



Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan

November, 2023



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Executive Summary

Berrigan Shire Council participated in a review of climate change risks and the development of a Climate Change Adaptation Plan in 2013 under the guidance of Council's insurers, Statewide Mutual. Ten years on from the development of that plan, Council is reviewing the risks in relation to new climate change data, and our ability to address risks and implement initiatives to minimise impacts to Council operations and the community.

Data used to support risk assessments has been sourced from previous risk assessments conducted in 2013, current data from the CSIRO relating to the Murrumbidgee/Murray areas of New South Wales and made available through the NSW Government Office of Environment & Heritage, and information published by the Climate Council of Australia Limited. Other supporting information includes Councils Adverse Events Plan, and Local Emergency Management Plan.

Climate change studies indicate that risks to Councils could include the following:

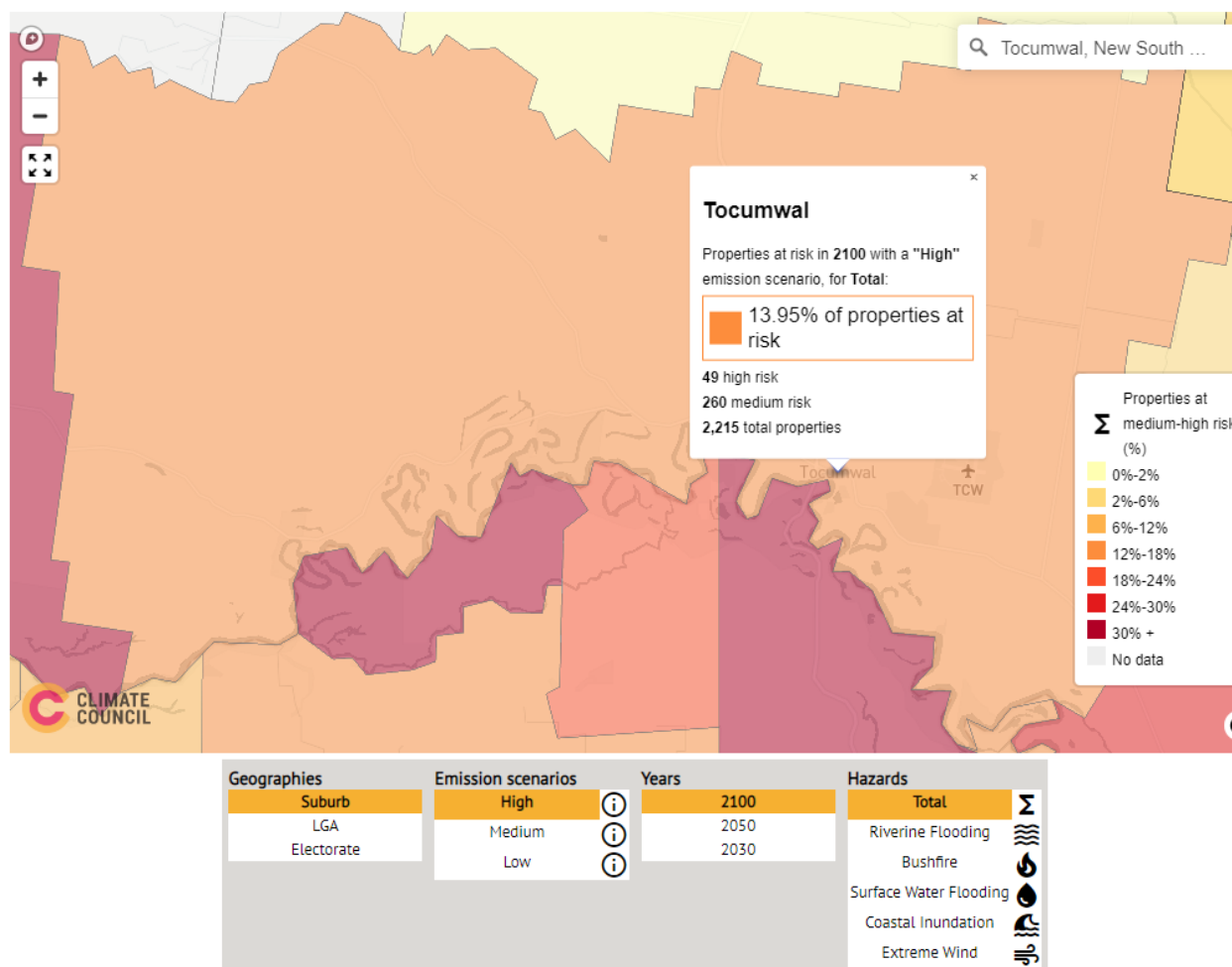
- Future inability to obtain insurance cover for natural disasters.
- Economic impacts caused by an underinsured community following extreme weather events.
- Damage to assets and infrastructure caused by natural disaster events such as riverine flooding, extreme wind, bushfires, surface water flooding, drought, and extreme heat.
- Financial stress caused by mounting costs to repair and maintain damaged roads and drainage, reduced government funding, rising insurance premiums.

- Council indirectly affected by harm to residents and private property, demographic changes in response to extreme weather events, and climate impacts on local industries and livelihoods.
- Increased liability on Council in response to climate change, particularly around poor planning approvals allowing development in high-risk areas.

This plan aims to identify risks specific to Berrigan Shire Council operations, address these risks, and identify how Council can change processes, as far as reasonably practicable, to ensure we are in the best position possible to tackle the uncertainties of climate change.



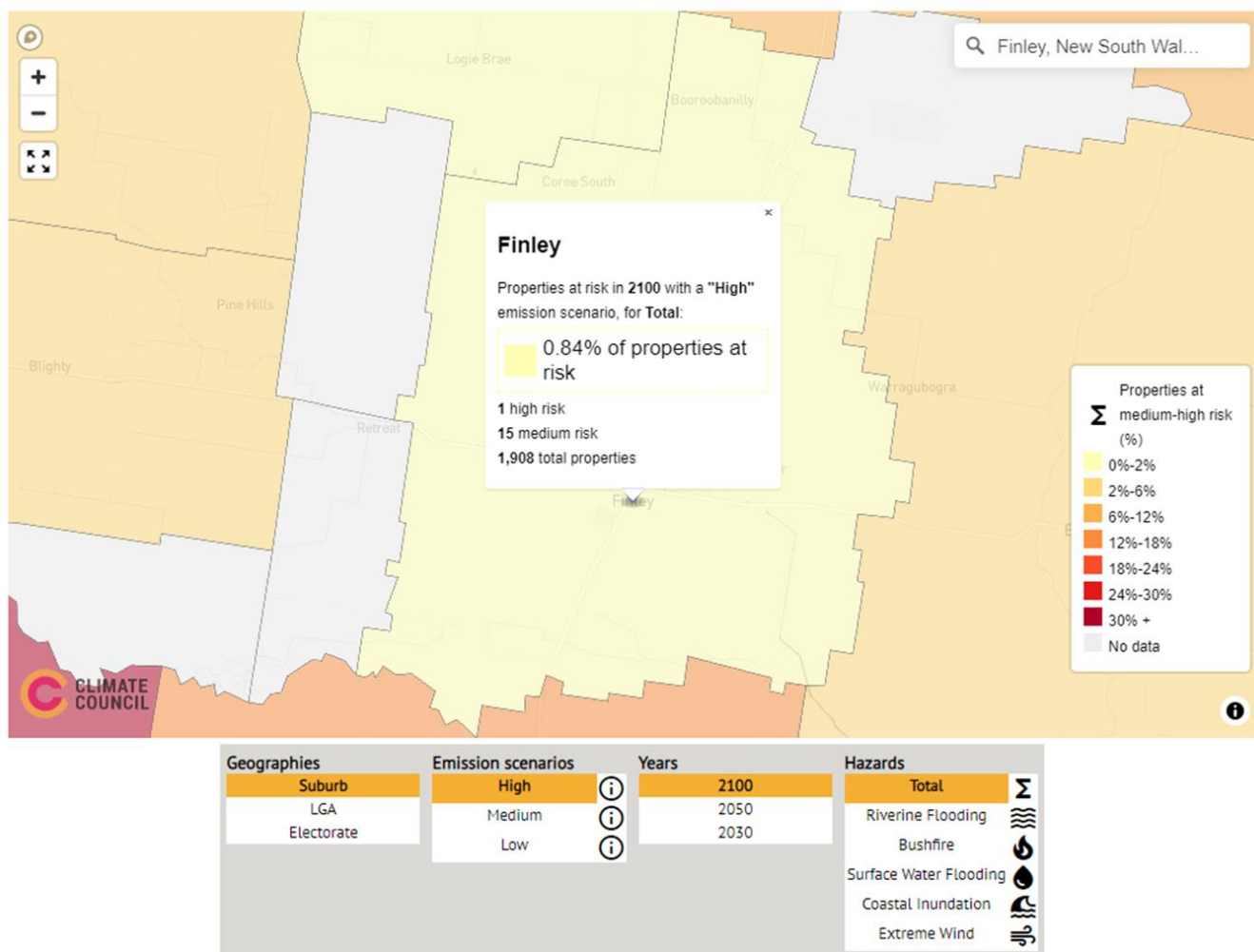
Analysis of all impacts



According to id-data, the 2022 estimated population for Tocumwal is 2,881, with a land area of 389.3km². Tocumwal is bounded by the locality of Finley in the north, the localities of Berrigan, Lalaly and Barooga in the east, the Murray River and the Victorian border in the south. Tocumwal is currently experiencing significant growth and expansion.

Tocumwal is a tourist destination with visitors attracted to sandy beaches near the town, natural eucalypt forests, and access to sporting facilities.

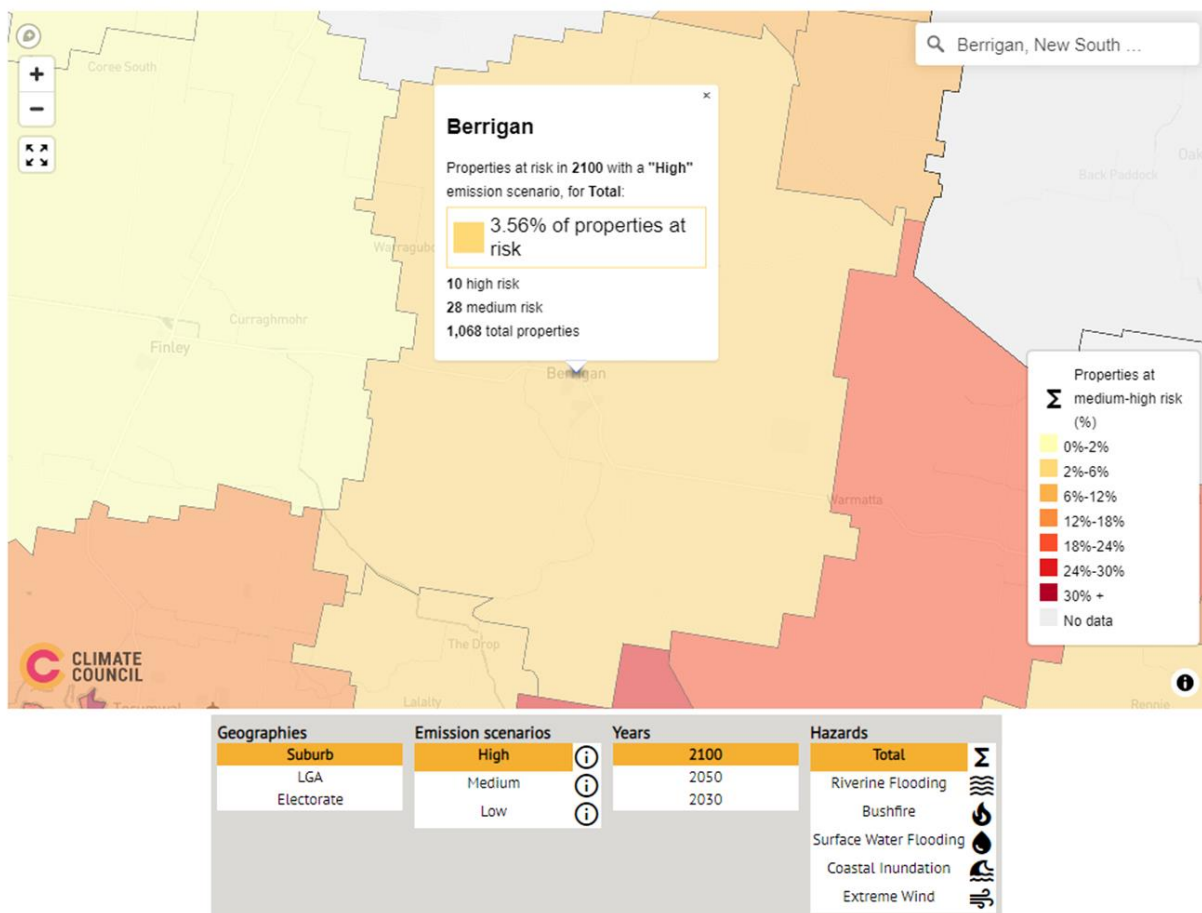
Due to the close proximity of bushland and the river, Tocumwal is at high risk of bushfire and riverine flooding, and recently has experienced periodic intense storm activity culminating in small tornadoes.



According to id-data, the 2022 estimated population for Finley is 2,401, with a land area of 457.5km². Finley is bounded by Duncan Road and Hayfield Road in the north, the locality of Berrigan in the east, the locality of Tocumwal in the south, and Logie Brae Road in the west.

Finley is predominantly an agricultural area with a lot of crop farming. These farms are generally reliant upon irrigation.

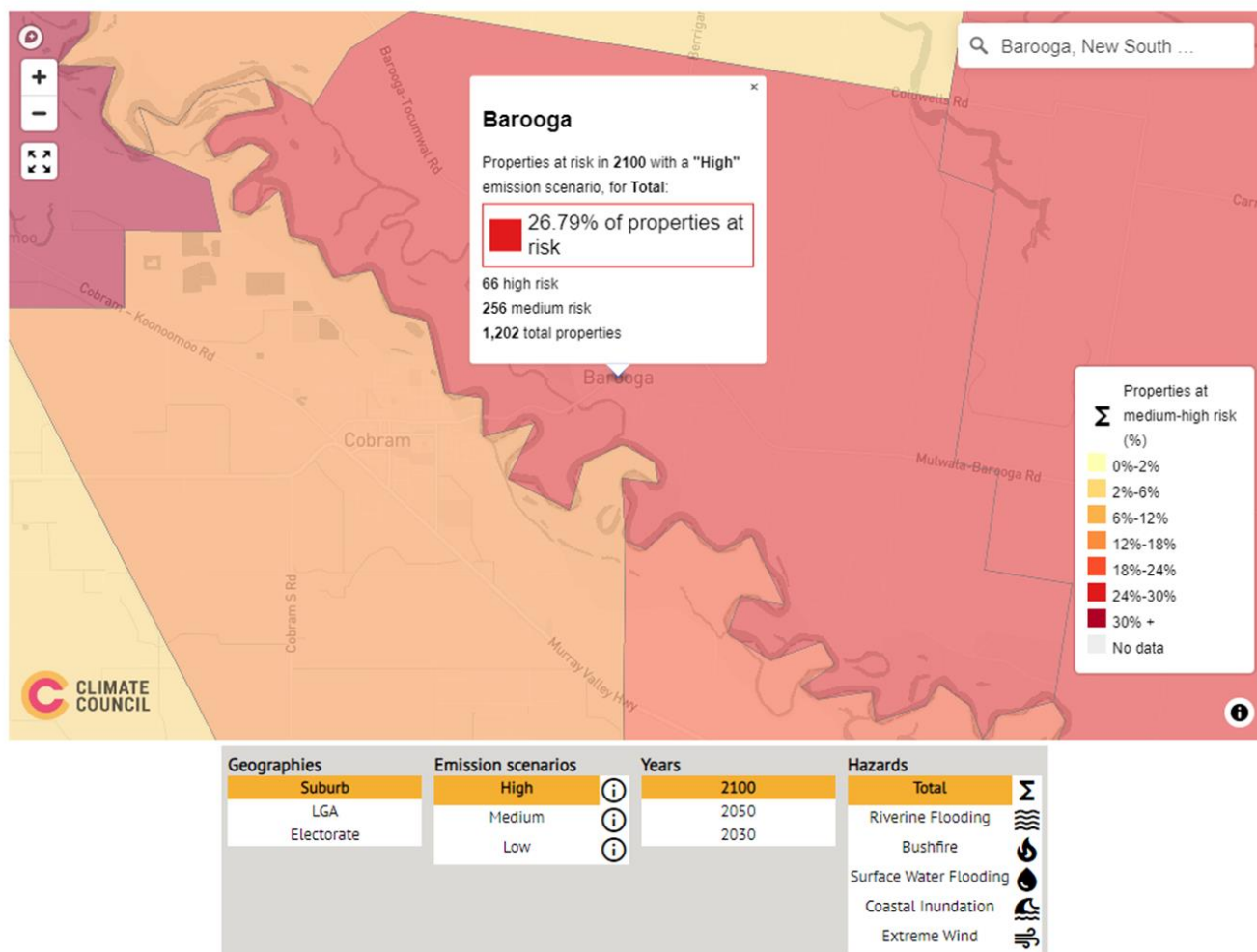
Periods of heavy rainfall, or long periods of drought can lead to devastating effects on the Finley community.



According to id-data, the 2022 estimated population for Berrigan is 1,294, with a land area of 741.9km². Berrigan is bounded by Hayfield Road, Green Swamp Road, Jerilderie Boundary Road, Daysdale Road in the north, Warmatta Road in the east, the localities of Boomanoomana and Lalaly in the south, and the localities of Finley and Tocumwal in the west.

Berrigan is predominantly an agricultural area with a lot of crop farming. These farms are generally reliant upon irrigation.

Periods of heavy rainfall, or long periods of drought can lead to devastating effects on the Berrigan community.



According to id-data, the 2022 estimated population for Barooga and district is 2,072, with a land area of 477km². Barooga and district is bounded by the locality of Berrigan in the north, Warmatta Road in the east, the Victorian border in the south, and the locality of Tocumwal in the west.

Barooga is a tourist destination with visitors attracted to sandy beaches near the town, natural eucalypt forests, and access to sporting facilities.

Due to the close proximity of bushland and the river, Barooga is at high risk of bushfire and riverine flooding, and recently has experienced periodic intense storm activity culminating in small tornadoes.

Methodology

The Climate Change Risk Assessment process is broken down into four stages:

- Research on the relevant climate data
- Facilitation and consultation around climate risks
- Assessment of current controls and residual risk
- Development of Climate Change Adaptation Plan

The risk assessment is based on the Berrigan Shire Council Risk Management Framework.

Risks are identified using a numbering system that incorporates the climate change scenario, the category for Council's strategic objective¹ where the climate change risk has the most effect, and a number allocation. *Example: TC101*

T = Temperature

C1 = Council's strategic objective of "create safe, friendly, and accessible communities"

01 = Number of risk

The numbering system helps relate the climate change risk to the achievement of Council's strategic objectives and provides a straightforward reference system.

When risk scenarios have been assessed, those with Very High or High rated risks will retain their reference code when transferred onto the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, creating simple traceability back to the risk assessment.

¹ Council's strategic objectives are outlined in Council's Community Strategic Plan 2032, https://www.berriganshire.nsw.gov.au/files/plans/drafts/1CSP_2032_-_Endorsed_18052022.pdf

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Climate Change Risk Assessments

T - Scenario for Temperature

The Murray Murrumbidgee is expected to experience an increase in all temperature variables (average, maximum and minimum) for the near future and the far future.

Maximum temperatures are projected to increase by 0.7°C in the near future (2030) and by 2°C in the near future (2070). Spring and summer are projected to experience the greatest increases in maximum temperature, increasing by 2.4°C in the far future. Increased maximum temperatures are known to impact human health through heat stress and increasing the number of heatwave events.

Minimum temperatures are projected to increase by 0.6°C in the near future and by 1.9°C in the far future. Increased overnight temperatures (minimum temperatures) can have a considerable effect on human health. These increases are projected to occur across the region.

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to achieve strategic objectives	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaption Initiative(s) Required?
TC101	Increase in average temperature may shift the demand of recreational areas for additional capacity e.g., increased demand for swimming pools	C1	Corporate Services	Seasonal openings reviewed in accordance with weather forecasts; Lifeguards employed to meet patron demands.	N	Almost Certain	3(People & Culture); 3(Built Environment)	HIGH	Yes
TC202	Some people within the community are unaware of the risks associated with climate change and temperature increase, or are indifferent to the risks of climate change, and are therefore unknowingly or are unwillingly prepared to change or take action to reduce the risks.	C2	Governance	Social media posts	N	Almost Certain	3(Community)	HIGH	Yes
TA202	Increase in average temperature may cause the stressing of trees resulting in public safety issues	A2	Infrastructure	Tree assessments and follow up works. Customer complaints logged into Assetfinda.	N	Likely	3(Natural Environment); 3(Governance)	HIGH	Yes
TA103	Increase in average temperature may lead to adverse impact on vegetation in public areas/reserves/parks and resulting in less usability of recreational areas	A1	Infrastructure	Irrigation infrastructure and watering program; Drought tolerant/climate suitable plantings in accordance with Preferred Species List.	Y	Possible	2 (Community)	MEDIUM	No

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to achieve strategic objectives	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaption Initiative(s) Required?
	e.g., ground cover and tree canopies								
TB104	Increase in average temperature may cause greater energy usage at Council's community and operational facilities resulting in increased costs to Council.	B1	Corporate Services	Solar panels installed at Council buildings.	N	Likely	1 (Financial)	MEDIUM	Yes
TA205	Increase in average temperature may cause changes in biodiversity and ecosystems resulting in medium to long term/permanent impact to the environment.	A2	Strategic Planning and Development	Environmental management compliance. Tree assessments consider environmental value. Tree planting and replanting program.	N	Possible	3 (Natural Environment)	HIGH	Yes
TA106	Increase in average temperature may cause changes in quality and quantity in Council's natural water sources resulting in an environmental impact e.g., blue-green algae blooms in lagoons and evaporation	A1	Infrastructure	Blue-green algae alerts and treatment processes using activated carbon. Water restrictions adopted and enforced. Business Continuity Plan in place to provide for continued water supply.	N	Possible	3 (Built Environment)	HIGH	Yes
TA107	Increase in average temperature could lead to greater/faster degradation of Council assets and infrastructure resulting in the need to increase maintenance levels e.g., sporting facilities, playgrounds and park benches	A1	Infrastructure	Scheduled maintenance programs in place. S355 Committees of Management maintain infrastructure under their delegation.	Y	Unlikely	1 (Built Environment)	LOW	No

HD - Scenario for Hot Days

The Murray Murrumbidgee is expected to experience more hot days in the near future and the far future.

The greatest increase in hot days is projected for the plains of north Hay with an additional 10-20 hot days in the near future and 30-40 more hot days per year by 2070.

The region, on average, is projected to experience an additional eight hot days in the near future (5-13 days per year across the 12 models) and 23 more hot days in the far future (16-28 days per year across the 12 models).

These increases are seen mainly in summer although in the far future hot days are also extending into spring and autumn. There is little change in the number of hot days for the Snowy Mountains.

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaption Initiative(s) Required?
HDC101	Increase in hot days may lead to an increased demand for use of Council's facilities such as pools, libraries, and splash parks.	C1	Corporate Services Strategic Planning and Development	Facility opening times are restricted and are opened only as resources permit.	Y	Likely	3 (Built Environment)	HIGH	Yes
HDB102	Increase in hot days may cause increased potential of heat stress incidents within operational staff, impacting their personal health and safety	B1	Governance	Heat Stress Policy. Heat friendly (breathable) clothing.	N	Likely	3 (Work Health & Safety)	HIGH	Yes
HDB103	Increase in hot days may cause increased potential of heat stress incidents within operational staff resulting in loss of productivity	B1	Governance	Heat Stress Policy. Heat friendly (breathable) clothing.	N	Likely	3 (People & Culture)	HIGH	Yes
HDC104	Increase in hot days may impact attendance and enjoyment by the community at Council events or at Council facilities	C1	Corporate Services Strategic Planning and Development	Artificial and natural shade provision.	Y	Possible	1 (Community)	LOW	No
HDC105	Increase in hot days could reveal the inadequate cooling capability of some Council facilities and operations	C1	Corporate Services	Cooling systems. Solar panel installations.	N	Possible	2 (Built Environment)	MEDIUM	Yes
HDB106	Increase in hot days may lead to higher energy usage and power	B1	Governance	Solar panel installations.	Y	Possible	2 (Built Environment)	MEDIUM	No

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaption Initiative(s) Required?
	outage incidents impacting Council facilities and operations								
HDC107	Increase in hot days will lead to an increase in demand for shaded parks and reserves.	C1	Infrastructure	Built and natural shade provision.	N	Possible	3 (Built Environment)	HIGH	Yes
HDB108	Increase in hot days may lead to higher incidents of transport infrastructure failure resulting in increased cost for maintenance and repairs or road works	B1	Infrastructure	Budgeted work programs; Maintenance and inspection programs.	N	Possible	3 (Financial)	HIGH	Yes
HDB109	Increase in hot days may lead to higher incidents of water infrastructure failure.	B1	Infrastructure	Maintenance programs.	N	Possible	3 (Built Environment)	HIGH	Yes
HDC110	Vulnerable people within the community are at greater risk of death as a result of heat stress	C1	Governance	Access to public buildings/facilities; Messages around food safety during hot days	N	Likely	3 (Community)	HIGH	Yes

R – Scenario for Rainfall

Rainfall varies considerably across the region with average annual rainfall ranging from 1600-2400mm in the Snowy Mountains to 200-400mm in the semi-arid plains in the west of the region. The South-West Slopes receive an average annual rainfall in the range of 400-800mm, with lower rainfall in the west and higher rainfall in the east towards the mountains.

In the Murray Murrumbidgee Region, all models agree that spring rainfall will decrease in both the near future and the far future.

The majority of models (8 out of 12) agree that autumn rainfall will increase in the near future and the far future (10 out of 12).

The entire region is projected to experience a reduction in rainfall in spring mainly along the Murray River by 2070. Autumn increases are relatively uniform across the region.

Projected changes for both near and far future are:

Summer: -16% to +17%; Autumn: -13% to +57%; Winter: -9% to +4%

Spring rainfall is projected to decrease by all models, the range of change is:

Near future: -26% to -1%; Far future: -19% to -8%

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaption Initiative(s) Required?
RA301	Increase in rainfall could lead to more frequent/severe flood events that may cause damage to Council's infrastructure e.g., roadways	A3	Infrastructure	Identification of flood prone areas. Respond to incidents and conduct remediation works.	N	Likely	3 (Built Environment)	HIGH	Yes
RA302	Increase in rainfall intensity could cause greater impact on Council infrastructure (roads) preventing public access to towns.	A3	Infrastructure	Identification of flood prone areas. Respond to incidents and conduct remediation works.	N	Likely	3 (Community)	HIGH	Yes
RAI03	Increase in rainfall intensity may lead to environmental impacts from runoff	A1	Strategic Planning and Development	Identification of flood prone areas.	N	Almost certain	3 (Natural Environment)	HIGH	Yes

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaption Initiative(s) Required?
RA204	Changes in rainfall distribution could cause changes to the bio-diversity resulting in loss of habitat and threatened species	A2	Strategic Planning and Development	Environmental management compliance	N	Almost certain	3 (Natural Environment)	HIGH	Yes
RA305	Increase in rainfall intensity may cause more frequent closure of infrastructure and facilities resulting in members of the public being unable to access council facilities and services	A3	Infrastructure	Road closure protocols, and community notification through social media.	Yes	Possible	2 (Community)	MEDIUM	No
RA306	Increase in rainfall intensity may cause asset damage that results in significant increase in public safety risks	A3	Infrastructure	Regular risk assessment and asset inspection programs.	Yes	Possible	2 (Governance)	MEDIUM	No
RD107	Increase in rainfall variability may impact economic activity and viability resulting in the inability to attract other industry to LGA	D1	Strategic Planning and Development	Berrigan Shire Economic Development Plan.	Yes	Possible	3 (People & Culture)	HIGH	Yes
RD108	Decrease in rainfall could impact the potential growth of the Shire and may lead to negative community impacts such as migration of population to other regions resulting in a decrease in services such as health services.	D1	Strategic Planning and Development	Berrigan Shire Economic Development Plan. Promotion of the Shire and involvement in new initiatives such as Country Universities.	Yes	Possible	3 (People & Culture)	HIGH	Yes
RC109	Decrease in rainfall and available water, decreases water for parks/ovals resulting in decrease in physical activity which will see an increase in "creeping" health impacts, especially for elderly, obese, and the disadvantaged.	C1	Governance	Promotion of indoor facilities. Partnership with community groups to attract events (e.g. Finley Ice Skating). Social media posts promoting health lifestyles and alternative activities within the Shire.	Yes	Possible	1 (Community)	LOW	No

FW – Scenario for Fire Weather

The Murray Murrumbidgee region is projected to experience an increase in average and severe FFDI values (Forest Fire Danger Index) in the near future and the far future.

The greatest increases in severe fire weather is projected for the north-west of the region with 1.5-2 more severe fire weather days per year.

Autumn is projected to have a decrease in fire weather.

Extreme fire weather conditions occur on average one day per year at Hay and five days per year at Wagga Wagga.

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaption Initiative(s) Required?
FWA101	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires that may impact infrastructure and assets.	A1	Infrastructure	National Warning System – Council sharing of information through social media. Planning requirements for bushfire prone areas.	N	Possible	5 (Built Environment)	HIGH	Yes
FWA302	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires that may impact the community and local economy.	A3	Strategic Planning and Development	LEMO/LEMC and liaison with combat agencies to implement actions. Emergency Evacuation Centres identified.	N	Possible	5 (People & Culture)	HIGH	Yes
FWA203	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires that may impact the environment and heritage.	A2	Strategic Planning and Development	LEMO/LEMC and liaison with combat agencies to implement actions.	N	Possible	5 (Natural Environment)	HIGH	Yes
FWC104	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires resulting in higher demand for Council resources.	C1	Infrastructure	LEMO/LEMC and liaison with combat agencies to implement actions. Identified provision of services and plant.	N	Possible	2 (Built Environment)	MEDIUM	Yes
FWA305	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires impacting on public safety, with potential increase in injuries to community and volunteers	A3	Governance	LEMO/LEMC and liaison with combat agencies to implement actions. Emergency Evacuation Centres identified.	N	Possible	5 (Natural Environment)	HIGH	Yes

Climate change adaptation plan

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Risk Rating	Adequacy of current controls	Functional Area	Planned Action	Reportable Outcomes
TC101	Increase in average temperature may shift the demand of recreational areas for additional capacity e.g., increased demand for swimming pools	HIGH	N	Corporate Services	Service review; Assessment on future maintenance of existing facilities. Additional staffing	Service review outcomes Maintenance reports
TC202	Some people within the community are unaware of the risks associated with climate change and temperature increase, or are indifferent to the risks of climate change, and are therefore unknowingly or unwillingly prepared to change or take action to reduce the risks.	HIGH	N	Governance	Increase social media posts on the impacts of climate change; Letterbox drops of information on what households can do to reduce the risks; Identify incentives for households who participate in climate change reduction activities. Establish Council carbon reduction goals, and measure and report on Council's carbon emissions.	Feedback from social media posts; Survey results Reductions in Council's reportable carbon emissions.
TA202	Increase in average temperature may cause the stressing of trees resulting in public safety issues	HIGH	N	Infrastructure	Arborist assessment and GPS logging to establish the Urban Tree Strategy. Planting and replanting program	Arborist assessments No. of trees planted/replanted
TA205	Increase in average temperature may cause changes in biodiversity and ecosystems resulting in medium to long term/permanent impact to the environment	HIGH	N	Strategic Planning & Development	External biodiversity assessments. Landfill controls/stricter management. Town planning and developer investment into street and park trees.	Assessment results. Rubbish collection data Reductions in Council's reportable carbon emissions.

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Risk Rating	Adequacy of current controls	Functional Area	Planned Action	Reportable Outcomes
					Establish Council carbon reduction goals, and measure and report on Council's carbon emissions.	
TA106	Increase in average temperature may cause changes in quality and quantity in Council's natural water sources resulting in an environmental impact e.g., blue-green algae blooms in lagoons and evaporation	HIGH	N	Infrastructure	Development of water scarcity strategy and action plan. Review and revise BCP. Develop and enforce water restriction plan suitable to situation.	Water levels/availability data
TB104	Increase in average temperature may cause greater energy usage at Council's community and operational facilities resulting in increased costs to Council	MEDIUM	N	Infrastructure Corporate Services	Expansion on solar installation program; Battery installations where possible; Expansion on electric vehicle charging stations; Implementation of Berrigan Shire Council Energy Strategy, August, 2021. A review of Council's fleet and progression towards electric vehicles where possible. Establish Council carbon reduction goals, and measure and report on Council's carbon emissions.	Electricity usage reports. Reductions in Council's reportable carbon emissions.
HDC101	Increase in hot days may lead to an increased demand for use of Council's facilities such as pools, libraries, and splash parks.	HIGH	Y	Corporate Services Strategic Planning and Development	Service reviews and potential expansion of services and staffing.	Usage (patronage) reports
HDB102	Increase in hot days may cause increased potential of heat stress incidents within operational staff, impacting their personal health and safety	HIGH	N	Governance	Reconfiguration and flexibility with work schedules and staffing. Plan for Hot Days in Business Continuity Plan	Complaints and incident reporting.

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Risk Rating	Adequacy of current controls	Functional Area	Planned Action	Reportable Outcomes
HDB103	Increase in hot days may cause increased potential of heat stress incidents within operational staff resulting in loss of productivity	HIGH	N	Governance	Reconfiguration and flexibility with work schedules and staffing.	Complaints and incident reporting.
HDC105	Increase in hot days could reveal the inadequate cooling capability of some Council facilities and operations	MEDIUM	N	Corporate Services	Expansion of solar installations and battery supply; Establish stock of generators for emergency use/back up supply. Implementation of Berrigan Shire Council Energy Strategy, August, 2021.	Installation numbers. Stock and usage reporting
HDC107	Increase in hot days will lead to an increase in demand for shaded parks and reserves.	HIGH	N	Infrastructure	Increase in tree planting and replanting. Installation of additional artificial shade structures. Additional seating.	Complaints. Usage (patronage) reports.
HDB108	Increase in hot days may lead to higher incidents of transport infrastructure failure resulting in increased cost for maintenance and repairs or road works	HIGH	N	Infrastructure	Seek additional grant funding. Review service delivery and prioritisation of work programs. Consideration of alternative road construction material suitable to climate.	Maintenance reports. Budget reporting Complaints and incident reporting.
HDB109	Increase in hot days may lead to higher incidents of water infrastructure failure.	HIGH	N	Infrastructure	Seek additional grant funding. Review service delivery and prioritisation of work programs. Upgrade replacement of infrastructure.	Maintenance reports demonstrate Council's ability to address . Budget reporting Complaints and incident reporting.
HDC110	Vulnerable people within the community are at greater risk of death because of heat stress.	HIGH	N	Governance	Identify who our vulnerable people are, where they live within the community, and what Council can do to help;	

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Risk Rating	Adequacy of current controls	Functional Area	Planned Action	Reportable Outcomes
					Develop partnerships with other agencies to minimise extreme heat impacts; Raise awareness through social media posts.	
RA301	Increase in rainfall could lead to more frequent/severe flood events that may cause damage to Council's infrastructure e.g., roadways	HIGH	N	Infrastructure	Seek grant funding programs to assist with remediation works. Review stormwater drainage system. Investigate opportunities to capture flood water, and additional water storage in the Southern Riverina during flood events, to build resilience during drought events.	Complaints and incident reporting is reduced. Research documents developed and published. Meetings held with MDBA stakeholders. Alternative storage areas established and utilised.
RA302	Increase in rainfall intensity could cause greater impact on Council infrastructure (roads) preventing public access to towns.	HIGH	N	Infrastructure	Continually assess infrastructure and affected population to determine prioritised capital works.	
RAI03	Increase in rainfall intensity may lead to environmental impacts from runoff	HIGH	N	Strategic Planning and Development	Erosion control – liaise with other agencies to determine Council's role – where erosion is affecting river banks. Council identify flash flood areas and conduct mitigation works. Establish Council carbon reduction goals, and measure and report on Council's carbon emissions.	Reductions in Council's reportable carbon emissions.
RA204	Changes in rainfall distribution could cause changes to the bio-diversity resulting in loss of habitat and threatened species	HIGH	N	Strategic Planning and Development	Identify vulnerable/endangered flora and fauna, where they are situated, and what Council can do to help;	Reductions in Council's reportable carbon emissions.

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Risk Rating	Adequacy of current controls	Functional Area	Planned Action	Reportable Outcomes
					Develop partnerships with other agencies to minimise impacts; Raise awareness through social media posts, including the promotion of carbon emission reduction. Establish Council carbon reduction goals, and measure and report on Council's carbon emissions.	
RD107	Increase in rainfall variability may impact economic activity and viability resulting in the inability to attract other industry to LGA	HIGH		Strategic Planning and Development	Review Berrigan Shire Economic Development Plan Feasibility studies and identification of growth opportunities and new industries. Establish Council carbon reduction goals, and measure and report on Council's carbon emissions.	Reductions in Council's reportable carbon emissions.
RD108	Decrease in rainfall could impact the potential growth of the Shire and may lead to negative community impacts such as migration of population to other regions resulting in a decrease in services such as health services.	HIGH		Strategic Planning and Development	Review Berrigan Shire Economic Development Plan Feasibility studies and identification of growth opportunities and new industries. Establish Council carbon reduction goals, and measure and report on Council's carbon emissions.	Reductions in Council's reportable carbon emissions.
FWA101	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires that may impact infrastructure and assets.	HIGH		Infrastructure	Work with combat agencies, in particular RFS to establish consequence management plans.	

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Risk Rating	Adequacy of current controls	Functional Area	Planned Action	Reportable Outcomes
					Upgrade bushfire controls where required.	
FWA302	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires that may impact the community and local economy.	HIGH		Strategic Planning and Development	Work with combat agencies, in particular RFS to establish consequence management plans. Partner with agencies to establish recovery plans, and identify where Council can assist. Establish Council carbon reduction goals, and measure and report on Council's carbon emissions.	Reductions in Council's reportable carbon emissions.
FWA203	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires that may impact the environment and heritage.	HIGH		Strategic Planning and Development	Work with combat agencies, in particular RFS to establish consequence management plans. Partner with agencies to establish recovery plans, and identify where Council can assist.	
FWC104	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires resulting in higher demand for Council resources.	MEDIUM		Infrastructure	Work with combat agencies, in particular RFS to establish consequence management plans. Establish plant register, and upgrade where required.	
FWA305	Increase in fire weather days may lead to bushfires impacting on public safety, with potential increase in injuries to community and volunteers	HIGH		Governance	Work with combat agencies, in particular RFS to establish consequence management plans. Social media posts and keeping the community informed through the National Warning System.	

Ref ID	Risk Statement	Risk Rating	Adequacy of current controls	Functional Area	Planned Action	Reportable Outcomes
					Regular review of Emergency Evacuation Centres.	

Conclusion

Council has been, within the constraints of our resources and capabilities, implementing several mitigation projects, which have largely included solar installations. Our future requires a mix of adaptation and mitigation measures to meet the challenges of climate change, which will include a range of strategies involving investigation of opportunities, working with stakeholders, implementing new technologies and making changes to our current processes.

To make the necessary changes, and to be a climate change leader in our community, we will need to measure carbon emissions from our own operations, identify emission reduction targets, and implement strategies to reduce our carbon footprint. Our climate change adaptation journey will require external expertise and assistance. Council will therefore, focus our attention on establishing a climate adaptation strategy as a Council project and seeking funding to assist with costs.

Information gathered during the project will feed back into the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan. This will then outline new initiatives and actions we can take to continue to evolve, adapt and build resilience.

