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WEB REGISTRATION

The new Website has been registered and is <http://www.aies.net.au>

WEBSITE CONTENT

The new Website has sections for each State as well as National Areas. If you have ideas for State Division content, please contact your State registrar, for National content, email web@aies.net.au. Please be aware that all content must go past the National Registrar prior to web publication to ensure it meets required guidelines.



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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Maurice Massie, QPM, LFAIES

National President

WEBSITE

Members by now will have had the opportunity to view the Institute's new website.

Thanks to the efforts of John Rice, General Councillor and President of the ACT Division, we have a much improved and more professional website which projects a better image for our Institute.

Appropriate and timely input on the part of the Divisions will enhance the website which will then act as a catalyst in the creation of interest to those accessing the site in the hope of growing our membership.

The website represents the shop window for our Institute and it follows that we must present the best possible impression if we are going to gain an advantage from its maintenance.

On behalf of the General Council and the general membership, I would like to take this opportunity to thank John for all the work that he has put in to establish and maintain the site.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

As agreed at our General Council meeting in April, the NSW Division has undertaken a review of our Articles of Association Membership By-Laws to bring them into current corporate practice and our current need.

Greg James, Registrar of the NSW Division, has taken responsibility for drawing up a draft for presentation and consideration at our next General Council meeting in 2009. As part of this process, Greg has already had the Articles of Association transcribed into an electronic format.

Divisions have been asked to provide their perceptions of where they feel changes are necessary. In order for Greg to properly complete this task, Divisions must provide their response so that they reach him by the end of September 2008.

Council very much appreciates the efforts of the NSW Division and in particular Greg James for their efforts in undertaking this onerous task. I trust the Divisions will reward these efforts by providing the input which has been requested.

HIGH WINDS/NEED FOR ACTION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In April of this year, a day of very high winds was experienced in Tasmania and Victoria. These winds were of such force that roofs of houses were blown



off, power poles were blown over and trees were uprooted with large branches falling onto properties. There was major disruption to electricity supplies in Tasmania with outages caused by the damaging winds.

On my own property, at least five trees were either blown over or sustained terminal damage in the wind. In observing this phenomena it left me to ponder the question why local councils persist in allowing large eucalyptus trees and other species to grow in urban areas. It never ceases to amaze me when watching news items on television of high wind events in the various states of Australia, just how much damage is caused when large trees are uprooted or large limbs fall onto houses, cars, power lines and property causing major damage. The resultant call-out with the emergency services and the high payout by insurance companies when such events occur, could be greatly reduced if local governments exercised more control and restriction on the type of trees that are allowed to be grown in urban areas.

In my own situation I am in a semi-rural area on an acreage, but I ensure that no large trees encroach near my residence. It is a ridiculous situation when one is required to get permission from council to cut down a tree (usually because it represents a hazard), but no permission has to be sought to plant a tree, irrespective of its species or how tall it is likely to grow.

It seems to me that the emergency services and the Insurance Council need to lobby local government



authorities in order to have them introduce by-laws to outlaw or remove inappropriate vegetation from urban allotments.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAVING OF THE FRANKLIN RIVER

On July 1 this year, conservationists in Tasmania celebrated the Federal Government's intervention in halting the work on the Tasmanian Government's construction of the dam on the Franklin River in south west Tasmania, which decision was made 25 years ago to the date of July 1.

This celebration caused me to reflect on my own involvement in what became known as the Franklin Blockade in 1982/83. At the time I was an Inspector of Police in the Tasmania Police Force and along with a large number of police, was called on to go to the West Coast to police the activities of conservationists who were protesting and attempting to physically interfere with workers involved in the dam's construction.

During these operations, the central command was based at Queenstown with the Operations Commander being the Superintendent of the North Western Police District. I, along with other Inspectors, operated as a sector Commander in charge of between 20 and 30 NCOs and Constables positioned at the various sites at which road works and other engineering tasks were being undertaken in the dam's construction.

The remotest area of operation was at St John Falls on the Gordon River down stream from the Franklin River junction. The logistics involved in this operation were very complex with the only access to the area being by way of surface craft or helicopter.

Police were taken into the area by government-owned vessels where they would stay for periods of up to a week. Following mass arrests of protestors, transportation out of the area involved a 70km passage by water to Strahan, then a 41km bus trip from Strahan to Queenstown. Police officers in the operations area at St John Falls were required to operate on the river in small police dinghys and runabouts, transporting those arrested back to St John Falls by this means.

The basic and fundamental responsibility of a police officer is the protection of life and property and coupled with this, is the inherent responsibility of a senior police officer to ensure the welfare and safety of personnel working under his command. The operations during the South West Blockade, in particular those at St John Falls, involved protestors placing themselves in dangerous situations both on the water in their attempt to stop barge movement and other water activities associated with the dam works, and in the bush where bulldozers were being operated, along with chainsaws. This also placed

The basic and fundamental responsibility of a police officer is the protection of life and property and coupled with this, is the inherent responsibility of a senior police officer to ensure the welfare and safety of personnel working under his command.

police officers in a hazardous situation in attempting to secure the safety of the protestors and to effect the arrest of them for trespass.

One has often heard the term 'loneliness of command' but nowhere else in my career have I experienced it to the extent that I did during the South West Blockade. It speaks volumes for the dedication and diligence of the police personnel who were engaged in these operations when I can advise that no protester or police officer sustained any notable injury throughout the blockade. Further, the large media contingent that were present at the various operational sites throughout the entire operation had nothing but favourable comment to make about the way the police conducted themselves throughout.

I spent a total of 42 days (6 tours of duty) in these operations. In the last of these operations at St John Falls, I had cause to send an urgent message to my command to indicate that by reason of the dangerous actions on the part of the protestors, I could no longer guarantee the safety of them, nor could I ensure the wellbeing of the personnel working under my control.

As a result of this message, action was taken by my Department and the Government to prevent conservationists from camping in the upper Gordon River/St John Falls area. Before leaving the area, I was involved with the large contingent of police who were brought into the area, in addition to my own personnel and removed all conservationists/protestors from the area back to Strahan in a large vessel that had been chartered by the Police Department, for that purpose.

The police operations involved in the South West Blockade were unique, as nowhere else in Australia had such an action been undertaken by police in removing protestors from a remote area and under the laws exercised by the police authority in this instance.

The operation served to set the parameters for policing response in operations in remote areas involving protestors throughout Australia, such as those that later occurred at Roxby Downs South Australia, the southern New South Wales and Victorian forests, as well as Tasmania's own southern forests. ●



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ACT DIVISION NEWS

Philip Gaden, MAIES

Registrar, ACT Division

The ACT Division recently conducted a successful Dinner Meeting on August 7. The meeting was well attended with several new people attending who are interested in joining and expanding our membership.

Our new meeting format with alternate site visits and dinner meetings seems to be developing into a successful model as our membership continues to expand. We are starting to achieve a greater awareness of our existence in the ACT region, and providing more services for members.

At the recent meeting we discussed the intention

to present Certificates of Achievement for outstanding emergency service personnel. We are working on developing a selection process that will be forwarded to Commissioners in the surrounding regions.

Also we are continuing to seek sponsorship for a young emergency service volunteer for a voyage onboard the STS Young Endeavour. There are some late developments on this front that we hope to detail fully in the next edition of the *NER*.

Our next meeting will be held at Queanbeyan SES. The date will be confirmed closer to the day. For further details, please contact the registrar at registrar.act@aies.net.au ●

TASMANIA DIVISION NEWS

BROCHURE FOR THE TASMANIAN DIVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Australian Institute of Emergency Services is a national body for the advancement and fellowship of all members of the emergency services, including professional and volunteers from Police, Ambulance, Fire Service, State Emergency Service, Coastal Patrol, the other sea rescue.

THE INSTITUTE

The Australian Institute of Emergency Services (AIES) is a professional body for the study of the roles and functions of Emergency Services and Counter Disaster Organisations throughout Australia, and the promotion and advancement of professional standards in these and associated services.

It consists of a General Council and Divisions in all states except WA. Each State Division is an autonomous body with a board of management. The role of the board is to conduct the day-to-day running of the division and dinner meetings for the members.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to emergency workers who are at least 23 years of age, pass such examination or submit to such other tests as the General Council may require, been an emergency officer for not less than four years at the date of application or been an assistant to an emergency officer for not less than four years and satisfy such other requirements as General Council may from time to time prescribe.

CONTACT

Members of the emergency community can contact the Tasmania Division at either of the following contacts: email: president.tas@aies.net.au or registrar.tas@aies.net.au, PO Box 1, Lindisfarne Tas 7015, www.aies.net.au ●



"30 YEARS OF CHALLENGE"

YESTERDAY - TODAY AND TOMORROW

Saturday October 25th, 2008

At the Melbourne University Private Hawthorn Campus.
442 Auburn Road, Hawthorn. MELREF 59 E2

This, our 29th Seminar, will again be a one-day presentation. We have selected as the theme *"30 Years of Challenge"*. We believe that the subject matter will be of great interest to members of the various Emergency Services, Support Agencies, Municipalities and the Corporate Sector. Our Speakers will present aspects of the theme and, as always, we are targeting the "hands on" people and the planners.

Mr Trevor White, VICSES Director of Operations

Will be opening the Seminar

Mr Roger Jones

Will deliver the Keynote Address

Papers will be presented by speakers from the following organisations:-

"East Gippsland Floods 2007 - A VICPOL Perspective"

Inspector Jill Wood

"Office of the Emergency Services Commissioner"

Deputy Commissioner Joe Buffone

"MFB"

Commander Mark Swiney

"Burnley Tunnel Event - Pre Plan and Outcome"

Lucas Anderson, Translink Operations

"VICSES"

Manager State Operations Tim Wiebusch

"Integrated Fire Management Plan"

Norm Free, IFMP Project Team

"CFA"

Deputy Chief Officer Greg Esnouf

"Rural Hospital Response"

Dr Jaycen Cruickshank, Ballarat Base Hospital

The Committee believes that this selection of interesting, thought provoking subjects will once again ensure that our attendees will receive value for the cost of the seminar. Unfortunately, our seminar venue is limited to the first 150 attendees so book early and avoid disappointment. Further details will be circulated when finalised. At the end of the day's program we will provide the usual facility for general discussion with conviviais.

Saturday October 25th 2008 - [Mark your diary now.]

REGISTRATION FEE \$60.00 (includes GST)

incl morning & afternoon tea, lunch, speakers' notes & conviviais

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Mr. Bob Wardzynski

The Registrar, P.O. Box 52, Briar Hill, Victoria, 3088 (Enclose S.S.A.E)

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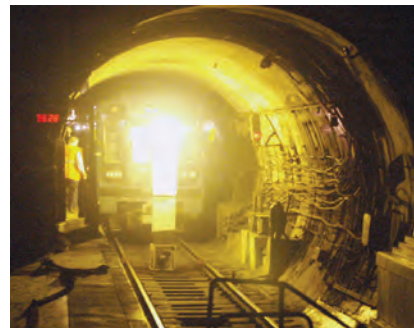
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THE LIGHT THAT TOWERS ABOVE OTHERS

Night work is inherently hazardous, but the risk associated with it can be significantly mitigated by utilising properly designed and adequate lighting solutions.

Rolf Garda

SES Controller, Gosford



The Light Tower is manufactured in Australia by Sydney-based company Australian Light Tower and is one of the latest lighting products to hit the Australian market. According to Stephen Crocker, one of the company's directors, sales are already proving better than expected, with the first two targeted industry sectors of mining and emergency services eagerly embracing the product.

Crocker told SES it seems "whoever sees the Light Tower has bought it."

"It is a particularly exciting time for the company right now. We are really starting to see the Light Tower take off", Crocker said.

Crocker said the decision to tap the Australian market came after some initial market research demonstrated there was a need for the Light Tower within several industry sectors, particularly because a lot of Australian projects are located in remote areas without supporting infrastructure.

"We approached several key players within the Search & Rescue and Defence sectors," Crocker said.

"We found that there was no other rapidly deployable, cost effective lighting solution that could match the Light Tower's capabilities, especially in emergency and disaster situations".

The Light Towers have a proven record in S&R and disaster response overseas and are also used by road construction and maintenance crews. Interestingly, they have been used by the Russian space program to recover space modules on their return to earth.

"The Light Tower has demonstrated its ability to operate under harsh conditions, from remote, freezing regions of Russia to the heat of the Iranian desert," Crocker states. "The array of projects that can use

the tower is endless and from major repairs on the European railway network to emergency works and military and space rescue, the Light Tower's applications are constantly being tested and every time it has excelled."

Several Light Towers have been sold to various SES units, and have received great reviews, according to Gosford SES Controller Rolf Garda.

"We recently purchased the Light Tower and have been impressed by its versatility and functionality. We have used it during training and have found it to be excellent during roof operations and outdoor night events.

"The light is a softer light, unlike the harsh flood lights and this enables our operators to retain their night vision. The fluorescent type light emitting from above the work site greatly reduces the shadow that normally accompanies flood lights.

The light produces minimal heat and packs up very quickly. It is easily carried by one person (we purchased the unit without the generator). Our members believe that this light will be very useful during any job that requires light from above, especially roof jobs and tree jobs".

Crocker believes the ease with which the Light Tower can be transported in a standard car boot, operated by one person with minimal training and deployed in less than 60 seconds has been a huge selling point for the product. Users can focus on the task at hand rather than be distracted by lighting issues.

The lighting unit consists of an adjustable tube 3-5m high of semi-transparent light diffusing material and a generator. The powered fan at the base of the unit

inflates the tube to the required height and the high pressure sodium or metal halide lamp illuminates the area covering approximately 10,000 square metres with a guaranteed luminous flux of 90,000lm.

The Light Tower uses a tube made of a special material that assists with the throw of light and because it is pressurised it holds the light source up to 5m above the ground. The tube has been tested in wind speeds up to 72km per hour and is waterproof to IP65-44.

The low running cost and ease of maintenance is another major advantage of the system, according to Crocker, with replacement light bulbs costing under \$100, "that is 75 per cent less than the current replacement cost in similar systems," he said.

The Light Tower can connect to mains power at 240volts/50Hz or be powered by its own fuel efficient 4-stroke generator with capacity 1.5-2.2kW; particularly useful in remote areas or for emergency situations.

One such emergency situation which put the Light Towers to good use was the recent Iran earthquakes, where emergency workers used the lights to assist rescue attempts in collapsed and damaged buildings. Another handy feature is that the height of the

One such emergency situation which put the Light Towers to good use was the recent Iran earthquakes, where emergency workers used the lights to assist rescue attempts in collapsed and damaged buildings.

Light Tower can be adjusted to accommodate low ceilings and the tube can be laid horizontal when running off mains power to make it ideal for dark confined spaces.

The Light Tower is now being manufactured in Melbourne and has just completed testing for its Australian Standards Approval 3100 and "C Tick". It already holds several overseas approvals including the European CE approval.

The system is also protected by a worldwide patent and manufacturing standards are strictly controlled by the patent holders.

If a demonstration is required, feel free to contact Gosford SES, or visit www.austlighttower.com.au for more information. ●

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VALE TREVOR RONALD MILLICAN, FAIES

21 August 1923 - 09 May 2008

NX 108060 1st Aust. Field Squadron RAE

Trevor Ronald Millican passed away on Friday, May 9, 2008. He is survived by his wife Pamela. Trevor was well known within the emergency services' family as the long serving Registrar of the Queensland Division of the Australian Institute of Emergency Services (AIES) and as a State Representative and Director on the Institute's General Council. Trevor's tenure as Registrar extended from July 1991 to March 1999.

Trevor became Registrar almost by default, when he stepped in to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of the previous incumbent. Maybe Trevor didn't realise that he was inheriting a system that required a considerable update and a lot of work, but he took the position to heart and converted it into one that still serves the Division extremely well. He supported several presidents but never encountered any competition for his position.

When Trevor was first appointed, recognising the focal importance of the role, he accepted on certain conditions, including there being a general overhaul of administration, appropriate action being taken to rectify the membership (financial) anomaly, members outside Brisbane area being given favourable consideration and the publication of a quarterly newsletter to inform *all* (his emphasis) Queensland members of AIES related activities.

His track record shows that he succeeded on all counts.

During most of Trevor's time in office, the position of Registrar incorporated the responsibilities of Treasurer, involving the financial control of the Division's substantial cash flow. He actively pursued members whose dues were late and later promoted the introduction of a "late subscription" fee, understanding that without a guaranteed cash flow, the Division could not effectively perform its various roles. He kept members informed and updated via an informative quarterly newsletter.

Trevor vigorously supported the export of major activities into country areas, resulting in him co-ordinating conferences and seminars in many regional centres, involving the Bureau of Meteorology, the Department of Emergency Services and a wide range of associated agencies and departments. The activities included seminars in Townsville, Mount Isa, Mackay, Toowoomba, Gold Coast and Brisbane, to name a few, and addressed subjects such as "Tropical Cyclones and Flooding", "Fire and Weather – Living in a Combustible Environment", "Should Queensland have Emergency Management or Disaster Management – or Both" and "Joint Emergency Operations Centres – the Great Debate".

Some of these events attracted attendances of over 120 people each day. In 1991, Trevor co-ordinated a major

discussion on "the GPS and SAR Role" that incorporated 12 different organisations. He also co-ordinated Queensland's involvement in the Combined Emergency Services activity at La Trobe University in 1993.

Representing Queensland on the Institute's General Council for about eight years, Trevor attended meetings in southern capitals such as Hobart, Sydney and Melbourne, as well as attending those conducted in Brisbane. He was ever ready to sponsor Queensland's position as forthright as possible—but always maintained the highest levels of decorum and decency.

In 1994, Trevor was instrumental in preparing the Division's submission to the Director-General of the Department of Emergency Services on the proposed Emergency Services legislation. He was heavily involved with colleagues, both interstate and intrastate, in the mid-90s investigating and negotiating insurance coverage for Professional Indemnity and Directors and Officers and Public Liability.

His concerns for regional branches of the Institute were well respected and he was present when the Far North Queensland Branch held their inaugural dinner in Mareeba. Through his presence, he promoted the concept in Townsville, Hervey Bay and the Gold Coast.

From 1991 to 1994, he directed much of his efforts to having the concept of Corporate Affiliation accepted nationally, resulting in the General Council later adopting the Queensland guidelines which had been developed by Trevor and fellow Board Member John Corboy. Following the death of John Corboy, Trevor, in association with his fellow Divisional Board members, instigated the John Corboy Bursary, an annual award designed to assist volunteers better prepare themselves to help the community.

As well as his lengthy AIES commitment, Trevor also had a long and illustrious sporting history involving tennis and squash. He represented Australia in both sports for a period spanning from the late 1940s until 2002.

It is difficult to summarise Trevor's contribution in a few short paragraphs. Just how he achieved so much is perhaps best summed up in his own words, in his final General Council report to the Queensland Board:

"Negotiation in the General Council forum requires respect, diplomacy, perseverance and detailed, factual presentation to be successful. Conversely, attitudes of aggression and disrespect towards members almost always lead to resentment and antagonism, resulting in strong opposition."

This portrays precisely how Trevor Ronald Millican lived his life—and we are so much the richer for it. ●



YOUNG ENDEAVOUR



Philip Gaden, MAIES

Registrar, ACT Division

“Ah! The good old time—the good old time. Youth and the sea. Glamour and the sea! The good, strong sea, the salt, bitter sea, that could whisper to you and roar at you and knock your breath out of you... By all that’s wonderful, it is the sea, I believe, the sea itself—or is it youth alone? Who can tell? But you here—you all had something out of life: money, love—whatever one gets on shore—and, tell me, wasn’t that the best time, that time when we were young at sea; young and had nothing, on the sea that gives nothing, except hard knocks—and sometimes a chance to feel your strength.”

Youth by Joseph Conrad

Sail training is one of the best opportunities for young people to learn about themselves, discover hidden strengths and talents, to understand the value of others and of working as one of a team (Sail Training Australia: 2008). Indeed many of these skills and attributes are what we look for in our young emergency service personnel and volunteers.

It even occasionally teaches people about sailing.

What makes sail training such a worthwhile experience? Very few people get the opportunity to take 10 days out of their day-to-day existence for an adventure on the high seas. It gives them an opportunity to explore the boundaries of their comfort zone, and push themselves in a controlled environment. The very nature of risk is explored, particularly when

laying aloft whilst underway, however the real challenges facing the youth crew often come from where they least expect.

The physical challenges of sailing a tall ship are obvious. Laying aloft to cast loose the gaskets securing the square sails to the yards is difficult enough whilst the ship is berthed or anchored in a harbour. It becomes much more challenging whilst the ship is rolling, the yards are slippery with rain and the youth crew are fatigued and seasick.

What isn’t immediately apparent is the most difficult part of sailing a tall ship. Not many young people have worked in a 24-hour watch-bill, requiring them to stand 4-hour watches on a continual basis. Fatigue, coupled with seasickness is a battle most will face over the first few days of the voyage. This is





One of the most exciting parts of the voyage is when the staff crew hand over command of the ship to the youth crew for Command Day. For the next 24 hours, the youth crew are tasked with the responsibility of creating a command structure, managing the ship's routine, assigning duties for cooking meals, and cleaning the ship.



*Opposite page: Young Endeavour at anchor, photo Philip Gaden.
Left: Young Endeavour from aloft. Photo Ian Hibbard.
Above: Young Endeavour from bowsprit. Photo Ian Hibbard.*

hard enough with the promise of a nice warm bed to retreat to, but at sea, the bunk is also subject to the continual motion of the ship, and the 'bedroom' is shared with 11 other people.

This 'crisis' part of the voyage passes quickly. The cure for seasickness is instant when the youth crew step ashore for a sports afternoon, or exploration of some remote beach or shoreline.

The next phase of the voyage focuses on developing the sailing and teamwork skills of the youth crew. Sails are set, furlled and set again. Tacking stations are drilled and rotated around the three watches to explore how the whole ship is managed. The galley becomes a hive of activity as everyone's appetite returns and the collective gaggle of young Australians start to form a cohesive team, driving the ship where they want her to go.

Then the staff crew go on holiday.

One of the most exciting parts of the voyage is when the staff crew hand over command of the ship to the youth crew for Command Day. For the next 24 hours, the youth crew are tasked with the responsibility of creating a command structure, managing the ship's routine, assigning duties for cooking meals, and cleaning the ship. It even involves sailing the ship through a series of waypoints, to a designated anchorage.

The amazing part of Command Day is that a bunch of young people, with mostly no sailing experience, can organise themselves to effectively sail a highly complex vessel to a designated anchorage with very little, if any, staff input. It may not go smoothly, and is rarely pretty, however it is great to see the youth crew work together to achieve their goal.

So what do the youth crew take away from their experiences onboard?

Very quickly they realise that the environment onboard is basically a small community where each person has an important role to fill. They understand the requirement for good communication, particularly when attempting complex tasks. Teamwork is explored, including the role of leaders, especially during times of discomfort and stress.

Young Endeavour aims to provide young Australians with a unique, challenging and inspirational experience at sea that increases their self-awareness, develops their teamwork and leadership skills, and creates a strong sense of community responsibility (Young Endeavour Youth Scheme: 2008).

The excellence of this program has been recognised internationally with The Young Endeavour Youth Scheme being awarded the prestigious Sail Training Organisation of the Year on a large sail training ship by Sail Training International in 2007.

So where does the AIES fit in?

The ACT Division of the AIES is seeking sponsorship of a berth for a young emergency service volunteer from either the ACT or surrounding NSW region. We hope this award becomes an annual award recognising and rewarding outstanding service. The recipient will receive a fully sponsored 11 day voyage onboard STS Young Endeavour, and a contribution towards travel.

The ACT Division is developing the selection process, and will shortly be calling for nominations.

ABOUT THE SHIP:



STS Young Endeavour is a purpose built sail-training vessel that takes up to 27 young Australians from all around Australia on five and ten-day voyages. The staff crew are all members of the Royal Australian Navy who operate the ship on behalf of the Young Endeavour Youth Scheme.

STS Young Endeavour was a gift from the United Kingdom to the government and people of Australia to mark the bicentenary in 1988. In his acceptance speech, the ship was pledged by the then Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, to serve Australian youth.



Author Philip Gaden.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Phil Gaden, MAIES, is a Senior Search and Rescue Co-ordinator at RCC Australia, within the Australian Maritime Safety Authority. Prior to commencing with AMSA, Phil was the Executive Officer of STS Young Endeavour. As a member of the Naval Reserve, Phil completes 1-2 voyages a year onboard, and to date has completed 28 voyages. Phil is also the Registrar of the ACT Division of the AIES. ●

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

DISPLACEMENT:	239 tonnes
LENGTH:	44 metres
BEAM:	7.8 metres
DRAUGHT:	4.2 metres
PROPULSION:	10 sails, Brigantine rig, 2 x 215 turbo charged diesels
SPEED:	14 knots (sail), 10 knots (power)
COMPLEMENT:	9 standard crew + 24 or 27 youth crew

REFERENCES:

Sail Training Australia – online source www.sailtrainingaustralia.com
Accessed 04 August 2008

Young Endeavour Youth Scheme – online source www.youngendeavour.gov.au
Accessed 04 August 2008



AUSTRALASIAN POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES GAMES HOBART 2010

Welcome to the first of a series of articles that will be included within the *National Emergency Response* leading up to the 13th Australasian Police & Emergency Services Games to be held from February 20-27, 2010, in Hobart. The purpose of these articles will be to provide information to all members of the Australian Institute of Emergency Services with a view to encouraging your participation in this most significant event.

Mark Beech-Jones, MAIES

Games Director

The Games will offer a wide range of sporting activities in which members (sworn, unworn, volunteers and retired) of all law enforcement and emergency services agencies can participate from Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

The Games are held every two years; however this will be the first time that the Games have been held in Tasmania. The Games were first held in 1984, and the 2008 Games are being held in Coffs Harbour in October.

The Games are expected to attract over 1,500 participants and visitors to the state (250,000 personnel are eligible to compete), and offer a wide range of sporting activities including Aquathlon, Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Cross Country, Cricket, Cycling (road, criterion, track), Darts, Duathlon, Golf, Hockey, Lawn Bowls, Mountain Biking, Netball, Orienteering, Power Lifting, Rowing (indoor), Rugby 7s, Sailing, Snooker, Shooting (large bore, practical pistol, pistol service match, shotgun, small bore), Soccer (outdoor, indoor), Softball, Stair Race, Squash, Swimming (pool, open water), Table Tennis, Tennis, Ten Pin Bowling, Touch Football, Tug-of-War, Track and Field, Triathlon, Volleyball (beach, indoor) and Water Polo.

With 46 sports being offered there will be in excess of 800 actual events catering for participants of all ages and ability. A number of the sports will be offered in age-group categories allowing participants of all general fitness and age to compete against alike competitors. While some participants may enter for the social aspect, each event will be conducted under the rules of the state controlling body and all umpires and officials will be appropriately accredited.

CONQUER the isle

As part of the Games, it is intended to create "festival" meeting place allowing competitors to mingle and enjoy the success and company of other athletes.

In preparation for the Games, over 40 sporting venues within Hobart and the Southern Region have already been confirmed. The venues include the world class Tattersall Aquatic Centre, Domain Tennis Centre, Domain Athletic Centre and Aurora Netball Centre. The most recent venue secured is a world class Mountain Bike Track. This course was designed by world renowned course designer Glen Jacobs—think Sydney Olympics, World Cup, World Championships—over 150 courses in 17 countries, yet he called this "the most exciting project for years—the location, the tracks, the people. The place is set to become a major mountain bike destination. There is nothing else like it in Australia." (Glen Jacobs, Mudcow Visions.)

As you can see, preparation is well under way for the Games and I look forward to keeping you updated about this positive and worthwhile event so you too can 'conquer the isle', at the 2010 Australasian Police and Emergency Services Games in Hobart.

For any further details or enquiries by members please do not hesitate to contact me on the generic email address games2010@police.tas.gov.au

Till next time. ●

FIRE FIGHTING FOR NON-FIRE FIGHTING WOMEN

As fire agencies, we want an educated public who understand the risks and are prepared to take part in the protection and safety of their community. A concise, comprehensive program was developed to target non-fire fighting women who found themselves in rural homes during bushfires. Knowledge allowed them to make choices prior to the event, contribute to the fire fighting effort, and reduced the psychological impact of wildfire.

Jenny **Filmer**

OAM

In 1993, I developed a program for rural areas called "Fire Fighting for Non-Fire Fighting Women". This was later renamed "Fire Fighting for Non-Fire Fighters" as it soon became clear that there were many people, in addition to women, who required information delivered in this program. If after reading this article you are interested in receiving the program or further information, contact details are at the end of the article. In 2003, I received an Order of Australia partly for the development of this program, the ANZAC Day Tree Project and my work within the community.

ADDRESSING AN ISSUE

It was identified that there was a gap in community education in regard to rural or semi-rural women who found themselves at home on the farm, after their men had driven merrily out the gate to man fire brigade units. This departure was often accompanied by the men yelling as they left, "don't worry, I will be back". The women were left with the responsibility of protecting the house and out buildings, the children, stock, pets and often visitors.

The geographical area in which the program was developed had undergone a demographic shift. Women in this area were not from traditional farming backgrounds and had little knowledge of the realities of what happens when a bushfire approaches their property or what they could do when faced with this problem.

You may think this information was being delivered through community education programs, but in 1993 this was not the case. Coronial reports through subsequent years have reinforced that the community education message is not comprehensive and many people do not understand the role they can play as non-fire fighters in protecting their own property.

THE PROGRAM

The program is run as a one-day event, is practical, presented locally, preferably in a rural home, with a specification of adults only. This requirement is not due to the content being provocative in a sexual manner but because there is a large amount of information to absorb and even one fractious child can disrupt the whole group. The professional area of emergency management is largely male dominated so if you are male, reading this and have not previously considered childcare, try running a training course and inviting all the participants to bring their children. The problem will rapidly become clear. Childcare can be arranged if required.

The program requires the presenter to study the local area, be well informed and be a knowledgeable, practical fire fighter who can answer questions off the cuff. You have to know the fire threat, fire history, access and egress, local risks and the community you are addressing.

Attachments have been prepared to cover:

- An outline for presenters;
- Items to be displayed;
- A check list for a quick analysis of the area;
- A sandbag pattern.

The presenter needs to be able to answer questions, basic or complex, and apply practical solutions to this particular community.

SESSION LAYOUT

MORNING

The morning session is theory covering:

- Fire behaviour (applied to that particular area);
- Effect of weather;
- The local brigade and their vehicles;
- What happens when a bushfire approaches a house (noise, embers, smoke, visibility);



- How houses burn;
- Protective clothing for families. Most women do not know you can purchase personal protective clothing independently;
- Services may not be available during a fire (no power—you need a portable pump; keep your mobile phone charged);
- Assessing the people who will be in the house (should they stay or go);
- The difference between a two way radio and a scanner;
- How to use a two way radio;
- How to listen and interpret radio or scanner information;
- Smoke – what it looks like when it is burning different fuels, estimating distances of smoke, and how it can indicate fire behaviour;
- What happens to the fixtures around houses when a fire goes through (ie gates are hot, plastic pipes burn and melt);
- Children – give them a job (look after the pet/toys etc). Make sure all their toys and pets are inside (nothing will get a child outside quicker than the pet rabbit or doll outside, and then you will not be able to find that child due to the smoke);
- Emergency pack – food, water, new games or toys for children (buy them at the beginning of the season and put them away – if you don't use them that year give them as presents in the future);
- How to plumb a petrol pump into a house water line. I give full instructions on how to buy and plumb a petrol pump into a system and say if they have trouble call me. Nothing gets a man to install a petrol pump faster than the threat of his wife doing it. The outcome is the same. The property has a petrol pump.
- How a pump works, what to do about a cantankerous pump (typical problems);
- Sand bags for down pipes. I have a sand bag pattern that will cover all sizes of down pipes. Rural dwellings often have different size down pipes and the sand bag design is fun and works. I suggest they make the sandbags with their kids earlier, play with them and then put the sand bags away in a place that everyone is aware of. Make enough for all down pipes. You can make sandbags from rag material, put them in a plastic bag when needed, place them in the gutters and they will retain water in gutters for many hours;
- Tell women how to clean the gutters. Depending on the roof line I tell them it is very peaceful on the roof—no one asks you to do anything;
- Mapping – how to read a map and what it means to them for fire behaviour in their area;
- Know their rural address and how to call for help;
- Visitors – how to prepare them and give them a job;
- Where to be in the house when the fire approaches;
- What to do if you are caught in a car (emergency cover) and look at where you would not go in the area (eg pine forests);

- Emergency contact with family (pre-plan) – how you will make contact, where you will go, children's school etc;
- Spot fires and how to report them;
- How to put water on a fire;
- What will happen when the fire front hits the house;
- Patrol the house after the fire front has passed;
- Pets – how to look after them in a fire, what to prepare to move them, where they will go if they are evacuated;
- Evacuation – what will happen.

This information is not drawn from a training handbook but prepared specifically for the group being addressed. Questions are asked by participants throughout all sessions.

AFTERNOON

In the afternoon the local brigade attends with one or two vehicles. This session focuses on the practical aspects of pumps, water, radios, and personal protective clothing. The brigade crew needs only a few good fire fighters who will assist women to have a go with the equipment. You do not want fire fighters who will take over. This is a session for the women to practise in a non-threatening environment.

CLOSE

At the close of the day, give local contact numbers and your contact details for follow up questions.

OUTCOMES

This program is designed to empower people to make informed decisions. The benefits have been demonstrated when communities this program has been delivered to have been impacted by fire. Feedback records that women and their families benefited not only through the physical aspects of putting into practice what they had learned but both women and children recorded less psychological stress after the event. As emergency managers, anything we can provide that will both protect the community and assist in their recovery has to be of benefit.

I hope you draw from this the knowledge and recognise what you have to do. If you are an informed, knowledgeable fire fighter you have to get out into your community and give them the benefit of your knowledge. Don't make convenience of delivery your highest priority. Have a vision as an emergency management professional that if an area under your control faces a large fire you will have done everything in your power to make that community safe. Fire fighting is not just about equipment, it is about protection of the community.

If you require a copy of the program please email me at jennyfilmer@ozemail.com.au ●



VOLUNTEER MARINE RESCUE IN NEW SOUTH WALES PAST, PRESENT AND THE COURSE AHEAD

A submission to the NSW Government by Royal Volunteer Coastal Patrol, February 13, 2008.

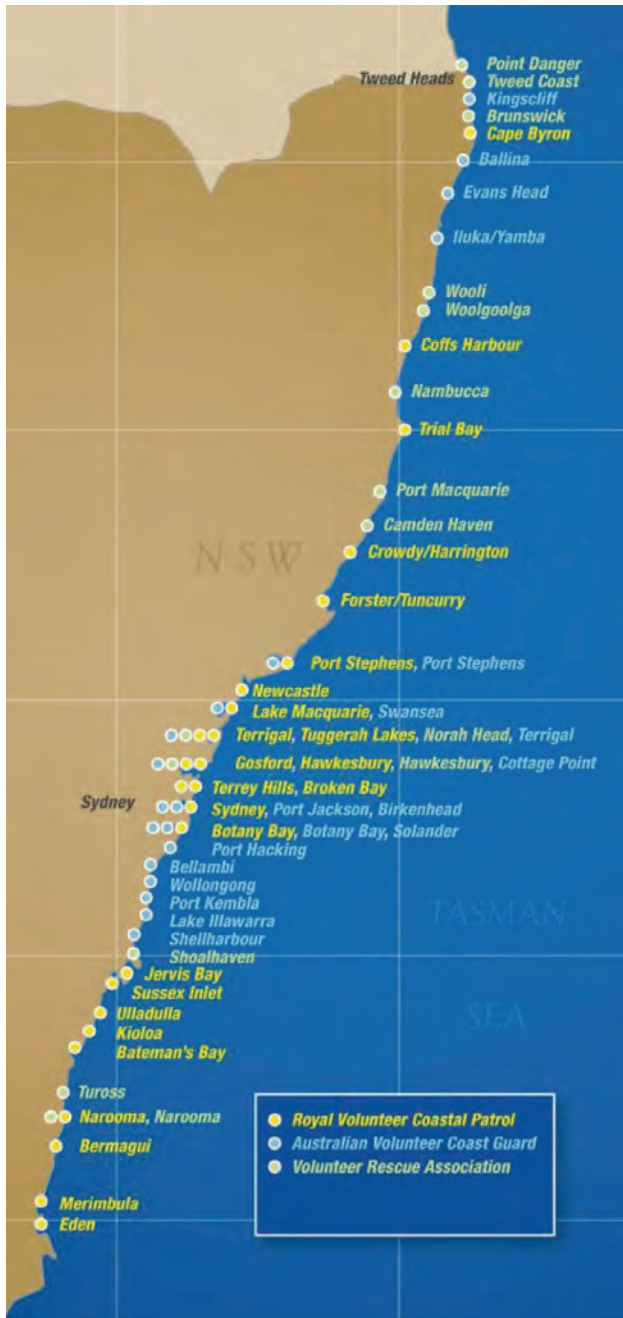


CREATING A NEW, SINGLE, UNIFIED VOLUNTEER MARINE RESCUE ORGANISATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

"Sailors for years have been confused and complaining of the duplication and even triplication of effort, coverage, volunteer resources and assets (of volunteer marine rescue organisations in NSW)—as well as being irritated by rivalry between the groups. ...Your boat driver licences, your boat registrations and your mooring fees and other like activities are a huge profit earner for the state government. And it's about time your money was spent where it's needed—to establish the volunteer marine rescue organisations as a single efficient entity, with seamless radio coverage along the NSW coast, and equipment and boats up to the challenges of the job." AFLOAT, March 2007

MAYDAY! MAYDAY! MAYDAY! VOLUNTEER MARINE RESCUE IN NSW IS SERIOUSLY UNDER-FUNDED

- The cost of being a Volunteer Marine Rescue Organisation (VMRO) and marine rescue volunteer in NSW continues to escalate with increased costs for compliance, government fees, equipment and fuel costs. These have already caused a service reduction and seriously threaten ongoing effective delivery of marine rescue.
- For the last 10 years, the NSW Government's funding of VMROs has represented approx 10% of total capital and operating costs. Additional specific funds for CBT were provided in 2005-06 and 2007-07.
- In 2006-07 it cost \$2.387m for the RVCP to operate a service even further reduced from that of 2005-06. The RVCP Capital and Operations share of the 2007 NSW Govt. grant, \$343,000, was 14% of this, leaving \$2,044m to be raised.
- Fuel costs have increased so much (227% over 10 years) that we can't always afford to train and regularly patrol our territory.
- Lack of money is forcing us to do our job with equipment that should be replaced and to spend much of what little money there is on continuous and costly maintenance.
- Volunteers must spend more time fund-raising than the combined total time spent on vessel maintenance and training to save lives.
- Volunteer Marine Rescue is in the life-saving business. The Coastal Patrol mission statement says it for all VMROs - "**Safety of Life at Sea**".
- Lack of adequate funding is placing the future of Volunteer Marine Rescue in NSW, as well as lives of the boating public and the volunteers, at serious risk.
- Volunteers now handle more than 2 out of every 3 marine rescues in NSW that are reported by NSW Police. There are 56 volunteer bases and only 11 Police MACs and LACs.
- The NSW Government receives \$29 million p/a value from volunteer personnel plus the use of a further \$71 million of assets in return for contributing a grossly inadequate \$1.271 million p/a (2007) to Volunteer Marine Rescue.
- NSW Maritime continues to return a significant surplus to treasury of funds gathered from the recreational boating community. In 2005-2006 this was more than \$59m. In 2006-07 it was \$17.627m.
- Average annual funding of \$12.5 million will enable NSW to add a new, world-class volunteer marine rescue organisation to the state's two other world-class volunteer emergency services, SES and RFS.
- In emergencies, time is absolutely critical but



people don't always know which volunteer marine organisation to call for help.

- Three volunteer organisations might have been fine in the past but today we can't afford to have any public confusion about who to call for help.
- A single volunteer marine rescue organisation is the only logical solution. If this is what it will take to get adequate funding and enable us to do our job properly, the sooner it happens the better.

THE SOLUTION:

1. A new, single, adequately funded, unified Volunteer Marine Rescue Organisation in NSW with optimum use and rationalisation of existing assets and resources;
2. A strong, effective, combat agency command, control and management structure;
3. A new name.

THE GOAL: TO CREATE A NEW, SINGLE, UNIFIED VOLUNTEER MARINE RESCUE ORGANISATION IN NSW

"Together with the Minister for Emergency Services, Nathan Rees, and the Minister for Police, David Campbell, we will look at the challenges that confront these valuable volunteer groups.

This work will be with a view to reforming relations and structures to achieve financial sustainability for the groups that put so much time and effort into safety."
The Hon Joe Tripodi, Minister for Ports and Waterways. Sydney International Boat Show, August 3, 2007.



THE IMPERATIVE:

It is only in the last two decades and after major structural change, that NSW has developed two of the world's best practice volunteer emergency response organisations, State Emergency Service and Rural Fire Service.

These are highly committed, well-trained, suitably funded, cohesive, single organisations whose role is to respond to land-based emergencies in a timely, efficient and co-ordinated manner.

A similar highly committed, well-trained, suitably funded, cohesive single organisation is required to provide timely, efficient and co-ordinated response to marine emergencies.

The NSW recreational boating community needs, expects and is entitled to a single marine emergency search and rescue service that is:

- clearly visible, widely known and well respected within the NSW boating community;
- appropriately trained and equipped;
- appropriately funded and resourced;
- able to respond to emergencies with necessary speed and efficiency;
- structured with a strong, effective, combat agency command, control and management;
- strategically located to serve the NSW coast;
- unfettered by a legacy of differing requirements from three VMROs working under different management structures.

NSW does not have to start from scratch to achieve this imperative, the foundation is there with the existing volunteer marine services.-the proven structural model for a single emergency organisation is there with the precedents of SES and RFS.

NSW has the opportunity to establish a new, world's best practice marine emergency organisation better able to save lives, educate the boating community and assist other state emergency agencies.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Volunteer Marine Rescue began in Australia in 1937 with the Volunteer Coastal Patrol, now the Royal Volunteer Coastal Patrol (RVCP). 71 years later, the RVCP is the largest volunteer marine rescue organisation (VMRO) in NSW where there are 214,000 registered boats, 445,000 current boat driver's licences and a boating industry worth over \$2 billion to the state.

The NSW Government has a legislative obligation to provide marine emergency services to this large community and only the VMROs enable NSW to achieve this.

The corporate cost of being a VMRO continues to increase with ever-rising costs of compliance, technology, modern rescue lifeboats and fuel.

RVCP annual fuel costs alone have sky-rocketed from \$48,210 in 1997 with 41 bases in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and SA to \$157,685 in 2007 with 25 bases in NSW only—an increase of 227%!

There are 1,935 accredited NSW volunteers in the three VMROs. They represent a combined value of over \$29.393 million p/a to the NSW Government at the average Australian earnings hourly rate of \$30.32 p/hour.

In addition, the government enjoys the benefit of \$71 million worth of volunteer infrastructure at no cost.

This includes the volunteer marine radio network which is the only NSW radio network that serves the recreational boating community on 27MHz, VHF and MF/HF.

In return, VMROs share a grossly inadequate \$1.271 million (2007) support from the NSW Government so volunteers are forced to spend more time fund-raising than on training and maintenance of vessels combined.



For the last 10 years, NSW Government funding of VMROs has represented approx 10% of total Capital and Operating costs. Additional dedicated funds for CBT have been provided in 2005-06 and 2007-07.

In 2006-07 it cost \$2.387m for the RVCP to operate a service even further reduced from that of 2005-06. The RVCP Capital and Operations share of the 2007 NSW Government grant. \$343,000 was 14% of this cost, leaving \$2.044m to be raised.

Fuel costs have increased so much (227% over 10 years) that volunteers cannot always afford to train and regularly patrol their territories.

The personal cost of being a volunteer also applies more pressure on those involved with a national average cost of \$900 p/a and up to \$3,000 for some—with no tax claim benefits.

In NSW, it costs some senior members of the RVCP more than \$10,000 a year—also with no tax claim benefits.



The total average, annual, personal cost for all volunteers to belong to their respective VMRO is now more than double the total amount given by the state government to support volunteer marine rescue in NSW.

Volunteers now provide an average of 68.4% or more than 2 in every 3 marine rescues in NSW. This is a growing trend. There are 56 volunteer bases and only 11 Police MACs and LACs.

VMRO services are increasingly required in metro and regional areas and volunteer marine rescue organisations also frequently assist other emergency services such as police, SES and RFS in key support roles. This is unsustainable.

Who do you call? Three separate VMROs serve NSW. RVCP, a Corporation (25 divisions), Australian Volunteer Coast Guard Association AVCGA, an Association (17) and Volunteer Rescue Association VRA, another Association (14). Total 56 accredited rescue units.

A new, single VMRO is required, adequately funded by the NSW Government from surplus funds already gathered from the boating community, or else effective volunteer marine rescue in NSW is at real and serious risk.

A new, single VMRO will deliver improved public safety, increased management efficiency, objective rationalisation, improved deployment of available

resources and optimum allocation of public funds.

A new, unified organisation with a new name and strong, effective combat agency command and management structure is required.

An effective new, single VMRO will embrace the NSW State Plan and deliver on several priorities.

An effective new, single VMRO will enable the NSW Government to establish a world's best practice volunteer marine emergency model and demonstrate leadership among the Australian states with a demonstrably more effective strategy for marine safety.



THE PAST: WHY VOLUNTEER MARINE RESCUE EXISTS

- Volunteer marine rescue in Australia began in 1937 with the establishment of the Volunteer Coastal Patrol. The visionary founders saw that an organisation of volunteer yachtsmen, many of whom were experienced merchant and naval seamen, would be extremely beneficial to Australia with its 12,000 nautical miles of coastline, especially as no dedicated marine emergency service was provided for the boating public by either State or Federal Governments. At this time the NSW population was some 2.7 million.
- For 70 years, volunteer marine rescue has met this need through the efforts of community minded men and women who are concerned about safety of life at sea.
- In 2007, the NSW population is approaching 7 million¹, some 214,000 boats are registered, there are more than 445,000 boat driver's licences² and the recreational boating industry is worth over \$2 billion annually to NSW³.
- Under an Inter-Governmental Agreement, NSW Police are the authority responsible for arranging and co-ordinating marine search and rescue operations in respect to pleasure craft and fishing vessels at sea, persons missing in a coastal environment, persons and vessels on inland waters and all non military vessels in port. NSW Police Marine Area Command (MAC) is responsible for this function⁴. This is done under Clause 3(b) and (c) part 6 of the Police Act 1990 No 47.
- Operations of volunteer marine rescue organisations in NSW are governed by the State Emergency Rescue Management Act (SERM), State Rescue Board policies, NSW State Disaster Plan (DISPLAN)



and relevant Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), with the Volunteer Marine Rescue Council (VMRC) as overview.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. Appendix 1

² NSW Maritime Annual Report 2006-07 KPIs. Appendix 2

³ BIA NSW. Appendix 3

⁴ State Rescue Policy 3rd Edition 19 January 2006 Chapter 3, Section 3.02

THE PRESENT: CURRENT MARINE RESCUE SITUATION

- The marine emergency dilemma: who do you call? The community has learned who to call for help with all other emergencies: medical, fire, crime - 000; storm, hail, flood - SES; bushfires - RFS. Who do you call for a marine emergency? Uncertainty means delays. Delays can cost lives.
- Three separate volunteer marine rescue organisations: Australian Volunteer Coast Guard Association (AVCGA), Royal Volunteer Coastal Patrol (RVCP), Volunteer Rescue Association (VRA).
- 56 accredited volunteer marine rescue units¹: AVCGA 17 (30.36%), RVCP 25 (44.64%), VRA 14 (25%)
- 1,935 accredited personnel as at July 2007²: AVCGA 540 (27.91%) + RVCP 1,066 (55.01%) + VRA 329 (17.00%) = 1,935-plus a further 1,000+ non-accredited members. 3,000 total personnel.
- 70 accredited Category 1, 2 and 3 rescue lifeboats: 21 x Category 1; 30 x Category 2; 19 x Category 3³.
Category 1: Smooth waters, partially smooth waters, enclosed waters & bars. (Within a limit of 0.5 nautical miles seaward) Category 2: Restricted Offshore. (Within a limit of 7 nm seaward) Category 3: Offshore. (Within a limit of 15 nm seaward).
- Organisational Structures: 1 x Corporation (RVCP); combat agency line of command and authority; 2 x Associations (AVCGA, VRA); associations of independent member associations.
- All three existing organisations have the SAME core competencies in all areas of SAR under the same SERM Act and SRB Policies.
- Volunteers' share of rescues increasing each year as police focus on crime and terrorism increases.
- Total volunteer locations 56 Total Police MAC/LAC11⁴
- Volunteers are now responsible for an average of 2 in every 3 marine rescues in NSW. 2006 63.3%, 2007 68.4%⁵

- In regional areas with no Water Police presence, 100% of rescues are undertaken by volunteers, eg: Batemans Bay (Pop: 10,219); Evans Head (Pop: 2,614); Forster-Tuncurry (Pop: 17,996); Iluka/Yamba (Pop: 7,515); Port Macquarie (Pop: 37,982); Woolgoolga (Pop: 3,795)⁶.
- Volunteers become even more important in holiday periods when visitors swell regional populations by up to 2000%
- With volunteers now handling almost 70% of all marine rescues in NSW, this issue is too important not to get right.

¹ NSW State Rescue Board Summary of Marine Rescue Units 7 August 2007. Appendix 4

² NSW State Rescue Board. Appendix 5

³ NSW State Rescue Board Summary of Marine Rescue Units 7 August 2007. Appendix 4

⁴ NSW State Rescue Board Summary of Marine Rescue Units 7 August 2007. Appendix 4

⁵ 2007 SAR YE 31/12/07 Summary. NSW Police Marine Area Command. Appendix 6

⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics Ref: 2016. 1 Population Comparisons NSW, ACT. Appendix 7



CURRENT GOVERNMENT GRANTS – INADEQUACY AND UNCERTAINTY

NSW Grant

- Annual NSW Maritime Grant: 2007 total for Capital, Operational Support, Training - \$1.271 million shared between 3 VMROs: AVCGA: 435,000 + RVCP:563,000 + OVRA:282,000 = \$1,280,000¹.
- Capital grant component of allocation does not even permit purchase of a whole replacement lifeboat (limited to max. \$60,000 for any single project).
Capital: 466,500 + Operations: 313,500 + Training: 500,000 = \$1,280,000.
- The total capital allocation to each organisation would not even purchase one new Category 3 lifeboat or SARCC at \$500,000+.

Other Grants

- All other grants are by application with no guarantee and in vigorous competition with other equally deserving organisations.

- This makes strategic planning virtually impossible.
- Places an unsustainable demand on members for fund-raising activities.

¹ Minor variance with NSW Maritime Grant total due to administrative timing of funds allocation to VMRC and disposition to VMROs.



THE PRESENT: WHO ARE MARINE RESCUE CUSTOMERS?

- Recreational boating community; 445,000 licenced boat drivers; 214,000 registered boats.
 - Yacht clubs, sailing clubs, fishing clubs, swimming clubs and community organisations.
 - Local ferries, eg Palm Beach Ferry must cross Box Head Bar to take passengers to/from Brisbane Water.
 - Coastal councils/regions with both local boat users and large volume of tourism visitors. Typical examples served by VMROs:
 - Eurobodalla (Batemans Bay, Moruya, Narooma): Local population 34,133¹; Holiday visitors 649,000² (+1,800%).
 - Great Lakes (Forster-Tuncurry, Crowdy-Harrington): Local population 21,000³; Domestic holiday visitors 466,000² (+2,120%).
 - Small ships, commercial recreational charters (especially in regional areas), commercial fishing trawlers.
 - Other emergency services: backup for MAC, SES, RFS, NSW Ambulance.
 - Other Agencies: back-up for and training with Maritime, Customs, Quarantine, DAFF, NPWS, Red Cross, EMA, Defence.
 - Defence exercises and helicopter rescue training including:
 - SAR on Ship's Bridge Simulator at HMAS Watson, Sydney;
 - C130 life raft drops and pilot survival at sea
 - Port Stephens and Jervis Bay;
 - Fire fighting, damage control HMAS Creswell, Jervis Bay.
 - Water Access Only communities eg Water Ambulance transport for 4,000 Hawkesbury River WAO residents.
- ¹ ABS National Regional Profiles Eurobodalla 13 Nov 2006. Appendix 8
² Local Govt Visitation 2006 Shoalhaven City Council. Appendix 9
³ ABS National Regional Profiles Great Lakes 13 Nov 2006. Appendix 10
- To be continued in the Summer edition of National Emergency Response.* ●

2nd Australasian Mental Health and Psychosocial Disaster Conference

22 & 23 October 2008, Brisbane

*Incorporating the Foundation Course in Psychosocial Disaster Management
21 October 2008, Brisbane*

Foundation and Conference Venue:
The Sebel and Citigate, King George Square, Brisbane



Delivering the calm

Conference highlights

- Anticipating the different public responses to chemical, biological, radiological and explosive attacks and natural disasters
- Psychosocial responses to traumatic events
- Identifying special needs for population groups and developing
- The role of media and public communications in minimizing disaster stress
- Enhancing disaster resilience in communities and regions
- The field response of mental health in disasters
- Integrating mental health into large area operations
- Psychosocial peer support programs for first responders
- Selecting and using crisis counselling and other interventions
- Psychosocial impacts in Hurricane Katrina and lessons for Australia's disaster managers

Who should attend

- Psychiatrists
- Psychologists
- Social workers
- Human service workers
- Mental health nurses
- Corrections officials
- Counsellors
- Crisis workers
- Disaster response personnel
- Educators and school employees
- Emergency service administrators
- EMTs/paramedics
- Faith-based disaster support
- Fire-fighters
- Grief counsellors
- Law-enforcement officers
- Military personnel peer support organisers and leaders
- Physicians, nurses and medical facility staff
- Professional chaplains and clergy
- Risk managers
- Security professionals
- Suicidologists
- Victim's advocate

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Program

Foundations of Psychosocial Disaster Management - 21 October 2008

1:00	Welcome <i>Dr Aaron Groves, Senior Director Mental Health Branch, Queensland Health</i>
1:15	Psychosocial Responses to Traumatic Events Examines ordinary responses of people to extraordinary situations and within the disaster context. Individual sessions study the reactions of children to traumatic events and the impact of disasters upon special needs groups. <i>Garry Stevens, Clinical Psychologist, University of Western Sydney and Dr Aaron Groves, Senior Director Mental Health Branch, Queensland Health</i>
2:15	Break
2:35	Psychological Care An overview of techniques and issues involved in psychological support including intervention, the 'do no harm' principle, and care of psychological support teams. <i>Stephen Monsieigneur, Senior Project Officer, Mental Health Disaster Preparedness, Mental Health Branch, Queensland Health and Dr Sarb Johal, Clinical Psychologist, Risk and Assurance, New Zealand Ministry of Health</i>
3:35	Break
3:50	The Field Response of Mental Health in Disasters An examination of the many factors that Psychosocial professionals encounter, and a description of the tools that can be used. This session includes an exercise. <i>Dr Aaron Groves, Senior Director Mental Health Branch, Queensland Health, Greg Eustace, Principal Advisor Emergency Management, Queensland Health and Noel Gillard, Director Emergency Management Unit, Queensland Health</i>
4:40	Foundation course concludes

Conference Day 1 - 22 October 2008

9:00	Welcome <i>Dr Aaron Groves, Senior Director Mental Health Branch, Queensland Health</i>		
9:10	Extended Welcome <i>Professor Beverley Raphael, Chair of the National Mental Health Disaster Response Committee</i>		
9:30	The role of leadership in recovery		
10:15	Case study: The role of media and public communications in minimizing disaster stress <i>Theresa Rockley-Hogan, Acting Program Director - 612 ABC Radio, Brisbane</i>		
11:00	Morning tea		
11:30	Developments around the nation and New Zealand - Part 1 Each State and Territory has 15 minutes to provide an update of their work on integrating mental health into Displans, PPRR activities, guidelines, peer support programs and best practice guides. <i>Chair: Professor Beverley Raphael, Chair of the National Mental Health Disaster Response Committee</i>		
12:30	Lunch		
1:30	Best practice workshops		
	Option 1 Integrating mental health into large area operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How this can be done • Training • Costs and benefits <i>Dr Aaron Groves, Senior Director Mental Health Branch, Queensland Health</i>	Option 2 Psychosocial peer support programs for first responders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options • Making them work • Costs and benefits <i>Heather Bancroft, Clinical Director, Victorian Ambulance Counselling Unit</i>	Option 3 Selecting and using crisis counselling and other interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providers • Interventions • Does crisis counselling work <i>Richard Johnson, General Manager, Coral Coast Capricorn, Lifeline Community Care</i>
3:30	Afternoon tea		

Program

4:00	Anticipating the different public responses to disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> natural disasters man-made disasters including chemical, biological, radiological and explosive attacks multiple, simultaneous attacks (e.g. secondary devices) <i>Professor Beverley Raphael, Chair of the National Mental Health Disaster Response Committee and Garry Stevens, Clinical Psychologist, University of Western Sydney</i>
5:00	Conference Close for Day 1
7:00	Dinner - Brisbane City Hall

Conference Day 2 - 23 October 2008

9:00	<i>Chair: Athol Yates, Director, Australian Homeland Security Research Centre</i>					
9:10	Psychosocial impacts in Hurricane Katrina and lessons for Australia's disaster managers <i>Mike Morrison, Emergency Management Consultant, Redlands City Council</i>					
9:45	Practical lessons in referrals between those exposed to disasters and clinicians: The Canberra Bushfires experience <i>Christine Healy, former Director, ACT Bushfire Recovery Centre</i>					
10:15	The social impact of Equine Influenza and lessons for the future <i>Dr Melanie Taylor, Senior Research Fellow, School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney</i>					
11:00	Morning tea					
11:30	Developments around the nation and New Zealand - Part 2 Each State and Territory has 15 minutes to provide an update of their work on integrating mental health into Displans, PPRR activities, guidelines, peer support programs and best practice guides. <i>Chair: Professor Beverley Raphael, Chair of the National Mental Health Disaster Response Committee</i>					
12:30	Lunch					
1:30	Best practice workshops <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> Option 1 Best practice in public support through targeted public communications and media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to develop links between response agencies and the media Training needs for key roles and the media <i>Kevin Loomes, Director Media & Corporate Communications, Queensland Department of Emergency Services</i> </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> Option 2 Best practice in enhancing disaster resilience in communities and regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a community resilience framework Reviewing current theory and research Building a partnership and multidisciplinary perspective <i>Professor Kevin Ronan, Professor of Psychology, Department of Behavioural & Social Sciences, Central Queensland University</i> </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> Option 3 Identifying special needs for population groups and developing targeted programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child and Youth Aged Indigenous Non english speaking Rural and remote issues <i>Tony Guscott, Manager Training Education and Quality Team, Tamarind Centre, NT Health and Community Services</i> </td> </tr> </table>			Option 1 Best practice in public support through targeted public communications and media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to develop links between response agencies and the media Training needs for key roles and the media <i>Kevin Loomes, Director Media & Corporate Communications, Queensland Department of Emergency Services</i>	Option 2 Best practice in enhancing disaster resilience in communities and regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a community resilience framework Reviewing current theory and research Building a partnership and multidisciplinary perspective <i>Professor Kevin Ronan, Professor of Psychology, Department of Behavioural & Social Sciences, Central Queensland University</i>	Option 3 Identifying special needs for population groups and developing targeted programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child and Youth Aged Indigenous Non english speaking Rural and remote issues <i>Tony Guscott, Manager Training Education and Quality Team, Tamarind Centre, NT Health and Community Services</i>
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3:30	Afternoon tea					
4:00	Special presentation					
4:45	Conference Summary <i>Dr Aaron Groves, Senior Director Mental Health Branch, Queensland Health</i>					
5:00	Conference Close					

More information

Program Chair	Greg Eustace, Principal Advisor - Emergency Management, Queensland Health	General inquiries	Trudy Southgate Australian Homeland Security Research Centre Tel: 02 6161 5143 Email: admin@disasters-psycho-social.org.au
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Registration Form Fax: 02 6161 5144

2nd Australasian Mental Health and Psychosocial Disaster Conference and Foundation Course

21, 22 & 23 October 2008

Foundation and Conference Location: Sebel and Citigate, King George Square, Brisbane
Register online at www.disasters-psychosocial.org.au

Contact details

Title _____
Surname _____
Given Name _____
Preferred first name on name badge _____
Job Title _____
Telephone (Business) _____
Fax (Business) _____
Telephone (Mob) _____
Email _____
Organisation _____
Postal Address _____
City _____ State _____ Postcode _____
Student Number² _____
University Name² _____

Special Requirements

Dietary/Other: _____

Payment details

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- EFT** - Please send me a tax invoice and I will pay by EFT
- Cheque** - Attach a cheque made payable to Australian Homeland Security Research Centre
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Signature _____

Registration Fees (all fees inclusive of GST)

Please circle the relevant fee	Supporting Organisations fee ³	Standard fee
21 October - Foundation Course		\$245
22 October Day 1 Conference¹	\$338	\$375
23 October Day 2 Conference	\$248	\$275
22 & 23 October Day 1 & 2 Conference¹	\$460	\$550
22 October Additional Dinner Ticket		\$95
22 & 23 October Day 1 & 2 Conference Full time student discount²		\$270

Notes

1. Registration for 22 October includes Conference Dinner
2. Full time student. Student ID number required when booking. Fee does not include Conference Dinner
3. Supporting Organisations include: Australian Homeland Security Research Centre, Queensland Health, University of Western Sydney, Australian Counselling Association and Lifeline Community Care Queensland

Cancellation policy

If you cancel your registration before 10 September 2008, you will receive a refund of your registration fee minus a \$150 administration fee. If you cancel your registration after 10 September 2008, you will not be eligible for a refund, however a substitute delegate may take your place.

Conditions of acceptance

The listed speakers, topics, times and exhibitors were correct at the time of printing but due to unforeseen circumstances, the organisers reserve the right to delete or alter items in the program.

Tax Invoice

A formal tax invoice will be sent on registration stating the amount due or paid. EFT details are on the invoice. ABN: 37 098 930 119

Accommodation

Delegates are required to arrange their own accommodation.

Accommodation is available at:

The Sebel and Citigate King George Square

King George Square, Cnr Ann & Roma Streets
Brisbane QLD 4000

Tel: 07 3229 9111

There are more accommodation options on the website.

Please visit www.disasters-psychosocial.org.au

Enquiries

Trudy Southgate

Australian Homeland Security Research Centre
PO Box 295, Curtin, ACT 2605

Tel: 02 6161 5143 Fax: 02 6161 5144

Email: admin@disasters-psychosocial.org.au

NEW AIES MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce that the following persons have become members of our Institute since the last edition of NER was published.

NAME	AFFILIATION	STATE
Stephen Luke	St John Ambulance (Aust)	VIC
Leo Cartwright	Rural Ambulance	VIC
John Anderson	NSW State Emerg. Man.Committee	NSW
Andrew Drummond	Mid Western Region Council	NSW
Sean O'Brien	Rural Fire Service	NSW
Timothy Williams	Rural Fire Service	NSW
Nicholas Newn	Mines Rescue	NSW
David Mayer	Fire Brigades	NSW
Tameena Snowden	Rural Fire Service	NSW
Evan Longworth	CREST	NSW
Dean Plummer	SES/Fire Brigade	NSW
Dr Allison Godbar	St John Ambulance, Aust	QLD
Darryl Rice	Emergency Management QLD	QLD
John Brown	Rural fire Service	NSW
Rubyah Haouchar	SES	VIC
George Crawford	SES	VIC
David Tucek	SES	VIC
Robert White	SES	NSW
Robert Hartley	Qld Ambulance	QLD
Ross Johnstone	Central Highlands Council	TAS
Kevin McConnell	St John Ambulance Aust	ACT
John Sealy	Rural Fire Service	ACT
Peter Weatherstone	Rural Fire Service	ACT
Kate Fitzgerald	SES	NSW



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**Application for admission to
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To:- The Divisional Registrar, _____ Division
 I, _____ (Name in Block letters)
 of _____ (Full postal address for entry in Register)
 _____ Postcode _____
 Phone (W) _____ (H) _____ Mobile: _____ Date of Birth _____
 Email: _____

do hereby apply to be admitted to the Institute.

I am (a) employed by or (b) a volunteer member of : (delete as necessary)

Name of Organisation _____

Address _____
 _____ Postcode _____

Position/Title _____

Statement of experience and qualifications. (Note: Applicants may supply extra, relevant information and attach it hereto)

Experience (as an Emergency Officer/Worker)

From	TO	Appointment/Position	Duty/Responsibility

Emergency Training Courses

Institution	Course/Year	Results (where applicable)

Qualifications (Degrees, Diplomas, etc) _____

Decorations/Awards etc _____

Referees (Persons who have known me for several years and can give evidence of my character and background)

Name	Address	Phone	Email
(1) _____	_____	_____	_____
(2) _____	_____	_____	_____

I declare the above particulars to be true and hereby agree to be bound by the Constitution, By-Laws and Code of Ethics of the Institution)

Signature: _____ **Proposed by:** _____ (Use Block Letters)

Witness: _____ **Seconded by:** _____ (Use Block Letters)

(Proposer and Seconder shall be financial Members of the Institute)

For Office Use Application recommended: Member Associate Student Corporate Affiliate

Fee Received Receipt No: _____ Divisional Registrar _____

Completed Application forms with fees should be forwarded to the Division Registrar in the State where you normally reside. Further information may also be obtained by contacting your Division Registrar or General Registrar of the Institute at the following addresses:

NATIONAL COUNCIL

The General Registrar
Australian Institute of Emergency Services (General Council)
6 Union St, Mosman, NSW 2088
Fax: (02) 9265 4830 or Email: general.registrar@aies.net.au
National Web Site: www.aies.net.au

NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND

The Registrar - NSW Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. 7 Cranbrook St, Wyoming, NSW 2250
Email: registrar.nsw@aies.net.au,
registrar.nz@aies.net.au

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Registrar - SA Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. Unit 21/17 Fourth Ave Everard Park, SA 5035
Email: registrar.nt@aies.net.au, registrar.sa@aies.net.au,
registrar.was@aies.net.au

TASMANIA

The Registrar - TAS Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. PO Box 1 Lindisfarne, TAS 7015
Email: registrar.tas@aies.net.au

QUEENSLAND

The Registrar - QLD Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. PO Box 590 Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
Email: registrar.qld@aies.net.au

VICTORIA

The Registrar - VIC Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. C/O- 44 Webb St, Warrandyte, VIC 3113
Email: registrar.vic@aies.net.au

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Registrar - ACT Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. 5 Morning St, Gundaroo, NSW 2620
Email: registrar.act@aies.net.au

WHAT ARE THE INSTITUTE'S AIMS

To provide a professional body for the study of the roles and functions of Emergency Services and Emergency Management Organisations throughout Australia, and the promotion and advancement of professional standards in these and associated services.

THE INSTITUTE'S OBJECTIVES ARE:

- To raise the status and advance the interests of the profession of emergency management and counter disaster services administration.
- To represent generally the views and interests of the profession and to promote a high standard of integrity and efficiency in the skills of emergency and counter disaster administration.
- To provide opportunities for association among members and students to promote and protect their mutual interest.
- To facilitate full interchange of concepts and techniques amongst members.
- To bring to the notice of the public such matters that are deemed to be important for safety and protection of the community and to promote research and development of emergency services generally.
- To establish a national organisation to foster international co-operation in counter-disaster services administration.

WHAT THE INSTITUTE OFFERS YOU:

- An opportunity to be part of a progressive Australia-wide Institute dedicated to the progression and recognition of the Emergency Service role in the community.
- An independent forum where you can be heard and your opinions shared with other emergency service members.
- A journal with information from institutes and other sources around the world in addition to the interchange of views between Divisions in Australia, as well as access to the Institute website.
- Reduced fees for members at Institute Seminars and Conferences and an information service supplied by professional experienced officers.
- A Certificate of Membership.
- The opportunity to use the initials of the particular membership status after your name.

- Corporate members receive a bronze plaque free of charge and can advertise on the AIES website, as well as provide articles for inclusion in the Institute's journal.

WHAT DOES MEMBERSHIP COST:

Nomination Fee:	\$20.00
Annual Subscription:	\$50.00
Fellows:	\$60.00
Corporate Subscription:	\$250.00

Note: Institute Fees may be tax deductible.

MEMBERSHIP:

There are four classes of membership:

- Members • Fellows • Life Fellows • Corporate

There are five categories of affiliation with the Institute that may be offered to persons who do not meet the requirements for membership:

- Associate • Student Member • Retired Member
• Honorary Member • Honorary Fellow

WHO CAN JOIN:

Applications for membership will be considered from persons who are at least twenty-one years of age and who:

- Are members of a permanent emergency service or associated service with at least two years experience, or
- Are volunteer members of emergency or associated services with a minimum of four years experience as an emergency services member.

Admission as a member may be granted if in the opinion of the General Council the applicant meets all other conditions of membership and passes such examinations and/or other tests as may be required by General Council.

WHERE DO MEMBERS COME FROM:

- Ambulance Service • Community Services • Emergency Equipment Industry • Emergency Management Organisations • Fire Services • Health, Medical and Nursing Services • Mines Rescue • Police Service • Safety Officers • SES • Transport Services • Volunteer Marine Rescue • Volunteer Rescue Associations



AIES NATIONAL CONTACTS

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National President Maurice Massie, QPM, LFAIES	Phone: (03) 6248 6373 Email: president.national@aies.net.au	
National Vice President Brian Lancaster, ESM, LFAIES	Phone: (08) 8381 2825 Email: vpresident.national@aies.net.au	
General Registrar/Company Secretary Bob Maul, LFAIES, JP	Phone: (02) 9969 9216 Email: general.secretary@aies.net.au	6 Union Street MOSMAN NSW 2088

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