



Draft Regional Fire Management Plan 2019–28

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT REPORT

ACT PARKS AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
DIRECTORATE

SEPTEMBER 2021

Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	5
OBJECTIVES.....	7
TARGET AUDIENCES.....	8
ENGAGEMENT.....	10
PARTICIPATION AND FEEDBACK.....	13
STATUTORY CONSULTATION PERIOD.....	16
RESPONSES TO FEEDBACK	19
CONCLUSION	20
APPENDIX 1 – YOUR SAY DATA.....	21

INTRODUCTION

Fire management in the ACT is described at the strategic level through the Strategic Bushfire Management Plan (SBMP) developed by the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ACT ESA) in the Justice and Community Safety Directorate. The supporting Regional Fire Management Plan (RFMP) sits under the SBMP and is developed by the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD). The RFMP provides a high level, future-focussed perspective to management of fuel and access on ACT Parks and Conservation Service (PCS) and certain Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) managed lands. The EPSDD RFMP is prepared on a 10-year basis with a 5-yearly review, in conjunction with the 5-year review of the SBMP. The Bushfire Operational Plans (BOP) for EPSDD managed lands sit under the RFMP; they are prepared annually for approval by the ESA Commissioner, as required under the Emergencies Act 2004.

ACT ESA and EPSDD work together in consultation with the community to identify assets at risk of bushfire, which include communities, buildings, infrastructure as well as culturally and environmentally significant locations. They then develop strategic and operational plans to protect those assets. Bushfire management strategies may range from community education to fuel hazard reduction activities.

SBMP v4 and the RFMP

Under Section 80 of the Emergencies Act 2004, a review of the Strategic Bushfire Management Plan (SBMP) is required every five years. In 2018 ESA commenced the development of SBMP v4 (2019–23). A comprehensive public consultation process was held by ESA and EPSDD in 2019, detailing the draft SBMP v4 and RFMP.

Changes since the 2019 public consultation

Two major changes have occurred since the draft SBMP v4 was presented to the public in 2019:

- 1) ESA has since updated the bushfire management zones across the ACT to accommodate new estate developments and incorporate higher quality mapping products.
- 2) The RFMP had to be modified to accommodate for changes following the 2020 Orroral bushfire, which burnt through more than 80% of Namadgi National Park and Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve.

2021 consultation required for proposed changes to the SBMP v4 and the RFMP

Stakeholder and community consultation is a critical component in the development of the revised SBMP v4 and RFMP. The consultation process was implemented jointly between ESA and EPSDD, acknowledging the land management activities of the RFMP are complementary to the broader activities contained within the SBMP. The joint ESA/EPSDD consultation strategy

developed in 2019 was still relevant to the 2021 consultation, though some adaptations were made:

- It was only necessary for ESA to consult on changes to the Bushfire Management Zone changes.
- It was only necessary for EPSDD to consult on the proposed changes to the RFMP after the Orroral Bushfire.

Table 1: RFMP & SBMP zoning consultation timeline

Period	Milestone
March 2021	Key stakeholder and public consultations
April – May 2021	YourSay website open for comments and feedback
June – July 2021	Review of consultation feedback and comments
September 2021	Approval and publishing of final SBMP v4 Bushfire Management Zones & RFMP

This consultation report provides an overview of the consultation and engagement process, and insight into the feedback received through internal and external stakeholders, as well as members of the ACT community.

OBJECTIVES

Consultation is a critical component in the development of SBMP v4 and the supporting RFMP. ESA and EPSDD acknowledge the significant contributions made by key internal and external stakeholders, and their vital roles in mitigating bushfire risk in the ACT. Structured discussions with these stakeholders provided a variety of perspectives for consideration and incorporation into the documents as appropriate. Community forums, online engagement and a consultation draft created opportunities for interested community members and groups to share their thoughts, values, and ideas with staff from ESA and EPSDD.

The feedback received through these avenues has helped shape both the draft SBMP v4 (in 2019) and the RFMP (in 2019 and 2021), setting the groundwork for successful implementation by ensuring community and stakeholder values have been considered and reflected in final documentation.

The consultative community engagement phase of the project aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- Garner support and an understanding for bushfire risk management in the ACT across a wide range of stakeholders.
- Ensure the ACT community is aware of changes to the draft RFMP due to the 2020 Orrorral fire.
- Ensure the ACT community is aware of recent updates to SBMP Fire Management Zones: the implications of the changes and how they will be addressed on EPSDD and TCCS land.
- Engage in dialogue with those members of the public who have interest or involvement with bushfire fuel management on EPSDD managed land.

TARGET AUDIENCES

The audiences prioritised for engagement throughout the consultation process can be broken into the following categories:

- Key stakeholders – internal
- Key stakeholders – external
- Interest groups and general community

The tables below detail the groups within these categories who were invited to participate in the consultation process. EPSDD and ESA ran their own internal consultation processes.

Table 2: Stakeholder list - internal

EPSDD	EPSDD Executive and ACT Conservator
	EPSDD Planning Delivery
	EPSDD Parks and Conservation Staff
	EPSDD Conservation Research Unit
	EPSDD Building Policy – Land Supply and Policy
	EPSDD Merit and State Assessment and Deed Management
ESA	ACT Rural Fire Service (ACTRFS) Staff
	ACTRFS Senior Officers
	ACT Rural Fire Service members
	ACT Fire & Rescue (ACTF&R) Senior Officers Group
	ACT F&R Community Fire Units (CFU) Consultative Committee
	State Emergency Service (SES)
	ACT Ambulance Service (ACTAS)
	ESA Risk and Planning
	ESA Governance and Logistics
	ESA Executive
	Security and Emergency Management Senior Officer Group

Table 3: Stakeholder list - external

Key stakeholders – external	Rural Landholders Association
	Transport Canberra and City Services
	Suburban Land Agency
	ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body
	Darwul Ngunnawal Elders Committee
	ACT Bushfire Council
	ACT Heritage Council
	ACT Scientific Committee
	ACTEW/AGL
	Evo Energy
	ICON Water
	Community Services Directorate (CSD) Social Recovery Sub Committee
	National Parks Association
	NASA Canberra Deep Space Communication Complex (CDSCC)
	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage / NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
	NSW Rural Fire Service (NSWRFS) – neighbouring zones
	National Capital Authority
	Department of Defence
	United Firefighters Union
	ACT Volunteer Brigades Association
	Conservation Council ACT and member groups
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
	Natural Resource Management Advisory Committee
	ACT Parkcare Coordinators Group
	Commissioner for the Environment
	ACT Health
	CSIRO
Interest groups and general community	ACT Community Councils
	Community sector
	Volunteer sector
	Neighbourhood Watch ACT
	Nature Conservation Council
	ACT Landcare
	General community
	Woodlands and Wetlands trust
	Ginninderra, Molonglo and Southern Catchment Groups
	Horse agistment facilities, owners and managers

ENGAGEMENT

To ensure maximum participation, several communication methods were employed to maximise participation in the engagement sessions for education, feedback and contribution. While each session followed the same structure and provided consistent messaging, the conversations were tailored to meet the needs and expectations of individual groups, considering industry expertise and community interests.

All consultation sessions, internal and external, were structured as follows:

- Introduction
- ESA – changes to Fire Management Zoning
- EPSDD – information on the risk methodology applied by EPSDD in developing and implementing the RFMP
- EPSDD – fire ecology and implications post-Orroral 2020 bushfire
- EPSDD – presentation of proposed RFMP
- Timetable for consultation and finalisation of the SBMP v4 and RFMP
- Opportunity to discuss and ask questions of subject matter experts

This structure differed slightly from the key discussion points detailed in the 2019 Consultation Strategy because the purpose of the 2021 consultation was to cover only the content that was revised since the comprehensive 2019 consultation.

Comments and feedback were collected by a scribe at all consultation sessions; this information was then collated and categorised in the RFMP Consultation Log. Points made in email submissions and through the YourSay website were also collated into the Consultation Log.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS – INTERNAL

Four RFMP information sessions were held for EPSDD staff:

1. Murrumbidgee River Corridor (MRC) depot – 9 Dec 2020
2. Namadgi Visitors Centre – 23 Dec 2020
3. Dickson Office Building – 13 Jan 2021
4. Stromlo Depot – 20 Jan 2021

There was a good turnout of staff at all sessions. A web-map and spreadsheet were available for staff to make comments following the sessions, and this was also emailed to all staff. Those staff who could not attend a session were invited to send feedback and comments via email or through the YourSay website.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS – EXTERNAL

Key stakeholders were identified through the previous 2019 RFMP consultation process, and are detailed in Table 2. They represented agencies, companies, organisations and councils with interest or involvement in fire management on EDSPP and TCCS land in the ACT and included regional contacts from NSW.

During the 2019 consultation process, key stakeholders were given individual presentations of the SBMP v4 / RFMP. This process was not considered necessary for the 2021 revision. To provide an update on the 2021 changes, these parties were contacted via email and phone, provided a verbal update and invited to a Key Stakeholder presentation night. The face-to-face consultation with key stakeholders was held at the ACT Government's Dickson Office Building on 22 March 2021. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, attendees were required to pre-register via Eventbrite. Of the 26 groups invited, representatives from 12 attended, while at least three were consulted in individual meetings.

INTEREST GROUPS AND GENERAL COMMUNITY

To engage with the general community, widespread information and awareness methods were complemented by targeted messaging through relevant interest groups and extensive community networks. This was supported by a full ministerial and media communications package. The messaging focussed on providing people with details of the updates to the SBMP and the RFMP since the 2019 consultation process, and the reasons behind the need for the second consultation.

Community members were encouraged to take the opportunity to share their values and thoughts around bushfire management in the ACT. These opportunities were:

- the SBMP page on the ACT Government's Your Say Conversations site, which included a survey to gather the thoughts those visiting the page
- the RFMP page on the ACT Government's Your Say Conversations site, which included a survey to gather the thoughts of those visiting the page
- two community forums held at strategic locations around the ACT – north and south
- email submissions to SBMPHaveYourSay@act.gov.au.

In line with the Whole of Government Communications and Engagement Strategy, two YourSay profiles were established to provide a dedicated online channel for information and feedback. One page was developed for the revised RFMP and a second for the SBMP fire management zone changes. Both pages were updated throughout the process with videos, documents, surveys and a timeline and were open to public viewing from March 5 to May 12, 2021. The RFMP Your Say site received more than 1333 unique views and 16 contributions. More than 40% of visits to the site were referrals from the social media campaign on the ESA and Parks and Conservation Service Facebook sites. Information gathered through the survey and comments submitted have been collated into a summary report (Appendix D).

As guided by the Whole of Government Communications and Engagement Strategy, the feedback collected by this method was reflected to the community in a brief listening report and through this more detailed consultation report, to be published on the YourSay Conversations website within timeframes prescribed by ACT Government Whole of Government Communications and Engagement.

A dedicated information page was established on the ESA website, providing background and access to SBMP documents. This site directed all engagements through Your Say and SBMPHaveYourSay@act.gov.au.

The community forums were supported by the following resources:

- SBMP presentation
- RFMP presentation
- Posters
- Web maps

The two web-maps were available for the public to access during the consultation period: during the Public Forums on large screens and also online through the YourSay websites.

SBMP v4: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/3e5545e9250149acac1e92c624cd8f6e>

RFMP: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/1b39efb4c79b4bbea0c8d8eddf60c034>

PARTICIPATION AND FEEDBACK

RFMP KEY STAKEHOLDERS – INTERNAL

PARTICIPATION

Table 4: Internal stakeholder participation

Groups invited to participate	Approximately 300 individuals
Feedback sessions	4
Work areas represented at sessions	6
Attendees overall	Approximately 200
Email package sent in lieu of face-to-face sessions	1 email sent to all staff

FEEDBACK SUMMARY

Feedback from internal staff was received in several ways:

1. Comments made directly at the four presentation sessions
2. Through a web map and feedback spreadsheet
3. Individual emails

Mostly, the feedback was specific to individual treatments; these concerns can be addressed at the burn planning phase and followed up when the burn is implemented. Several general comments were not strategic and will form part of the review process undertaken for the 5-year review of the RFMP for 2024–2028. Many comments related to treatments which have since been removed from the RFMP post-Orroral fire.

Key themes from internal stakeholders included the following:

- Staff were positive about the decision for no fuel management treatments to occur in the Orroral fire footprint in the 2019–2023 plan.
- Staff conveyed the importance of evidence-based research to determine when it might be required and appropriate to return fire to these areas in the second half of the plan 2024–2028, or even in the next 10-year plan.
- Minimising impact on aquatic species from sedimentation was a key concern for the Cotter River and Murrumbidgee River.
- Changes made to the fire management zones were more relevant to urban staff, who were interested in what implications the zone changes had on current land management practices.
- The need for more research and planning in relation the strategic fire breaks was raised as a key concern for areas in and around the Lower Cotter Catchment.

RFMP KEY STAKEHOLDERS – EXTERNAL

PARTICIPATION

Table 5: External stakeholder consultation participation

Groups invited to participate	26
Feedback sessions	1
Work areas represented at sessions	26
Attendees overall	12
Email package sent in lieu of face to face sessions	1 email sent to all stakeholders

FEEDBACK SUMMARY

The feedback gave the project team an understanding of the values and concerns held by these stakeholders. The key points that arose throughout the internal stakeholder consultation process are summarised below:

Post-Orroral

External stakeholder groups were positive about the decision for no fuel management treatments to occur in the Orroral fire footprint in the 2019–2023 plan.

Sedimentation

Minimising sedimentation was a key concern for the representatives from the key water stakeholders such as ICON Water.

Zoning

Changes made to the fire management zones were more relevant to urban stakeholders, who were interested in what implications the zone changes had on their individual group, such as ParkCare and utilities.

Residual risk approach and modelling

- What is the extent of bushfire risk from surrounding NSW to the ACT?
- How are new developments incorporating bushfire risk?
- What has been learnt from the history of fires in the ACT?

Fuel and access management

- Are the upgrades to Naas Valley Mt Clear fire trails going ahead?
- Extent of cultural burning being incorporated in the future?

Ecological

- Through the APZ review there is a proposed 600ha increase. What are the ecological implications?
- Specific considerations looking at erosion in the catchment.

INTEREST GROUPS AND GENERAL COMMUNITY

PARTICIPATION

Attendance at each community forum was very low: northside had eight attendees and southside had 10; however, this was consistent with expectations based on the 2019 consultation experience. While attendance was low, the value of the consultation feedback and opinions was considered vital to the overall feedback and engagement process.

Table 6: Community consultation participation

Groups invited to participate	General public
Feedback sessions	2
Work areas represented at sessions	N/A
Attendees overall	18
Email package sent in lieu of face to face sessions	N/A

FEEDBACK SUMMARY

Attendance at the two public consultation sessions was low.

Members of the public were interested in the risk-based approach the RFMP is heading and the ecological considerations which were considered in the prescribed burn scheduling post-Orroral fire. There was a question with regards to the definition of Residual Risk.

The few questions asked about the fire management zone changes by ESA were related to people's own patches (i.e. just near their house, or members of ParkCare groups).

Feedback on the online content included comments about online content being hard for members of the public to understand easily and that the legends on maps need to be visible and clear. This feedback is invaluable in creating a final online version for the public.

STATUTORY CONSULTATION PERIOD

2019

As dictated by the Emergencies Act, a consultation draft of SBMP v4 (including the RFMP) was made available for public viewing and comment for 30 working days from May 13–June 25, 2019. The following steps were taken to ensure community members were aware of and able to access the exposure draft:

- Paper copies at all ACT public libraries
- Paper copy at ESA headquarters
- Announcement on rolling screens at all Access Canberra shopfronts
- Boosted posts through ESA and EPSDD social media channels
- Media release that generated promotion on ABC radio, 2CC, WIN and RiotACT
- Paid advertisement in The Canberra Times
- Direct emails to all identified stakeholder groups and individuals who attended feedback sessions
- A widget on the ESA website homepage
- A dedicated page on the ESA website, with traffic driven through EPSDD sites
- Letterbox drops undertaken by some Community Fire Units within the bushfire prone area

Throughout the statutory consultation period, 22 formal submissions were received from individuals and community groups including:

- ACT Bushfire Council
- United Firefighters Union
- ACT Fire & Rescue Senior Officers Group
- Friends of Grasslands
- ACT Conservation Council
- Friends of Black Mountain
- Office of the Commissioner for Sustainability and Environment
- National Parks Association of the ACT
- Canberra Lung Life Support Group
- Icon Water
- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
- Hughes Garran Woodlands Volunteers.

Key themes that arose through these submissions:

- Ongoing and continued community education and awareness
- Public messaging around hazard reduction burning that considers people with asthma and breathing difficulties
- Determination of the bushfire prone area
- Impacts of climate change
- Ecological considerations for fire management, including research
- Asset management and protection

2021

Due to changes to both the RFMP (after the Orrol bushfire of 2020) and the SBMP (fire management zone changes), re-consultation on the draft was required, as dictated by the Emergencies Act. The updated draft of SBMP v4 (including the RFMP) was therefore made available for public viewing and comment from 10 March–7 May 2021. The following steps were taken to ensure community members were aware of and able to access the updated draft:

- Announcement on rolling screens at all Access Canberra shopfronts
- Consultation hosted on the YourSay Conversations
- Boosted posts through ESA and EPSDD social media channels
- Media release that generated promotion on ABC and 2CC radio stations
- Direct emails to all identified stakeholder groups with invitation to consultation night
- Dedicated pages on the ESA and PCS websites
- Filmed videos of the consultation presentations were uploaded to the YourSay Consultations website

Throughout the statutory consultation period, 12 formal submissions (with multiple comments in each submission) were received from individuals and community groups including:

- Bushfire Council
- Friends of Black Mountain
- Friends of Grasslands
- National Parks Association ACT
- ACT Scientific Committee.

A summary of the YourSay data which was collected for the statutory consultation period can be found in APPENDIX 1.

A summary of the stakeholder and public consultation is below:

Stakeholder and public consultation summary			
1,333 We reached 1,333 people via YourSay	43 We spoke to 43 individuals	3 We delivered three presentations to 40 people	23 We uploaded videos which were viewed by 23 people
30 We sent emails to more than 30 stakeholders	60,201 We reached a social media audience of more than 60,000	73 We received 73 items of written feedback	

Key themes that arose through these submissions are below:

Proposed changes to RFMP post-Orroral

- There is strong support for excluding fuel treatments in the footprint of the Orroral fire for the duration of this plan 2019–23.
- Support also exists for using best practice research and evidence when moving forward with treatments in the Orroral fire footprint in the next five-year plan.

‘Residual Risk’ fire planning

- The approach to residual risk fire planning was well received. It is very technical, however, and reporting on residual risk will also be more complex for the public to understand.
- There was interest in residual risk modelling for ecological and catchment values, in addition to the work already done on risk to life and property.
- Tenure-blind residual risk planning would be very helpful in understanding where risk is greatest, not just for EPSDD managed land.

Changes to ESA’s Fire Management Zoning

Support exists for the allowance of flexible inner and outer asset protection zones where appropriate (being able to select a 60m Inner Asset Protection Zone (IAPZ) with no Outer Asset Protection Zone (OAPZ), compared to a 30m IAPZ and up to 200m OAPZ).

Cultural Burning

- There is strong support for the inclusion of cultural burning in ACT fire management.
- There was positive feedback on the development of Aboriginal Fire Management Zones (AFMZ), however with only one designated area (Tidbinbilla), it is hoped more can be included in future planning.
- Monitoring and evaluation of cultural burns and AFMZs is important going forward.

Online Content

Access and readability of online maps was unclear for some members of the public. Being able to understand map legends and colour coding was key to being able to understand changes to ESA's Fire Management Zones, and to see and understand PCS's proposed fuel treatments.

RESPONSES TO FEEDBACK

Internal stakeholders

Internal comments have been addressed in a variety of ways including liaising directly with individuals about specific comments, general response via feedback spreadsheet or no action required (usually due to removal of a proposed prescribed burn due to the Orroral Fire).

Most feedback received internally was specific to individual treatments, and in most circumstances these suggestions and concerns will be addressed through the individual burn planning process (e.g. appropriate scheduling across the five-year period, modified control lines, erosion / sedimentation controls in place). These comments have been flagged for review when the burn plans are being developed.

There were other general comments which were not strategic and able to be incorporated in the current draft RFMP. These generic comments related to higher level planning and strategy such as mosaic fire management, prescribe burn efficacy, modelled fuel loads versus actual fuel loads, catchment health, monitoring and more.

These relevant and key topics will form part of the review process undertaken for the development of the 2024–2028 RFMP. This process will include a comprehensive review of the latest research on prescribed burning and a review of the current RFMP strategy which is to obtain a mosaic of fuel age classes across the landscape, and will involve multiple areas within the EPSDD. Any changes as a result of the review would need to be reflected in the next SBMP, providing policy guidance for future RFMPs.

External stakeholders

General comments and feedback from external stakeholders about the RFMP and ESA zoning changes were welcome, and no actions were required for this type of feedback.

Specific comments mostly related to individual treatments or zone changes, and these comments were addressed by way of email response letters to the individuals or groups. Most feedback related to changes in the fire management zones, and often was due to a misinterpretation of the online content. It was clear that external stakeholders, not working directly in the fire space or with less ITC experience, found the online content confusing and hard to interpret. This feedback was key in developing final versions to display to the public, noting that legends on maps need to be easily available to see at all times.

Similar to internal comments received, feedback about individual treatments were flagged to be addressed at the burn planning stage and did not require action or incorporation into the RFMP as they did not result in changes to the plan at a strategic, landscape level.

CONCLUSION

All feedback received during all aspects of the consultation process was carefully considered by the SBMP and RFMP project teams.

Overall, the feedback from key stakeholders and the community was positive on both the approach and the process. The approach to Residual Risk fire planning was well received, as was the decision to exclude any fuel treatment from the Orroral fire footprint in the first five years of the RFMP.

Comments related to changes in the SBMP Fire Management Zones were forwarded to ESA for that agency to address specifically.

Comments and feedback that were more complex, or which related to specific treatments or individual reserves, will be addressed in individual responses via email or letter. More generally, site specific considerations and issues will be accounted for in the fuel treatment planning phase (for example burn plans and works plans).

APPENDIX 1 – YOURSAY DATA

YourSay ACT

Report Type: Project

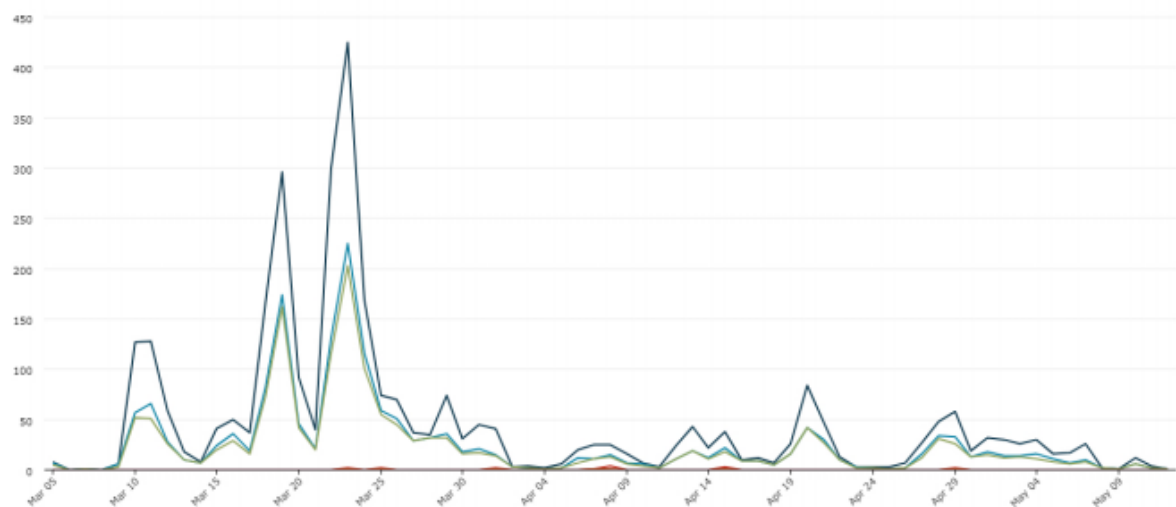
Project Name : Bushfire Management

Date Range : 05-03-2021 - 12-05-2021

Exported : 12-05-2021 16:54:23

Performance Summary

Information regarding key visitation and utilisation metrics for your Site or projects.



Views - The cumulative number of times a visitor visits the page in a Site.

Visits - The number of end-user sessions associated with a single Visitor.

Visitors - The number of unique public or end-users in a Site. A visitor is only counted once, even if they visit a Site server in a day.

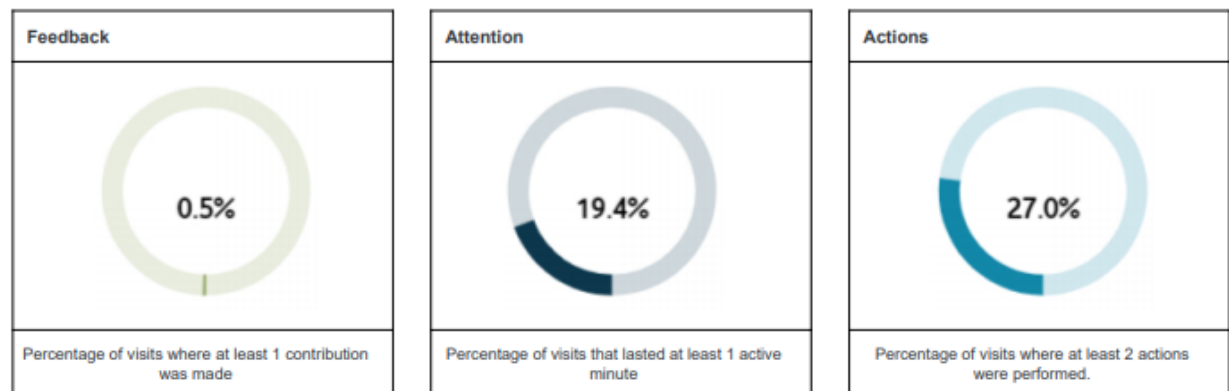
Contributions - The total number of response of feedback collected through the participation tools.

Contributors - The unique number of Visitors who have left feedback or Contributions on a Site through the participation tools.

Followers - The number of Visits who have 'subscribed' to a project using the 'Follow' button.


Engagement Conversations






Information regarding how well your engagement websites converted Visitors to perform defined key actions.



Participation

Information regarding how people have participated in your projects and activities.

Contributions by Activity			
The number and type of Contributions (response collected from your Visitors through each participation tool.)			
Activity	Contributions		%
 Quick Poll	16	<div></div>	100%

Top 5 Participation Activities				
Summary information for the top five participation activities with the most Contributions.				
Activity	Page Name	Contributions	Contributors	
 Quick Poll	Bushfire Management	5	5	
 Quick Poll	Bushfire Management	4	4	
 Quick Poll	Draft Regional Fire Management Plan	3	3	
 Quick Poll	Draft Regional Fire Management Plan	2	2	
 Quick Poll	Strategic Bushfire Management Plan	1	1	

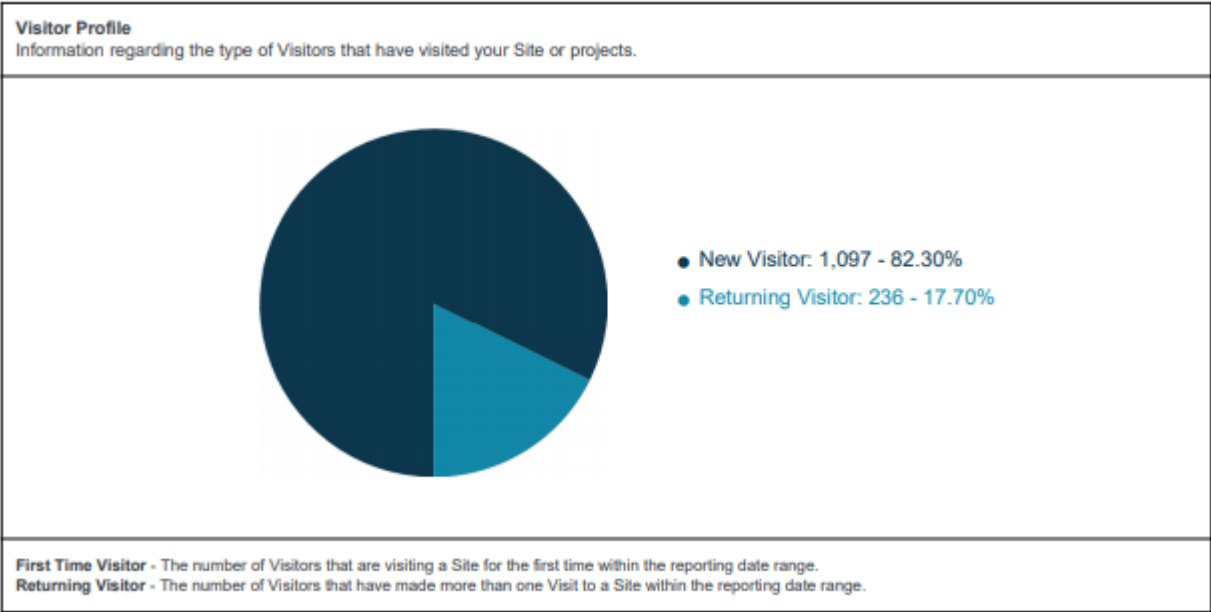
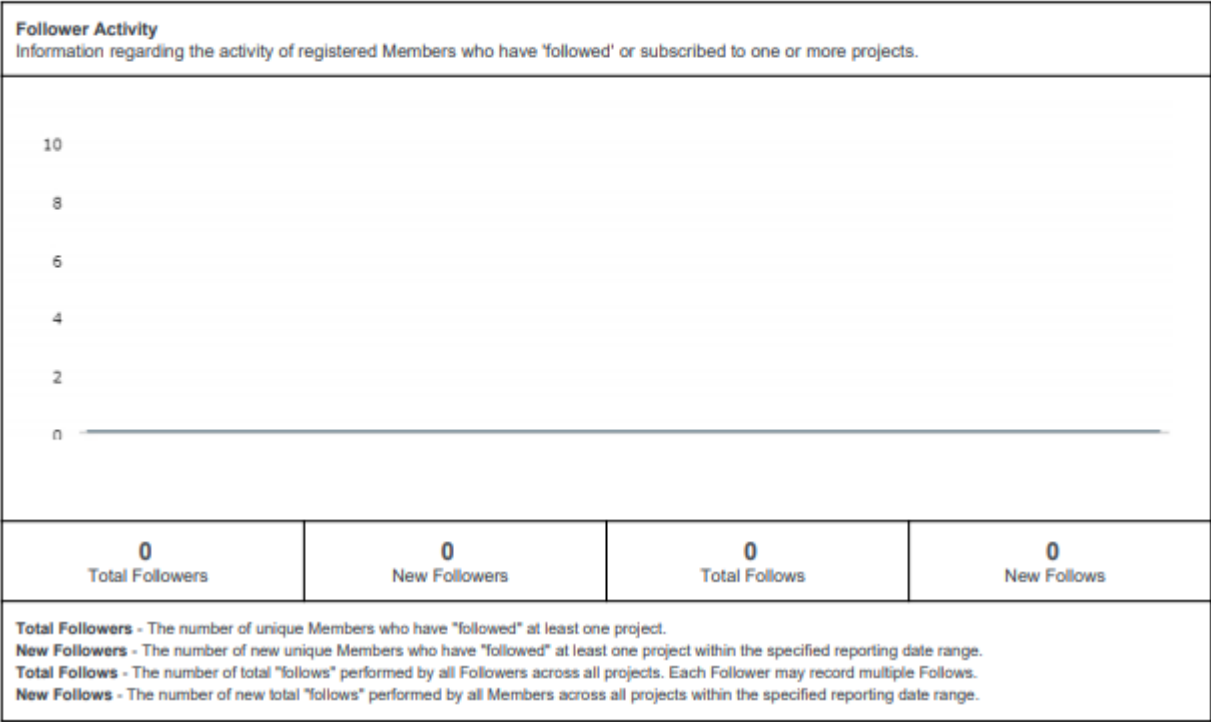
Projects

The current number and status of your Site's projects (e.g. engagement websites).

Engagement Time		Top Visited Pages		
<div> <div>1</div> <div>Days</div> </div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>Hours</div> </div> <div> <div>44</div> <div>Mins</div> </div>		Summary information for the top five most visited Pages.		
Mar 23rd 2021		Page Name		
Peak Visitation Date		Visitation		
Tuesday		Visits		
Peak Visitation Day		Visitors		
		Bushfire Management	89.6%	1,585
		Draft Regional Fire Management Plan	29.1%	515
		Strategic Bushfire Management Plan	23.7%	419

People

Information regarding who has participated in your projects and activities.

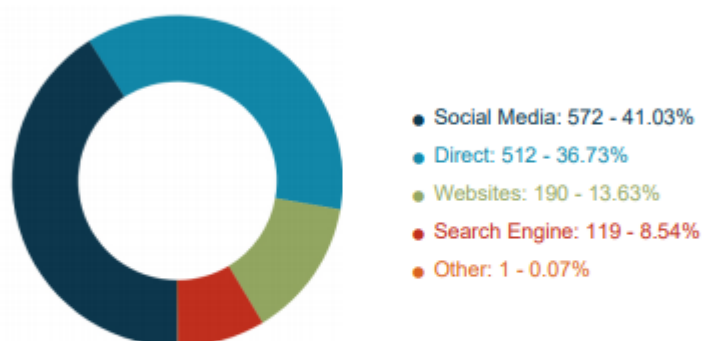


Acquisition

Information regarding the method by which Visitors arrived to your Site or projects.

Referral Types

Referral traffic is the segment of traffic that arrives on your website through another source, like through a link on another domain.



Direct - Visitors who have arrived at a Site by entering the exact web address or URL of the page.

Social Media - Visitors who have arrived at a Site by clicking a link from a known social media site such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.

Websites - Visitors who have arrived at the Site after clicking a link located on an external website.

Search Engine - Visitors who have arrived at a Site via a search engine. Such as Google, Yahoo, etc.

Other - Visitors who have arrived at a Site by undetermined means. This may include those arriving from a direct marketing campaign.



ACT
Government