

NATIONAL EMERGENCY



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Spring 2014 • National Emergency Response

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FRONTCOVER

Vaughan Trebilco on Clumner Bluff,
Central Highlands, Tasmania.
Photo: Graeme Brown, SES North
West Search and Rescue.

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Bob **Maul** LFAIES

General Secretary/Registrar

NEW MEMBERS

The Australian Institute of Emergency Services is pleased to announce the following emergency services people joined the AIES between June and August 2014.

NAME	ORGANISATION	STATE
Joshua Emanuel	SJA	NSW
Benjamin Cavanagh	MHS	QLD
Scott Clark	FS	TAS
Paul Dunmall	VP	VIC
Steve Glassey	UOC	NZ
Brett Fletcher	CFA	VIC
Sean Greenwood	RFS	NSW
Terrace Kelmscott	SJA	WA
Yvonne Manock	CWC	NSW
David McLeod	RFS	NSW
Jason Preston	AS	ACT
Luci Saaroni	FCC	VIC
Gary Sambridge	RFS	NSW
Jarred Stevens	FCC	VIC
Laura Smith	FS	TAS
Melissa West	Ambulance Service	TAS

AS: Ambulance Service; **CFA:** Country Fire Association; **CWC:** Central West Council; **FCC:** Frankston City Council; **FS:** Fire Service; **MHS:** Medical/Health Service; **SJA:** St John Ambulance; **UOC:** University of Canterbury (Em.Mgt); **VP:** Victoria Prisons.



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DISASTER & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The **Australian & New Zealand Disaster and Emergency Management Conference** will be held at Jupiters Gold Coast on the 3rd - 5th May 2015. The Conference will continue our support for the Disaster and Emergency Management community. You are invited to join us as we focus on natural disasters with the conference theme of **"EARTH; FIRE AND RAIN"**.

The Conference will feature multi-agency presentations covering all phases of emergency and disaster management – prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. There will be representation by fire, ambulance, emergency, rescue, volunteer, defence and health sectors.

Presentations will facilitate discussion and provide a spotlight on developing leaders in Disaster and Emergency Community.

Joint initiative of:

Australian & New Zealand Disaster and Emergency Management Conference

3 – 5 May 2015 | Jupiters Gold Coast | www.anzdmc.au



FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Barry Archer MAIES

AIES National President

This edition of *National Emergency Response* finds me wondering where we will end up working as emergency services people.

When I look around the world today, and watch the news every night, I see conflict and emergency responses happening everywhere.

NSW, and the east coast of Australia, is going through some massive weather patterns with flood alerts and warnings being broadcast on a regular basis through the various media outlets.

I know, and fully appreciate, that out among the general public are many emergency response personnel who are going about doing what they do best ... getting on with the job of saving and protecting lives and property as the largely unsung heroes of our communities.

I ask that we spare a thought for the global association of emergency service responders that are unflinching in their work and dedication.

Through my day job, I have been very close to the emerging virus outbreak in West Africa known as Ebola Virus Disease, known also as EVD or EBOLA.

As at the end of August, there have been over 240 health care workers diagnosed with contracting EVD doing their life-saving work and over 120 deaths of those workers already.

Ebola has a mortality rate of up to 93 per cent but we still see Australian doctors and nurses as well as our other emergency response workers volunteering to go to help these affected countries.

Overall, there have been 2,615 cases reported so far with 1,427 deaths, which is rising every minute.

It is a non-discriminatory disease that has claimed the weak, poor, rich, emergency care workers, and it's not finished yet.

I look at the fantastic work that Red Cross and Red Crescent are doing in areas of conflict around the Middle East with Gaza, Israel and the West Bank, south Sudan and Ukraine, not to forget Syria and the problems facing international agencies working there.

These heroes are putting their lives

We are lucky in Australia to have a relatively peaceful life, however, our emergency service personnel also place themselves in the face of danger every day.

into the face of danger every day to save lives. Many sacrifice themselves in the process. I read recently of a local Red Cross worker in Central Africa who was shot dead while he was trying to evacuate casualties from an area in turmoil.

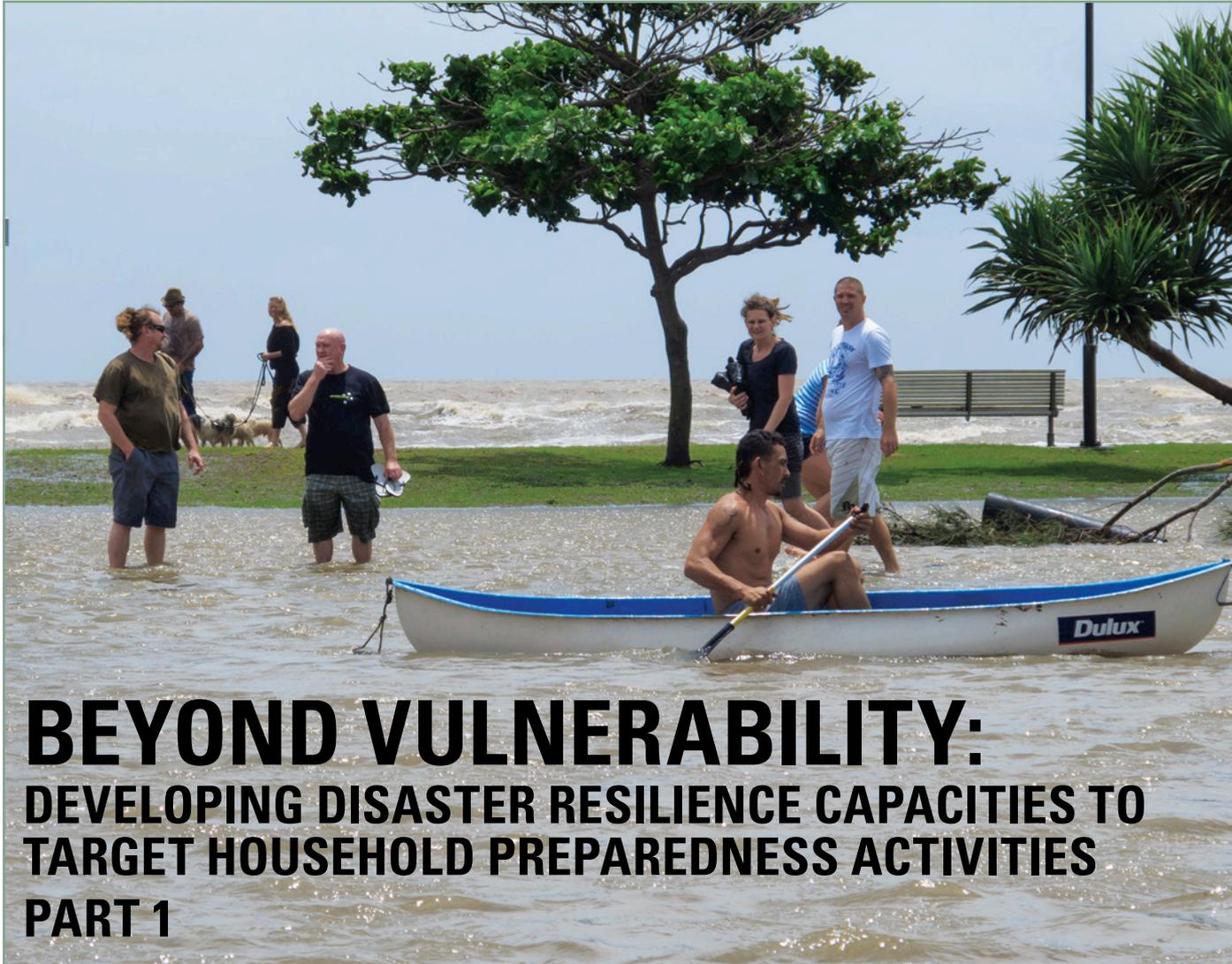
We are lucky in Australia to have a relatively peaceful life, however, our emergency service personnel also place themselves in the face of danger every day. At the AIES recently, we were informed of the tragic death of 37-year-old firefighter Daniel Howard, who died when a wall fell on him and another officer. The other man is in hospital with non-life threatening injuries following the fire at the New Occidental Hotel in Cobar, NSW. Our sympathies are with Daniel's family and his colleagues. We wish his injured companion a speedy recovery.

We should give thanks for the



wonderful environment and country that we have the privilege to live in. I have absolutely no hesitation in believing that as a community and as an emergency response team, we should stand up and cheer each and every one of the world's unknown and largely unrewarded emergency service workers. When you read this edition of NER, try also to appreciate the support and dedication that each story tells but look also at the advertising contained within this journal because these are the supporters of your services, they actively participate and promote the work and community involvement you have. If you have the ability to support them then I urge you to return their loyalties.

You can contact AIES President Barry Archer via email, president@aies.net.au, or call 0417 10048. ●



BEYOND VULNERABILITY: DEVELOPING DISASTER RESILIENCE CAPACITIES TO TARGET HOUSEHOLD PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES PART 1

By National Coordinator—Preparedness, Australian Red Cross

John Richardson

Brisbane, Australia – January 28, 2013: Man canoes down a flooded street after the floods caused by a storm surge following Cyclone Oswald.

It is well understood that there are some members of the community that are more vulnerable to the consequences of emergencies. These consequences include death, loss of or damage to homes (and their contents), businesses, schools, jobs, as well as disruption to communities and people's routines and networks.

Emergency management agencies seek to prioritise their support towards those who need it most. Agencies have grappled with the concept of vulnerability, and have generally focused upon demographic factors as the cause of vulnerability (Bird et al 2012, Buckle 2006). This focus has emerged because there is strong evidence that a number of groups of people are more represented in the impacts of disasters, for example children, women, the aged, people with disability. Equally there are members of these groups that are also resilient.

Approaching targeting support through a focus on demographics has some

limitations. While it may provide a good first pass at identifying people who may need support, it presupposes that all people in a demographic group are vulnerable to the effects of disaster, because some people are. The approach takes a one size fits all method, reliant upon easily accessible demographic data. This can then lead to poor targeting of services and support. For example, by assuming all people over 70 are vulnerable, ignores the fact that they may have good health, or be financially secure, or have good family support. It also means that people may be missed, as they do not meet a neat demographic category, people new to an area, or a single parent.

Understanding vulnerability, and resilience, requires a good understanding of the complicated and sometime complex nature of the impacts of emergencies. It also means identifying those factors that offer protection from the impacts. These factors maybe people's strengths, and working

with them to support their resilience to the impacts of emergencies, or it maybe actions people can take to improve their preparedness for emergencies.

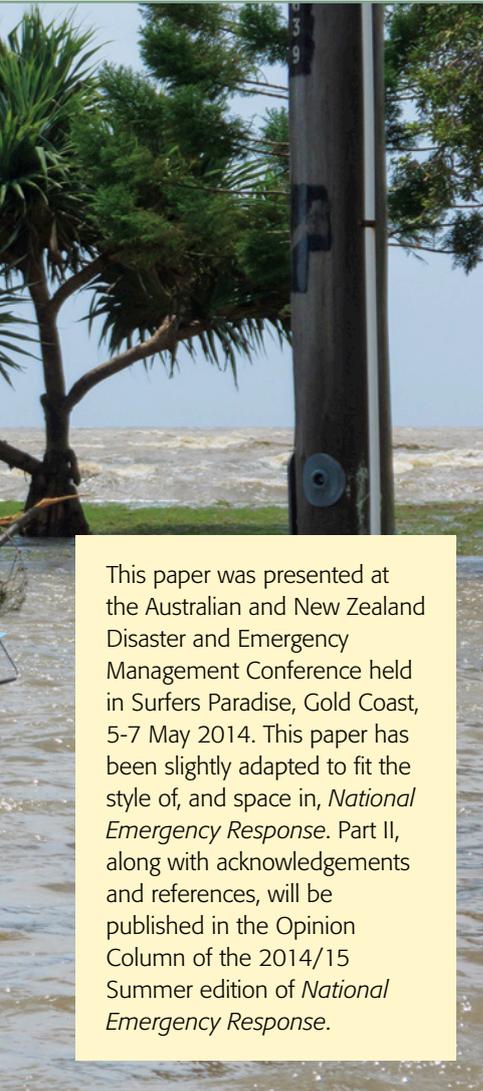
AIM OF THE PAPER

This paper suggests a number of disaster resilience capacities, and the factors that contribute to them. These broad capacities have at their core an understanding of the impacts of emergencies. Through this broader understanding, risk reduction or mitigation actions can be identified.

These capacities will then act as foundational concepts for Red Cross' resource development, education development, advocacy work, and for targeting our assessment and engagement work.

IMPACTS OF EMERGENCIES

Understanding vulnerability and resilience in the emergency management context is



This paper was presented at the Australian and New Zealand Disaster and Emergency Management Conference held in Surfers Paradise, Gold Coast, 5-7 May 2014. This paper has been slightly adapted to fit the style of, and space in, *National Emergency Response*. Part II, along with acknowledgements and references, will be published in the Opinion Column of the 2014/15 Summer edition of *National Emergency Response*.

assisted by understanding the complexity inherent in the consequences of losses and the severe disruption from emergency events. This understanding shines a light upon what individual lives, households, families, business, organisations, and community networks maybe vulnerable to, or in fact resilient from.

Impacts might include disruption to lives caused by loss of or change in:

- Significant loved ones
- Health and wellbeing
- A sense of security
- Hope and initiative
- Faith and trust in others
- Dignity
- Social networks and institutions
- Social routines
- Access to services and other resources
- Infrastructure
- Property (including homes and businesses) and material goods
- Pets
- Prospects of a livelihood; and
- Place and landscapes
- Support networks

The way emergencies are depicted tend to be in tangibles. Reporting relating to emergencies tends to focus upon 'losses' like numbers of people killed (not survived), numbers of homes lost (not protected), number of grants handed out (as opposed to not handed out). The complexity of emergencies comes from the intangible impacts, and the interrelated nature of all impacts.

Good quality of life generally leads people to having good coping capacity. Recovery is described as a long, complex and exhausting process, and good quality of life will help and individual cope with the physical stresses of recovery.

These impacts of disaster can be described as psycho-social impacts because they have an impact on people's psychological wellbeing, as well as their social wellbeing. The psychological dimension being the internal, emotional and thought processes of a person—his or her feelings and reactions, and the social dimension being relationships, family and community networks, social values and cultural practices. To this end, all impacts of emergencies are psycho-social in nature to some extent. (IFRC 2007)

By understanding the effects of emergencies in this more complex fashion, we can see how viewing resilience and vulnerability through only basic demographic factors such as age and gender are limited.

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACTS

It is important to delve further into some areas that help understand what these impacts mean for individuals. These areas include:

- Increasing incidence of physical, mental health and wellbeing issues
- Fragmenting of communities.
- Financial pressures
- Family unit disruption
- Intangible impacts

HEALTH, WELLBEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE STATUS

Wellbeing includes the presence of positive emotions and moods, the absence of negative emotions, satisfaction with life, fulfillment and positive functioning. In simple terms, wellbeing can be described as judging life positively and feeling good (Frey and Stutzer 2002).

Good quality of life generally leads people to having good coping capacity. Recovery is described as a long, complex and exhausting process, and good quality of life will help and individual cope with the physical stresses of recovery.

Some of the quality of life issues that may also impact on people's disaster resilience over the past 20 years include:

- People are working longer
- Commuting time in urban areas has increased
- The time spent on work and household chores has increased. (Goodwin, 2011, IBM, 2010, ABS 2009)

The impacts of an emergency on a person's physical and mental health and wellbeing is well documented in the disaster literature. Emergencies can:

- Cause direct injury or illness from the impact of the hazard or its consequences
- Exacerbate existing health conditions from impact of the hazard, through Impact of the hazard or its consequences eg unsafe living conditions
- Cause indirect illness, through a reduction in health and wellbeing status
- Reduce access to health care services

FRAGMENTING OF COMMUNITIES: THE ROLE OF NETWORKS AND RELATIONSHIPS

Networks and relationships are important before, during and after emergencies. The connections people have with other people are enablers for many actions in their lives. In many cases, people are more often than not rescued or supported by their neighbours during an emergency (Shaw et al 2012). To help understand connections within a community, social capital and its application within the disaster context is an important concept. Social capital is an individual asset that can also be seen a community asset, that can be drawn upon when needed, to enable participants to act together more effectively to achieve shared objectives (Putnam 2003, Field 2004). Within that asset, people trust each other, and can rely upon, in the main, other

Objects can shape people's identity for example, clothing and music project who we are, gifts and mementoes from times gone past bring back good memories, our houses become homes. These losses can also slow recovery from an emergency, as people need to rebuild not only practical things like houses and jobs, but turn those houses into homes again and build a new identity.



local people to help out without obligation when help is needed. In the more formal or transactional relationships with local services and institutions, these agencies are well regarded and trusted, communicate well with community members, and can be relied upon to provide support (Putnam 2000). This is important in the emergency context, as people get information from people they trust, they are likely to be influenced into action by those closest to them, are more likely to shelter with people they know, and will draw upon those closest to them for 'informal insurance' afterwards (Nakagawa and Shaw, 2004, Aldrich 2012, Australian Red Cross 2013).

Communities with strong social capital are generally represented by ones that have well supported local organisations (Putnam 2000). This capacity can be enhanced by the nature of the social and functional transactions that occur at local services and businesses, and the ease of informal meetings and transactions. These groups and their capacities often emerge post disaster (Dynes 1970).

FAMILY UNIT FRAGMENTATION: PERSONAL SAFETY

Interpersonal violence, particularly family violence towards against women and children, increases in post disaster environments. Research indicates that the increase in family violence can be attributed to a number of factors, including:

- Increases in the prevalence and severity of pre-existing violence
- Increase in new incidence of violence
- Changes to living conditions and housing availability

- Reduced access to formal and informal supports (Parkinson and Zara 2013)

FINANCIAL PRESSURES

It is well recognised that within daily lives financial stress can have negative consequences, including increased depression and anxiety, poorer health, and relationship stress (Davis and Mantler 2004) Household preparedness increases with socio-economic status (Emergency Management Queensland 2012). Individuals and households on lower income are generally less well prepared, as they do not have the financial resources available to them to undertake preparedness activities (Boon 2013, Boon et al, 2012). Preparedness activities also come at a financial cost to an individual, be it through purchase of emergency kit items, undertaking retrofitting of property, or protection of assets and livelihoods through insurance. The ability to respond to disaster is also affected by the available financial resources.

Post disaster financial impacts can be marked; through loss of housing/ possessions, loss of earning capacity, or the loss of productivity through disruption to a person's normal routines.

INTANGIBLE IMPACTS: ATTACHMENT TO PLACES AND OBJECTS

Another consideration in understanding the complexity of the impacts of emergencies is the importance of objects and places and the profound effects that their loss can have on people. The loss of material items and damage of destruction of landscapes and cultural relics, is often

underestimated and can be seen as purely sentimental, when in fact they are important links for people to their past and define their identity (Read 1996).

Objects can shape people's identity for example, clothing and music project who we are, gifts and mementoes from times gone past bring back good memories, our houses become homes. These losses can also slow recovery from an emergency, as people need to rebuild not only practical things like houses and jobs, but turn those houses into homes again and build a new identity.

Places form mental maps which provide individuals with a sense of identity and anchor points that make their world familiar. More deeply, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have a strong connection to country, forming part of their spiritual world view. Damage to landscapes and landmarks can disorient people and remove familiar reference points that inform where they are (Little 1999, Proudley 2012).

Attachment to place can actually influence people's preparedness. In a Tasmanian study Paton, *et al.*, (2008) identified that attachment to place can influence the level of preparedness undertaken by householders living in high bushfire risk areas. A high attachment to place generally leads to higher levels of preparedness. According to the study, the emotional investment that residents have with their interior (home/garden) and exterior (neighbours, the landscape and the wider community) can potentially motivate them to enhance their safety

To view the author's acknowledgements, references and Appendices to this paper, please visit www.anzdm.com.au ●





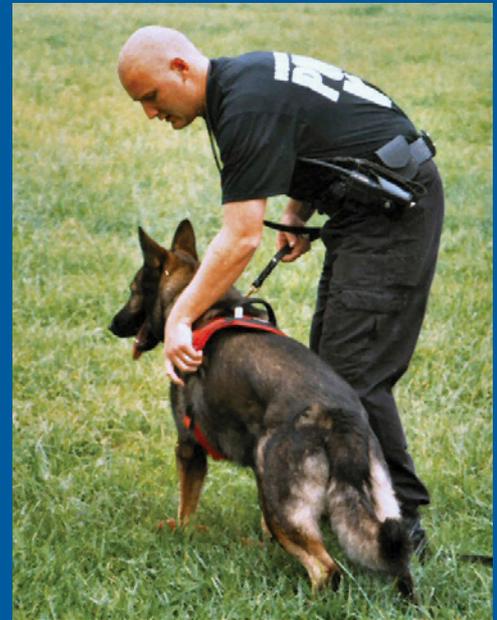
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The focus of the conference will be better integration to more effective search and rescue operations. The program will reflect just how much the search and rescue world has evolved, tackling issues ranging from the latest requirements for airborne search and rescue assets through to the latest in innovative life-saving training and techniques.

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Honouring Sister Beatrice Priestly Tasmania



Libby Perkins dressed in her Great Aunt's, Sister Beatrice Priestly, nursing uniform worn during World War I.

Sister Beatrice Priestly was the sixth child of 17 children, and my great aunt.

She was born in 1868 in Bristol, United Kingdom (UK), before the family immigrated and settled in the Westbury area of Tasmania. Beatrice's father was Major George Priestley, a former military officer who fought in the Crimean War.

Beatrice trained as a nurse at the Alfred Hospital in Victoria. She worked there in the capacity of Acting Matron and in midwifery from 1901 until 1914. She then enlisted in the Australian Army Nursing Service, 1st Australian Imperial Force (AIF) on 21 July 1915. Two of her brothers, Vivian and Victor had also enlisted in the AIF. Unfortunately, Vivian was one of the 'First to Fall' at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. It took four years before his family had notification of his unfortunate death in the first wave to reach Gallipoli.

Upon leaving Fremantle, Western Australia, Sister Priestley was posted to several military hospitals in the UK. Her first posting was to No. 1 Australian Auxiliary Hospital (AAH) at Harefield House on 3 March 1916. Harefield Park House was used as the No. 1 AAH from December 1914 until January 1919. Originally, it was estimated that the stately home would accommodate 50 soldiers under winter conditions and 150 during spring and summer. At the height of its use, it accommodated more than 1,000 beds and had a large nursing and ancillary support staff.

On 17 January 1917, Beatrice was transferred to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, which was located on the south

coast of Hampshire and was the location for the largest military hospital ever built. The military hospital was a quarter of a mile long, the largest brick building of its age with over a thousand beds. She was then transferred and reported for duty on 21 January 1918 to Boulogne, France, at No. 2 Australian General Hospital.

This was a large tented hospital, and most of the patients were battle casualties. It came to specialise in the treatment of fractures. This hospital experienced many air raids. Towards the end of World War I there were outbreaks of influenza. When the armistice was signed, the staff barely found time to celebrate as they were too busy treating the influenza victims who continued to arrive throughout November. Even Sister Priestly did not escape this malaise and was eventually returned to England to convalesce in UK. She returned to Perth, WA, on the HMT Ascanius on 17 March 1919 and recommenced her duties at the 5th Military District Hospital on her return, remaining there until being demobbed on 1 Dec 1919. By this time, Sister Priestly had completed four years and five months service to our Nation.

Sister Priestly never married but dedicated her life to the service of others. She was a wonderful Sister and showed great courage during her wartime duties. There were many soldiers who will never forget her great kindness and untiring care. After many years of dedicated service, she returned to Tasmania and spent the twilight of her years in Launceston. She passed away on 30 June 1954, at the age of 86. ●



(L-R) AIES President Tasmania Division Ron Jones with Libby Perkins.

THE COUNTDOWN TO 100 YEARS ON

On 25 April 2015, Australians and New Zealanders will stand together to mark the 100th anniversary of the ANZAC landings at Gallipoli.

To commemorate this significant event, *National Emergency Response* will publish stories about the emergency services heroes who played an important role during World War I over the next three editions—Spring 2014, Summer 2014/15 and Autumn 2015.

This special feature series will culminate in the Winter 2015 edition, where we will showcase how ANZAC Day 2015 was celebrated across Australia and New Zealand.

"Sister Priestly ... completed four years and five months service to our Nation."

CALL TO ACTION!

Do you have a story of an emergency services family member or friend who served in World War I? *National Emergency Response* would love to hear from you. Email editor@aies.net.au or your local Division.

SES NORTH WEST SEARCH AND RESCUE UNIT

Graeme **Brown**, MAIES

SES North West Search and Rescue



*Maurice Richards at St Georges Falls, Ridgley, Tasmania.
Photo: Graeme Brown, SES North West Search and Rescue.*



The first State Emergency Service (SES) Search and Rescue Team for the north west of Tasmania was established in 1992. Its aim was to train and equip a specialist, highly skilled, team for search and rescue operations in remote wilderness areas of Tasmania's central highlands.

SES Tasmania, north west unit, was originally made up of members from the Burnie, Kentish and Mersey volunteer SES units who had a strong background in bushwalking.

Now called the SES North West Search and Rescue Unit, it is the longest running of the three regional Tasmanian SES Search and Rescue Units north west, north and south. Its role is to provide 24/7 search and rescue support to the Police Search and Rescue Squad.

Today, members come from many different vocations including paramedics, teachers, various trades, farmers, students and several retirees, all with a strong interest in bush walking and the outdoors. Most members are still attached to a municipal SES unit with about 25 per cent in the Search and Rescue Unit only.

Members are highly trained in many areas including navigation with map and compass and GPS, vertical rescue, communications, search techniques, crime scene preservation, remote area first aid and casualty management, leadership, EPIRB tracking, snow shelters and mountain craft, stretchers, helicopter operations, cave rescue and 4WD operations. They are capable of conducting extended searches in all weather conditions.

During searches, the Search and Rescue team works closely with Police Search and Rescue teams, either as an all SES team or combined SES/police team, normally with our Incident Management Unit providing the communications and support for the duration of the search.

Our region extends from near Devonport in the central north, to south of Strahan on the west coast, and takes in the northern half of the Cradle Mountain/Lake St Clair National Park region as well as the Tarkine area, and the rugged west coast.

The SES North West Search and Rescue Unit typically trains in the areas where the adventurous walker is likely to go, taking us to many mountain tops, usually with thick horizontal scrub, bauera or cutting grass and old myrtle forests, with weather ranging from hot summers days to blizzards in the middle of winter. ●



Photo: Graeme Brown, SES North West Search and Rescue.

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APS Mortgage Broking

Sam Athans treats every mortgage as if it were his own. He has access to 20 mortgage lenders and has over 40 years experience in banking. Let us do the leg work for you.

APS Insurance (General Insurance Broking)

Danielle Rowe heads up our insurance broking team and is a salaried employee of APS Benefits. With over 15 years experience in the industry, Danielle has access to products that include home and contents, motor vehicle, boat/caravan, landlord, public liability, income protection, life, disability & trauma insurance. The next time you receive your insurance renewal notice or want insurance for the first time, call Danielle on 1300 131 809.

APS Personal Loans

The APS Benefits personal loans team can assist members to obtain an unsecured loan, or they can apply online at www.apsbs.com.au. Either way, loans can be approved within 24 hours.

APS Funeral Cover. Adult & Child Cover Available.

APS Benefits Membership Coordinator Jesse Clarke can assist members to gain immediate funeral cover up to \$20,000 for adults and \$7,000 for dependent children (aged 2 to 15 next birthday). Do you have cover in the greatest time of need? Call us on 1300 131 809.

APS Savings

APS Savings Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of APS Benefits and offers a Fixed Term Investment product. Ask Sam Athans about the interest rate on offer and you will be pleasantly surprised. The term can be 6 months, 12 months or 24 months. Call us on 1300 131 809.

APS Wills & Estates

Phil Lambourne from APS Wills & Estates has over 25 years experience as a lawyer. Phil can help you with wills, powers of attorney, probate and estate administration. Is your will up-to-date? Have you reviewed your will recently? It affects more than just you!

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Recently launched, the Foundation is a registered charity and a deductible gift recipient. Donations above \$2 are tax deductible. The Foundation will enable the Society to expand our level of benevolence. Need to know more? Call us on 1300 131 809.

Further to this, APS is owned by its members, so any profits are channelled back to members. Help spread the word by introducing new members and APS will send you, your nominated charity or your staff social club \$50 for each new member you nominate. **For more information call us on 1300 131 809 or visit www.apsbs.com.au.**

AUSTRALIA'S FIRE EXPERTISE HELPS CANADA



Some of the 14 NSW RFS team deployed to Canada to assist with bushfires. Photo © RFS NSW.

In total, 80 Australians flew to the Canadian province of British Columbia in early August to help with bushfires at the request of local authorities.

Minister for Police and Emergency Services and Bushfire Response Kim Wells said the international call for help came during an already challenging fire season in Western Canada.



In a media release issued on Friday 8 August, he said, "The Canadian Wildfire Management Branch has responded to almost 1,000 wildfires so far this season and the hot and dry conditions are set to continue.

"Our firefighters battle some of the toughest blazes in the world, and recently experienced one of the most challenging summer fires campaigns; their expertise is internationally recognised and needed."

More than 50 Victorian personnel from the Department

of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI), Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water, CFA, MFB and SES will be joined by firefighters from NSW, Queensland, WA, ACT and SA in British Columbia for around five weeks.

"They will provide much needed relief for the Canadians in such an intense summer period," Mr Wells said.

The fire personnel will join Incident Management Teams in specialist roles such as Incident Commanders, fire behaviour specialists, aircraft coordinators and a small number of senior fire-line roles including strike team leaders.

Minister for Environment and Climate Change Ryan Smith said the deployment, led by Victoria, was made possible through a formal agreement between DEPI and the British Columbia fire authorities.

"Victoria and British Columbia have a proud history of sharing resources in times of need," Mr Smith said.

"The last time Victorians went to British Columbia was in 2009 and British Columbia staff have been to Victoria twice – in the 2006/07 fire season and in 2009.

"Our team has the necessary specialist experiences and skills in forest firefighting to help make a difference and we wish them, and our friends in British Columbia, all the best."

They will join more than 1,600 provincial staff, more than 800 British Columbia contractors and more than 350 out-of-province personnel already actively engaged in fire suppression in British Columbia.

The other specialist roles will be deployed more broadly to fires across the province. ●

EUREKA CLIMB HELPS BUILD A BETTER FUTURE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE



**EUREKA CLIMB
SUNDAY 16
NOVEMBER, 2014**

The race to the top of Melbourne's tallest building is on again, with participants from all over Australia set to raise much needed funds for two charities and earn the ultimate view from the top of the Eureka Tower on Sunday 16 November 2014.

One of the highest vertical races in the world, the annual Eureka Climb, challenges participants with 88 levels and 300m of vertical elevation and is part

of the global World Cup tower running series of races.

The Eureka Climb involves participants walking, running or climbing the 1,642 stairs to level 88's Skydeck – the highest observation deck in the Southern Hemisphere. Participants can enter individually or create a team of four.

Crowd favourite, The Emergency Service Challenge, will be even more competitive this year with the Ambulance Services and Victoria Police teams even

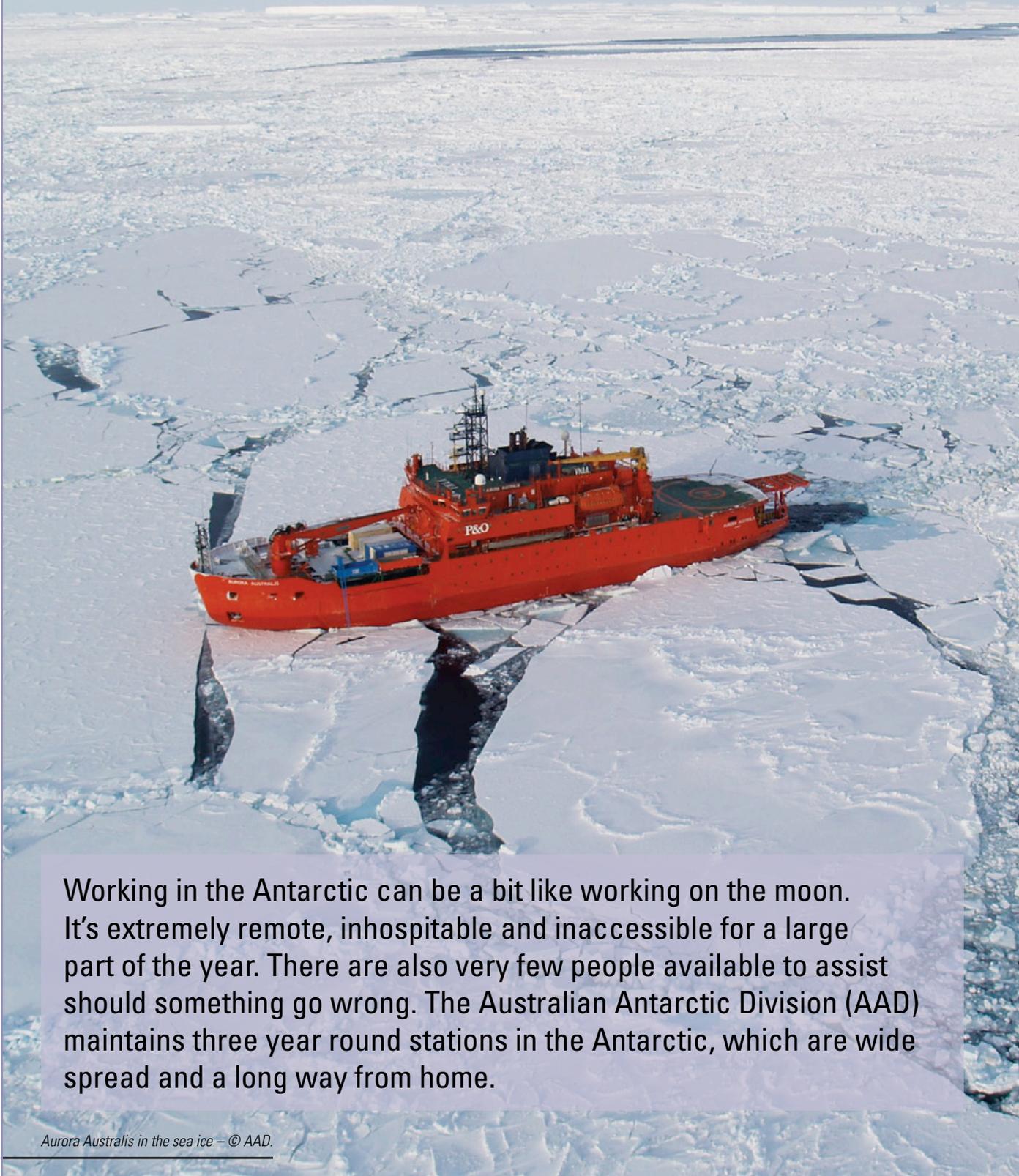
more committed to catching last year's clear winners – Melbourne Fire Brigade.

Last year's event raised over \$250,000 and this year's target is even higher.

The unique fundraiser helps raise money for disadvantaged young people at home and abroad for charity partners, Whitelion and Interplast Australia and New Zealand.

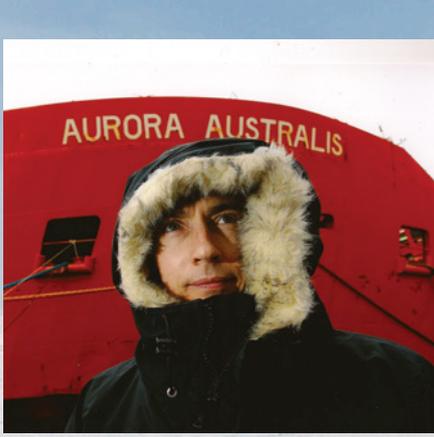
Registration for the event is now open and climbers can register online at www.eurekaclimb.com.au. ●

EXTREME RESILIENCE



Working in the Antarctic can be a bit like working on the moon. It's extremely remote, inhospitable and inaccessible for a large part of the year. There are also very few people available to assist should something go wrong. The Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) maintains three year round stations in the Antarctic, which are wide spread and a long way from home.

Aurora Australis in the sea ice – © AAD.



Martin Boyle, MAIES

So how do you build organisational resilience in such an extreme environment? By building an adaptive culture, providing good leadership, developing effective networks and generally expecting the unexpected.

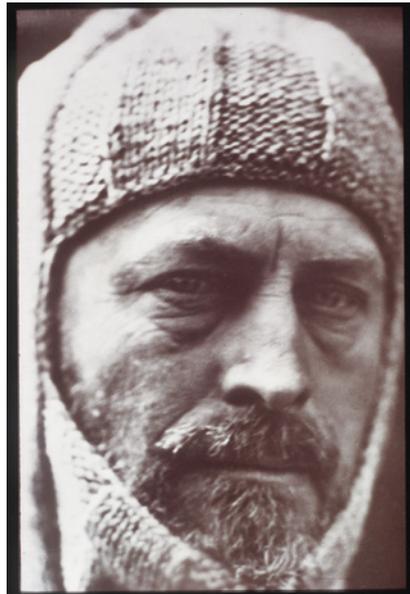
LEADERSHIP AND CULTURE

Good leadership is critical to any organisation but especially so in the Antarctic. Sir Douglas Mawson, perhaps the most famous Australian Antarctic explorer, faced severe hardship and leadership challenges during the Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-1914. During a deep field sledging trip one of his party, Belgrave Ninnis, fell through a crevasse and died. Mawson immediately turned back however his remaining colleague, Xavier Mertz, also died during the return trip from Vitamin A poisoning. Mawson himself only just managed to cheat death, doggedly hauling

himself out of a crevasse after falling in. He then had to negotiate glacier fields to reach the safety of the hut only to see his ship disappear over the horizon, leaving only a handful of men behind. The strength of any expedition leader is to be able to respond to constantly changing circumstances. Mawson changed his strategy and mission from one of exploration to one of survival. The selection of his expeditioners played a critical part in their survival over the following winter.

Selecting the right people still forms a key role in the recruitment process for Australian Antarctic expeditioners. It is vital to select the best person for the job with the right personal qualities. The AAD aims to recruit people for the primary roles who also have secondary and tertiary skills sets that will be a useful addition to the team. Antarctic stations are like small towns. The Station Leader is the mayor, the special constable, the counsellor and the hotel manager to name a few. They are highly visible and provide a strength and support to the community. Their translational leadership ability is critical. They provide not only strong leadership in the day-to-day management of the station but are also key decision makers in a crisis. To do this they need to be set up for success, by providing extensive training and briefings to ensure they have a clear understanding of response and recovery priorities.

Maintaining situational awareness is essential especially when working across vast geographical distances in an extremely dynamic and changing environment. It is important to understand vulnerabilities in supply chain logistics and the single points of failure in the system. Using communications technology such as the ANARESAT permanent satellite link



Sir Douglas Mawson – © Frank Hurley.



Blizzard at Commonwealth Bay 1911 to 1914 Australasian Antarctic Expedition – © AAD.



Mawson station – © Martin Boyle.

assists in building a common operating picture across the program.

In Antarctica there is a need to be innovative and creative. Over the years a 'can do' culture has developed, enabling people to make the best of any situation. Zero gravity thinking is encouraged using expeditioners from unrelated work areas to think outside the traditional methods and come up with left-field solutions. Using 3G ideas can pay dividends,

where processes involve three generations of expeditioners creating solutions using different patterns of thinking. A classic example of this creative thinking was the use of the VW Beetle in Antarctica. Throughout the 1960s a cheap form of transport was needed to complement the very expensive Snowtrak vehicles used at the time. The VW Beetle proved to be an excellent choice as it was air-cooled and didn't freeze.



VW Beetle at Mawson station in 1963 – © Geoff Merrill.

NETWORKS

The silo mentality can stand in the way of effective relationship building. In a tight-knit, remote community there is no room for silos. Traditional "us and them" attitudes fade away as a team environment is encouraged and fostered throughout training and deployment. Everyone works together to achieve the expedition goals, performing common duties such as slushy (kitchen assistant) and doing garbage runs. Everyone is equally valued and has a role to play in keeping the station running. This is especially true during an emergency response.

Building relationships and effective partnerships at strategic, tactical and operational levels means that during a crisis mutual aid networks can be activated. The Antarctic Treaty brings together all nations and encourages international cooperation on scientific research among other things. By long standing agreement all Antarctic nations assist each other in times of need, effectively creating a community of shared responsibility. Memoranda of Understanding have been signed to bring national programs closer together, sharing operational information about logistics and potential evacuation platforms. Interoperability is crucial, particularly for search and rescue operations.



Emergency Response Exercise at Wilkins Aerodrome – © Martin Boyle.

The ability to harvest experience and leverage knowledge from a temporary workforce is essential. This is done by moving information throughout the organisation in the form of end of season reports, debriefs, developing internal experts, maintaining libraries and knowledge infrastructure. Access to expert opinions and information can also be done remotely from Antarctica. One of the areas where this is indispensable is telemedicine. With only one doctor on station this becomes a critical function. Cross skilling and role sharing is encouraged to build capacity and ensure there are backup skills sets available.

CHANGE READY

Planning and preparation is a key activity. There is one resupply per year. Once you are in Antarctica and you don't have a particular item you can't just nip down to the supermarket or hardware store to get it. A lot of planning and effort goes into each season, pre-placing equipment and fuel, giving expeditions and science projects the best chance of success. Risks inherent in the environment also need to be assessed and mitigation strategies put in place. Contingency plans are developed to reduce vulnerabilities. Working under

the assumption and expectation that there will be a crisis during the season.

Stress testing of plans is a continual activity. Having a plan is useless unless everyone knows what to do on the day. Crisis and emergency response exercises are run at head office, on station and during voyages. Prior to opening the ice runway at Wilkins Aerodrome an emergency response exercise must be conducted. By studying exercises, incidents and lessons learnt from previous expeditions we are able to build knowledge and capacity. During the winter there is only a small group of people who maintain Australia's three stations. There is no one else nearby to call on for assistance. These exercises not only test the plans but also reinforce the potential situations they might find themselves in.

The Australian Antarctic Division's vision is 'Antarctica: valued, protected and understood'. This is articulated throughout the organisation. It underpins everything from science and environmental management programs to the logistics framework. This vision is supported by employees, who are passionate about what they do. There is a real sense of camaraderie and a high level of engagement, where everyone pitches in to find solutions to problems to ensure the job gets done.

This unity of purpose was demonstrated in 2008 when an expeditioner crashed a quad bike in the Vestfold Hills, 23km from Davis station. They sustained major injuries that couldn't effectively be treated in Antarctica. Davis is more than 4,700km

south west of Perth, Western Australia.

The winter season was coming to an end and there were only seventeen people on station who had been completely isolated for more than six months. Having one seriously injured expeditioner constitutes a crisis on station. It was critical as individuals and as an organisation to understand what the minimum station operating requirements were and to have a clear understanding of the recovery priorities. All but essential operations had to be shut down to care for the patient. A medevac was mounted involving mutual aid support from the United States Antarctic Program in the form of an LC-130 (ski equipped Hercules), which landed on the sea ice in front of the station. It took a phenomenal effort over 16 days to return the expeditioner to Australia. The organisational culture of the AAD ensured a positive outcome for this critically injured expeditioner.

The ability to survive and thrive in a remote and extreme environment depends on many of the indicators of resilience mentioned above. These are not only applicable in the Antarctic but are relevant to all organisations. ●

About Martin Boyle

Martin Boyle is the Field Support and Emergency Management Coordinator at the Australian Antarctic Division. He is an internationally recognised Certified Emergency Manager®.

NEW PHONE APP FOR EMERGENCY CALLS LAUNCHED

A new free smartphone app that will help emergency services agencies dispatch help more accurately and quickly was launched recently.

The Emergency+ app was developed by the Triple Zero Awareness Work Group – a national body with representation from a range of ambulance, fire, police and government agencies.

With the increasing uptake of smartphones by Australians each year, more than 65 per cent of Triple Zero (000) calls are now made from mobile phones. This can sometimes make it difficult for Triple Zero (000) operators to accurately and quickly dispatch emergency services.

Queensland Ambulance Service Assistant Commissioner Gerard Lawler said the app would allow callers to verbally give their location during an emergency call by providing coordinates determined by their phone's GPS function.

"Giving your exact location during a Triple Zero (000) emergency call is absolutely crucial," Mr Lawler said.

"During emergency situations people are often upset and traumatised and if they're calling on a mobile phone from an area they aren't familiar with, it can be difficult to tell the emergency medical dispatcher exactly where they are.

"This can often be an issue when people are on holidays or away on business trips.

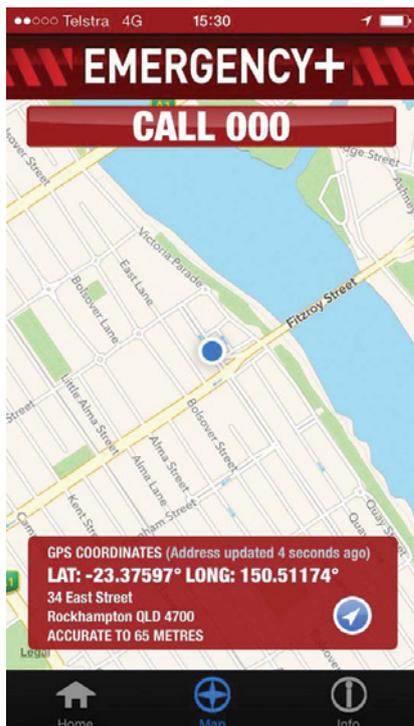
"Every second counts during an emergency and we know that early treatment can make the difference between a good



and bad result for the patient.

"Anything that can help QAS get to our patients more quickly and accurately is a good thing and I would encourage smartphone users to download this free app today."

The new Emergency+ app is available free of charge for iOS and Android devices through the Apple App Store and Google Play Store. ●



NEW AMBULANCE LAWS



New ambulance laws to increase protection for Tasmanian patients and paramedics have come into effect.

The Ambulance Service Act 1982 introduces specific offences for assaulting, resisting, impeding or failing to comply with the direction of an ambulance officer.

CEO Ambulance Tasmania Dominic Morgan said the new laws provide improved safety for patients, community and of course our staff working in the ambulance service.

"Our paramedics deal with challenging circumstances every day and they must be allowed to go about their work without fear or obstruction," Mr Morgan said.

Importantly from 1 July 2014 it will be an offence for a person to call themselves a paramedic who does not have the appropriate qualification permission of the Commissioner of Ambulance Services to do so. This will give certainty to event organisers and the community that a person calling themselves a paramedic has the requisite skills and qualifications to care for them safely.

It will also be an offence to mark a vehicle with the word Paramedic if

an approved, legally qualified paramedic is not staffing it.

Mr Morgan said new standards are also introduced for commercial non-emergency patient transport providers.

"Where there are operators engaged in non-emergency patient transport the new laws ensure they are doing so within a strong, transparent and safe legislative framework," Mr Morgan said.

"All providers must meet certain standards, including skill and competency levels.

"Existing non-emergency patient transport providers have been consulted about the changes and will have a two-year phase-in period.

"A further consultation process will be held as the Regulations to underpin the Act are developed."

The changes ensure Tasmania is up-to-date with contemporary standards with a focus on protecting patients and paramedics.

Ambulance and emergency management practice has advanced considerably over the past thirty years and the previous legislation did not give a contemporary definition of paramedics and non-emergency patient transport services.

Areas covered by the new laws:

- Strengthen provisions dealing with offences against the Ambulance Service.
- Increase the penalty for false ambulance calls from 10 to 100 penalty units.
- Clarify the power to force entry to premises in emergency situations to reach someone requiring emergency assistance.
- Define the role of paramedics and provide legal protection to the title and clearly distinguish between emergency response services and other forms of patient services such as non-emergency patient transport.
- Provide a power of direction for paramedics and clarifies their legal right to enter premises if they believe ambulance services are required.
- Clarifies the role of paramedics in relation to other emergency services.
- Provide a licensing and regulatory framework for non-emergency patient transport.
- Expand the offence of representing a motor vehicle as an ambulance.
- Prohibit the unauthorised use of Ambulance Tasmania insignia, logo or uniforms and all types of vehicles as well as persons. ●

RESILIENCE IN HAZARDOUS PARADISE



David Mack, MAIES

SA Division Member

Being given five months' notice to undertake an assignment as the Fire Service Risk Assessment Officer in the Papua New Guinea (PNG) allowed enough time to get some perspective of what lay before me, and identify some of the opportunities that may be available to assist in the assignment objectives.

I am currently based out of Kokopo (-4.341 lat 152.256 long), about 20 kilometres south east of Rabaul on New Britain Island. The objective of this assignment is to risk assess an expansion plan for the PNG Fire Service, which is the only government response agency to fire and other emergencies. Other components of societal security and health responses are covered by a police and ambulance service.

Currently, the PNG Fire Service operates under archaic colonial legislation dated in 1962 that only mandates a fire service.

In the preceding five months research to the start of the assignment, there was a common theme from those interviewed who had prior exposure to PNG and that was; whatever you think you are going to do, it is highly probable that it has been done before, which raised the question, why is it being done again? There was other useful information but the most interesting was the continued risk appetite for PNG people to live with known extreme hazards.

Rabaul had last been subject to a volcanic eruption in 1994 and it is a PNG national policy not to rebuild Rabaul but I kept coming across this saying 'every night in Rabaul another light goes on'.

PNG is exposed to some of the most extreme natural hazards and most man-made ones with the exception of trains, high level nuclear and cyclonic hazards. As an Australian resident from Mount Barker, South Australia, I was surprised by the low risk from cyclones but the fact is the closer you get to the equator the less the exposure is to cyclonic risks. It was not until I reached PNG that I found the most interesting fact and that is Kokopo is Mount Barker's sister city.

To contextualise the risk appetite of PNG people with regards to hazard exposure and vulnerability, the example of natural volcanic hazards will be used.

Rabaul is located on the Gazelle Peninsula. It is built on a caldera, not just on the side of a volcano, and as I sit and watch small plumes of smoke and ash being released from Tavurvur (rumbling) volcano it's hard to imagine the real risk this province is exposed to.



Tavurvur Volcano, Papua New Guinea.



Rabaul market.

"The difference between regular volcanoes and super volcanoes is in the way the magma underneath each comes to the surface. In a normal volcano, a thin magma chamber leads to a towering cone, with a relatively thin layer of rock shielding it from the surface. When pressure underneath builds up sufficiently, the magma is shot upwards. In a super volcano, magma comes up close to the surface, but a large mass of rock prevents it from breaking free. This rock forms the top of a large depression called a caldera. Over hundreds of thousands of years, magma from beneath builds up in a huge lake of tremendous pressure immediately under the caldera. When this pressure reaches a critical threshold, it blasts the entire thing sky-high, ejecting huge amounts of molten lava." (source: <http://www.earthweek.com/2009>)

Contrary to the national policy of not rebuilding, Rabaul is still operating with most of its critical infrastructure functional, and all the services that the community relies on to survive in place.

Rabaul Harbour is fully operational with a wharf, provincial fuel depot, export warehousing for agricultural products, plant and equipment and associated engineering businesses.

Construction is evident everywhere in and around Rabaul and it is impossible to assume that the people of Rabaul will ever vacate the town.

Ironically, this is one of the towns the PNG Fire Service wants to build a fire station, as the previous one was destroyed in the 1994 eruption.

It is more than just economy that is attracting people back to the Gazelle Peninsula, it is land ownership. Cultural and spiritual beliefs, and the unique environmental characteristics, also contribute to their survival. For example, a group from the Tolai clan have made a

living selling eggs they dig up from the sides of the Rabaul volcanos since colonising East New Britain. These eggs are laid by a unique scrub fowl (megapod). This bird lays a single egg deep in the volcanic ash to incubate. No consideration has been given as to how to change the Tolai clan's way of life and this is the only form of enterprise they know. Most Australians, being children of immigrants, would not be able to fully relate to the impact this has on the psyche of indigenous people.

"Rabaul cannot be abandoned and should be resurrected and be better than before. The location is significantly



Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.



Rabaul market.

close to the heart of every Tolai man, woman and child. It is their beloved madapai (home base or place of origin)." (source: Caspar, G. To Waninara 2000, Melanesian Research Institute, Goroka, email author: c/o John Evans.)

This quote is even more interesting when considering the Tolai clan are not the original landowners. They are relative newcomers from New Ireland; the original clan for the Gazelle Peninsula are the Baining people.

This cultural and spiritual ownership gave an insight as to why a lot of prior good intent and projects either fail or never reach their full potential in PNG. The sceptics I had interviewed were right, my assignment was completed some 10 years prior and as soon as the consultant left, the project was shelved.

It was not from the lack of the consultant's effort or the process being an unusable tool or poor communication and/or vision; it was destined to fail for the following reasons. The development of the risk assessment process was in the understanding and expectations of the consultant; it was not what I refer to as reasonably practicable in light of the PNG people's academic, cultural and spiritual beliefs. In my opinion, much of the aid and other services from philanthropic donors have contributed to a less empowered and in some circumstances less resilient indigenous person. Donors arrive with much pomp and ceremony, roll out a

project and get on a plane home, many times leaving communities bewildered, with little ownership and a general lack of understanding of the life cycle consequences of the project.

A common word that has been used in conversations with me by PNG indigenous people, in specific reference to Australian people giving assistance is 'condescending'. Unfortunately, it is not in the nature of indigenous people to express their thoughts or emotions to those concerned. Developed countries need to be careful how they articulate themselves, there is nothing in the history books to say developed countries have got it right and in fact the evidence is supporting the argument that what they are doing is not sustainable and is challenging our very existence. I approached my assignment with a basic business model, vision, inspiration and motivation (Landsberg, M 2003, *The Tools of Leadership*, Profile Books Ltd, London). The key component for me was what would be the motivation for indigenous people to change their way of life. As I analyse the PNG peoples' systems and benchmark them against my collective knowledge, skills and attributes, it has become increasingly difficult to find reasons why I would want to motivate them to change their way of life.

What I am becoming more aware of is no matter what background or where people come from, we all have the same

ability for complex and analytical thought processes; we just apply and judge them differently. A less endearing phrase used in reference to foreign people is 'long long', meaning silly or stupid person.

Chief Executive Port Moresby Chamber of Commerce and Industry David Conn has more than 30 years of in-country PNG experience and he calls this 'white man's magic'. Industrialised countries have spent century's developing systems and processes to run developed countries enterprises and their performance level of expectations can't be expected to translate to a developing country in the same format. In reality, the country is being forced to develop to meet the needs of the developed countries that are buying their resources, so I can empathise with some of the lack of understanding, motivation and willingness to comply with these systems and processes.

Enterprise in a developed country is about a dollar value, but enterprise in New Britain is not that simple. As well as running the national currency, kina, there is a system of bartering and the use of tabu – the original island currency, which is a small cowrie shell. In New Britain it is still possible to use tabu to buy goods and services or exchange tabu for cash (kina). This includes everything from retail items in a shop to school fees. I was recently at the local festival where the 'shell bank' had a stand and the performers were paid in tabu.

With this revised perspective a risk assessment tool was built in collaboration and consultation with those people required to use it. The process was designed to give the PNG Fire Service ownership of the tool and it is now being trialled in four provinces as well as being used by the disaster management group in another province. Even if this tool goes 'live' it is only the start of the process; the consequence of interpreting the data and building a business case will be the difficult phase. There are 10 months to go on this assignment, so the review of the objectives will hopefully identify and validate any potential positive or negative outcomes.

Why the example of a volcano? It is a visual hazard reminder of the significant risks the people of PNG face. Behind the aesthetics there are equal or greater potential risks. Every week since my arrival there has been a reasonable earthquake, the probability of a tsunami should there be a significant quake,

increased flooding and landslip from torrential rain, bushfires (the last two are predicted to increase due to climate change) as well as the everyday other man-made hazards. PNG people had a level of resilience long before the first explorers set foot on their land and that genetic resilience is still applicable today. Australia, as a donor nation has a lot to offer in the management of hazards, through contributions in education, training, science, infrastructure design, equipment and early warning systems. However, whatever the project scope is, it has to be realistic, understood by, empower and be owned by the indigenous people. It also has to be in context of what other countries are doing; I am surprised by number of other countries conducting similar programmes for capacity building yet I see no strategic international donor coordination or collaboration to the project outcomes.

With the assignment off to a start, one of the objectives has changed to

that of assisting in developing a strategy to change the legislation to an 'all hazards approach', which is a sustainable outcome considering there is only one PNG government fire and emergency agency in existence. Developing countries are trying to consolidate their spending of public money in emergency services, whereas PNG has the opportunity to build sustainable emergency management practices from a single platform.

The new emergency service objectives will be evenly focused on the managing of hazards as that of disasters and emergencies to minimise the impact of events on the community. This is only one example where people in this world choose to live with extreme hazards but it has given an insight as to why they make this decision. If the assignment can contribute as much to the prevention and preparedness of the community as it will to building fire stations then the real success will be in more resilient community. ●

Postscript

This was meant to be the end for this article, but, in true emergency management style while NER was being prepared to go to print, the Tavurvur volcano erupted early on the morning of 29 August 2014. The ash/sulphur plume from the eruption spread to the west-north-west, affecting Rabaul and adjoining communities. This picture was taken 20km from the eruption with molten rock being thrown up to 2km and the ash/sulphur plume rising ten kilometres vertically. This has created the perfect opportunity to engage the indigenous community to explain their incentives for living with such a dynamic risk. This puts a different perspective to the interpretation of 'every night in Rabaul another light goes on'.



Tavurvur Volcano erupts.

NSW AMBULANCE GIVES



© NSW Ambulance

More than 20,000 children from 180 NSW schools were given a first-hand insight into a devastating emergency scene that NSW Ambulance paramedics regularly face.

As part of the annual *bstreetsmart*, which aims to educate young people on the dangers of unsafe driving, NSW Ambulance paramedics recreated a traumatic road collision involving a young driver.

NSW Ambulance Acting Superintendent Jason Stone said paramedics were frequently called out to motor vehicle collisions involving young people.

"All too often we arrive at the scene of a motor vehicle accident to find

that a young person has been at the wheel," he said.

"On a daily basis we see the devastating consequences that can occur when drivers don't take enough caution or follow the road rules."

It is estimated that 28 per cent of crashes in NSW involve young drivers.

"Sadly, many crashes have fatal outcomes," Acting Superintendent Jason Stone.

"However, we also see a lot of young people whose futures are destroyed by debilitating brain and spinal injuries which could have been prevented if the driver had complied with road rules or used more caution.

"It's not just the driver who suffers. It's also their passengers, their family and friends who have to deal with the heartbreaking loss of a loved one or their life altering injury."

The NSW Ambulance *bstreetsmart* presentation mirrors a real life situation giving students a realistic look at a traumatic road collision.



© NSW Ambulance

"The scenario today is fake but the message is very real. It shows them what we see when we arrive at an accident; the debris, the extensive injuries, trapped patients and the emotional impact on emergency responders," Acting Superintendent Stone said.

Inexperience, peer pressure, speed, fatigue, drugs and alcohol are the most common reasons behind traffic incidents involving young people.

"The goal of our dramatic recreation is to encourage young drivers to be responsible, to think about the impact their driving could have on their life or the lives of others. We want all young drivers to arrive home safely every time they are out on the road."

This marks the eighth year NSW Ambulance has presented at the *bstreetsmart* education event.

Following the demonstration students got up close to the collision scene and paramedics provided road safety advice to young drivers. ●



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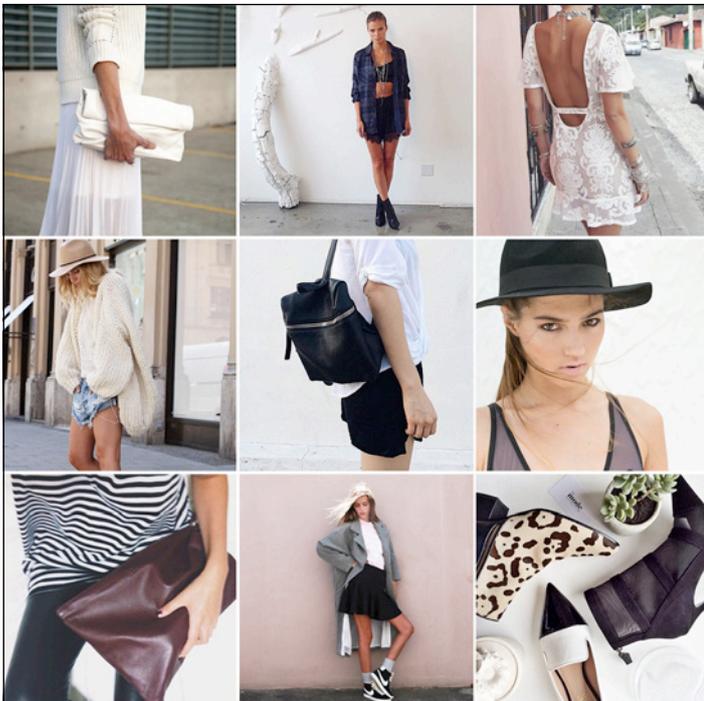
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We all get older.

**Dealing with the
changes can be a
challenge.**

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MLA 004



**Application for admission to
AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (ABN 75 050 033 764)**



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: _____

Date: _____

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)
Post Office Box 710, Spit Road, Spit Junction, NSW 2088
Ph: (02) 9968 1226
Email: registrar@aies.net.au
National Web Site: www.aies.net.au

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Registrar – ACT Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. PO Box 504, Civic Square ACT 2601
Email: registrar.act@aies.net.au

NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND

The Registrar – NSW Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. PO Box 695, Haberfield NSW 2045
Email: registrar.nsw@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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Registrar – SA Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. PO Box 10530 Adelaide Business Centre, SA 5000
Email: registrar.sa@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

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

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

- 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.

THE INSTITUTE OFFERS

- 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.

MEMBERSHIP

Costs
Nomination Fee: \$30.00
Annual Subscription: \$60.00
Fellows: \$70.00
Corporate Subscription: \$500.00
Note: Institute Fees may be tax deductible.

Classes

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

Eligibility

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

- Are members of a permanent emergency service or associated service, or
- Are volunteer members of emergency or associated services.

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.

MEMBERS

Our 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 CONTACTS

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

Email: enquiries@aies.net.au

The General Registrar
Post Office Box 710
Spit Road,
SPIT JUNCTION NSW 2088

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President

Barry Archer, MAIES

Email: president@aies.net.au

Phone: 0417 100 048

General Secretary/National Registrar

Robert Maul LFAIES, JP

Email: registrar@aies.net.au

Phone: 02 9968 1226
0400 521 304

Webmaster/National Membership Officer

John Rice LFAIES

Email: john.rice@aies.net.au

Phone: 0448 204 043

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY DIVISION

President

Scott Milne, ESM, MAIES

Email: president.act@aies.net.au

Phone: 02 6267 5603
0400 332 780

Registrar

Phil Gaden MAIES

Email: registrar.act@aies.net.au

Phone: 0413 137 761

PO Box 504
CIVIC SQUARE ACT 2601

NEW SOUTH WALES/NEW ZEALAND

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Barry Archer, MAIES

Email: president.nsw@aies.net.au

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Registrar

Gordon Blair, FAIES

Email: registrar.nsw@aies.net.au

Phone: 0448 722 435

PO Box 695
HABERFIELD NSW 2045

QUEENSLAND

President

Steve Jenkins

Email: president.qld@aies.net.au

Phone: 0412 753 790

Treasurer/Registrar

Jenny Crump MAIES

Email: registrar.qld@aies.net.au

Phone: 0418 726 224

PO Box 590
FORTITUDE VALLEY QLD 4006

SOUTH AUSTRALIA/WESTERN AUSTRALIA/NORTHERN TERRITORY

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Phone: 0421 618 773

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Peter Bos

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ADELAIDE BUSINESS CENTRE SA 5000

TASMANIA

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PO Box 1
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Email: president.vic@aies.net.au

Phone: 0428 308 008

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44 Webb Street
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NATIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE JOURNAL

Editor

Kristi High

Email: editor@aies.net.au

Phone: 0407 366 466

WELL RESCUED!

Firies from C Shift, Burnie, in north west Tasmania were called out to rescue a dog recently that had fallen down a 12m well.

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Photo: TFS Station Officer Shayne Andrews (Burnie).



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