Project updates

Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Purpose	Summary	Communication Method	Lesson Identified	Follow up
July 2021	Shire of Gnowangerup CEO, Executive Management Team	1 – 3 & 5	Reduction of fuel loads on shire managed lands Risks to community Action Plan Upgrade Strategic fire breaks	Face to face meeting	Resource constraints could limit their ability to participate Lack of Shire data to complete BRM Plan Need to maintain consultation with community stakeholders	Monthly Project updates
August 2021	CESM	1 – 3 & 5	Confirm project objectives Project updates	Face to face meeting	Resource constraints could limit their ability to participate Need to maintain consultation with community stakeholders	Project updates
29 <sup>th</sup> November 2021	Main roads	1 – 3 & 5	Confirm project objectives	Phone and Email		Project updates
3 <sup>rd</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> & 13 <sup>th</sup> December 2021	DBCA	1 – 3 & 5	Confirm project objectives	Phone and Email	Resource constraints could limit their ability to participate	Project Updates
January 2022	DFES Bushfire Risk Management Officer		Confirm project objectives Project updates	Phone and Email	Resource constraints could limit their ability to participate	Project Updates

1 <sup>st</sup> February 2022	Arc Infrastructure	1 – 3 & 5	Confirm project objectives	Phone and Email		Project updates
February 2022	DFES Bushfire Risk Management Branch		Inform and consult	Telephone and Email		

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Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Purpose	Summary	Communication Method	Lesson Identified	Follow up
<b>Development of the Treatment Schedule</b>						
June 2020	Shire of Gnowangerup CEO & Council	1 – 3 & 5	Reduction of fuel loads on shire managed lands Risks to community Action Plan Upgrade Strategic fire breaks Planned works identified			
July 2021	Shire of Gnowangerup CEO, Executive Management Team	1 – 3 & 5	Reduction of fuel loads on shire managed lands Risks to community Action Plan Upgrade Strategic fire breaks Planned works identified			
August 2021	CESM	1 – 3 & 5	Confirm project and objectives			

			Seek input into treatment plans and providing project updates Identify Risk and share information Availability of volunteers Planned works identified			
Biannually or as required	Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC)	1 – 3 & 5	Confirm project and objectives Seek input into treatment plans and providing project updates Identify Risk and share information	Email Face to face meeting Telephone Presentations	Clarify misunderstandings and intentions of plan Confirm benefits-Preparation Ensure current information on the BRM Plan Project is available	Stay up to date with process improvements
As required	Stakeholders – as per 12.3 of the BRM Plan	1 – 3 & 5	Confirm project and objectives Seek input into treatment plans and providing project updates	Email Face to face meeting Telephone Presentations Community Engagement activities	Level of interests and engagement in process Time constraints	Feedback Highly engaged Treatments being completed Commitment to agreed controls



			Identify Risk and share information			
Annually or as required	Dept of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) – District/Regional Office	1 – 3 & 5	UCL/UMR Management Status and progress of plan Treatment status, gaps and issues to be addressed Continuous improvement Information sharing Identification of other planned works Identification of funding opportunities	Email Face to face meeting Telephone	Time constraints Response obligations	
As required	Office of Bushfire Risk Management	1 – 3 & 5	Notify OBRM that the 1st year's treatment program is entered into BMRS	Email / Letter		

## 14. Communications Plan – Implementation and Review of the BRM Plan

This Communications Plan outlines the key communication initiatives that will be undertaken during the implementation and review of the BRM Plan.

Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring and Evaluation Method
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### Implementation of the BRM Plan

Life of Plan	Shire of Gnowangerup CEO, Executive Management Team and Council	1 – 3 & 5	Email Face to face meetings	Inform and consult Confirm accountabilities and responsibilities. Progress update Issues identification and action planning	CEO or Delegate	Time constraints Availability Lack of understanding Budget (for LG mitigation)		
Life of Plan	Shire of Gnowangerup Building and Works	1 – 3 & 5	Email Face to face meetings	Reduction of fuel loads on LG managed land Upgrades to strategic firebreaks	CEO or Delegate	Poor organisation, Limited time, Not preparing Poor communication from stakeholders and LG on completion of works		

Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring and Evaluation Method
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### Implementation of the BRM Plan

Biannually or As Required	LEMC, BFAC, ROAC, CBFCO, CAPTS	1 – 3 & 5	Email Face to face meetings	Report on progress to plan Report issues/constraints	CEO or Delegate	Availability of volunteers Time 'Buy in' Lack of understanding	Collate data and report on success to plan Compliance to plan	Feedback received Level of engagement
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Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring and Evaluation Method
As Required	Dept of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	1 – 3 & 5	Email Face to face meetings	Confirmation of environmental assets Development of treatment options	CEO or Delegate	Resource constraints could limit their ability to participate Willingness to release 'confidential' data re environmental assets	Clarify misunderstandings and intentions of plan Provide undertakings re the release of confidential data Restrict release of information and document in plan	Level of engagement Environment-al assets in BRMS
As Required	Stakeholders – Landowners / Land Managers	1 – 3 & 5	Face to face Presentations Community Engagement	Inform and consult Confirm accountability and responsibility Status and progress of plan Treatment status Gaps and issues to be addressed	CEO or Delegate	Availability Time Loss of commitment Access to treatment resources Funding	Planned sharing of information Negotiations conducted Communicate funding opportunities when available	Feedback Commitment to implement agreed controls Highly engaged Treatments being completed

**Implementation of the BRM Plan**

As Required	Stakeholders Others	1 – 3 & 5	Face to face Presentations Community Engagement Telephone Email	Inform and consult Confirm accountability and responsibility Status and progress of plan Treatment status Gaps and issues to be addressed	CEO or Delegate	Availability Time Loss of commitment	Planned sharing of information Negotiations conducted Communicate funding opportunities when available	Feedback Commitment to implement agreed controls Highly engaged Treatments being completed
Annually or As Required	DFES Regional Office	1-3	Face to face meetings Email Telephone	UCL/UMR Management Status and progress of plan Treatment status, gaps and issues to be addressed, Continuous improvement, Information sharing, Identification of other planned works, Identification of funding opportunities	CEO or Delegate	Time Conflicting priorities	Schedule communication opportunities	Planned works identified Improvements identified and implemented Issues addressed
Annually (Ideally prior to fire season)	Community	5	Newsletter Website Facebook	Continuous improvement	CEO or Delegate	Time Conflicting priorities	Plan communication	Feedback received

Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring and Evaluation Method
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### Review of the BRM Plan

Annually	Shire of Gnowangerup CEO, Executive Management Team and Council	4, 5	Face to face meetings Email Telephone	Governance and compliance Review, monitoring and reporting to Council Status update Continuous improvement	CEO or Delegate	Poor reporting and recording of information	BRPC & BRMO to record data and information appropriately	Feedback received Planned works completed Reporting & Statistics Risk ratings reduced
5 Yearly (Shire, DFES and OBRM)	OBRM & LG Council	4, 5	Face to face meetings Email Telephone Written report	Governance and compliance Review, monitoring and reporting Future planning	CEO or Delegate	Poor reporting and recording of information Review not completed by OBRM	BRPC & BRMO to record data and information appropriately Endorsed by OBRM	Feedback received Planned works completed Reporting & Statistics Risk ratings reduced
Quarterly or As Required	Shire of Gnowangerup – Building and Works	4, 5	Face to face meetings Email Telephone	Report on actions and status of BRM Plan Continuous improvement	CEO or Delegate	Time LG capacity Conflicting priorities	Plan communications Discuss with Shire Leadership Team	Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced

								Improvements identified and implemented
Biannually or As Required	DFES Regional Office	4, 5	Face to face meetings	Report on actions and status of BRM Plan Continuous improvement UCL/UMR program	CEO or Delegate	LG capacity Time Conflicting priorities	Plan communications	Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced Improvements identified and implemented
Annually	BFAC, ROAC, LEMC, CBFCO, Captains	4, 5	Face to face meetings Email Telephone Presentations	Report on actions and status of BRM Plan Continuous improvement	CEO or Delegate	LG capacity Time Conflicting priorities Buy in	Keep informed Share the wins	Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced Improvements identified and implemented
Every 2 years or As Required	Stakeholders – Land Owners / Land Managers	4, 5	Face to face meetings Telephone Presentation Community Engagement Survey	Status of treatments Success of treatments Continuous improvement	CEO or Delegate	LG capacity Time Conflicting priorities Buy in Access to resources	Plan communication Target communication Planned and prepared	Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced Improvements identified and implemented
Every 2 years or As Required	Stakeholders – Other	4, 5	Face to face meetings Telephone Presentation Community Engagement Survey	Status of treatments Success of treatments	CEO or Delegate	LG capacity Time Conflicting priorities Buy in Access to resources	Plan communication Target communication	Feedback on work completed Risk ratings reduced



				Continuous improvement			Planned and prepared	Improvements identified and implemented
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Add rows as required

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## Appendix B

### Bushfire Risk Management Planning – Local Government Wide Controls

Control	Action or Activity Description	Lead Agency	Other Stakeholder(s)	Notes and Comments	
1.	BRM Planning Risk Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and refine BRM Plan</li> </ul>	Shire of Gnowangerup	Landowners DFES	Treatment identification and planning for all high, very high and extreme risk assets within the Shire.
2.	Shire of Gnowangerup Annual Fire Break Notice and ( <i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review annual notice</li> <li>Publish annual notice</li> <li>Inspections in accordance with annual notice</li> </ul>	Shire of Gnowangerup	CBFCO, FCO, Captains and the public	Published Annually.  Inspect local properties.  'Fire Access Track' has the same meaning as 'Fire Break', in the <i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i> .
3.	Shire Prohibited and Restricted Burning times and issuing of permits. ( <i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restricted and Prohibited Burning Times set the requirement that 'a permit to set fire to the bush' must be obtained.</li> </ul>	Shire of Gnowangerup	CBFCO, FCOs	Published Annually.
4.	Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bans imposed when the CBFCO and FCOs are of the opinion that the use of engines, vehicles, plant or machinery is likely to cause/contribute to the spread of a bushfire.</li> </ul>	Shire of Gnowangerup	CBFCO, FCOs and Fire Weather Advisory Group	A Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban may be imposed for any length of time but is generally imposed for the 'heat of the day' periods and may be extended or revoked by the local

## Appendix B

### Bushfire Risk Management Planning – Local Government Wide Controls

Control	Action or Activity Description	Lead Agency	Other Stakeholder(s)	Notes and Comments	
				government should weather conditions change.	
5.	Local Emergency Management Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Management Plan</li> </ul>	Shire of Gnowangerup	SJA, WAPOL, DFES, Dept of Communities Child Protection and Family Support, Dept of Education, CBFCO.	Annual review of emergency plans and arrangements.
6.	Local Planning Scheme No 2 State Planning Policy 3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirement for new developments to complete a Fire Management Plan endorsed through the Dept of Fire and Emergency Services (if in a Bushfire Prone Area)</li> <li>Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas</li> </ul>	Shire of Gnowangerup Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	DFES WA Planning Commission Shire of Gnowangerup	<p>Where a Fire Management Plan has been endorsed by DFES and the Shire, the affected land owners will be responsible for the ongoing implementation of the “land owners’ responsibilities” as specified in that Fire Management Plan.</p> <p>Land developers are required to implement a Fire Management Plan to ensure risk is managed and other controls implemented and monitored</p>

## Appendix B

### Bushfire Risk Management Planning – Local Government Wide Controls

Control	Action or Activity Description	Lead Agency	Other Stakeholder(s)	Notes and Comments	
7.	Total Fire Bans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restriction of activities that may cause or contribute to the spread of a bushfire</li> </ul>	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Shire of Gnowangerup	A Total Fire Ban (TFB) is declared because of extreme weather conditions or when current operational commitments have reduced statewide resources / capabilities. A TFB is declared by DFES following consultation with the LG.

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# NatureMap Species Report

Created By Guest user on 01/12/2021

Current Names Only Yes

Core Datasets Only Yes

Method 'Predefined Area Intersect'

Area Type Shire Boundary Intersect GNOWANGERUP Group By Conservation Status

Conservation Status	Species	Records
Non-conservation taxon	2212	19631
Other specially protected fauna	4	16
Presumed extinct	1	1
Priority 1	8	34
Priority 2	53	457
Priority 3	51	221
Priority 4	67	694
Protected under international agreement Rare or likely to become extinct	64	1551
	<b>2466</b>	<b>22619</b>

Name ID	Species Nam	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
<b>Rare or likely to become extinct</b>			
1.	12249 <i>Acacia awestoniana</i>	T	Y
2.	13610 <i>Acacia leptalea</i>	T	
3.	44615 <i>Acizzia mccarthyi</i> (McCarthy's plant-louse)	T	
4.	12021 <i>Adenanthos pungens</i> subsp. <i>pungens</i>	T	
5.	12654 <i>Allocaeusuarina tortiramula</i> (Twisted Sheoak)	T	
6.	6302 <i>Andersonia axilliflora</i> (Giant Andersonia)	T	Y
7.	40907 <i>Androcalva perlaria</i>	T	
8.	41382 <i>Atelomastix danksi</i> (Toolbrunup <i>Atelomastix</i> millipede)	T	Y
9.	41393 <i>Atelomastix tigrina</i> (Striped <i>Atelomastix</i> millipede)	T	Y
10.	41394 <i>Atelomastix tumula</i> (Bluff Knoll <i>Atelomastix</i> millipede)	T	Y
11.	32686 <i>Banksia anatona</i>	T	
12.	1806 <i>Banksia brownii</i> (Feather-leaved <i>Banksia</i> )	T	
13.	32210 <i>Banksia montana</i>	T	
14.	32141 <i>Banksia pseudoplumosa</i>	T	
15.	47813 <i>Bertmainius colonus</i> (Eastern Stirling Range pygmy trapdoor spider)	T	
16.	47893 <i>Bertmainius pandus</i> (Toolbrunup pygmy trapdoor spider)	T	
17.	24162 <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> subsp. <i>ogilbyi</i> (Woylie, Brush-tailed Bettong)	T	
18.	15336 <i>Caladenia bryceana</i> subsp. <i>bryceana</i>	T	
19.	24731 <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> subsp. <i>naso</i> (Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo)	T	
20.	24733 <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> (Baudin's Cockatoo, White-tailed Long-billed Black Cockatoo)		T
2.	24734 <i>Calyptorhynchus nchius</i>		T
22.	48400 <i>Calyptorhynchus</i> sp. (white-tailed black cockatoo)		T
23.	5509 <i>Darwinia collina</i> (Yellow Mountain Bell)	T	
24.	34764 <i>Darwinia nubigena</i>	T	
25.	5521 <i>Darwinia oxylepis</i> (Gillam's Bell)	T	
26.	5530 <i>Darwinia squarrosa</i> (Pink Mountain Bell)	T	
27.	5535 <i>Darwinia wittwerorum</i>	T	
28.	24092 <i>Dasyurus geoffroi</i> (Chuditch, Western Quoll)	T	
29.	15067 <i>Daviesia glossosema</i>	T	
30.	3825 <i>Daviesia obovata</i>	T	
31.	12331 <i>Daviesia pseudaphylla</i>	T	
32.	297 <i>Deyeuxia drummondii</i> (Drummond Grass)	T	Y
33.	13634 <i>Drakaea confluens</i>	T	
34.	19351 <i>Gastrolobium humile</i>	T	
35.	20493 <i>Gastrolobium luteifolium</i>	T	
36.	20492 <i>Gastrolobium vestitum</i>	T	
37.	2020 <i>Grevillea infundibularis</i> (Fan-leaf <i>Grevillea</i> )	T	

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
38.	2038 <i>Grevillea maxwellii</i>		T	
39.	19686 <i>Hibbertia priceana</i>		T	
40.	47077 <i>Hibbertia</i> sp. Toolbrunup (J.R. Wheeler 2504)		T	Y
41.	2246 <i>Lambertia fairallii</i> (Fairall's Honeysuckle)		T	
42.	31882 <i>Latrobea colophona</i>		T	Y
43.	24557 <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl)		T	
44.	3019 <i>Lepidium aschersonii</i> (Spiny Pepperpress)		T	
45.	6398 <i>Leucopogon gnaphalioides</i>		T	
46.	19423 <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Ongerup (A.S. George 16682)		T	
47.	24168 <i>Macrotis lagotis</i> (Bilby, Dalgyte, Ninu)		T	
48.	12738 <i>Myoporum cordifolium</i>		T	
49.	24146 <i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i> (Numbat, Walpurti)		T	
50.	14565 <i>Persoonia micranthera</i>		T	
51.	43360 <i>Pseudococcus markharveyi</i> (Banksia montana mealybug)		T	Y
52.	25579 <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> (Western Whipbird)		T	
53.	24388 <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> subsp. <i>nigrogularis</i> (Western Whipbird (western heath))		T	
54.	48598 <i>Rhytidid</i> sp. (WAM 2295-69) (Stirling Range Rhytidid snail)		T	
55.	4702 <i>Ricinocarpos trichophorus</i>		T	
56.	24145 <i>Setonix brachyurus</i> (Quokka)		T	
57.	6468 <i>Sphenotoma drummondii</i> (Mountain Paper-heath)		T	
58.	1713 <i>Thelymitra psammophila</i> (Sandplain Sun Orchid)		T	
59.	1484 <i>Tribonanthes purpurea</i> (Granite Pink)		T	
60.	44626 <i>Trioza barrettae</i> (Banksia brownii plant-louse)		T	
61.	12400 <i>Verticordia carinata</i>		T	
62.	17482 <i>Xyris exilis</i>		T	Y
63.	43364 <i>Zephyrarchaea melindae</i> (Toolbrunup Assassin Spider)		T	Y
64.	43365 <i>Zephyrarchaea robinsi</i> (Eastern Massif Assassin Spider)		T	Y
<b><sup>2</sup> Presumed extinct</b>				
65.	24161 <i>Bettongia lesueur</i> subsp. <i>graii</i> (Boodie (inland), Burrowing Bettong (inland))		X	
<b>Protected under international agreement</b>				
66.	41323 <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)		IA	
67.	24786 <i>Calidris melanotos</i> (Pectoral Sandpiper)		IA	
68.	24788 <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> (Red-necked Stint)		IA	
69.	24382 <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)		IA	
70.	24806 <i>Tringa glareola</i> (Wood Sandpiper)		IA	
71.	24808 <i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common Greenshank, greenshank)		IA	
<b>Other specially protected fauna</b>				
72.	24724 <i>Cacatua pastinator</i> subsp. <i>pastinator</i> (Muir's Corella, Muir's Corella (Western Corella SW WA))		S	
73.	25624 <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)		S	
74.	24475 <i>Falco peregrinus</i> subsp. <i>macropus</i> (Australian Peregrine Falcon)		S	
75.	24098 <i>Phascogale calura</i> (Red-tailed Phascogale, Kenngoor)		S	
<b>Priority 1</b>				
76.	46895 <i>Allocasuarina anfractuosa</i> (Sinuous Sheoak)	P1		Y
77.	28317 <i>Baeckea</i> sp. Youndeggin Hill (A.S. George 15772)	P1		
78.	6342 <i>Coleanthera coelophylla</i>	P1		
79.	14721 <i>Conospermum coeruleascens</i> subsp. <i>coeruleascens</i>	P1		
80.	298 <i>Deyeuxia inaequalis</i>	P1		
81.	17784 <i>Kunzea newbeyi</i>	P1		
82.	19211 <i>Stylidium diplectroglossum</i>	P1		
83.	31778 <i>Tetratheca pilata</i>	P1		Y
<b>Priority 2</b>				
84.	14050 <i>Acacia arcuatilis</i>	P2		
85.	14125 <i>Acacia mutabilis</i> subsp. <i>incurva</i>	P2		
86.	1789 <i>Adenanthos linearis</i>	P2		
87.	6307 <i>Andersonia carinata</i>	P2		
88.	28321 <i>Baeckea</i> sp. Stirling Range (H. Steedman s.n. 03/1933)	P2		Y
89.	34053 <i>Bothriembryon brazieri</i> (Brazier's bothriembryontid land snail)	P2		
90.	34055 <i>Bothriembryon glauerti</i> (a bothriembryontid land snail (Stirling Ranges))	P2		Y
91.	18400 <i>Caladenia ultima</i>	P2		
92.	17830 <i>Chordifex leucoblepharus</i>	P2		
93.	14004 <i>Conospermum spectabile</i>	P2		
94.	43600 <i>Darwinia leiostyla</i> subsp. <i>Upland</i> (W. Greuter 23111)	P2		Y
95.	3820 <i>Daviesia mesophylla</i>	P2		
96.	38261 <i>Dielsiodoxa tamariscina</i>	P2		
97.	31573 <i>Drosera gibsonii</i>	P2		
98.	48690 <i>Drosera huegelii</i> var. <i>phillmanniana</i>	P2		
99.	34796 <i>Eucalyptus brandiana</i>			



	N		N	C	o	n
100.	33560	<i>Eucalyptus sinuosa</i>	P2			
101.	20491	<i>Gastrolobium crenulatum</i>	P2			
102.	20494	<i>Gastrolobium leakeanum</i>	P2			
103.	3918	<i>Gastrolobium pulchellum</i>	P2			
104.	48581	<i>Glossurocolletes bilobatus</i> (a short-tongued bee (southwest), short-tongued bee)	P2			
105.	48307	<i>Gompholobium</i> sp. Stirling Range (C.F. Wilkins et al. CW 2513)	P2			
106.	6164	<i>Gonocarpus rudis</i>	P2			
107.	28306	<i>Grevillea</i> sp. Stirling Range (D.J. McGillivray 3488 & A.S. George)	P2			Y
108.	5822	<i>Hypocalymma myrtifolium</i>	P2			Y
109.	5833	<i>Kunzea eriocalyx</i>	P2			
110.	5029	<i>Lasiopetalum dielsii</i>	P2			
111.	46533	<i>Latrobea pinnaculum</i>	P2			
112.	6353	<i>Leucopogon acicularis</i>	P2			
113.	6363	<i>Leucopogon bracteolaris</i>	P2			
114.	6384	<i>Leucopogon cymbiformis</i>	P2			
115.	30371	<i>Leucopogon psilopus</i>	P2			
116.	13274	<i>Melaleuca ordinifolia</i>	P2			
117.	13279	<i>Melaleuca viminea</i> subsp. <i>appressa</i>	P2			
118.	29533	<i>Microcorys</i> sp. Stirling Range (S. Barrett 1392)	P2			Y
119.	48688	<i>Opecularia nubicola</i> (Stirling Range Stinkweed)	P2			
120.	2287	<i>Petrophile carduacea</i>	P2			
121.	16981	<i>Schizaea rupestris</i>	P2			
122.	16276	<i>Schoenus</i> sp. Stirling (G.J. Keighery 3427)	P2			Y
123.	14327	<i>Spyridium montanum</i>	P2			
124.	14813	<i>Spyridium riparium</i>	P2			
125.	14347	<i>Spyridium villosum</i>	P2			
126.	31879	<i>Stylidium bellum</i>	P2			
127.	11486	<i>Stylidium diuroides</i> subsp. <i>nanum</i> (Dwarf Donkey Trigger Plant)	P2			
128.	12850	<i>Stylidium keigheryi</i>	P2			
129.	48459	<i>Stylidium monticola</i>	P2			Y
130.	44181	<i>Stylidium oreophilum</i>	P2			
131.	45933	<i>Thelymitra</i> sp. Ongerup (S. Osborne 142)	P2			
132.	5076	<i>Thomasia brachystachys</i>	P2			
133.	1325	<i>Thysanotus brevifolius</i>	P2			
134.	13160	<i>Velleia exigua</i>	P2			
135.	12398	<i>Verticordia brevifolia</i> subsp. <i>stirlingensis</i>	P2			
136.	18005	<i>Xanthoparmelia gerhardii</i>	P2			
<b>Priority 3</b>						
137.	14681	<i>Acacia errabunda</i>	P3			
138.	44443	<i>Acacia keigheryi</i>	P3			
139.	14126	<i>Acacia mutabilis</i> subsp. <i>rhynchophylla</i>	P3			
140.	3456	<i>Acacia newbeyi</i>	P3			
141.	12675	<i>Acacia veronica</i>	P3			
142.	6319	<i>Andersonia setifolia</i>	P3			
143.	30251	<i>Bossiaea atrata</i>	P3			
144.	3720	<i>Bossiaea spinosa</i>	P3			
145.	17922	<i>Brachyloma mogin</i>	P3			
146.	19313	<i>Calectasia obtusa</i>	P3			
147.	5474	<i>Calytrix pulchella</i>	P3			
148.	13113	<i>Chorzema carinatum</i>	P3			
149.	40924	<i>Commersonia rotundifolia</i> (Round-leaved Rulingia)	P3			
150.	16593	<i>Desmocladius biformis</i>	P3			
151.	17515	<i>Eucalyptus arborella</i>	P3			
152.	20743	<i>Eutaxia nanophylla</i>	P3			
153.	5198	<i>Frankenia drummondii</i>	P3			
154.	34030	<i>Geotria australis</i> (Pouched Lamprey)	P3			
155.	2048	<i>Grevillea newbeyi</i>	P3			
156.	2133	<i>Hakea brachyptera</i> (Short-winged Hakea)	P3			
157.	2190	<i>Hakea oldfieldii</i>	P3			
158.	5111	<i>Hibbertia argentea</i> (Silver Leaved Guinea Flower)	P3			
159.	14539	<i>Isolepis australiensis</i>	P3			
160.	14631	<i>Juncus meianthus</i>	P3			
161.	5032	<i>Lasiopetalum fitzgonibonii</i>	P3			
162.	11010	<i>Lasiopetalum monticola</i>	P3			
163.	5045	<i>Lasiopetalum parvuliflorum</i>	P3			
164.	20704	<i>Latrobea recurva</i>	P3			
165.	11510	<i>Laxmannia grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>stirlingensis</i>	P3			
166.	6393	<i>Leucopogon florulentus</i>	P3			
167.	41261	<i>Leucopogon newbeyi</i>	P3			

N	N	C	o	n
168.	5937 <i>Melaleuca micromera</i>			P3
169.	5950 <i>Melaleuca polycephala</i>			P3
170.	13276 <i>Melaleuca pritzelii</i>			P3
171.	14082 <i>Persoonia brevihachis</i>			P3
172.	6023 <i>Rinzia longifolia</i> (Creeping Rinzia)			P3
173.	46814 <i>Seringia adenogyna</i> (Skinny-leaved fire-bush)			P3
174.	19335 <i>Sphaerolobium validum</i>			P3
175.	14796 <i>Spyridium mucronatum</i> subsp. <i>recurvum</i>			P3
176.	4831 <i>Spyridium oligocephalum</i>			P3
177.	31632 <i>Stenanthemum pumilum</i> subsp. <i>pumilum</i>			P3
178.	7747 <i>Stylidium lepidum</i> (Redcaps)			P3
179.	12912 <i>Synaphea drummondii</i>			P3
180.	2327 <i>Synaphea preissii</i>			P3
181.	1332 <i>Thysanotus gageoides</i>			P3
182.	6267 <i>Trachymene croniniana</i>			P3
183.	19038 <i>Triglochin protuberans</i>			P3
184.	14708 <i>Verticordia brevifolia</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>			P3
185.	12406 <i>Verticordia coronata</i>			P3
186.	12431 <i>Verticordia huegelii</i> var. <i>tridens</i>			P3
187.	6286 <i>Xanthosia collina</i>			P3
<b>Priority 4</b>				
188.	12255 <i>Acacia declinata</i>			P4
189.	3357 <i>Acacia grisea</i>			P4
190.	14150 <i>Acacia trulliformis</i>			P4
191.	29014 <i>Acrotriche dura</i>			P4
192.	6207 <i>Actinotus rhomboideus</i>			P4
193.	1782 <i>Adenanthos filifolius</i>			P4
194.	31871 <i>Allocasuarina hystrix</i>			P4
195.	6308 <i>Andersonia echinocephala</i>			P4
196.	6310 <i>Andersonia grandiflora</i> (Red Andersonia)			P4
197.	1798 <i>Banksia aculeata</i>			P4
198.	32618 <i>Banksia concinna</i>			P4
199.	32625 <i>Banksia densa</i> var. <i>parva</i>			P4
200.	32537 <i>Banksia foliolata</i>			P4
201.	32517 <i>Banksia hirta</i>			P4
202.	12033 <i>Banksia laevigata</i> subsp. <i>laevigata</i> (Tennis Ball Banksia)			P4
203.	32162 <i>Banksia plumosa</i> subsp. <i>denticulata</i>			P4
204.	32158 <i>Banksia porrecta</i>			P4
205.	32085 <i>Banksia seneciifolia</i>			P4
206.	1849 <i>Banksia solandri</i> (Stirling Range Banksia)			P4
207.	17627 <i>Boronia crenulata</i> subsp. <i>crenulata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>			P4
208.	3709 <i>Bossiaea divaricata</i>			P4
209.	5419 <i>Calothamnus microcarpus</i>			P4
210.	13109 <i>Chorizema ulotropis</i>			P4
211.	5512 <i>Darwinia hypericifolia</i>			P4
212.	19923 <i>Darwinia leiostyla</i>			P4
213.	5515 <i>Darwinia macrostegia</i> (Mondurup Bell)			P4
214.	12929 <i>Eremophila veneta</i>			P4
215.	16884 <i>Eucalyptus buprestium</i> x <i>ligulata</i>			P4
216.	14483 <i>Eucalyptus buprestium</i> x <i>marginata</i>			P4
217.	16885 <i>Eucalyptus buprestium</i> x <i>staeri</i>			P4
218.	5634 <i>Eucalyptus erectifolia</i> (Stirling Range Mallee)			P4
219.	19742 <i>Eucalyptus ligulata</i> subsp. <i>stirlingica</i>			P4
220.	16889 <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> x <i>pachyloma</i>			P4
221.	12874 <i>Eucalyptus melanophitra</i>			P4
222.	19659 <i>Eucalyptus vesiculosa</i>			P4
223.	18138 <i>Eucalyptus</i> x <i>kalganensis</i>			P4
224.	17744 <i>Gahnia scleroides</i>			P4
225.	16745 <i>Gonocarpus benthamii</i> subsp. <i>Stirling</i> (C.J. Robinson 1080)			P4
226.	12627 <i>Haegiela tatei</i>			P4
227.	6864 <i>Hemigenia platyphylla</i>			P4
228.	5823 <i>Hypocalymma phillipsii</i>			P4
229.	48588 <i>Isodon fusciventer</i> (Quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot)			P4
230.	2231 <i>Isopogon latifolius</i>			P4
231.	4001 <i>Jacksonia calycina</i>			P4
232.	17003 <i>Lasiopetalum membraniflorum</i>			P4
233.	3042 <i>Lepidium pseudotasmanicum</i>			P4
234.	6361 <i>Leucopogon blepharolepis</i>			P4
235.	6408 <i>Leucopogon lasiophyllus</i>			P4

236.	6433	<i>Leucopogon pogonocalyx</i>	P4	
237.	13269	<i>Melaleuca fissurata</i>	P4	
238.	4490	<i>Muiriantha hassellii</i>	P4	
239.	48024	<i>Notamacropus eugenii</i> subsp. <i>derbianus</i> (Tamar Wallaby, Tamar)	P4	
240.	48022	<i>Notamacropus irma</i> (Western Brush Wallaby)	P4	
241.	1538	<i>Orthrosanthus muelleri</i>	P4	
242.	24328	<i>Oxyura australis</i> (Blue-billed Duck)	P4	
243.	2407	<i>Ptilostyles collina</i>	P4	
244.	24746	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i> subsp. <i>xanthogenys</i> (Western Rosella (inland))	P4	
245.	14997	<i>Platysace</i> sp. <i>Stirling</i> (J.M. Fox 88/262)	P4	
246.	19062	<i>Pleurophascum occidentale</i>	P4	
247.	24240	<i>Pseudomys occidentalis</i> (Western Mouse)	P4	
248.	24389	<i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> subsp. <i>oberon</i> (Western Whipbird (western mallee), Western Whipbird (mallee))	P4	
249.	17713	<i>Sphenotoma</i> sp. <i>Stirling Range</i> (P.G. Wilson 4235)	P4	
250.	31875	<i>Stylidium rosulatum</i>	P4	Y
251.	31493	<i>Tecticornia uniflora</i> (Mat Samphire)	P4	
252.	48135	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i> (Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel)	P4	
253.	1342	<i>Thysanotus parviflorus</i>	P4	
254.	6085	<i>Verticordia harveyi</i> (Autumn Featherflower)	P4	

DRAFT



Our Ref: D00353; 22/051545  
Your Ref: N/A

Bob Jarvis  
Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Gnowangerup  
28 Yougenup Road  
Gnowangerup WA 6335

Dear Mr Jarvis

**RE: SUBMISSION OF DRAFT BUSHFIRE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN TO THE OFFICE OF BUSHFIRE RISK MANAGEMENT (OBRM)**

Thank you for the draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRM Plan) for the Shire of Gnowangerup received on 1 March 2022.

I am pleased to inform you that the draft BRM Plan has been reviewed by OBRM and meets the required standard as per the *Bushfire Risk Management Planning – Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan* (the Guidelines). The BRM Plan should now be presented to Council for approval and formal adoption. It would be appreciated if you would advise OBRM in writing of Council's approval of the BRM Plan.

Under the Guidelines released in 2020, local governments are required to provide the first year's schedule of treatments before receiving OBRM endorsement. I understand that your plan was developed during the transition to these Guidelines and, as such, an interim arrangement is in place. Under this arrangement, we ask that the Shire of Gnowangerup enter the first year's schedule of treatments into the Bushfire Risk Management System within six months of receiving this letter. It is not necessary to provide further updates to OBRM if any individual treatments are subsequently added, edited, rescheduled or deleted from the schedule.

OBRM will correspond with you towards the end of each year regarding your local government's fuel management activities to assist in developing our annual *Fuel Management Activity Report* to Government.

Yours sincerely

**Tim McNaught**  
**DIRECTOR OBRM**

15 March 2022

## EMAIL - ATTACHMENTS

**From:** OBRM - Office of Bushfire Risk Management <[OBRM@dfes.wa.gov.au](mailto:OBRM@dfes.wa.gov.au)>

**Sent:** Tuesday, 15 March 2022 1:55 PM

**To:** OBRM - Office of Bushfire Risk Management <[OBRM@dfes.wa.gov.au](mailto:OBRM@dfes.wa.gov.au)>; Brian Humfrey <[BRPC@kellerberrin.wa.gov.au](mailto:BRPC@kellerberrin.wa.gov.au)>

**Subject:** RE: Gnowangerup BRM Plan

Hi Brian,

As discussed the small addition on page 28 of “A full list of protect, threatened, and engaged species is provide in Appendix C.” is acceptable with OBRM and doesn’t alter our endorsement of the plan.

OBRM understand that during the council endorsement process small changes may be required, editorial changes don’t require reapproval however any changes in content should be undertaken in liaison with OBRM.

Kind Regards

Petina

<b>11.5</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 2022 MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT</b>
<b>Location:</b>	Shire of Gnowangerup
<b>Proponent:</b>	N/A
<b>Date of Report:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> March 2022
<b>Business Unit:</b>	Corporate and Community Services
<b>Officer:</b>	D. Long – Finance Consultant S. Minitier – Senior Finance Officer
<b>Disclosure of Interest:</b>	NIL

#### ATTACHMENTS

Monthly Financial Statements for the period 01/02/2022 to 28/02/2022 including:

- Statement of Financial Activity
- Report on Material Differences
- Comprehensive Income by Program and Nature & Type
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Current Assets and Liabilities

#### PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

For Council to receive and accept the Monthly Financial Report to the 28<sup>th</sup> February 2022, note that figures are subject to change as a result of end of year procedures and the audit process.

#### BACKGROUND

Nil

#### COMMENTS

Regulation 34 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* requires a local government to prepare each month a statement of financial activity reporting on the revenue and expenditure, as set out in the annual budget under regulation 22(1)(d), for that month.

#### CONSULTATION

Nil

#### LEGAL AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

*Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*  
Reg. 34 Financial activity statement required each month

#### POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Investment Policy 4.3

#### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil



**STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

Strategic Community Plan

Theme: Our Organisation

Community Priority:

Forward planning and implementation of plans to achieve strategic priorities.

Action: Performance against commitments made.

**STRATEGIC RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:**

<b>Strategic Risk Category</b>	Financial Sustainability
<b>Consequence Rating</b>	Catastrophic
<b>Likelihood Rating</b>	Unlikely
<b>Acceptance Rating</b>	Acceptable
<b>Risk Acceptance Criteria</b>	Risk Acceptable with adequate controls

**IMPACT ON CAPACITY**

Nil

**ALTERNATE OPTIONS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS**

Nil

**CONCLUSION**

This is a standard item in the Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda.

**VOTING REQUIREMENTS**

Simple Majority

**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION**

**0322: That Council:**

**Receives and accepts the Monthly Financial Report for February 2022.**

**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP**

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

**28 February 2022**

**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

NOTES	2021-22 ANNUAL BUDGET	2021-22 YTD ACTUAL
<b>EXPENDITURE (Excluding Finance Costs)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
General Purpose Funding	(106,929)	(37,512)
Governance	(821,399)	(524,029)
Law, Order, Public Safety	(383,968)	(147,883)
Health	(299,375)	(170,993)
Education and Welfare	(29,789)	(17,580)
Housing	(37,110)	(16,710)
Community Amenities	(578,207)	(253,536)
Recreation and Culture	(1,596,000)	(581,071)
Transport	(3,447,983)	(1,899,870)
Economic Services	(161,221)	(83,063)
Other Property and Services	(650,790)	(309,856)
	(8,112,771)	(4,042,102)
<b>REVENUE</b>		
General Purpose Funding	4,758,059	4,769,399
Governance	0	526
Law, Order, Public Safety	75,687	185,947
Health	350	971
Education and Welfare	11,200	0
Housing	94,028	61,173
Community Amenities	283,567	303,430
Recreation and Culture	19,848	21,784
Transport	169,097	178,637
Economic Services	23,357	7,750
Other Property & Services	99,996	118,956
	5,535,189	5,648,574
<i>Increase(Decrease)</i>	(2,577,582)	1,606,472
<b>FINANCE COSTS</b>		
Housing	(8,309)	(4,702)
Recreation & Culture	(14,966)	(7,906)
Other Property & Services	(279)	(613)
Total Finance Costs	(23,554)	(13,221)
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUE</b>		
Housing	0	(16,225)
Transport	1,339,691	340,409
Economic Services	246,000	0
Other Property & Services	127,187	0
Total Non-Operating Revenue	1,712,878	324,184
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) ON SALE OF ASSETS</b>		
Transport Profit	0	14,334
Transport Loss	0	0
<i>Total Profit/(Loss)</i>	0	14,334
<b>NET RESULT</b>	(888,258)	1,931,769
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	0	0
<i>Total Abnormal Items</i>	0	0
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>(888,258)</b>	<b>1,931,769</b>

**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**BY NATURE/TYPE**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

	<b>2021-22 BUDGET</b>	<b>2021-22 ACTUAL</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employee Costs	(2,650,345)	(1,718,562)
Materials and Contracts	(2,358,089)	(1,834,369)
Utility Charges	(178,508)	(101,780)
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets	(2,291,412)	0
Interest Expenses	(23,554)	(13,221)
Insurance Expenses	(251,066)	(199,399)
Other Expenditure	(383,351)	(187,993)
	<b>(8,136,325)</b>	<b>(4,055,322)</b>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Rates	4,223,193	4,228,452
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	896,348	1,022,564
Fees and Charges	305,559	267,380
Service Charges	0	0
Interest Earnings	37,455	28,925
Other Revenue	72,634	101,252
	<b>5,535,189</b>	<b>5,648,574</b>
	<b>(2,601,136)</b>	<b>1,593,251</b>
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,712,878	324,184
Fair Value Adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	0	0
Profit on Asset Disposals	0	14,334
Loss on Asset Disposals	0	0
	<b>1,712,878</b>	<b>338,518</b>
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(888,258)</b>	<b>1,931,769</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	0	0
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>(888,258)</b>	<b>1,931,769</b>

**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

	Note	2020-21 ACTUAL \$	2021-2022 ACTUAL \$	Variance \$
<b>Current assets</b>				
Unrestricted Cash & Cash Equivalents		2,765,030	1,753,332	-1,011,698
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents		2,145,965	2,139,115	-6,850
Trade and other receivables		388,315	589,849	201,534
Inventories		23,344	29,017	5,674
Other assets		370,948	370,948	0
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>5,693,602</b>	<b>4,882,261</b>	-811,340
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables		114,788	114,788	0
Self Supporting Loans		0	60,000	60,000
Other Financial Assets - WALGA Unit Trust		73,807	73,807	0
Land		1,050,074	1,050,074	0
Buildings		29,110,541	29,166,173	55,632
Plant & Equipment		3,830,310	4,560,387	730,077
Furniture & Equipment		82,180	82,180	0
Infrastructure Assets - Roads		75,885,388	77,029,763	1,144,375
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths		699,025	699,025	0
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage		3,496,095	3,496,095	0
Infrastructure Assets - Parks & Ovals		5,872,194	5,872,194	0
Infrastructure Assets - Other		906,914	960,270	53,355
Infrastructure Assets - Sewerage		225,384	225,384	0
Infrastructure Assets - Airport		3,007,586	3,007,727	141
Infrastructure Assets - Solid Waste		323,471	323,471	0
Right of Use Assets		4,184	21,374	17,190
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>124,681,942</b>	<b>126,742,712</b>	2,060,770
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>130,375,543</b>	<b>131,624,973</b>	1,249,430
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables		398,278	100,355	297,923
Contract Liabilities		188,809	177,061	11,748
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		556,784	509,436	47,348
Bonds and Deposits		0	0	0
Finance Lease Liability		4,323	5,930	-1,608
Provisions		394,658	394,658	0
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,542,851</b>	<b>1,187,440</b>	355,412
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		564,832	224,832	340,000
Finance Lease Liability		0	13,072	-13,072
Provisions		89,450	89,450	0
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>654,282</b>	<b>327,353</b>	326,928
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,197,133</b>	<b>1,514,793</b>	682,340
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>128,178,411</b>	<b>130,110,180</b>	1,931,768
<b>Equity</b>				
Retained surplus		43,872,509	43,872,089	-420
Net Result		0	1,931,769	1,931,769
Reserve - asset revaluation		82,167,207	82,167,207	0
Reserve - Cash backed		2,138,695	2,139,115	420
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>128,178,411</b>	<b>130,110,180</b>	1,931,769

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

	2020-21 ACTUAL \$	2021-22 BUDGET \$	2021-22 ACTUAL \$
<b>Cash Flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Employee Costs	(2,548,029)	(2,810,221)	(1,751,221)
Materials & Contracts	(1,791,826)	(2,182,394)	(2,100,833)
Utilities (gas, electricity, water, etc)	(159,395)	(193,747)	(101,780)
Insurance	(211,119)	(234,191)	(199,399)
Interest Expense	(32,319)	(31,838)	(13,221)
Goods and Services Tax Paid	0	0	0
Other Expenses	(228,800)	(376,416)	(187,993)
	<b>(4,971,488)</b>	<b>(5,828,807)</b>	<b>(4,354,446)</b>
<b>Receipts</b>			
Rates	4,103,719	4,125,515	3,933,836
Operating Grants & Subsidies	1,663,805	912,608	1,010,816
Contributions, Reimbursements & Donations	0	0	0
Fees and Charges	346,915	307,371	267,380
Interest Earnings	58,837	46,338	29,770
Goods and Services Tax	(39,343)	0	17,044
Other	193,492	84,856	169,183
	<b>6,327,425</b>	<b>5,476,688</b>	<b>5,428,030</b>
<b>Net Cash flows from Operating Activities</b>	<b>9</b> <b>1,355,937</b>	<b>(352,119)</b>	<b>1,073,583</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Purchase of Land	(30,619)	(27,000)	0
Purchase of Buildings	(92,961)	(176,778)	(184,938)
Purchase Plant and Equipment	(465,144)	(699,500)	(631,860)
Purchase Furniture and Equipment	(42,580)	(45,000)	0
Purchase Road Infrastructure Assets	(1,992,967)	(2,105,192)	(1,144,374)
Purchase of Footpath Assets	0	(5,000)	0
Purchase Aerodrome Assets	(55,680)	(55,250)	(141)
Purchase Drainage Assets	0	(5,000)	0
Purchase Parks & Ovals Assets	(60,906)	(58,810)	0
Purchase Infrastructure Other Assets	(653,972)	(839,396)	(53,355)
Purchase Right of Use Assets	0	0	(17,190)
<b>Receipts</b>			
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	158,636	192,000	45,634
Non-Operating grants used for Development of Assets	2,442,124	2,527,849	324,184
	<b>(794,069)</b>	<b>(1,297,077)</b>	<b>(1,662,040)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of Debentures	(548,606)	(208,606)	(787,348)
Repayment of Finance Leases	(12,661)	(12,664)	(2,510)
Advances to Community Groups	(340,000)	0	(60,000)
Loan advances repaid	340,000	0	0
Revenue from Self Supporting Loans	29,729	29,729	0
Proceeds from New Finance Leases	0	0	17,190
Proceeds from New Debentures	340,000	0	400,000
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>(191,538)</b>	<b>(191,541)</b>	<b>(432,668)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>	<b>370,330</b>	<b>(1,840,737)</b>	<b>(1,021,125)</b>
<b>Cash at the Beginning of Reporting Period</b>	<b>4,540,665</b>	<b>4,540,665</b>	<b>4,910,995</b>
<b>Cash at the End of Reporting Period</b>	<b>9</b> <b>4,910,995</b>	<b>2,699,928</b>	<b>3,889,870</b>



**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

	<b>2020-21 ACTUAL \$</b>	<b>2021-22 BUDGET \$</b>	<b>2021-22 ACTUAL \$</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF CASH</b>			
Cash at Bank - Unrestricted	2,764,129	471,376	1,752,432
Cash at Bank Reserves - Restricted	2,145,965	2,227,752	2,139,115
Cash on Hand	900	800	900
<b>TOTAL CASH</b>	<b>4,910,994</b>	<b>2,699,928</b>	<b>3,892,447</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO OPERATING RESULT</b>			
Net Result (As per Comprehensive Income Statement)	1,242,843	(888,259)	1,931,769
Add back Depreciation	2,331,548	2,291,412	0
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Assets	4,136	0	(14,334)
Less: Movement in contract liabilities	(176,370)	0	0
Less: Movement in Local Government House Unit Trust	(2,586)	0	0
Less: Self Supporting Loan Principal Reimbursements	1,219	0	0
Less: Contributions for the Development of Assets	(2,265,754)	(1,712,878)	(324,184)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	(8,149)	0	(5,674)
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	(85,319)	0	(201,745)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	274,219	(15,442)	(317,842)
Increase/(Decrease) in Prepayments	0	(19,422)	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Employee Provisions	40,151	68,888	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	0	0	0
Rounding	0	0	0
<b>NET CASH FROM/(USED) IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,355,937</b>	<b>(275,701)</b>	<b>1,067,990</b>

**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP  
FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

	2021-22 ANNUAL BUDGET	2021-22 YTD BUDGET (a)	2021-22 YTD ACTUAL (b)	MATERIAL \$ (b)-(a)	MATERIAL % (b)-(a)/(a)
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>		
General Purpose Funding	781,328	568,825	790,830	222,005	(28%)
Governance	0	0	526	Within Threshold	(100%)
Law, Order Public Safety	75,687	57,102	185,947	128,845	(69%)
Health	350	300	971	Within Threshold	(69%)
Education and Welfare	11,200	7,464	0	Within Threshold	0%
Housing	94,028	62,660	61,173	Within Threshold	Within Threshold
Community Amenities	283,567	276,519	303,430	26,911	Within Threshold
Recreation and Culture	19,848	14,797	21,784	Within Threshold	(32%)
Transport	169,097	169,097	192,971	23,874	(12%)
Economic Services	23,357	17,215	7,750	Within Threshold	122%
Other Property and Services	99,996	66,970	118,956	51,986	(44%)
	<b>1,558,458</b>	<b>1,240,948</b>	<b>1,684,339</b>		
<b>LESS OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>					
General Purpose Funding	(106,929)	(48,617)	(37,512)	11,105	30%
Governance	(821,399)	(587,437)	(524,029)	63,408	12%
Law, Order, Public Safety	(383,968)	(245,670)	(147,883)	97,787	66%
Health	(299,375)	(200,955)	(170,993)	29,963	18%
Education and Welfare	(29,789)	(18,908)	(17,580)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold
Housing	(45,419)	(29,787)	(21,412)	Within Threshold	39%
Community Amenities	(578,207)	(395,211)	(253,536)	141,675	56%
Recreation and Culture	(1,610,966)	(1,111,293)	(588,977)	522,317	89%
Transport	(3,447,983)	(2,524,993)	(1,899,870)	625,124	33%
Economic Services	(161,221)	(90,573)	(83,063)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold
Other Property & Services	(651,069)	(502,190)	(310,469)	191,721	62%
	<b>(8,136,325)</b>	<b>(5,755,634)</b>	<b>(4,055,322)</b>		
<i>Increase(Decrease)</i>	<b>(6,577,867)</b>	<b>(4,514,685)</b>	<b>(2,370,984)</b>		
<b>ITEMS EXCLUDED FROM OPERATIONS</b>					
Movement in Employee Benefits (Non-current)	69,438	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Movement in Deferred Pensioners (Non-current)	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Movement in SS Loan (Non-current)	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Movement in LG House Unit Trust	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Loss on the disposal of assets	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
(Profit) on the disposal of assets	0	0	(14,334)	(14,334)	(100%)
Depreciation Written Back	2,291,412	1,526,997	0	(1,526,997)	0%
	<b>2,360,850</b>	<b>1,526,997</b>	<b>(14,334)</b>		
<i>Sub Total</i>	<b>(4,217,017)</b>	<b>(2,987,688)</b>	<b>(2,385,318)</b>		
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Purchase of Land	0	0	0		
Purchase Buildings	(634,091)	(552,091)	(55,422)	496,669	896%
Purchase Plant and Equipment	(1,026,000)	(1,026,000)	(761,377)	264,623	35%
Purchase Furniture and Equipment	(25,740)	(25,740)	0	25,740	0%
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	(1,637,045)	(1,378,060)	(1,144,375)	233,685	20%
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Infrastructure Assets - Aerodromes	(274,100)	(274,100)	(141)	273,959	194187%
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	(5,000)	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Infrastructure Assets - Sewerage	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Infrastructure Assets - Parks & Ovals	(24,256)	(24,256)	0	24,256	0%
Infrastructure Assets - Solid Waste	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Infrastructure Assets - Other	(121,613)	(121,613)	(53,355)	68,258	128%
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	362,000	362,000	45,634	(316,366)	693%
Contributions for the Development of Assets	1,712,878	980,525	324,184	(656,341)	202%
<b>Amount Attributable to Investing Activities</b>	<b>(1,672,967)</b>	<b>(2,059,335)</b>	<b>(1,644,852)</b>		
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Repayment of Debt - Loan Principal	(216,784)	(107,346)	(787,348)	(680,002)	(86%)
Repayment of Debt - Finance Lease	(5,945)	(4,507)	(2,510)	Within Threshold	80%
Self Supporting Loan Principal Income	30,949	15,318	0	(15,318)	0%
Loan Advances to Community Groups	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold
Loan Advance - Principal Repaid	0	0	0		
Transfer to Reserves	(268,398)	(3,597)	(420)	Within Threshold	757%
	<b>(520,178)</b>	<b>(160,132)</b>	<b>(850,278)</b>		
Plus Rounding					
<i>Sub Total</i>	<b>(6,410,162)</b>	<b>(5,207,156)</b>	<b>(4,880,447)</b>		
<b>FUNDING FROM</b>					
Transfer from Reserves	173,000	0	0	Within Threshold	0%
Loans Raised	78,240	78,240	400,000	321,760	(80%)
Estimated Opening Surplus at 1 July	2,182,200	2,182,200	2,202,004	19,804	Within Threshold
Amount Raised from General Rates	3,976,731	3,976,731	3,978,569	Within Threshold	Within Threshold
	<b>6,410,171</b>	<b>6,237,171</b>	<b>6,580,573</b>		
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,030,015</b>	<b>1,700,125</b>		

**NOTE 1**

**CURRENT RATIO**

Current Assets	2,875,577	3.28
Current Liabilities	877,088	

Ratios greater than one indicate that Council has sufficient current assets to meet its short term current liabilities.

**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP**  
**SUMMARY OF CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

<b>CURRENT ASSET</b>	<b>ACTUAL 28-Feb-22</b>	<b>ACTUAL 30 JUNE 2021</b>
91000 Municipal Fund Bank Account - NAB	\$263,945	\$2,764,130
91001 Municipal Fund Bank Account - Bendigo	\$1,488,487	
91003 Gnp Office Till Float	\$300	\$300
91004 Gnp Office Petty Cash	\$300	\$300
91005 Swimming Pool Float	\$300	\$300
91008 SWIMMING POOL VENDING MACHINE	\$0	\$0
91009 CASH ON HAND - BANKING CHANGE	\$0	\$0
99000 TRUST FUND BANK ACCOUNT	\$0	\$0
91010 Restricted Cash - Long Service Leave Reserve	\$197,740	\$197,701
91011 Restricted Cash - Plant Reserve	\$733,618	\$733,474
91014 Restricted Cash - Ongerup Effluent Line Reserve	\$47,230	\$47,220
91017 Restricted Cash - Area Promotion Reserve	\$30,662	\$30,656
91020 Restricted Cash - Borden Community Development Reserve	\$0	\$0
91023 Restricted Cash - Swimming Pool Upgrade Reserve	\$294,497	\$294,439
91025 Restricted Cash - Land Development Reserve	\$193,418	\$193,380
91026 Restricted Cash - Unspent Grants Reserve	\$0	\$0
91027 Restricted Cash - Computer Replacement Reserve	\$53,276	\$53,265
91029 Restricted Cash - Waste Disposal Reserve	\$250,949	\$250,899
91030 Restricted Cash - Royalties for Regions Unspent Grant	\$0	\$0
91031 Restricted Cash - Futures Fund Reserve	\$205,440	\$205,400
91034 RESTRICTED CASH - LIQUID WASTE FACILITY	\$31,837	\$31,831
91035 RESTRICTED CASH - COVID-19 RESERVE	\$100,449	\$100,429
91070 Restricted Cash - Kidz Sports Grant	\$0	\$0
91071 Restricted Cash - Cat Sterilisation Grant (DLG)	\$0	\$0
91072 Restricted Cash - ICCWA Stay on Your Feet Grant	\$0	\$0
91073 Restricted Cash - CSRFF Grant Swim Pool (DSR)	\$0	\$0
91074 Restricted Cash - CLGF Grant Swim Pool (RDL)	\$0	\$0
91075 Restricted Cash - Workforce Planning Grant (DLG)	\$0	\$0
91076 Restricted Cash - Club Development Officer Grant (DSR)	\$0	\$0
91077 RESTRICTED CASH - STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES GRANT	\$0	\$0
91078 RESTRICTED CASH - BUSH FIRE SERVICES GRANT	\$0	\$7,270
91079 RESTRICTED CASH - CLGF YOUTH DEV SCHOLAR	\$0	\$0
91080 RESTRICTED CASH - CAT TRAP BONDS	\$0	\$0
91081 RESTRICTED CASH - TENANCY HOUSING BONDS	\$0	\$0
91100 Rates Debtor - Rates	\$406,584	\$161,324
91101 Rates Debtor - Specified Area Rates	\$16,975	\$10,588
91102 Rates Debtor - Rubbish Collection	\$9,461	\$6,941
91103 Rates Debtor - Health Act Rate	\$24,734	\$18,834
91104 Rates Debtor - Legal Charges	\$10,399	\$11,474
91105 Rates Debtor - Interest/Admin Charges	\$25,817	\$20,782
91106 Rates Debtor - ESL	\$14,656	\$8,053
91107 Rates Debtor - Sundry Charges	\$0	\$0
91108 Rates Debtor - Recycling Charges	\$8,073	\$5,512
91110 Sundry Debtors Control	\$54,536	\$117,844
91111 Pensioner Rebate Claims - General Rates	\$12,829	\$4,585
91112 Pensioner Rebate Claims - ESL Levy	\$978	\$318
91113 PROVISION FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS	(\$23,137)	(\$23,137)
91120 GST Receivable	\$23,961	\$41,005
GST Payable	\$0	\$0
93041 GST Claimable	\$0	\$0
91130 Accrued Interest on SSL's	\$0	(\$425)
91131 ACCRUED INCOME	\$3,983	\$3,983
91140 Self Supporting Loans (Current)	\$370,948	\$30,948
80034 LOAN ADVANCE - ONGERUP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	\$0	\$340,000
80015 PRINCIPAL REPAID - SELF SUPPORTING LOAN INCOME	\$0	\$0
55022 Less Allocated To Works	\$0	\$0
55032 Fuel & Oils Purchased	\$130,792	\$163,761
55042 Less Fuel & Oils Allocated	(\$125,118)	(\$155,612)
91200 Stock On Hand - Fuel & Oils	\$23,344	\$15,194
91201 Stock On Hand - Materials	\$0	\$0

93031	Suspense	\$0	\$0
		<b>4,882,262</b>	<b>5,692,967</b>
	<b>LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
93000	Sundry Creditors Control	(\$28,742)	(\$303,223)
93001	ESL Payable	(\$3,152)	\$4,886
93002	ACCRUED EXPENSES	(\$33,690)	(\$33,690)
93003	Part Proceeds - Sale of Land	\$0	\$0
93010	Accrued Interest On Loans	(\$4,160)	(\$4,160)
93020	Accrued Salaries & Wages	\$0	(\$32,659)
93040	GST Payable	\$0	\$0
93004	GRANT REVENUE RECEIVED IN ADVANCE	\$0	\$0
93030	Rate Payments Received In Advance	(\$16,856)	(\$29,376)
93043	Net Gst Payable/Receivable	\$0	\$0
93050	Net Salaries & Wages	\$0	\$0
93042	GST Liability (Payable)	\$0	\$0
93051	SGC Award Superannuation	(\$12,656)	\$0
93060	HALL HIRE BONDS	(\$57)	\$0
93061	ANIMAL TRAP BONDS	\$0	\$0
93062	HOLLOW LOG TOURNAMENT	\$0	\$0
93063	HOUSING RETENTION MONIES	\$0	\$0
93064	TENANCY HOUSING BONDS	\$0	\$0
93065	Building Commission Levy	(\$344)	\$0
93066	BCITF Levy	(\$501)	(\$8,565)
93072	Bond - Truck fill fob	(\$140)	\$523,234
99300	Trust Liabilities	\$0	\$7,111
99100	POLICE LICENSING (PAY)	\$645,926	\$5,795
99101	BCITF LEVY (PAY)	\$0	\$11,155
99102	BUILDING SERVICES LEVY (PAY)	\$0	\$480
99110	OTHER GENERAL TRUST (PAY)	\$0	\$50
99112	NOMINATION DEPOSITS PAYMENTS	\$0	(\$523,234)
99114	MICRO-CHIP BOND PAYMENTS	\$0	(\$7,115)
99200	POLICE LICENSING (REC)	(\$645,926)	(\$5,792)
99201	BCITF LEVY (REC)	\$0	(\$9,376)
99202	BUILDING SERVICES LEVY (REC)	\$0	(\$100)
99203	TENNANCY HOUSING BONDS (REC)	\$0	(\$2,640)
99208	CAT TRAP BONDS (REC)	\$0	(\$480)
99210	OTHER GENERAL TRUST (REC)	\$0	(\$56)
99212	NOMINATION DEPOSITS RECEIPTS	\$0	(\$5,648)
93067	UNCLAIMED RATES REFUND	(\$56)	(\$6,792)
93068	ADVANCE OPERATIONAL GRANT SES	(\$691)	(\$4,486)
93069	ADVANCE OPERATIONAL GRANT BFB	\$0	(\$171,884)
93070	CONTRACT LIABILITIES - LRCI PHASE 1	(\$4,486)	(\$216,784)
93071	CONTRACT LIABILITIES - LRCI PHASE 2	(\$171,884)	(\$680,000)
93110	Loan Liability (Current)	(\$109,436)	(\$16,984)
80035	WATC SHORT TERM LOAN	(\$340,000)	\$12,661
93120	LEASE LIABILITY (CURRENT)	(\$8,440)	(\$199,000)
80024	PRINCIPAL ON FINANCE LEASES	\$2,510	(\$149,701)
93200	Provision For Annual Leave (Current)	(\$199,000)	(\$45,957)
93210	Provision For Long Service Leave (Current)	(\$149,701)	\$0
93220	Provision for Sick Leave Bonus (Current)	(\$45,957)	\$0
		\$0	\$0
80004	Principal Repayments on Loans	\$0	\$0
80014	WATC SHORT TERM LOAN Principal	\$0	\$0
		<b>-1,127,440</b>	<b>-1,892,328</b>
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>3,754,822</b>	<b>3,800,640</b>
	<b>ADJUSTMENTS</b>	-	-
95100	Reserves Cash backed	(\$2,139,115)	(\$2,138,695)
	Add Back Loan & Finance Lease Liability	\$455,366	\$901,106
	Deduct Off Self Supporting Loan Repayments	(\$370,948)	(\$370,948)
		\$0	\$0
	Rounding	\$1	\$0
	<b>SURPLUS OF CURRENT ASSETS OVER CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$ 1,700,126</b>	<b>\$ 2,192,102</b>

**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

**EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

2021-22

REPORTING PROGRAM & EXPLANATION	TIMING / PERMANENT	\$ VARIANCE	% VARIANCE
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
<b>General Purpose Funding</b>			
Financial Assistance Grant Funding higher than anticipated for reporting period	PERMANENT	222,005	(28.07%)
<b>Governance</b>			
Variance within 10% or \$10,000 materiality threshold		Within Threshold	(1)
<b>Law Order &amp; Public Safety -</b>			
Variance within 10% or \$10,000 materiality threshold		128,845	(69.29%)
<b>Health</b>			
Health Act licenses not anticipated for reporting period		Within Threshold	(69.12%)
<b>Education &amp; Welfare</b>			
Variance within 10% or \$10,000 materiality threshold		Within Threshold	0%
<b>Housing</b>			
Variance within 10% or \$10,000 materiality threshold		Within Threshold	Within Threshold
<b>Community Amenities</b>			
Rubbish Charges, Cemetery Fees, Planning App and Septic cleaning higher than anticipated	TIMING	26,911	Within Threshold
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b>			
Variance within \$10,000 materiality threshold, reimbursements higher than anticipated		Within Threshold	(32.07%)
<b>Transport</b>			
R2R, Profit of assets & reimbursements higher than anticipated. Aerodrome and RRG funding not received to date		23,874	(12.37%)
<b>Economic Services</b>			
Caravan Park licenses & building fees higher than anticipated. Land lease payment yet to be received. Stand pipe fees lower than anticipated		Within Threshold	122.14%
<b>Other Property and Services</b>			
Private Works income higher and Paid Parental Leave not anticipated for reporting period	PERMANENT/ TIMING	51,986	(43.70%)
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>General Purpose Funding</b>			
Printing, Rate incentive and Collection costs less than anticipated for reporting period		11,105	29.60%
<b>Governance</b>			
Community Grant expenditure, Council allowances, Audit fees & subscriptions less and anticipated	TIMING	63,408	12.10%
<b>Law Order &amp; Public Safety -</b>			
Emergency Services expenditure less and Depreciation yet to be applied - no monetary impact	TIMING	97,787	66.12%
<b>Health</b>			
Superannuation & Pest Control less than anticipated, Depreciation yet to be applied to Medical buildings		29,963	17.52%
<b>Education &amp; Welfare</b>			
Variance within 10% or \$10,000 materiality threshold.		Within Threshold	Within Threshold
<b>Housing</b>			
Depreciation not yet applied - no monetary impact		Within Threshold	39.11%
<b>Community Amenities</b>			
Depreciation not applied to date - no monetary impact	TIMING	141,675	55.88%
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b>			
Depreciation not applied to date - no monetary impact	TIMING	522,317	88.68%
<b>Transport</b>			
Depreciation not applied to date - no monetary impact	TIMING	625,124	32.90%
<b>Economic Service</b>			
Marketing and Tourism expenditure higher than anticipated for reporting period		Within Threshold	Within Threshold
<b>Other Property &amp; Services</b>			
Depreciation for plant not yet applied	TIMING	191,721	61.75%
<b>CAPITAL REVENUES</b>			
<b>Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contributions</b>			
<b>Transport</b>			
Regional Road Group Grants		(196,694)	

Roads to Recovery Grants - Grant funding claimed higher than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	261,831	
LRCI Grants		(318,016)	
Airstrip Grants & Contributions - Grant funding not yet received	TIMING	(137,050)	
<b>Economic Services</b>			
Commonwealth Water Grants		0	
Drought Extension Grants - Grant funding not yet received	TIMING	(127,187)	
		<u>(517,116)</u>	202.46%
<b>Proceeds from Sale of Assets</b>			
Sale of Grader GN.015		(150,000)	
Sale of Manager Works GN.004 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(30,000)	
Sale of Mower GN0029 - Plant item traded in earlier than anticipated	TIMING	2,007	
Sale of Mower GN0034 - Plant item traded in earlier than anticipated	TIMING	7,456	
Sale of Side Tipper GN.0050 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(40,000)	
Sale of Side Tipper GN.17003 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(40,000)	
Sale of Dolly GN.170002 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(10,000)	
Sale of Dolly GN.17067 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(10,000)	
Sale of Utility GN.037 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(20,000)	
Sale of Utility GN.0051 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(20,000)	
Sale of Utility GN.0036 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(20,000)	
Sale of Utility GN.0048 - Plant item not yet traded	TIMING	(15,000)	
		<u>(345,537)</u>	693.28%
<b>Transfers from Reserve</b>			
Transfers from Reserve -			
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Transfers to Reserve</b>			
Transfers to Reserve		<b>Within Threshold</b>	756.50%
<b>Furniture &amp; Equipment</b>			
<b>Other Property &amp; Services</b>			
Administration Furniture & Equipment - Acquisition of furniture not yet commenced	TIMING	25,740	
		<u>25,740</u>	0%
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Economic Services</b>			
Construction Chalets BBRF		386,000	
Transportable - Staff Quarters		0	
Transportable - Kitchen/Lunchroom		0	
<b>Transport</b>			
Upgrade Depot Mezzanine Floor & Lighting - Project not yet commenced	TIMING	15,885	
<b>Other Property &amp; Services</b>			
Kitchen Upgrade and New Oven - Project commenced earlier than anticipated	TIMING	7,727	
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b>			
Borden CWA Building - Renewals and safety measures - Project expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	5,861	
Ongerup Sports Pavilion Capital - Renewals & Renovations - Project expenses higher than anticipated for reporting period	TIMING	78,194	
Borden Pavilion Multipurpose Shed & Shelter		5,270	
		<u>498,938</u>	896.16%
<b>Plant &amp; Equipment</b>			
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b>			
Purchase Mower GN.0029 - Mower purchased earlier than anticipated, purchase price higher than budget estimate	PERMANENT/ TIMING	(6,370)	

Purchase Mower GN.0034 - Mower purchased earlier than anticipated, purchase price higher than budget estimate	PERMANENT/ TIMING	(7,096)	
Rebuild of Tree Saw - Acquisition not yet occurred	TIMING	30,000	
<u>Transport</u>			
Purchase Side Tipper GN.0050 - Acquisition not yet occurred	TIMING	110,000	
Purchase Side Tipper GN.17003 - Acquisition not yet occurred	TIMING	10,060	
Purchase Dolly GN.17002		570	
Purchase Dolly GN.17067 - Acquisition not yet occurred	TIMING	30,000	
Purchase of Utility GN.0036 - Acquisition not yet occurred	TIMING	38,000	
Purchase of Utility GN.0051 - Acquisition not yet occurred	TIMING	38,000	
Purchase of Utility GN.037 - Acquisition not yet occurred	TIMING	38,000	
Purchase Manager Works GN.004 - Acquisition not yet occurred	TIMING	45,000	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>791,164</b>	<b>34.76%</b>
<b><u>Road Construction</u></b>			
<u>Roads to Recovery</u>			
RTR Rabbit Proof Fence Rd - Gravel Sheet		(118,694)	
RTR - Magitup Road	TIMING	7,924	
RTR - Boxwood Hill Ongerup Road		103,376	
<u>Regional Road Group</u>			
RRG - Kowbrup Road	TIMING	45,221	
RRG - Borden - Bremer Road		175,997	
<u>Commonwealth Local Roads &amp; Community Infrastructure</u>			
LRCIP - Phase 2 Projects	TIMING	(141,102)	
<u>Municipal Road Projects</u>			
Toompup Road South Reseal		132,880	
Quinn Street RAV Reseal		72,089	
Corakerup Road Reseal		(297)	
Coromup Road Reseal		0	
Gnp Tambellup Road Reseal		13,254	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>290,649</b>	<b>20.42%</b>
<b><u>Drainage</u></b>			
Drainage Renewals		0	
		<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b><u>Airport Infrastructure</u></b>			
Airport Infrastructure		274,100	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>274,100</b>	<b>194186.93%</b>
<b><u>Parks &amp; Ovals</u></b>			
Playground Gnp Sports Complex		3,671	
Weir Park Improvements		20,585	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>24,256</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b><u>Other Infrastructure</u></b>			
<u>Community Amenities</u>			
Gnp Cemetery Project	TIMING	(14,071)	
<u>Transport</u>			
Depot Fencing Renewal		15,000	
Depot Adblue Storage Tank		10,000	
Gnp Precinct Renewal Project	TIMING	6,983	
Stirlings/Borden Streetscape Project	TIMING	6,373	
Ongerup Streetscape and Signage Works	TIMING	1,610	
<u>Economic Services</u>			
Toompup Dam Renewal		24,583	
Magitup Dam Renewal		5,227	
Gnowangerup Depot Water Harvesting project		12,554	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>68,258</b>	<b>127.93%</b>
<b>Note: (NB) = No Budget Provision Made</b>			



<b>11.6</b>	<b>ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT AND AUTHORISATION – FEBRUARY 2022</b>
<b>Location:</b>	Shire of Gnowangerup
<b>Proponent:</b>	N/A
<b>Date of Report:</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> March 2022
<b>Business Unit:</b>	Corporate and Community Services
<b>Officer:</b>	SM Miniter– Senior Finance Officer
<b>Disclosure of Interest:</b>	Nil

#### ATTACHMENTS

- February 2022 Cheque Listing

#### PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide Council with a list of payments processed in the month of February 2022.

#### BACKGROUND

Nil

#### COMMENTS

The February 2022 cheque list for the period 01/02/2022 to 28/02/2022 is attached as follows:

<b>FUND</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Municipal Fund	\$710,763.22
Credit Card	\$ 1,319.47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$712,082.69</b>

#### CONSULTATION

Nil

#### LEGAL AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

*Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*

Regulation 12 states that:

- (1) *A payment may only be made from the municipal fund or the trust fund*
- 
- (a) *if the local government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from those funds — by the CEO; or*
- (b) *otherwise, if the payment is authorised in advance by a resolution of the council.*

#### POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Purchasing Policy 4.1

Corporate Credit Card Policy 4.4

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

All payments are in line with the Adopted Budget or have been approved by Council as a Budget Amendment.

**STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

Strategic Community Plan

Theme: Our Organisation

Community Priority:

Forward planning and implementation of plans to achieve strategic priorities.

Action: Performance against commitments made.

**STRATEGIC RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:**

<b>Strategic Risk Category</b>	Financial Sustainability
<b>Consequence Rating</b>	Catastrophic
<b>Likelihood Rating</b>	Unlikely
<b>Acceptance Rating</b>	Acceptable
<b>Risk Acceptance Criteria</b>	Risk Acceptable with adequate controls

**IMPACT ON CAPACITY**

Nil

**ALTERNATE OPTIONS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS**

Nil

**CONCLUSION**

This is a standard item in the Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda.

**VOTING REQUIREMENTS**

Simple Majority

**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION**

**0322. That Council:**

**Approves the Schedule of Accounts:**

**Municipal Fund Cheques 00062 - 00065, EFT 18338 – EFT 18451, Superannuation and Direct Deposits totalling \$710,763.22 and Corporate Credit Card totalling \$1,319.47**

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
62	03/02/2022	DAVID MICHAEL TANSELL	CAT TRAP REFUND - D TANSELL	\$ 100.00
63	03/02/2022	SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP	FUEL FOR FLEET GN.004	\$ 269.10
64	03/02/2022	SYNERGY	STREET LIGHTS SUPPLY 25/12/21-24/01/22 29 DAYS	\$ 3,879.44
65	17/02/2022	SYNERGY	SUPPLY 29 DAYS	\$ 2,806.32
EFT18338	03/02/2022	ADMIN SOCIAL CLUB	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 90.00
EFT18339	03/02/2022	AIR LIQUIDE	CYLINDER FEE HIRE LARGE, MEDIUM & SMALL	\$ 149.68
EFT18340	03/02/2022	ALBANY AUTOS	ISUZU - OIL FILTERS AIR FILTERS	\$ 317.82
EFT18341	03/02/2022	ALBANY EVENT HIRE	200 WOODEN SQUARE PLATES	\$ 224.00
EFT18342	03/02/2022	CR A MARTIN	MEETING FEES JUN - DEC 21	\$ 2,195.25
EFT18343	03/02/2022	BEST OFFICE SYSTEMS	GNP DEPOT PRINTER PERIOD FROM 20/12/21 - 20/01/22	\$ 90.06
EFT18344	03/02/2022	BGL SOLUTIONS	REPLACE SOLENOIDS AND RECONFIGURE RETICATION OUTLETS - COMPLEX PUMP	\$ 341.28
EFT18345	03/02/2022	BLACK AND GOLD SOCIAL CLUB	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 120.00
EFT18346	03/02/2022	BUNNINGS ALBANY	ONGERUP PARKS AND GARDENS - REPAIRS	\$ 822.67
EFT18347	03/02/2022	CRYSTALLINE CIVIL AND RURAL	FINAL TRIM GRADING ON MAGITUP ROAD	\$ 14,437.50
EFT18348	03/02/2022	DA & KJ MURRAY	ACCOMODATION + MEALS - EHO - 16/12/21 & 06/01/22	\$ 160.00
EFT18349	03/02/2022	DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 197.02

EFT18350	03/02/2022 DL CONSULTING	LTFP, IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT FOR ROADS, ASSISTANCE WITH MFR	\$ 5,225.00
EFT18351	03/02/2022 EDWARDS ISUZU & KATANNING MAZDA	MAZDA CX-9 GN.006 - OIL FILTER	\$ 31.79
EFT18352	03/02/2022 G & M DETERGENTS	GNOWANGEURP PUBLIC TOILETS	\$ 371.80
EFT18353	03/02/2022 GNOWANGERUP CRC	CLEANING - SHIRE REIMBURSEMENT - JANUARY 2022	\$ 772.18
EFT18354	03/02/2022 GNOWANGERUP PHARMACY	PRIZES FOR XMAS PARTY	\$ 49.95
EFT18355	03/02/2022 GNP HARDWARE	GNP SPORTING COMPLEX MAINTENANCE	\$ 218.25
EFT18356	03/02/2022 GREAT SOUTHERN TOYOTA	TOYOTA KLUGER GN.00 80,000KM SERVICE	\$ 587.90
EFT18357	03/02/2022 CR G STEWART	MEETING FEES JUN-DEC 21	\$ 6,332.00
EFT18358	03/02/2022 J.E. & K.N. DAVIS	PUSH UP AND COVER MATERIAL AT RUBBISH TIP	\$ 5,027.00
EFT18359	03/02/2022 CR K O'KEEFFE	MEETING FEES JUNE - DEC 21	\$ 4,390.50
EFT18360	03/02/2022 LANDGATE	TITLE PURCHASE	\$ 54.40
EFT18361	03/02/2022 LGRCEU	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 143.50
EFT18362	03/02/2022 MESSAGEMEDIA	15641 MESSAGES FOR JANUARY	\$ 1,081.74
EFT18363	03/02/2022 CR M CREAGH	MEMBER FEES JUN-DEC 21	\$ 4,390.50
EFT18364	03/02/2022 PUBLIC LIBRARIES WA	MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL	\$ 170.00
EFT18365	03/02/2022 CR R KIDDLE	MEETING FEES JUNE - DEC 21	\$ 2,195.25
EFT18366	03/02/2022 THE LILY	MUSIC FOR AUSTRALIA DAY	\$ 650.00

EFT18367	03/02/2022 TOLL TRANSPORT	FREIGHT	\$ 28.02
EFT18368	03/02/2022 WESTERN WORK WEAR & SAFETY	EBA UNIFORMS	\$ 42.00
EFT18369	03/02/2022 YONGERGNOW-ONGERUP CRC	ADVERTISING - ONGERUP GRAPEVINE - DEC 2021 & JAN 2022	\$ 240.00
EFT18370	11/02/2022 150 SQUARE PTY LTD	ASSISTANCE WITH BBRF ROUND 6 APPLICATION	\$ 2,820.00
EFT18371	11/02/2022 ABA SECURITY	INVESTIGATE CCTV CAMERA	\$ 3,231.69
EFT18372	11/02/2022 ADVANCE CLEAN AND SEAL PTY LTD	WATER TRUCK HIRE	\$ 5,491.20
EFT18373	11/02/2022 AFGRI	KOMATSU GRADER - COOLANT	\$ 308.68
EFT18374	11/02/2022 AMD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	AUDIT REG.17 REVIEW	\$ 1,980.00
EFT18375	11/02/2022 AUSTRALIA POST	POSTAGE - JANUARY 2022	\$ 147.93
EFT18376	11/02/2022 BEST OFFICE SYSTEMS	REPAIRS TO PRINTER	\$ 77.00
EFT18377	11/02/2022 BGL SOLUTIONS	GNOWANGERUP SWIMMING POOL -MAINTENANCE	\$ 10,429.53
EFT18378	11/02/2022 COLEMAN CONSULTING	AGRN973 ASSISTANCE IN PREPARATION OF CLAIM 1	\$ 2,393.00
EFT18379	11/02/2022 CONSULTING GREAT SOUTHERN	WORKFORCE PLAN	\$ 6,050.00
EFT18380	11/02/2022 DEPT OF WATER & ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	GREASE TRAP CLEANING	\$ 44.00
EFT18381	11/02/2022 DOWNER EDI WORKS PTY LTD	3 TONNE PREMIX	\$ 653.14
EFT18382	11/02/2022 FORPARK AUSTRALIA	MATERIALS	\$ 145.20
EFT18383	11/02/2022 GNOWANGERUP FUEL SUPPLIES	FUEL FOR FLEET	\$ 651.79

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EFT18384	11/02/2022	GNOWANGERUP IGA	SES REFRESHMENTS	\$	367.91
EFT18385	11/02/2022	GNOWANGERUP TYRE SERVICE	DRAINAGE TRUCK - TYRES	\$	1,436.00
EFT18386	11/02/2022	GNP HARDWARE	CLUB HAMMER HICKORY SHAFT	\$	95.00
EFT18387	11/02/2022	GREAT SOUTHERN FUEL SUPPLIES	FUEL FOR BFB FLEET	\$	51.59
EFT18388	11/02/2022	IMPRINT PLASTIC BADGE & SIGN MANUFACTURERS	NAME BADGES FOR CR R KIDDLE & STAFF	\$	72.05
EFT18389	11/02/2022	IT VISION	REMOVE LIST OF ASSETS PRE 2005 AS PER FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REVIEW 2021	\$	550.00
EFT18390	11/02/2022	MARKETFORCE	OSH & CORPORATE RISK OFFICER ADVERT - WEST AUSTRALIAN 6/02/22	\$	1,078.31
EFT18391	11/02/2022	OFFICEWORKS	STATIONERY ORDER - JANUARY 2022	\$	12.15
EFT18392	11/02/2022	OLUMAYOKUN OLUYEDE	CASH SUBSIDY AS PER CONTRACT JANUARY 2022	\$	11,000.00
EFT18393	11/02/2022	ONGERUP FARM SUPPLIES	BORDEN PARKS & GARDENS - SUPPLIES	\$	374.10
EFT18394	11/02/2022	ONLINE SAFETY SYSTEMS PTY LTD	PLANT ASSESSOR JANUARY 2022 MEMBERSHIP FEES	\$	632.50
EFT18395	11/02/2022	RAY FORD SIGNS	ROAD SAFETY SIGNS FOR VARIOUS ROADS	\$	5,852.00
EFT18396	11/02/2022	SADLERS BUTCHERS	MEAT FOR AUS DAY	\$	552.28
EFT18397	11/02/2022	SOLUTIONS IT	MANAGED SUPPORT	\$	3,600.28
EFT18398	11/02/2022	SOUTHWAY PETROLEUM AND PAINT SERVICES	6 MONTH MAINTENACE CHECK ON FUEL TANK	\$	3,091.00
EFT18399	11/02/2022	STAR SALES & SERVICE	REPAIRS TO MOWER IGNITION	\$	81.00
EFT18400	11/02/2022	SUPERLOOP (OPERATIONS) PTY LTD	MONTHLY FEE FIXED WIRELESS	\$	1.10

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EFT18401	11/02/2022 THINK WATER ALBANY	REPAIRS TO PUMP AT COMPLEX DAM	\$ 1,518.08
EFT18402	11/02/2022 TOLL TRANSPORT PTY LTD	FREIGHT	\$ 48.17
EFT18403	11/02/2022 WA CONTRACT RANGER SERVICES	RANGER SERVICES 18/01/22, 25/01/22, 01/02/22 & 02/02/22	\$ 2,574.00
EFT18404	11/02/2022 WARREN BLACKWOOD WASTE	240LTR BIN PICK UP 06/01, 13/01, 20/01 & 27/01	\$ 7,578.25
EFT18405	11/02/2022 WINC. (WORK INCORPORATED)	STATIONERY ORDER - JANUARY 2022	\$ 99.78
EFT18406	17/02/2022 ADMIN SOCIAL CLUB	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 90.00
EFT18407	17/02/2022 AIR LIQUIDE	1 X ARCAL FORCE - AIR LIQUIDE GAS	\$ 280.46
EFT18408	17/02/2022 ALBANY V-BELT AND RUBBER	CREW TIPPER GN.007 - REPLACING BELT	\$ 42.87
EFT18409	17/02/2022 BATTERY WORLD ALBANY	IVECO - GN.0044 - REPLACE BATTERIES	\$ 920.00
EFT18410	17/02/2022 BLACK AND GOLD SOCIAL CLUB	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 120.00
EFT18411	17/02/2022 BULLSEYE PLUMBING & GAS	INVESTIGATE LEAK IN LANEWAY AT REAR OF 53 LAMONT ST	\$ 4,980.80
EFT18412	17/02/2022 COLEMAN CONSULTING	ASSIST IN SUPERVISION WITH CONTRACTOR ON KWOBURUP ROAD	\$ 425.00
EFT18413	17/02/2022 DEPT OF WATER & ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	SEPTIC TANK CLEANING - FRIDAY 11/02/2022	\$ 88.00
EFT18414	17/02/2022 DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 197.02
EFT18415	17/02/2022 DIRECT LIGHTING ALBANY	SOLAR FLOOD LIGHT KITS	\$ 1,984.00
EFT18416	17/02/2022 GNOWANGERUP FUEL SUPPLIES	FUEL FOR ONGERUP DEPOT - 5,521LTRS @ \$1.6909	\$ 9,335.45
EFT18417	17/02/2022 GNP HARDWARE	REPLACEMENT WIRE CLOTHES LINE	\$ 1,176.44

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EFT18418	17/02/2022	HERSEYS SAFETY PTY LTD	100 X GUIDE POSTS	\$ 2,125.64
EFT18419	17/02/2022	HEWER CONSULTING SERVICES	AGRN973 ENGINEERING PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PREPARATION OF CLAIM 1	\$ 13,597.50
EFT18420	17/02/2022	JOHN GORDON OWENS	4 GROCOCK STREET - REINSTALL VAST RECEIVER DISH	\$ 101.15
EFT18421	17/02/2022	KOMATSU AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	KOMATSU GRADER - GN.0021 - REPAIRS TO GRADER	\$ 419.75
EFT18422	17/02/2022	LANDGATE	MINING TENEMENTS SCED: M2021/1	\$ 41.30
EFT18423	17/02/2022	LGRCEU	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 143.50
EFT18424	17/02/2022	LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKS ASSOCIATION WA INC	1YR MEMBERSHIP TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKS ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP	\$ 100.00
EFT18425	17/02/2022	MARKETFORCE	OSH & CORPORATE RISK OFFICER ADVERT GREAT SOUTHERN HERALD & ALBANY ADVERTISER 03/02/22	\$ 1,304.16
EFT18426	17/02/2022	OFFICEWORKS	STATIONERY ORDER - SES - FEBRUARY 2022	\$ 1,166.24
EFT18427	17/02/2022	ONGERUP TYRES & AUTOMOTIVE	JD MOWER GN.0029 - INSPECTION LICENSING	\$ 467.70
EFT18428	17/02/2022	QHSE INTEGREATED SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	CORE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION X 3	\$ 2,580.60
EFT18429	17/02/2022	SOLUTIONS IT	REPLACE NAS	\$ 3,430.90
EFT18430	17/02/2022	ST JOHN AMBULANCE	SURGICAL MASKS	\$ 558.40
EFT18431	17/02/2022	T & C SUPPLIES	DEPOT SUPPLIES	\$ 274.66
EFT18432	17/02/2022	TOLL TRANSPORT PTY LTD	FREIGHT	\$ 138.88
EFT18433	17/02/2022	TRAILBLAZERS	SAFETY BOOTS	\$ 215.00
EFT18434	17/02/2022	WINC. (WORK INCORPORATED)	STATIONERY ORDER - FEBRUARY 2022 - SWIMMING POOL	\$ 517.21

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EFT18435	24/02/2022	A D CONTRACTORS PTY LTD	EMULSION FOR BITUMEN PATCHING	\$	812.24
EFT18436	24/02/2022	ALBANY RECORDS MANAGEMENT	DESTRUCTION OF ARCHIVE BOX	\$	165.00
EFT18437	24/02/2022	BAREFOOT CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS	UNIFORMS ☐	\$	108.00
EFT18438	24/02/2022	BEST OFFICE SYSTEMS	RICOH IMC6000 COLOUR PHOTOCOPIER - PERIOD 20/01/2022 - 20/02/2022	\$	1,266.06
EFT18439	24/02/2022	BORDEN PAVILION COMMITTEE INC	CFAG 2021/22 - BORDEN X CUP	\$	5,000.00
EFT18440	24/02/2022	BUNNINGS ALBANY	HEAVY DUTY WORKBENCH/SHELVING	\$	650.00
EFT18441	24/02/2022	CAST-TECH GROUP	HEADWALLS AND PIPES	\$	8,945.18
EFT18442	24/02/2022	CRYSTALLINE CIVIL AND RURAL	MAINTENANCE GRADING CORACKERUP ROAD	\$	15,427.50
EFT18443	24/02/2022	DEPT OF FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES	2021/22 ESL 3RD QUARTER CONTRIBUTION	\$	23,839.20
EFT18444	24/02/2022	DL CONSULTING	PREPARING FINANCIAL INFO FOR ANNUAL REPORT	\$	206.25
EFT18445	24/02/2022	GNOWANGERUP FUEL SUPPLIES	FUEL FOR FLEET - GNOWANGERUP SES	\$	764.37
EFT18446	24/02/2022	GNP HARDWARE	RISERS FOR RETIC SPRINKLERS	\$	156.20
EFT18447	24/02/2022	RED SPARK PROGRAMMED SERVICES & ELECTRICAL	INSTALL POWER POINT FOR NEW HWS	\$	253.00
EFT18448	24/02/2022	STAR SALES & SERVICE	FIRE PUMP FOR CONSTRUCTION TRUCK	\$	789.00
EFT18449	24/02/2022	TOLL TRANSPORT PTY LTD	FREIGHT	\$	49.24
EFT18450	24/02/2022	WA CONTRACT RANGER SERVICES	RANGER SERVICES 08/02, 15/02 & 22/02	\$	2,673.00
EFT18451	25/02/2022	AFGRI EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PURCHASE JOHN DEERE 670GP GRADER	\$	437,580.00

DD4996.2	01/02/2022 WESTNET	ADMIN INTERNET	\$ 255.38
DD5001.1	02/02/2022 3E ADVANTAGE PTY LIMITED	JANUARY PHOTOCOPIER RENTAL	\$ 418.00
DD5007.1	18/02/2022 WESTNET	ADMIN INTERNET	\$ 282.83
DD5010.1	28/02/2022 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TREASURY CORPORATION	GGF 31.12.21 LOAN #281	\$ 3,766.90
DD5012.1	12/02/2022 TELSTRA	MOBILE PHONES AND DATA PACKS	\$ 692.99
DD5012.2	16/02/2022 3E ADVANTAGE PTY LIMITED	FEBRUARY PHOTOCOPIES RENTAL	\$ 418.00
DD5014.1	02/02/2022 AWARE SUPER	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 6,295.26
DD5014.2	02/02/2022 OASIS SUPERANNUATION MASTER TRUST	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 200.00
DD5014.3	02/02/2022 THE PIPA SUPER FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 543.31
DD5014.4	02/02/2022 ANZ SMART CHOICE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 344.50
DD5014.5	02/02/2022 WALGS PLAN	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 286.69
DD5014.6	02/02/2022 SMSF	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 638.24
DD5014.7	02/02/2022 WEALTH PERSONAL SUPERANNUATION AND PENSION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 842.30
DD5014.8	02/02/2022 COLONIAL FIRSTWRAP PLUS PERSONAL SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 846.75
DD5014.9	02/02/2022 CARE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 966.51
DD5017.1	23/02/2022 TELSTRA	USAGE, SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT CHARGES	\$ 277.38
DD5021.1	16/02/2022 AWARE SUPER	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 6,308.48

DD5021.2	16/02/2022 OASIS SUPERANNUATION MASTER TRUST	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 200.00
DD5021.3	16/02/2022 THE PIPA SUPER FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 544.30
DD5021.4	16/02/2022 ANZ SMART CHOICE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 345.16
DD5021.5	16/02/2022 WALGS PLAN	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 286.69
DD5021.6	16/02/2022 SMSF	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 638.24
DD5021.7	16/02/2022 WEALTH PERSONAL SUPERANNUATION AND PENSION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 823.74
DD5021.8	16/02/2022 COLONIAL FIRSTWRAP PLUS PERSONAL SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 846.75
DD5021.9	16/02/2022 CARE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 966.51
DD5014.10	02/02/2022 AUSTRALIAN SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 1,264.52
DD5014.11	02/02/2022 PRIME SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 302.19
DD5014.12	02/02/2022 BENDIGO SMARTOPTIONS SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 133.67
DD5014.13	02/02/2022 MLC NAVIGATOR RETIREMENT PLAN	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 230.52
DD5021.10	16/02/2022 AUSTRALIAN SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 1,371.76
DD5021.11	16/02/2022 PRIME SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 297.69
DD5021.12	16/02/2022 BENDIGO SMARTOPTIONS SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 99.94
DD5021.13	16/02/2022 MLC NAVIGATOR RETIREMENT PLAN	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 230.52
			\$ 710,763.22

Credit Card

07/01/2022 Puma Joondalup	Fuel GN.00	\$ 53.69
10/01/2022 Puma Joondalup	Fuel GN.00	\$ 29.29
14/01/2022 Shire of Gnowangerup	Licensing of new grader	\$ 261.40
16/01/2022 Bremer Bay General Store	Fuel GN.001	\$ 75.32
17/01/2022 Puma Joondalup	Fuel GN.00	\$ 66.71
19/01/2022 Click Business	Business cards for staff	\$ 73.95
21/01/2022 Paypal - Onsite diagn	RATS for staff	\$ 607.00
29/01/2022 BP Katanning	Fuel GN.001	\$ 79.12
29/01/2022 iinet	DCEO home internet	\$ 64.99
31/01/2022 Bendigo Bank	Credit Card fee	\$ 8.00
		\$ 1,319.47

**CERTIFICATE OF SENIOR FINANCE OFFICER**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS:**

TOTAL FOR MUNICIPAL FUND: EFT 18338 - 18451, Cheque 00062 - 00065, DD and Super Clearing House = \$710,763.22  
 TOTAL FOR CREDIT CARD: \$1,319.47

- F Fully Grant Funded
- P Partial Grant Funded
- R Other Funding (Reimbursements)

**12. REPORT FOR DECISION – CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS**

Nil

**OTHER BUSINESS AND CLOSING PROCEDURES**

**13. URGENT BUSINESS INTRODUCED BY DECISION OF COUNCIL**

**14. MOTION OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN**

Nil

**15. DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

That the next Ordinary Council Meeting will be held on the 27<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

**16. CLOSURE**

The Shire President thanks Council and staff for their time and declares the meeting closed at \_\_\_\_\_ pm.