SFMC
STATE FIRE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

North East Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2025

Document Control

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Version Control

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1.0	12/2020	Robyn Allchin	Tasmania Fire Service Bushfire Risk Unit	Document previously available revised. Previous revisions pre-date document control.
1.1	09/2023	Stephen Summers	Tasmania Fire Service Bushfire Risk Unit	Updated Document Control including pre-amble. Treatment plan – Comments updated & Progress column added.
1.2	09/2024	Bernard Plumpton	Tasmania Fire Service Bushfire Risk Unit	Updated Document Control including pre-amble. Treatment plan – Comments updated & Progress column added.
1.3	09/2025	Leon Murray	Tasmania Fire Service Bushfire Risk Unit	Updated Document Control including pre-amble. Treatment plan and Implementation plan – Comments updated & Progress column added.

Under Section 20(1)(c) of the *Fire Service Act 1979* (the Act), each Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC) is required to submit to the State Fire Management Council (SFMC) on or before 30 September of each year, a fire protection plan for the next 12 months commencing on 1 October. Fire protection plans are developed under a Bushfire Risk Management Framework that includes the *Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines 2020* (the guidelines) published by the SFMC. The guidelines provide for fire protection plans to be titled 'Bushfire Risk Management Plans' (BRMP), and provide direction on the structure, content, and development of these plans. The guidelines also provide for bushfire risk assessments to be conducted every three years, which inform the development of these plans.

The SFMC is created by S14(1) of the Act. A function of the SFMC expressly provided for in S15(2) is to consider BRMPs submitted under S20(1)(c) and either approve, approve subject to modifications, or reject such plans.

BRMPs for all ten Fire Management Areas in Tasmania were approved by the SFMC on 30 September 2025.

This current document meets the requirement of Section 20(1)(c) where:

1. It is applicable for 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.
2. It is based on the 3-year risk assessment for the North East FMA. This risk assessment is considered relevant in light of the fire seasons since 2021.
3. It is based on the BRMP for the North East FMA accepted on the 30 March 2021.
4. Within the North East FMA, it details changes to
   a. Fire history (major bushfire events)
   b. the Treatment Plan
   c. the Risk Register
   d. usage of the area
   e. new or changed asset values
5. It is endorsed by the North East Fire Management Area Committee and approved by the State Fire Management Council.

Document endorsed by the North East Fire Management Area Committee

Approved by the Chair
Sam Bouwman
North East FMAC

Approved by State Fire Management Council
Sandra Whight
Chair

Date: 9 December 2025

Cover Page Photo Acknowledgement:
Fuel Reduction Burn in Eucalyptus sieberi forest, Loila Pinnacle, photo courtesy Bernard Plumpton

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Glossary

Asset	A term used to describe anything valued by the community that may be adversely impacted by bushfire. This may include houses, infrastructure, agriculture, production forests, industry, and environmental and heritage sites.
Asset Zone (AZ)	The geographic location of asset(s) and values of importance requiring bushfire exclusion.
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	An area adjacent to or near Asset Zones, the primary management purpose of which is to protect human life, property and highly valued assets and values. Treatment can include intensive fuel reduction, manipulation of fuel moisture or response plans.
Bushfire	Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.
Bushfire hazard	The potential or expected behaviour of a bushfire burning under a particular set of conditions, i.e. the type, arrangement and quantity of fuel, the fuel moisture content, wind speed, topography, relative humidity, temperature and atmospheric stability.
Bushfire Risk Assessment Model (BRAM)	A computer-based modelling tool that uses a series of inputs to assess the risk of bushfire to a specific area. The BRAM has a capacity to produce a series of outputs. It was developed and is managed by Tasmanian Parks & Wildlife Service.
Bushfire risk management	A systematic process to coordinate, direct and control activities relating to bushfire risk with the aim of limiting the adverse effects of bushfire on the community.
Community Bushfire Protection Plan	A bushfire plan for community members that provides local, community-specific information to assist with bushfire preparation and survival. The focus of the Bushfire Protection Plan is on bushfire safety options, and the intent of the plan is to support the development of personal Bushfire Survival Plans.
Community Bushfire Response Plan	An Emergency Management Plan for emergency managers and responders. The Bushfire Response Plan aims to better protect communities and their assets during bushfire emergencies, through the identification of protection priorities and operational information.
Consequence	Impact(s) of an event on the five key areas: environment, economy, people, social setting and public administration.
Control	A measure that modifies risk. This may be an existing process, policy, device, practice or other action that acts to minimise negative risk or enhance positive opportunities.
Fire management zoning	Classification system for the areas to be managed. The zoning system indicates the primary purposes for fire management for an area of land.
Fuel break	A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics which affects fire behaviour so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled.
Hazard management area	The area between a building and the bushfire-prone vegetation that provides access to a fire front for firefighting, which is maintained in a minimal fuel condition and in which there are no other hazards present that will significantly contribute to the spread of a bushfire.
Human Settlement Area	Term given for the dataset used to define where people live and work. The dataset was developed for the purpose of risk modelling and was created using a combination of building locations, cadastral information and ABS data. Includes seasonally populated areas and industrial areas.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	An area that is managed to meet the objectives of the relevant land manager such as: Traditional Owner practices, biodiversity conservation, production forestry, farming or recreation. Management can include planned burning, experimental treatments, fire exclusion or no planned action.
Likelihood	Chance of something happening. It is used as a general description of probability and may be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.
Risk register	A document usually presented in a tabular form which lists concisely the following information for each risk: the risk statement, source, hazard, impact area, prevention/preparedness controls, recovery/response controls, level of existing controls, likelihood level, risk level, confidence level and treatment strategy.

Risk treatment	Process of selection and implementation of controls to modify risk. The term 'risk treatment' is sometimes used for the controls themselves.
Strategic Fire Management Zone (SFMZ)	An area located close to or some distance away from assets (e.g. the urban–rural interface), the primary management purpose of which is to provide a mosaic of areas of reduced fuel in strategic locations to reduce the speed and intensity of bushfires, potential for spot-fire development, and size of bushfires. Treatment is by fuel reduction burning and other bushfire protection measures such as fire trails, water points, detection measures and response plans.
Treatable vegetation	Types of vegetation which are suitable for fuel reduction burning, for example, dry eucalypt forest, scrub, heathland and buttongrass.
Treatment plan	A document related to the risk register presented in a tabular form which lists concisely the following information for each risk: the agreed strategies to manage the risk (i.e. treatments), the responsible organisations, proposed completion date and comments.

Acronyms

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

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

Executive Summary

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan identifies priorities for the treatment of bushfire risk in the North East Fire Management Area plan for the next 12 months commencing on 1 October. It was developed by the Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC) as required under sections 18 and 20 of the *Fire Service Act 1979*. This plan aims to coordinate and influence the treatment of bushfire risk in the Fire Management Area.

The plan is strategic level and does not include all details of bushfire risk treatments but does identify which organisations or individuals are responsible for implementing them. The North East FMAC will prepare a written report twice yearly for the State Fire Management Council on the progress of implementation.

The plan was developed in line with the Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines 2020. The risk assessment considers bushfire impacts to the assets and values in the area, and uses the following matrix to calculate a risk rating:

	CONSEQUENCE LEVEL				
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC
Almost Certain	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
Likely	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
Unlikely	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME
Rare	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
Very Rare	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Extremely Rare	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

The North East FMA comprises 681,193ha and has a population of approximately 12,844. Approximately two thirds of the human settlement areas are found inland (Scottsdale and Fingal Valley) with the remainder along the coastal strip (Bridport, Musselroe Bay, Ansons Bay, Binalong Bay and St Helens to Scamander). The population of the coastal human settlement areas swell during the summer months as do towns associated with mountain bike trails, golf courses, beaches, national parks, and other attractions.

The principal industries within the North East FMA are agriculture and forestry with other key employment generators being retail, accommodation, food services and manufacturing.

The results of the risk assessment are summarised in the risk register (Appendix 1) and the proposed treatments are listed in the treatment plan (Appendix 2). All maps are published on the internet on LIST map, and hyperlinks to these can be found in the relevant locations in this plan.

The highest priority risks identified by the North East FMAC are broadly defined as:

- Human Settlement Areas: St Helens to Scamander, Bridport/Ockerbys Hill, St Marys, Ansons Bay, Binalong Bay/Humbug Hill, Musselroe Bay, Fingal/Mangana, Mathinna, Gladstone, Baretop/Nicks Hill. Strategic planning to identify risk mitigation activities (fuel reduction burning, fuel breaks, emergency management planning, community education or further analysis of the risk) are the individual or collective responsibility of the TFS, PWS, STT, local government, infrastructure providers and private forestry companies.
- Natural Values: Fire sensitive species and communities. Investigating treatment options is the responsibility of PWS.

- Production Forests: Forestry clusters interspersed within the FMA, multiple owners
- Mountain Bike Trails: Blue Derby and St Helens mountain bike trails. Risk mitigation activities (fuel reduction burning, emergency management planning) is the individual or collective responsibility of TFS, PWS, STT and local government.
- Campgrounds: Bay of Fires campgrounds. Risk mitigation activities is the responsibility of PWS.
- Collieries: Blackwood, Cullenswood and Duncan collieries. Further analysis of existing risk mitigation measures must be investigated to determine the most appropriate ways to reduce bushfire risk. This remains the responsibility of the colliery owners and the FMAC.

When further assets are identified, the FMAC will determine whether these assets require assessment against the TERAG risk assessment process.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

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

The *Fire Service Act 1979* requires that the fire protection plan is consistent with the State fire protection plan, the Tasmanian Vegetation Fire Management Policy, and because it is an instruction from SFMC, the Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines (SFMC 2020).

The Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines (BRMPG) explain the framework for bushfire risk management in Tasmania, the method for doing the risk assessment, and how to prepare the BRMP. There is very little explanation here in this plan on the rationale, principles and methods used; therefore, the BRMPG is an important supporting document for understanding this plan.

Under the terms of reference for the North East FMAC, the purposes of the committee are:

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

1.2 Purpose of this plan

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

An overriding aim of this BRMP is to document a coordinated approach to the identification and treatment of bushfire risk in the North East Fire Management Area (FMA). Specific objectives include:

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

This BRMP is a strategic-level document that does not provide detail on treatment actions. Individual organisations and landowners, or collaborative groups, may have developed plans and processes for implementation of bushfire risk treatment; these can be considered to be linked to the strategic priorities identified here (SFMC 2020).

2. Establishing the context

2.1 Description of the North East Fire Management Area

The North East Fire Management Area covers a total area of 681,193 ha and encompasses the local government areas of Dorset and Break O'Day (Map 1). The FMA covers an area bounded by the north and east coastlines (and associated islands close to the mainland of Tasmania). It extends in a south easterly direction from the mouth of Little Pipers River to just below the mouth of the Douglas River on the east coast.

Within the FMA there is a mixture of public land managed by DPIPWE, private freehold land and Sustainable Timbers Tasmania managed land (Map 2). Table 1 shows the composition of different land tenures present within the North East FMA.

Table 1. Summary of the major tenure land managers in the North East Fire Management Area (FMA).

Land manager	% of FMA
Private property	34
Parks and Wildlife Service reserves/Crown	38
Sustainable Timbers Tasmania	25
Other	3

2.2 Fire environment

Interspersed with agriculture and forestry (plantation) developments, vegetation within the North East FMA consists of open sclerophyll woodlands in lowlands, heath complexes on coastal plains, wet and dry sclerophyll forest inland and some rain forest and alpine and sub alpine complexes on the upper slopes of the elevated terrain. High productivity button grass is also present.

Categorised into broad groups (Kitchener & Harris, 2013), vegetation in the North East FMA is summarised in Map 5.

Vegetation can also be classified as treatable or untreatable which is important for fuel reduction burning treatment purposes (Map 4). Of the total land area 45% is considered as treatable fuels suitable for planned burning. Treatable fuels are typically dry eucalypt forest, scrub complexes, heath complexes and button grass. Agricultural lands while susceptible to the impact of bush fires are not considered treatable due to the nature of the land use. However, this does not preclude agricultural land from being incorporated into burning operations. The climate of the North East FMA can be classified as a cool temperate climate, with warm summer temperatures and cool winters. The area is associated with moist and dry sub humid conditions on the coastal plains systems together with humid cool/ cold elevated areas.

Rainfall occurs mainly on elevated mountain ranges; a lower rainfall amount is received on the narrow coastal strip. The driest part of the FMA is in the lower Fingal Ranges. There is variability in rainfall between years particularly in coastal areas. The coast is also exposed to strong winds.

Available records show that there are various causes of ignitions for bushfires in the North East FMA. Accidental causes of ignitions have included unattended/abandoned campfires and subsequent escapes, wildfire re-ignitions, and escapes/spotting or re-ignition from planned burns. Deliberate lighting of vegetation is also prevalent in some areas of the North East FMA.

There have been numerous major bushfires in the North East FMA in recent decades. The largest was that of the Lohreys Road fire in 2006, which was caused by an escaped campfire and impacted on the communities at Scamander, Four Mile Creek, and St Marys with 40 structures lost. In addition, there was considerable impact on the local tourism industry. Fire behaviour experienced in this and other significant fires (e.g. the recent Mangana Road and Mt Malcolm incidents in 2019/2020 totalling

~23,000ha) is influenced by *inter alia* temperature, wind, humidity and localised and erratic weather conditions e.g. the confluence of westerly winds and sea breezes.

There has also been numerous planned burns undertaken in the North East FMA.

A broad summary of the FMA values, concerns and priorities can be identified as towns, agriculture, communications infrastructure, production forests, tourism and recreation.

2.3 Climate and bushfire season

The climate of the North East FMA can be classified as a cool temperate climate, with warm summer temperatures and cool winters. The area is associated with moist and dry sub humid conditions on the coastal plains systems together with humid cool/cold elevated areas. Figures 1 to 6 below identify how the most common winds correlate with Fire Danger Ratings (FDR) and historical Forest Fire Danger Indices (FFDI) for the last 30 years.

Rainfall occurs mainly on elevated mountain ranges, a lower rainfall amount is received on the narrow coastal strip. The driest part of the FMA is in the lower Fingal Ranges. There is variability in rainfall between years particularly in coastal areas. The coasts are also exposed to strong winds.

Fire seasons and prescribed burning seasons vary geographically and temporally. The fire season is traditionally from November to March, however fires can and do occur outside this peak period. Fox-Hughes 2008 identified that in approximately one season in two, there is in existence, an increased fire danger period during spring on the east coast including the coastal north east.

Whereas the timing for conducting prescribed burning usually in autumn or spring is contingent on suitable weather conditions and controls being in place.

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

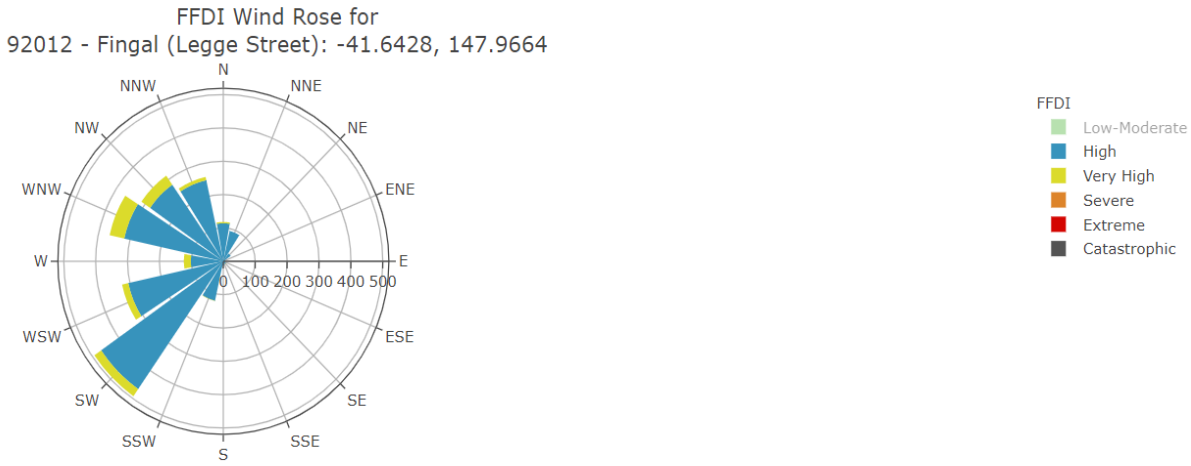

Figure 1: Wind Rose Plot for Most Common Weather Direction and Associated FDR - Fingal

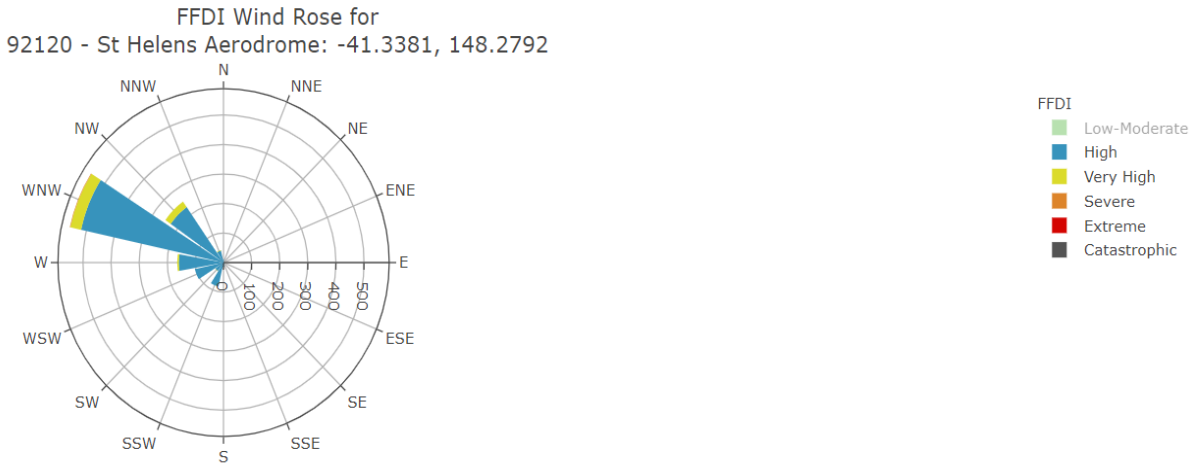

Figure 2: Wind Rose Plot for Most Common Weather Direction and Associated FDR - St Helens Aerodrome

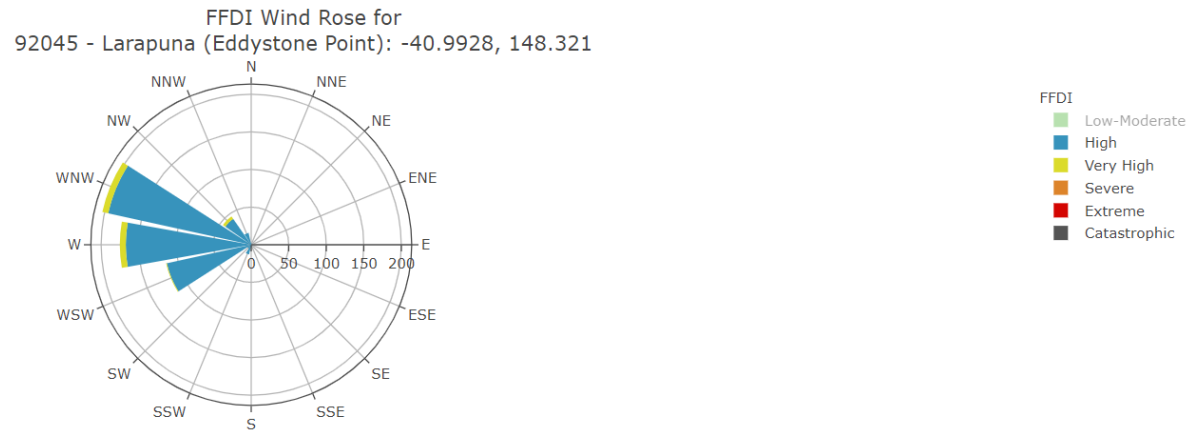

Figure 3: Wind Rose Plot for Most Common Weather Direction and Associated FDR - Larapuna

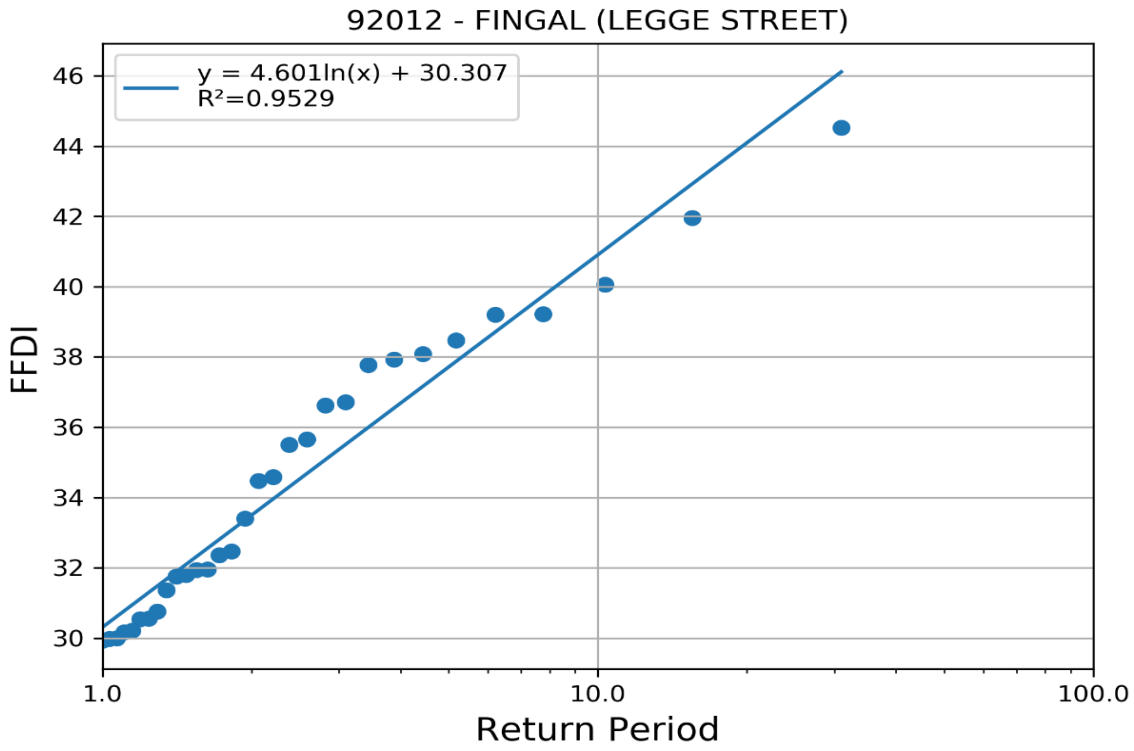

Figure 4: 30 Year Historical FFDI at Fingal

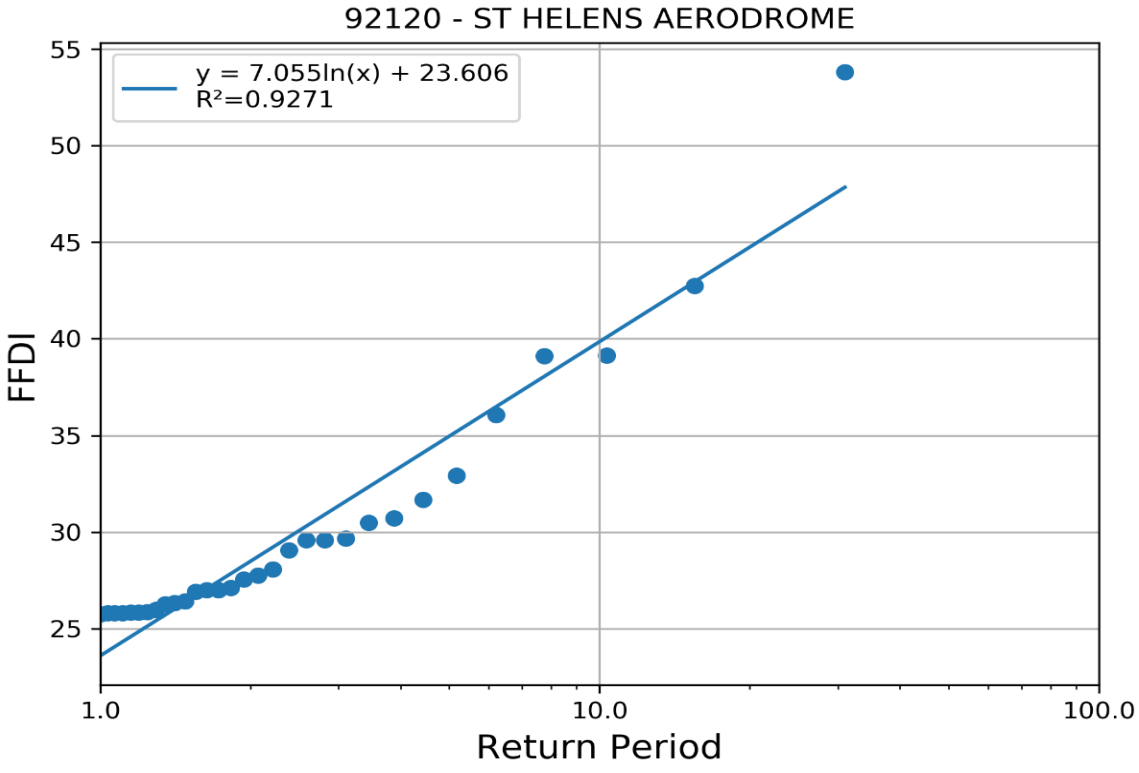

Figure 5: 30 Year Historical FFDI at St Helens Aerodrome

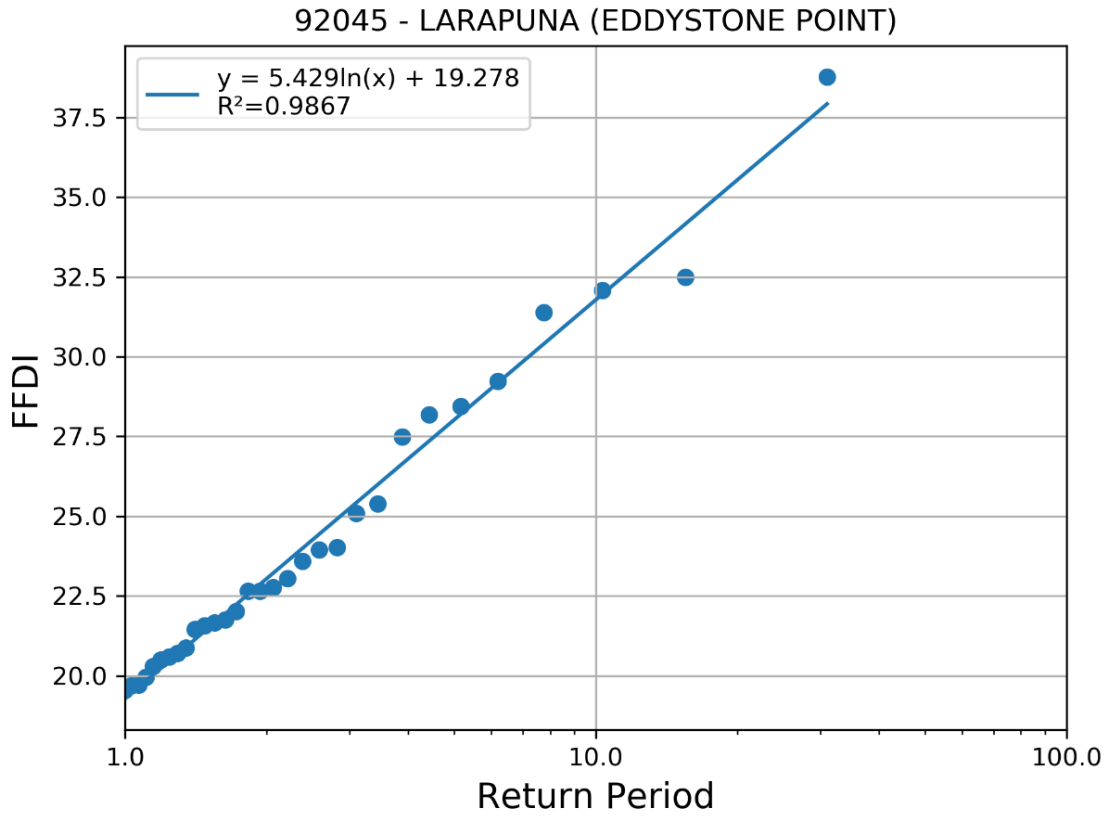

Figure 6: 30 Year Historical FFDI at Larapuna

2.4 Population and community

The North East FMA has an estimated residential population of approximately 12,884 (ABS 2019). Approximately 63% of the human settlement areas are found inland, human settlement areas associated the agricultural lands near Scottsdale, the Fingal Valley, along the Ringarooma River as well as the eastern and northern coastal strips. Major community centres include Scottsdale, Bridport, St Helens, St Marys, Fingal and Beaumaris/Scamander.

Coastal areas in summer and other areas within the North East FMA experience an increase in population because of tourist visitations to attractions such as mountain bike trails, golf courses, beaches, national parks and other attractions.

The principal industries and employers present within the North East FMA are agriculture, forestry including plantations, and fishing including aquaculture. Agriculture pertains to dairying, grazing and cropping, vegetable and fruit growing, commercial poppy production and viticulture. Tourism is another important industry, whilst other employers include retail, accommodation and food services and manufacturing.

2.5 Community engagement

The FMAC identifies the importance of ongoing community liaison and engagement with DPIPWE, STT, associated specialists, specialist groups along with key stakeholders within the community, as being an integral component of bush fire management. Community engagement has and will continue to be centred on individual landowner engagement and immediate neighbours as part of the planned burn development coordinated by the Bushfire Risk Unit, Parks and Wildlife and Sustainable Timbers Tasmania. Whilst this is part of core business, BRU staff can provide engagement design assistance for future FMAC engagement. Engagement activities undertaken in recent years and coordinated by BRU engagement officers and BRN Community Development Officers have included:

- Bushfire Ready Information sessions - providing context around previous and upcoming bushfire seasons,
- How TFS responds;
- Situational awareness (FDR and Alerts and Warnings);
- Community Protection Planning;
- Bushfire survival planning;
- Preparing individual landowner properties; and
- Introducing communities to the Disaster Reliance Education Tasmania resources in mid-December 2019.

Community development has been undertaken by the Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods with the communities of Four Mile Creek, St Mary's, St Helens, Upper Scamander and Falmouth. The current BRN Round 6 program includes the community of Cornwall.

A Disaster Resilience Education Resource has also been released by TFS in November 2019.

3. Identifying the risks

3.1 Bushfire and impact scenarios

To set the scene for this risk assessment, the bushfire scenarios under consideration are very large events, typically 10,000 to 20,000 hectares, occurring when fuel dryness and weather conditions combine to create one or more days of significant fire weather. Analysis of climate data was used to determine standard weather events for the scenarios – described as having an Annual Exceedance Probability of approximately 10% (SFMC 2020).

- A stolen car is ignited in the bush on a day of severe fire danger (FFDI 52) and ignites a bushfire that spreads and impacts the towns of Binalong Bay, St Helens and Scamander resulting in destruction of numerous houses, community buildings and tourist accommodation, natural values and production forests.
- A lightning strike east of Gould's Country starts a wildfire and rapidly spreads on a day of very high fire danger (FFDI 48), impacting natural values.
- A bushfire ignites on a day of total fire ban (FFDI 38), south-west of Derby, and rapidly escalates moving towards production forests, resulting in loss of coupes and significant human casualties.

3.2 Statewide controls

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

- Legislative controls – including *Fire Service Act 1979* (e.g. Fire permit period, Total Fire Ban days, campfires), *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* (e.g. fires and campfires), abatement notices
- TFS public education (e.g. Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods, media campaigns)
- TFS planning – community protection planning (e.g. Community Response Plans)
- Fuel Reduction Program (TFS, PWS, STT) – funding and coordination of fuel reduction burning, fuel breaks etc.
- SFMC programs (e.g. Red Hot Tips training program for fuel reduction burning on private land)
- FMAC – performance monitoring and reporting on this BRMP
- Tasmania Police and TFS – statewide arson prevention programs
- Land subdivision and building standards (Bushfire-Prone Areas Code, Building Code of Australia)
- Suppression response preparedness – e.g. TFS local volunteer brigades, STT and PWS crews, forest company crews, fire towers, aircraft, pre-positioning of firefighting resources
- Weather forecasting (Bureau of Meteorology) and fire behaviour prediction (TFS, STT, PWS).

3.3 Fire Management Area controls

A summary of existing control measures for bushfire within FMA includes but is not limited to:

- 23 volunteer brigades that intersect with the North East FMA, plus crew from PWS and STT
- Parks and Wildlife Service reserve closures on bad fire days
- Fuel reduction burns undertaken by the Fuel Reduction Program by TFS, PWS, STT and private forestry companies
- Community Preparedness Planning initiatives through the development of Bushfire Protection Plans and Bushfire Response Plans
- TFS Bushfire mitigation plans
- Community engagement programs, including Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods, community development opportunities, and support for bushfire recovery
- Disaster resilience education program
- Sustainable Timber Tasmania Tactical Plan and ongoing road maintenance program
- Fire trails, fuel breaks for asset protection that are managed by relevant land agencies including STT, PWS and private forestry companies
- Slashing of roadside verges by road Authorities e.g. local roads and Tasman Highway.

4. Analysing and evaluating bushfire risk

4.1 Analysing bushfire risks

A standard risk assessment process was used to determine priorities for this Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) following the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and the Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines 2020 (SFMC 2020), which in summary considers:

- Consequences – what values and assets are at risk given the standard bushfire scenario under consideration
- Existing controls – how effective the existing controls are at reducing the risk and how much they are used
- Likelihood – how the likelihood of the consequence occurring is quantified, based on weather, topography, fuels and ignition potential
- Confidence level – how certain we are about the evidence and data used
- Risk rating and priority score – calculated by the risk assessment tool (SFMC 2020)

All of the above are recorded in the risk register (Appendix 1).

4.2 Evaluating bushfire risks

High priority assets have been identified across a range of values and are outlined in the Risk Register (see Appendix 1).

Critical infrastructure and supporting network facilities for mining, sewer and water have been identified for priority actioning to review bushfire risk, where practically possible. As the FMAC identifies assets, they may be assessed against the TERAG framework.

High priority communities along the east coast and inland (e.g. St Helens to Scamander and St Marys) will be assessed at a strategic level to identify opportunities for fuel treatments and fire infrastructure in the future. Further detailed analysis may follow should key stakeholders determine local mitigation plans be required for these townships. Bushfire Response and Community Protection Plans will be developed or reviewed for some communities identified as being at high risk and currently lacking this level of planning (see Appendix 2).

STT and private forestry groups will work together to take action to protect high value production forests in the FMA and manage the risk that they contribute to the community.

Environmental values have been evaluated with consideration to vulnerability to bushfire and relative impact. These values will be targeted for treatment, further analysis or monitor and review, primarily by PWS for protection through the strategic application of fuel reduction planned burning, along with the adoption and implementation of strategic bushfire mitigation plans.

In addition to the implementation of strategic planned fuel reduction burns guided by the priorities developed within the risk register, (see Appendix 1), consideration has been given to increased return intervals for fuel reduction planned burning within strategic fire management zones determined by fire practitioners.

5. Bushfire risk treatment

5.1 Treatment plan

The Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC) considered the costs, benefits, practicalities, and environmental impacts of various control options for the highest priority risks. The risk treatments that were determined from these deliberations are recorded in the treatment plan (Appendix 2).

Individual landowners and organisations are usually responsible for implementing the treatments; these are indicated in the treatment plan. There are opportunities for collaborative mitigation activities e.g. forest industry identifying fuel reduction opportunities within native forest and strategic breaks developed over operational rotations.

One exception to individual responsibilities is fuel reduction burning that is planned and conducted by the Fuel Reduction Program (TFS, PWS, STT) with the agreement of landowners.

Some treatments include:

- Developing/reviewing strategic fire management plans for St Helens to Scamander and St Marys
- Developing a continuing burn and fuel break program for identified human settlement, natural values, forestry and other values
- Further analysis of risks to mining and communication assets
- Consideration of existing/potential fire trails
- Developing/reviewing Response Plans to aid decision making during incidents
- Identifying/assessing potential Nearby Safer Places.
- Community education through the Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods program
- Regular review of STT Tactical Plan

5.2 Bushfire management zones

For those assets and values where fuel management or other treatments are designated in the treatment plan (Appendix 2), bushfire management zones are used to delineate the treatment areas.

5.3 Implementing treatments

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

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

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

Not all Human Settlement Areas, Production Forest assets and Natural values are able to have a treatment applied to them. It is however considered that many will benefit from treatments applied to nearby assets. Notable decisions to not directly apply treatments to include:

- The decision not to actively note the treatments beyond Priority Two for natural values in this FMA;
- The decision to monitor and review risk to the Human Settlement Areas of Fingal/Mangana which were judged by the risk register to be at risk of multiple ignitions from fire but has not been based on the most recent fire history

5.4 Strategic fire infrastructure

Strategic fire trails in the North East FMA are primarily under the ownership of the Parks and Wildlife Service and Sustainable Timber Tasmania and are listed or referred to in Appendix 4. These fire trails are designated because they are essential for fuel reduction and bushfire suppression; they should be regularly maintained to appropriate standards. The main areas for fire trail locations in the North East FMA are:

- PWS tenure - Mt Cameron, Mt William National Park, Mt Pearson, Binalong Bay, and the Douglas Apsley National Park
- STT tenure – fire trails are too numerous to identify. However, STT have a rolling fire trail maintenance program, and this is identified in their Tactical Plan.

The Tasmanian government radio network (GRN) has been implemented across the North East Fire Management Area and provides a whole of government approach to emergency communications. Fourteen tower sites associated with the GRN are present in the North East FMA

5.5 Fuel reduction burning

The Strategic Fire Management Zones (SFMZ) delineate general areas for treatment by fuel reduction burning. Individual burn units are not identified in this BRMP but will need to be identified within the SFMZ by further planning from the organisations responsible for carrying out the fuel reduction burning.

There are many kinds of vegetation for which it is not appropriate or practical to conduct fuel reduction burning (SFMC 2020); these vegetation communities are described as ‘untreatable’ and indicated on Map 4. The broad vegetation communities within the FMA can be seen on Map 5.

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

6. Monitoring and review

6.1 Review

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP), including appendices and maps, will be subject to a comprehensive review every three (3) years from the date of approval, unless significant circumstances exist to warrant earlier review. The revised BRMP will be based on a new risk assessment that may include revised input methods. The review process will include examination of:

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

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

6.2 Monitoring and reporting

Progress towards completion of the treatments proposed will be monitored and reviewed twice a year by the Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC); this will be documented in the Implementation Status Report which should address as a minimum:

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

At a statewide level, the State Fire Management Council will examine the impacts of the strategic burning program on risk management as part of the strategic fuel management program.

References

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

TERAG (2017), *Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines*. Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management, Tasmania. Retrieved from http://www.ses.tas.gov.au/about/risk-management/terag/

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Risk register

Notes at the end of the risk register provide explanation for the TERAG code, Asset description and Priority FMAC columns.

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEPE013	Human Settlement Area	Beaumaris, Stieglitz, St Helens, Brookes Hill, Scamander	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Break O'Day
NEPE009	Human Settlement Area	Baretop, Nicks Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	23		Break O'Day
NEPE020	Human Settlement Area	Binalong Bay, Humbug Hill	Moderate	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	23		Break O'Day
NEPE033	Human Settlement Area	Derby, Branxholm	Moderate	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	23		Dorset
NEPE015	Human Settlement Area	Mathinna	Minor	Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	23		Break O'Day
NEPE002	Human Settlement Area	South Sister, Cornwall, St Marys	Moderate	Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Break O'Day
NEPE001	Human Settlement Area	Ansons Bay	Moderate	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Break O'Day
NEPE004	Human Settlement Area	Fingal, Mangana	Moderate	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Break O'Day
NEPE035	Human Settlement Area	Ockerbys Hills, Bridport	Moderate	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEPE018	Human Settlement Area	Musselroe Bay	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Dorset
NEPE010	Human Settlement Area	Barnbougle	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEPE027	Human Settlement Area	Boar Pig Hill, The Gardens	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE003	Human Settlement Area	Falmouth	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE007	Human Settlement Area	Gladstone	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEPE008	Human Settlement Area	Goshen, Goulds Country	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE011	Human Settlement Area	Herrick, Weldborough	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE005	Human Settlement Area	Ironhouse Hill, Four Mile Creek	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE012	Human Settlement Area	Jetsonville	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEPE014	Human Settlement Area	Legerwood	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEPE016	Human Settlement Area	Mount Allen	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE006	Human Settlement Area	Nabowla, Gillespies Road	Minor	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEPE021	Human Settlement Area	Pioneer	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEPE022	Human Settlement Area	Pitts Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE023	Human Settlement Area	Pyengana	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE024	Human Settlement Area	Ringarooma	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEPE025	Human Settlement Area	Scottsdale	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Dorset
NEPE026	Human Settlement Area	Seymour	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Break O'Day
NEPE028	Human Settlement Area	Springfield	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEPE029	Human Settlement Area	Talawa	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEPE030	Human Settlement Area	Tomahawk	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Dorset
NEPE017	Human Settlement Area	Tonganah, Mount Stronach	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEPE019	Human Settlement Area	Wagners Hill, Mutual Hill	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEPE031	Human Settlement Area	Walduck Hill	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEPE032	Human Settlement Area	Waterhouse Road	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEPE034	Human Settlement Area	Winnaleah	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEEN001	Natural Value	Antipodia, Melaleuca, Phebalium	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEN004	Natural Value	Antipodia, Melaleuca, Sphagnum	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Dorset
NEEN002	Natural Value	Giant, Regenerating	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEN026	Natural Value	Hoplogonus, Sphagnum	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEN032	Natural Value	Notelaea, Regenerating, Remnant rainforest	Major	Very Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEN027	Natural Value	Notelaea, Sphagnum	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Dorset
NEEN003	Natural Value	Giant	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Break O'Day
NEEN012	Natural Value	Melaleuca, Regenerating, Remnant rainforest	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Break O'Day
NEEN034	Natural Value	Regenerating	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Dorset
NEEN023	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Break O'Day
NEEN008	Natural Value	Melaleuca, Regenerating	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Dorset
NEEN033	Natural Value	Notelaea, Regenerating	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Break O'Day
NEEN028	Natural Value	Regenerating, Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Dorset
NEEN022	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEEN024	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Dorset
NEEN029	Natural Value	Regenerating, Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Dorset
NEEN030	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Break O'Day
NEEN031	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Dorset
NEEN025	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Dorset
NEEN035	Natural Value	Notelaea	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Likely	High	22		Dorset
NEEN009	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Break O'Day
NEEN013	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Break O'Day
NEEN005	Natural Value	Antipodia, Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Dorset
NEEN015	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Dorset
NEEN019	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Break O'Day
NEEN007	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Dorset
NEEN010	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Dorset
NEEN014	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Dorset
NEEN006	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Dorset
NEEN011	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEN016	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Dorset
NEEN017	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEN018	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Low			Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEEN020	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Break O'Day
NEEN021	Natural Value	Melaleuca	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Break O'Day
NEPE038	Other	Bay of Fires Mountain Bike Trails	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEPE040	Other	Blackwood colliery	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEPE039	Other	Bay of Fires campgrounds	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Break O'Day
NEPE036	Other	Blue Derby Mountain Bike Trails	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Dorset
NESO002	Other	Blue Derby Mountain Bike Trails	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Dorset
NEPE037	Other	St Helens Flagstaff Mountain Bike Trails	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Break O'Day
NEPE041	Other	Cullenswood colliery	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	12		Break O'Day
NESO001	Other	Duncan colliery	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Break O'Day
NEEC011	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	1		Dorset
NEEC016	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	1		Dorset
NEEC014	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	1		Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEEC009	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	1		Dorset
NEEC001	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEC019	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEC006	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEC017	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Dorset
NEEC010	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Dorset
NEEC012	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Dorset
NEEC004	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEC003	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Break O'Day
NEEC044	Production Forest	Cluster of various	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
		coupes & plantations								
NEEC002	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Break O'Day
NEEC021	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Dorset
NEEC015	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Break O'Day
NEEC025	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Dorset
NEEC008	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	10		Dorset
NEEC007	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Break O'Day
NEEC027	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Dorset
NEEC030	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Dorset
NEEC005	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Break O'Day

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEEC023	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Dorset
NEEC033	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Dorset
NEEC013	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	12		Break O'Day
NEEC026	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	23		Dorset
NEEC046	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Dorset
NEEC032	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Break O'Day
NEEC035	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Dorset
NEEC036	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Dorset
NEEC029	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Dorset
NEEC049	Production Forest	Cluster of various	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
		coupes & plantations								
NEEC022	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC043	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC053	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEEC058	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC062	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC040	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC052	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC057	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC018	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEEC054	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC061	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEEC034	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC020	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC024	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC028	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC038	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC039	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC041	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC042	Production Forest	Cluster of various	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
		coupes & plantations								
NEEC045	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEEC047	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC059	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC031	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC037	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC048	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Dorset
NEEC050	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset
NEEC056	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEEC060	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Very Low			Dorset

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
NEEC051	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Dorset
NEEC055	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Dorset

TERAG Code

First and second characters identify the FMAC: CN = Central North; EC = East Coast; FL = Flinders; HO = Hobart; KI = King Island; MI = Midlands; NE = North East; SO = Southern; TA = Tamar; WC = West Coast.

Third and fourth characters identify the Impact Area: EC = Economy; EN = Environment; PE = People; PU = Public Administration; SO = Social setting (exception – all Human Settlement Areas are coded PE for Economy).

A unique identifier is provided by the final three digits.

Asset Description (Risk Statement)

Natural value description is a list of the first word of each mapped natural value included in the cluster, in other words, a shorthand summary. The following table provides a key, although reference to the bushfire biodiversity consequence layer in the LISTmap Common Operating Platform is required to distinguish duplicate descriptors (e.g. Eucalyptus = *Eucalyptus morrisbyi* or *Eucalyptus gunnii* ssp *divaricata*).

Descriptor	Mapping unit name
Acanthornis	*Acanthornis magna greeniana* King Island scrub tit
Allanaspides	*Allanaspides hickmani* Hickman's pygmy mountain shrimp in Buttongrass moorland
Antipodia	*Antipodia chaostola* Chaostola skipper butterfly
Austrochloritis	*Austrochloritis victoriae* southern hairy red snail and Lavinia threatened species complex
Bryobatrachus	*Bryobatrachus nimbus* moss froglet
Castiarina	*Castiarina insculpta* Miena jewel Beetle
Central	Central Plateau unburnt ecosystem
Central	Central Plateau recovering ecosystem
Cloud	Cloud forest refugia
Coniferous	Coniferous rainforest
cushion	cushion moorland
Discocharopa	*Discocharopa vigens* ammonite Pinwheel Snail
Engaeus	*Engaeus martiniger* Furneaux Burrowing Crayfish
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus morrisbyi* Morrisbys gum
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus gunnii* ssp *divaricata* Miena cider gum
Giant	Giant Trees over 90
Giant	Giant Trees under 90
Highland	Highland coniferous heath
Hoplogonus	*Hoplogonus bornemisszai* Bornemisszas Stag Beetle
King	King Island *Eucalyptus globulus* King Island blue gum
Lissotes	*Lissotes latidens* Broad toothed stag beetle
Lomatia	*Lomatia tasmanica* King's lomatia
Neophema	*Neophema chrysogaster* orange bellied parrot
Nothofagus	*Nothofagus gunnii* deciduous beech
Palaeo	Palaeo endemic species catastrophic
Palaeo	Palaeo endemic species major
Phebalium	*Phebalium daviesii* Davies wax flower
Pherosphaera	*Pherosphaera hookeriana* drooping pine
Pneumatopteris	*Pneumatopteris pennigera* lime fern
Regenerating	Regenerating rainforest large patches
Remnant	Remnant rainforest
Sphagnum	Sphagnum
Tetratheca	*Tetratheca gunnii* shy pinkbells
TWWHA	TWWHA Very Tall Forest over 70 refugia
Melaleuca	*Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest
Notelaea	*Notelaea Pomaderris Beyeria* forest
Oreisplanus	*Oreisplanus munionga larana* Marrawah skipper butterfly
Oreixenica	*Oreixenica ptunarra* ptunarra brown butterfly
Palaeo	Palaeo endemic species moderate
Tasmanian	Tasmanian devil facilities
TWWHA	TWWHA Very Tall Forest over 70

Priority FMAC

The priority FMAC column has been calculated based on risk ratings and likelihood calculated across the entire state for all assets and values considered together. Therefore, some numbers may be missing and it is the rank order that is relevant.

Appendix 2: Treatment plan

Notes at the end of the risk register provide explanation for the TERAG code, Asset description and Priority FMAC columns.

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	1	Ignition management	Industry FIFMC Fire Prevention at forest Operations procedure implemented at start of fire season until the end of the fire season (1st Oct -at least 30th April).	SFMZ	STT, Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing		Contractors closely monitor fire weather and shut down when weathers conditions deteriorate.
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	2	Fuel reduction	STT Tactical Plan in place	SFMZ	STT	ongoing	Reviewed annually.	Reviewed annually.
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	3	Fuel reduction	Program to identify all treatable fuels proximate to the cluster	SFMZ	STT	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	4	Preparedness	Fuel break maintenance program	APZ	STT	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	5	Preparedness	Ongoing roads/fire trail/water point maintenance program	APZ	RFF	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	6	Preparedness	Establishment of fuel breaks and fire trails at time of plantation establishment	APZ	RFF	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	7	Preparedness	Forest industry to collaborate to identify fuel reduction opportunities in native forest and strategic fuel breaks that can be developed over operational rotations	APZ	STT, Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing		ongoing

NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	8	Preparedness	Forest industry MOU with TFS to manage bushfires on private land		Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing		Updated 2022
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	9	Preparedness	Fire Action Plan that includes the asset cluster	APZ	RFF, Forico	ongoing		Reviewed annually
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	10	Fuel reduction	Risk-based approach at time of operations for treatment of fuels post-operations (plantation/native)		RFF, Forico	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC009	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	11	Insurance	Plantation tree crop insured		RFF	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	12	Ignition management	Industry FIFMC Fire Prevention at forest Operations procedure implemented at start of fire season until the end of the fire season (1st Oct -at least 30th April).	SFMZ	STT, Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing		Contractors closely monitor fire weather and shut down when weathers conditions deteriorate.
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	13	Fuel reduction	STT Tactical Plan in place	SFMZ	STT	ongoing	Reviewed annually.	
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	14	Fuel reduction	Program to identify all treatable fuels proximate to the cluster	SFMZ	STT	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	15	Preparedness	Fuel break maintenance program	APZ	STT	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	16	Preparedness	Ongoing roads/fire trail/water point maintenance program	APZ	RFF	ongoing		Ongoing

NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	17	Preparedness	Establishment of fuel breaks and fire trails at time of plantation establishment	APZ	RFF	ongoing	Ongoing
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	18	Preparedness	Forest industry to collaborate to identify fuel reduction opportunities in native forest and strategic fuel breaks that can be developed over operational rotations	APZ	STT, Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	19	Preparedness	Forest industry MOU with TFS to manage bushfires on private land		Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing	Updated 2022
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	20	Preparedness	Fire Action Plan that includes the asset cluster	APZ	RFF, Forico	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	21	Fuel reduction	Risk-based approach at time of operations for treatment of fuels post-operations (plantation/native)		RFF, Forico	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC011	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	22	Insurance	Plantation tree crop insured		RFF	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	23	Ignition management	Industry FIFMC Fire Prevention at forest Operations procedure implemented at start of fire season until the end of the fire season (1st Oct -at least 30th April).	SFMZ	STT, Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing	Contractors closely monitor fire weather and shut down when weathers conditions deteriorate.
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	24	Fuel reduction	STT Tactical Plan in place	SFMZ	STT	ongoing	Reviewed and updated annually
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	25	Fuel reduction	Program to identify all treatable fuels proximate to the cluster	SFMZ	STT	ongoing	ongoing

NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	26	Preparedness	Fuel break maintenance program	APZ	STT	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	27	Preparedness	Ongoing roads/fire trail/water point maintenance program	APZ	RFF	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	28	Preparedness	Establishment of fuel breaks and fire trails at time of plantation establishment	APZ	RFF	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	29	Preparedness	Forest industry to collaborate to identify fuel reduction opportunities in native forest and strategic fuel breaks that can be developed over operational rotations	APZ	STT, Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	30	Preparedness	Forest industry MOU with TFS to manage bushfires on private land		Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	31	Preparedness	Fire Action Plan that includes the asset cluster	APZ	RFF, Forico	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	32	Fuel reduction	Risk-based approach at time of operations for treatment of fuels post-operations (plantation/native)		RFF, Forico	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	33	Insurance	Plantation tree crop insured		RFF	ongoing	ongoing
NEEC014	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	34	Preparedness	Fire tower monitoring		STT, Timberlands	ongoing	Annual program

NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	35	Ignition management	Industry FIFMC Fire Prevention at forest Operations procedure implemented at start of fire season until the end of the fire season (1st Oct -at least 30th April).	SFMZ	STT, Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing	Contractors closely monitor fire weather and shut down when weathers conditions deteriorate.	ongoing
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	36	Fuel reduction	STT Tactical Plan in place	SFMZ	STT	ongoing	Annually updated	Annually updated
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	37	Fuel reduction	Program to identify all treatable fuels proximate to the cluster	SFMZ	STT	Ongoing		Ongoing
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	38	Preparedness	Fuel break maintenance program	APZ	STT	ongoing		Ongoing
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	39	Preparedness	Ongoing roads/fire trail/water point maintenance program	APZ	RFF	ongoing		Ongoing
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	40	Preparedness	Establishment of fuel breaks and fire trails at time of plantation establishment	APZ	RFF	ongoing		Ongoing
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	41	Preparedness	Forest industry to collaborate to identify fuel reduction opportunities in native forest and strategic fuel breaks that can be developed over operational rotations	APZ	STT, Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing		Ongoing
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	42	Preparedness	Forest industry MOU with TFS to manage bushfires on private land		Timberlands, RFF, Forico, PF Olsen	ongoing		Reviewed 2022
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	43	Preparedness	Fire Action Plan that includes the asset cluster	APZ	RFF, Forico	ongoing		Annual update

NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	44	Fuel reduction	Risk-based approach at time of operations for treatment of fuels post-operations (plantation/native)	SFMZ	RFF, Forico	ongoing		ongoing
NEEC016	A cluster of various coupes and plantations	1	45	Insurance	Plantation tree crop insured	SFMZ	RFF	ongoing		ongoing
NEEN001	Antipodia, Melaleuca, Phebalium	2	46	Preparedness	Consider treatment options for the protection of values	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	May be protected by surrounding burns. Consider burns adjacent to value for their protection. PWS to look into fire sensitivity etc.	ongoing
NEEN004	Antipodia, Melaleuca, Sphagnum	2	47	Preparedness	Consider treatment options for the protection of values	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	May be protected by surrounding burns. Consider burns adjacent to value for their protection. PWS to look into fire sensitivity etc.	ongoing
NEPE038	Bay of Fires Mountain Bike Trails	2	48	Preparedness	Review existing Emergency Management Plan for St Helens Flagstaff Mountain Bike Trail		Break O' Day Council	ongoing	Emergency Management Plan also services NEPE037	

NEPE040	Blackwood colliery	2	49	Preparedness	Further analysis of mitigation activities for the Colliery		Blackwood Colliery, FMAC	ongoing	Engagement with colliery is required to determine existing/proposed mitigation activities.	Requires further negotiation with Collery
NEEN002	Giant, Regenerating	2	50	Preparedness	Consider treatment options for the protection of values	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	May be protected by surrounding burns. Consider burns adjacent to value for their protection. PWS to look into fire sensitivity etc.	ongoing
NEEN026	Hoplogonus, Sphagnum	2	51	Preparedness	Consider treatment options for the protection of values	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	May be protected by surrounding burns. Consider burns adjacent to value for their protection. PWS to look into fire sensitivity etc.	ongoing

NEEN027	Notelaea, Sphagnum	2	52	Preparedness	Consider treatment options for the protection of values	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	May be protected by surrounding burns. Consider burns adjacent to value for their protection. PWS to look into fire sensitivity etc.	ongoing
NEEN027	Notelaea, Sphagnum	2	53	Preparedness	Consider treatment options for the protection of values	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	May be protected by surrounding burns. Consider burns adjacent to value for their protection. PWS to look into fire sensitivity etc.	ongoing
NEPE039	Bay of Fires campgrounds	9	54	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program adjacent to campgrounds	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	The Gardens burns will provide strategic protection for campground	Ongoing
NEPE036	Blue Derby Mountain Bike Trails	9	55	Preparedness	Develop an Emergency Management Plan for the Blue Derby Mountain Bike Trail		Dorset Council		Requires review to align with ne AFDRS	Ver 1.1 Completed July 2021

NEPE037	St Helens Flagstaff Mountain Bike Trails	9	56	Preparedness	Review existing Emergency Management Plan for St Helens Flagstaff Mountain Bike Trail		Break O' Day Council	ongoing	Emergency Management Plan also services NEPE038	
NEPE013	Beaumaris, Stieglitz, St Helens, Brookes Hill, Scamander	10	57	Fuel reduction	Development of Beaumaris, Stieglitz, St Helens, Brookes Hill, Scamander Strategic Fire Management Plan		TFS, PWS, STT	ongoing	Draft document being developed	Ongoing
NEPE013	Beaumaris, Stieglitz, St Helens, Brookes Hill, Scamander	10	58	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	APZ/SFMZ	TFS	ongoing	Some existing burn units to complete, further analysis in drafting of new SFMP. Potential for inter-agency burns due to land tenure.	Current program based on recovery of fuels. Future treatment will be based on Strategic Fire Management Plan
NEPE013	Beaumaris, Stieglitz, St Helens, Brookes Hill, Scamander	10	60	Fuel reduction	Maintenance of fuel breaks to west of Scamander	SFMZ	STT	ongoing	As per existing fuel break program	Annual Program

NEPE013	Beaumaris, Stieglitz, St Helens, Brookes Hill, Scamander	10	61	Fuel reduction	Establish and maintain Asset Protection Zones around TasWater assets	APZ	TasWater	ongoing	St Helens water and sewer treatment plants, Stieglitz sewage treatment plant	
NEPE041	Cullenswood colliery	12	62	Preparedness	Further analysis of mitigation activities for the Colliery		Cullenswood Colliery, FMAC	ongoing	Engagement with colliery is required to determine existing/proposed mitigation activities.	Requires further negotiation with Collery
NESO001	Duncan colliery	13	63	Preparedness	Further analysis of mitigation activities for the Colliery		Cornwall Coal Co Pty Ltd, FMAC	ongoing	Engagement with colliery is required to determine existing/proposed mitigation activities	Requires further negotiation with Collery

NEPE009	Baretop, Nicks Hill	23	64	Fuel reduction	Further analysis of potential burn blocks	APZ/SFMZ	TFS, PWS	ongoing	Adjacent to Binalong Bay. PWS have two blocks either side of Baretop. ETA within life of this Plan. TFS will conduct mitigation activities where possible	ongoing
NEPE020	Binalong Bay, Humbug Hill	23	65	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel breaks in the area	APZ	PWS	ongoing	Annual program	
NEPE020	Binalong Bay, Humbug Hill	23	66	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	APZ, SFMZ	TFS	ongoing		
NEPE020	Binalong Bay, Humbug Hill	23	67	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	SFMZ	PWS, TFS	ongoing	Continue with existing approved burn units. Landowner reticence, may not be able to conduct these burns on western side of The Gardens Rd. BRU/PWS/STT to discuss value of potential burns west of Mt Pearson	Ongoing

										Burns carried out in Binalong 2023 and 2024
NEPE033	Derby, Branxholm	23	68	Fuel reduction	Further analysis of potential burn blocks	APZ	TFS	ongoing	Potential burn units to the southwest of town but availability of treatable fuels varies. Regen burns south of Derby	ongoing
NEPE015	Mathinna	23	69	Fuel reduction	Maintenance of fuel breaks and fire trails	SFMZ	Forico	ongoing		
NEPE015	Mathinna	23	70	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	SFMZ	STT, TFS	ongoing	Potential burn unit to the west of town on Crown land. TFS to discuss with CLS re possibility of this burn	
NEPE015	Mathinna	23	71	Fuel reduction	Fuel breaks south and east/north east of township	SFMZ	STT	ongoing	Refer to existing Tactical Plan	ongoing
NEPE002	South Sister, Cornwall, St Marys	23	72	Fuel reduction	Development of South Sister, Cornwall, St Marys Strategic Fire Management Plan		TFS, consult PWS, STT	ongoing		Deferred to resourcing

NEPE002	South Sister, Cornwall, St Marys	23	73	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	APZ, SFMZ	TFS	ongoing	Ongoing burning will be incorporated and linked to the Strategic Fire Management Plan	ongoing
NEPE002	South Sister, Cornwall, St Marys	23	74	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	SFMZ	PWS, STT	ongoing	Ongoing burning will be incorporated into the Strategic Fire Management Plan.	ongoing
NEPE002	South Sister, Cornwall, St Marys	23	75	Fuel reduction	Establish and maintain Asset Protection Zones around TasWater assets	APZ	TasWater	ongoing	See notes on Blackwood Colliery St Marys water and sewage treatment plants	
NEPE002	South Sister, Cornwall, St Marys	23	76	Behavioural change initiatives	Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods Round 6 - Cornwall		TFS	2026		Nominally a 12 month program, can be extended if required

NEPE001	Ansons Bay	24	77	Fuel reduction	Development of Ansons Bay Strategic Mitigation Plan		TFS, consult PWS	4/1/2024	Work has commenced on this plan to determine a five year mitigation program including burning and potential fuel breaks.	Draft plan circulated
NEPE001	Ansons Bay	24	78	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	APZ	TFS, PWS	ongoing	Ongoing burning will be incorporated and linked to the Strategic Mitigation Plan	Program Ongoing
NEPE001	Ansons Bay	24	79	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	Ongoing burning will be incorporated into the Strategic Mitigation Plan	
NEPE001	Ansons Bay	24	80	Fuel reduction	Establish and maintain Asset Protection Zones around TasWater assets	APZ	TasWater	ongoing	Ansons Bay water and sewer treatment plants	
NEPE004	Fingal, Mangana	26	81	Accept risk	Monitor and review		TFS, PWS, STT	ongoing	STT/PWS to potentially burn within 3 years.	Due to bushfires in 2019/20 review on ongoing basis
NEPE004	Fingal, Mangana	26	82	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	SFMZ	STT, PWS	ongoing	Potential burning Mathinna Plains, Upper Esk, El Dorado Ridge	ongoing

NEPE004	Fingal, Mangana	26	83	Fuel reduction	Establish and maintain Asset Protection Zones around TasWater assets	APZ	TasWater	ongoing		
NEPE035	Ockerbys Hills, Bridport	27	84	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel breaks in the area	APZ	PWS	ongoing		PWS planned burn 2023
NEPE035	Ockerbys Hills, Bridport	27	85	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	APZ	PWS	ongoing		PWS planned burn 2023
NEPE035	Ockerbys Hills, Bridport	27	86	Fuel reduction	Establish and maintain Asset Protection Zones around TasWater assets	APZ	TasWater	ongoing	Bridport water and sewage treatment plant	
NEPE018	Musselroe Bay	29	87	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	Continue with existing burn program	Feasible burns completed, ABU operation pending to SE Last burn 2024
NEPE018	Musselroe Bay	29	88	Behavioural change initiatives	BRN Round 4 Musselroe Bay		TFS	completed		completed
NEPE018	Musselroe Bay	29	89	Preparedness	Review Musselroe Bay Response Plan		TFS	ongoing	Aim for April 2022	Deferred due resourcing
NEPE007	Gladstone		90	Fuel reduction	Continue with fuel reduction program	SFMZ	PWS	ongoing	Approved PWS blocks will be burnt in the future	Deferred – resourcing issues

Appendix 3: Bushfire Management Zones

Zone	Primary purpose	General location	Risk treatments
Asset Zone (AZ)	To identify assets and values requiring bushfire exclusion.	The physical boundary of the asset.	Building design elements such as: fire-resistant materials, ember proofing, sprinklers, water storage etc. Response plans.
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	To protect human life, property and highly valued assets and values.	Adjacent to Asset Zones or elements in the landscape that can be used to this effect. Width determined by characteristics of the asset and the bushfire hazard (effective slope, vegetation type). This zone may encompass multiple land tenures.	Intensive bushfire fuel treatment around specific assets and the urban–rural interface to provide a fuel reduced buffer. May include both burning and mechanical fuel reduction. Includes Hazard Management Areas. Manipulation of fuel moisture (e.g. sprinklers), response plans.
Strategic Fire Management Zone (SFMZ)	To provide areas of reduced fuel in strategic locations, to reduce the: • speed and intensity of bushfires • potential for spot-fire development • size of bushfires. To aid containment of bushfires.	Located close to or some distance away from assets (e.g. the urban–rural interface). Identified fire paths inform the location and delineation of the zone.	Fuel reduction burning, including broad-scale fuel treatment. Management should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns. Fire intervals and intensity generally do not exceed ecological thresholds. Other bushfire protection measures to assist bushfire control: fire trails, water points, detection measures, response plans.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	To meet the objectives of the relevant land manager such as: Traditional Owner practices, biodiversity conservation, production forestry, farming, research or recreation.	Any bushland areas outside the above zones.	Various, but can include planned burning, experimental treatments, fire exclusion or no planned action.

Appendix 4: Strategic Fire Trails

Fire trail name	Location description	Responsible organisation	Standard	Strategic purpose
MTWNP3020FT	Mt William NP N-S Boundary FT	PWS	Class 3	Access
MTWNP5019FT	Mt William NP W Boundary FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
MTWNP5022FT	Mt William NP Bayleys Hill FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
MTWNP5021FT	Mt William NP Ansons Bay FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
Mount William NP - NMVS	Mt William NP Tuckers Creek FT	PWS	Unclassified	Access
MTWNP3017FT	Mt William NP Ratty's Creek	PWS	Class 3	Access
MTWNP5016FT Fire Trail	Mt William NP Big Boggy FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
MTWNP3018FT	Mt William NP Little Boggy Ck FT	PWS	Class 3	Access
CAMRR5036FT	Mt Cameron FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
Mount Pearson SR - NMVS	Mt Pearson FT	PWS	Unclassified	Access
HPNRA5031FT	Mt Pearson Humbug FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
DAANP5009FT	Douglas Apsley NP SE Boundary FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
DAANP5007FT	Douglas Apsley NP Organ Hill FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
DAANP5012FT	Douglas Apsley NP Penne Fathers FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
DAANP5010FT	Douglas Apsley NP Apsley Link FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
DAANP5014FT	Douglas Apsley NP West Douglas FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
DAANP3006FT	Douglas Apsley NP Tin Mine Gully FT	PWS	Class 3	Access
DAANP5013FT	Douglas Apsley NP Thompsons Marshes Track FT	PWS	Class 5	Access
Various fire trails	Within NE FMA (refer to STT Tactical Plan)	STT	Various	Access

Appendix 5: Current implementation plans

Current Bushfire Mitigation Plans

Plan owner	Plan title	Year	Treatment numbers
TFS	Community Bushfire Mitigation Plan Four Mile Creek	*2014*	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Mitigation Plan Beaumaris	2016	57
TFS	Community Bushfire Mitigation Plan Dianas Basin	2016	57
PWS	Northern Region Strategic Fire Management Plan	2009	N/A

Current Bushfire Response Plans

Plan owner	Plan title	Year	Treatment numbers
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Tomahawk	2013	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Gladstone	2012	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Priory	2012	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Musselroe Bay	2013	91
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan St Helens	2020	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Binalong Bay area	2018	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Stieglitz area	2022	59
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Scamander area	2021	59
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Falmouth	2021	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Four Mile Creek	2014	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Ansons Bay area	2022	
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Derby	2018	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan Fingal/Mangana	2018	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Response Plan St Marys Area	2021	76

Current Bushfire Protection Plans

Plan owner	Plan title	Year	Treatment numbers
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Tomahawk	2013	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Gladstone	2012	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Branxholm	2020	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Priory	2012	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Musselroe Bay	2013	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Bridport	2020	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan St Helens Area	2020	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Binalong Bay	2018	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Stieglitz	2022	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Scamander	2021	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Falmouth	2021	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Four Mile Creek	2014	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Bicheno Area including Douglas River & Seymour	2013	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Anson Bay	2022	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan St Marys	2021	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Derby area	2018	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Fingal	2017	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Mangana	2018	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Avoca area	2016	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Mathinna	2016	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Royal Gorge	2016	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Pyengana	2018	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Weldborough	2018	N/A
TFS	Community Bushfire Protection Plan Golconda	2018	N/A

Other

Plan owner	Plan title	Year	Treatment numbers
PWS	Northern Region Strategic Fire Management Plan	2009	N/A
PWS	Fire Action Plan	Annual	
STT	Tactical Plan	Annual	Multiple treatment numbers. See Treatment Plan

Maps

All maps are published on LISTmap; Maps 3 and 4 are not published in full in the BRMP because they include too much detail to be seen on an A4 map.

To view a map in LISTmap, follow these instructions:

1. Click on the hyperlink, for example:

   https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map?bookmarkId=605824

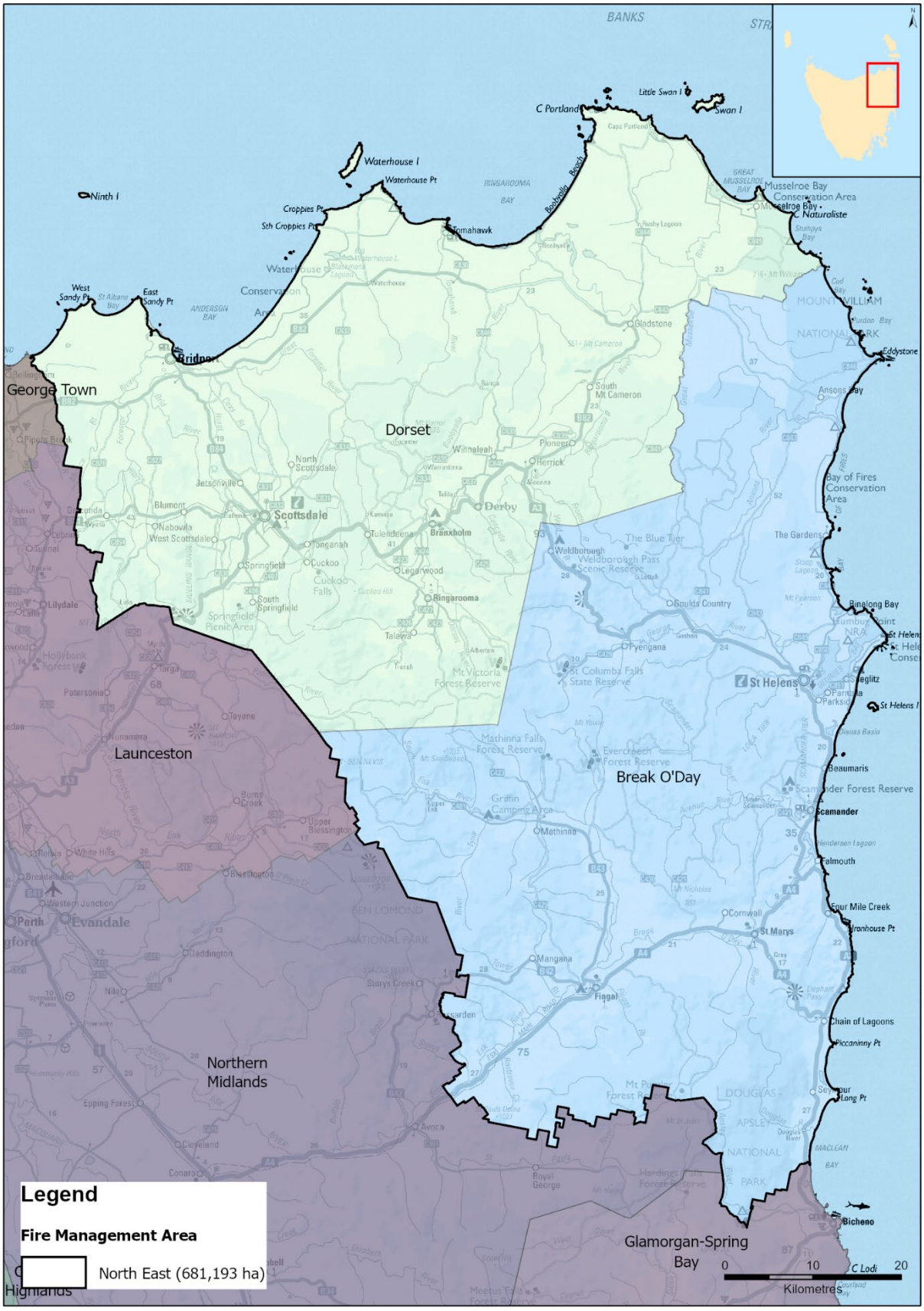
2. To view the legend, click on the Layers tab on the right side of the map window. The layers in the map each have a legend which can be viewed by clicking on the arrow at the left of the item in the Layers window.

3. To zoom in or out of the map, click on the Tools tab on the left side of the map window, then click on Map Tools – a tool bar will appear with zoom in and out icons. If using a mouse with a wheel, zoom in and out by rolling the wheel.

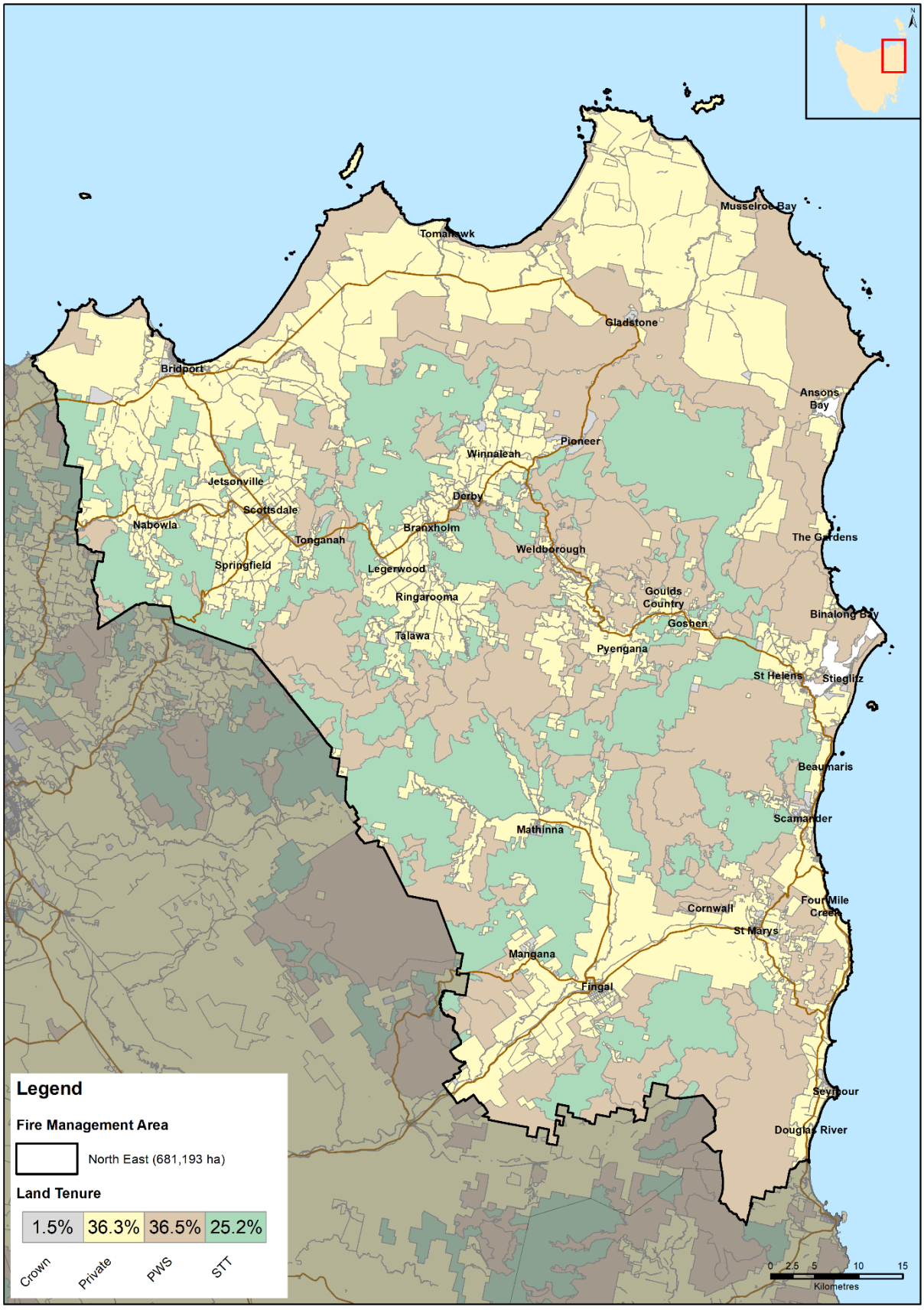
4. Move around on the screen by clicking on the screen, holding the button, and dragging.

5. To find out more information on a map item or location, click on the map once and an ‘Identify Results’ box will appear with details on all layers for that point. Click on the arrows at the left side of this list to view more information.

Map 1: North East Fire Management Area location

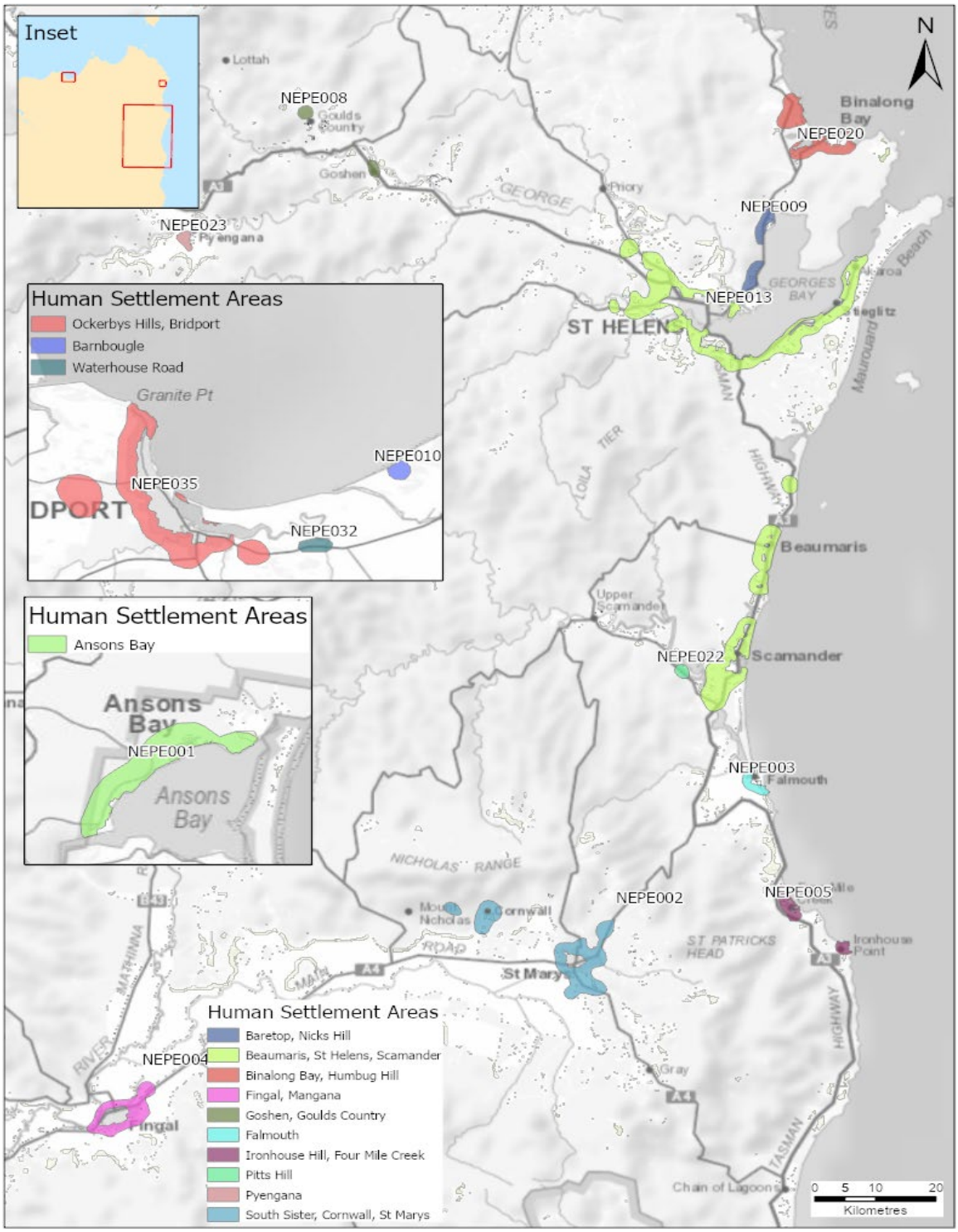


Map 2: Tenure summary map for North East Fire Management Area

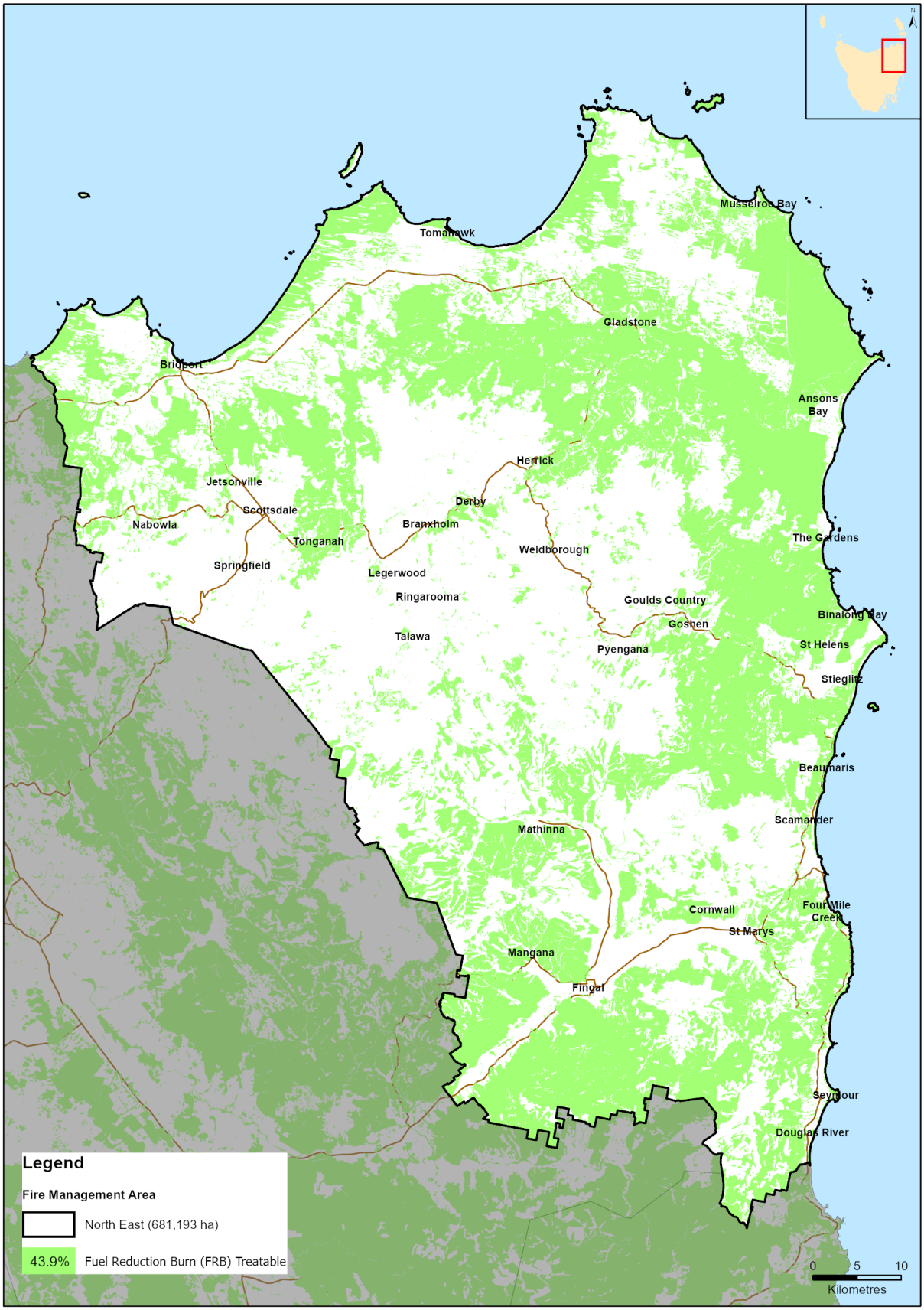


Map 3: Assets and values from the risk register for North East Fire Management Area

An example of the Human Settlement Area assets and values from the risk register in the area of the North East FMA. The full map covering the entire FMA is published on LIST map – click here to go to this link



Map 4: Fuel treatability for North East Fire Management Area



Map 5: Vegetation for North East Fire Management Area