

STATEMENT OF MARK DELANY

I, Mark Delany, General Manager, EMQ Helicopter Rescue, of [REDACTED] Mermaid Waters in the State of Queensland, state as follows:-

1. I am employed by the Department of Community Safety in the role of General Manager, EMQ Helicopter Rescue. My role focuses on operational management of the EMQ helicopter rescue operation and I am not involved in policy development.
2. I have undertaken this particular role for six months. However, my experience in this field is initially from a military and then a general aviation pilot background, stretching back 28 years, and more recently as a senior aviation manager with Hevilift in Papua New Guinea.
3. In preparing this statement, I have read letters written by the Commission of Inquiry to Crown Law, dated 29 April 2011 and 2 May 2011. They are attached and marked "MD-01" and "MD-02" respectively. Those letters requested that I turn my mind to specific issues.
4. I have also read the transcripts of the evidence given to the Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry by the witness Mark Kempton, and I read the statements of Brent Hall and Wayne Thompson.
5. EMQ Helicopter Rescue is simply a provider of services to various agencies. In July 2010, the control and administration of the Emergency Helicopter Network was transferred to Queensland Health.
6. In the letter dated 29 April 2011 ("MD-01"), the Commission of Inquiry advises that it has a copy of the Emergency Helicopter Network Tasking Guidelines, last updated November 2006. To the best of my knowledge, this is the current version of this document. However, QHealth are the owning agency of these guidelines and should be approached if further information or verification is required.

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Witness

7. There is a request in the letter of 2 May 2011 (“MD-02”) to provide any other relevant guiding policy documents for emergency helicopters in Queensland. I can refer the Commission to the State Rescue Policy attached and marked “MD-03” which is a current policy document of the Department of Community Safety. While other policy documents relating to helicopter tasking may exist, to the best of my knowledge, this is the only document relating to these matters held by our Department.
8. There may be other helicopter tasking policy documents, but those documents (if any) would be held by Queensland Health not the Department of Community Safety.
9. In response to the specific questions asked in the letter of 29 April 2011 (“MD-01”)

A. The overarching structure for the provision of emergency helicopters in Queensland, including helicopters owned by Emergency Management Queensland and community helicopters (such as the Sunshine Coast Helicopter Rescue Service)

10. Helicopters provide support to various agencies as follows:
 - i. Queensland Clinical Coordination Centres (QCC) are the tasking agency for the Emergency Medical Services network.
 - ii. Queensland Police Service are the tasking agency for land based Search and Rescue.
 - iii. AusSAR is the National Search and Rescue agency based in Canberra. AusSAR are the tasking agency for coastal and offshore Search and Rescue.
 - iv. QFRS are tasking agency for fire bombing and observation tasks during bushfires. They can also task directly for rescue assistance, e.g. deliver Swift Water Rescue Team to site for rescue operations.
 - v. EMQ will task helicopters for support in Counter Disaster operations.

11. In the course of normal operations, these various agencies ring the helicopter operator directly, either via the base emergency contact line or the air-craft mobile/satellite phones if the aircraft is away from home base. The tasking agency will request the helicopter operator to complete the task. The helicopter operator will discuss the task with the agency and determine the safety and feasibility of completing the task. In addition, if the task is received from an agency other than QCC, the crew will ascertain if medical support is required. If it is, they will call QCC for advice.

B. How helicopters (owned either by the State, community organisations or private individuals) fit into the Department of Community Safety organisational structure and which agency or agencies have responsibility for them

12. Helicopters owned by community organisations and private individuals do not fit into the Department of Community Safety's organisational structure.

13. The control and administration of the helicopters within the Emergency Helicopter Network was transferred to Queensland Health in July 2010.

14. Helicopters owned by the State (Department of Community Safety) fall within the Emergency Management Queensland division of the Department of Community Safety.

C. Which agency or agencies has responsibility for tasking of emergency helicopters during a disaster event and, in particular, which agency was the central tasking agency for emergency helicopters during the 2010/11 flood events?

15. EMQ have responsibility for tasking during a disaster event. However, QPS retain responsibility for SAR taskings during a disaster event – an example of this is the Grantham Rescues on 10 January 2011. These were tasked by QPS as these were rescue operations within a disaster event. By way of further example, there were various helicopters resupplying various isolated communities post-flood event. These were Counter Disaster operations as opposed to SAR operations, and these would be tasked and co-ordinated by the SDCC, controlled by EMQ.

16. Regarding the central tasking agency during the flood events, it was apparent to EMQ Helicopter Rescue crews that there were multiple agencies involved during the period 10-14 January 2011. The magnitude of the event saw many helicopter operators arriving into the area seeking tasking. QFRS, QPS, SES and possibly others were tasking various assets through 11-13 January 2011. For example, on Wednesday 12 January three aircraft arrived on site for the same job and received their tasking directions from various sources. This was of concern as the Lockyer Valley Area of Operation (AO) was a relatively compact area experiencing some extremely adverse weather conditions that the aircraft were operating in. In the interests of flight safety and ensuring maximum effectiveness of aerial assets and the prevention of duplication of tasking, I would support more proactive and centralised control of the airspace and tasking in AO's to ensure the deconfliction of aircraft, and ensure maximum effectiveness of all aerial assets. This is a view that is shared by Senior Colleagues within helicopter rescue and is reflected in the statements of witnesses Kempton, Hall and Thompson.

D. The ability to centralise and coordinate helicopter tasking between different agencies (eg the Queensland Emergency Medical Service (QEMS), the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (QFRS) and the Queensland Police Service (QPS)).

17. I am supportive of the establishment of Single Point Tasking (SPT). Ultimately, someone must make the decision as to which task will be completed first. This is often a complex and multi-faceted decision making process. There should be further robust and clear policy development and guidance in this area. This policy should then be supported by significant training resource for the agency involved.

E. The considerations for appropriate prioritisation of tasks for helicopters during a disaster event.

18. Again, I refer to the difference between Counter Disaster tasking and Search and Rescue tasking within that environment. SAR tasking will always take priority and will be tasked by QPS. Counter Disaster operations will traditionally involve

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Witness

resupplies, aerial surveys, ferrying patients and emergency staff when road access is denied. The priorities for these tasks are managed by the LDMG.

19. If QCC wish to task the helicopter for an EMS task during a disaster event, discussions will take place between QCC, QPS and the appropriate disaster management groups, (e.g. LDMG, DDMG, SDCC, etc).

F. The effectiveness of the tasking and coordination practices and policies of the Emergency Services Helicopter Network during the 2010/2011 flood event.

20. There were some extraordinary circumstances during the events from December 2010 to February 2011. There were occasional instances within this period where our crews experienced frustration at apparent clashes with tasking priorities. Witness Mark Kempton referred to one of these on the morning of 11 January 2011.

21. EMQ HR enjoyed an excellent working relationship with Queensland Health and QCC throughout the flood events. This included successful deployments to Rockhampton, Gladstone and then deploying the extra aircraft to Brisbane on 10 January 2011. The tremendous work completed by the ESHN and the Community Helicopter Providers throughout this whole period, is acknowledged by EMQ HR.

G. The matters raised in Mr Hall, Mr Thompson and Mr Kempton's evidence.

22. I have reviewed transcripts of Mr Kempton and the statements of Mr Hall and Mr Thompson. I refer to my previous evidence in this statement, and I especially note that the issue of tasking priorities was raised by all three persons.
23. If the helicopter operator (i.e. EMQ Helicopter Rescue) is tasked by another agency (e.g. QPS), they will advise QCC.
24. There can be conflicts in tasking which I have already addressed in paragraph [18] of this statement.

Conclusion and General Observations

25. I wish to reiterate that I am an operational manager and as such my comments and observations are drawn from my professional experience, and observations throughout this period, and should not be construed as policy comments on behalf of the Department.

26. I wish to acknowledge the close support and effective liaison with Dr Mark Elcock throughout this extraordinary period. Even though I have referred to tasking priority issues throughout this statement, I worked closely with Dr Elcock during the period of the flooding events to ensure maximum response and effectiveness of helicopter assets and operations.

27. In Dr Elcock's absence, this close liaison was continued with Dr Brett Hoggard and Dr Rob Cardwell.

28. Through this extraordinary period the performance of EMQ helicopter rescue from all bases is a source of immense pride. The air crew, engineers, administration and support staff all performed with incredible professionalism and diligence throughout what was an extended and very challenging operational period. I wish to formally acknowledge the high standard of performance by all staff throughout this period and wish to place this on acknowledgment on record.

I make this statement of my own free will believing its contents to be true and correct.

Dated at 6th this MAY day of _____ 2011.

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Mark Delany



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Mark Delany

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Witness

Our ref: Doc 1591890

29 April 2011

Paul Lack
Assistant Crown Solicitor
GPO Box 5221
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Dear Mr Lack

Queensland Emergency Helicopter Network

The Commission intends to present issues relating to the use of emergency helicopters in the Queensland floods in the public hearings in Brisbane between 9 May 2011 and 13 May 2011.

A number of issues in relation to the tasking and utilisation of helicopter resources have been identified from statements provided by Mr Brent Hall and Mr Wayne Thompson, which were provided to you yesterday. In addition, Mr Mark Kempton, who is giving evidence in Toowoomba today, also raises some issues.

The Commission wishes to call the appropriate representative or representatives of the Department of Community Safety to give evidence about the provision of emergency helicopters during the 2010/2011 flood event and to respond to the issues raised by the evidence of Mr Hall, Mr Thompson and Mr Kempton, in the week commencing 9 May 2011.

We require your assistance to identify the appropriate representative who can give evidence of the following matters:

- (a) The overarching structure for the provision of emergency helicopters in Queensland, including helicopters owned by Emergency Management Queensland and community helicopter (such as the Sunshine Coast Helicopter Rescue Service) ✓
- (b) How helicopters (owned either by the State, community organisations or private individuals) fit into the Department of Community Safety organisational structure and which agency or agencies has responsibility for them
- (c) Which agency or agencies has responsibility for tasking of emergency helicopters during a disaster event and, in particular, which agency was the central tasking agency for emergency helicopters during the 2010/2011 flood events ✓

- (d) The ability to centralise and coordinate helicopter tasking between different agencies (eg the Queensland Emergency Medical Service (QEMS), the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (QFRS) and the Queensland Police Service (QPS) ✓
- (e) The considerations for appropriate prioritisation of tasks for helicopters during a disaster event ✓
- (f) The effectiveness of the tasking and coordination practices and policies of the Emergency Services Helicopter Network during the 2010/2011 flood event ✓
- (g) The matters raised in Mr Hall, Mr Thompson and Mr Kempton's evidence. ✓

Of course the above list does not limit the matters about which the representative may be asked during the hearing.

The Commission already has a copy of the Emergency Helicopter Network Tasking Guidelines, and the funding deed between the State and Queensland and Sunshine Coast Helicopter Rescue Service. Could you please provide a copy of any other relevant guiding policy documents for emergency helicopters in Queensland.

If one representative cannot speak to all of the above matters, please advise the Commission accordingly. The Commission requires a written witness statement (on oath or affirmation) from the appropriate representative(s) addressing matters (a) to (g) above and documentation by no later than 5pm, Friday 6 May 2011. Of course the statement may also address the matters raised in Mr Hall, Mr Thompson and Mr Kempton's statements.

Please identify the appropriate representative or representatives to provide evidence to the Commission by 4pm today. The Commissioner will issue a Requirement for the statement and documentation after we receive your advice.

If you wish to discuss any of these matters further, please do not hesitate to contact Ms Laura Grant on telephone [REDACTED]

Yours sincerely



Jane Moynihan
Executive Director

Our ref: 1592867

2 May 2011

Mr Mark Delaney
c/o Mr Paul Lack
Assistant Crown Solicitor
GPO Box 5221
BRISBANE QLD 4001

REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE STATEMENT TO COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

I, Justice Catherine E Holmes, Commissioner of Inquiry, pursuant to section 5(1)(d) of the *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950* (Qld), require Mr Mark Delaney to provide a written statement, under oath or affirmation, to the Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry, in which the said Mr Delaney:

- provides all information in his possession and identifies the source or sources of that information;
- makes commentary and provides opinions he is qualified to give as to the appropriateness of particular actions or decisions and the basis of that commentary or opinion;

In respect of the topics listed in the correspondence from Ms Jane Moynihan to Mr Paul Lack dated 29 April 2011, and in addition to those topics, any recommendations he may wish to make as to the effectiveness of the emergency helicopter network arising from the 2010 - 2011 flood events.

Mr Delaney may also address other topics relevant to the Terms of Reference of the Commission in the statement, if he wishes.

The statement is to be provided to the Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry by 5 pm Friday, 6 May 2011.

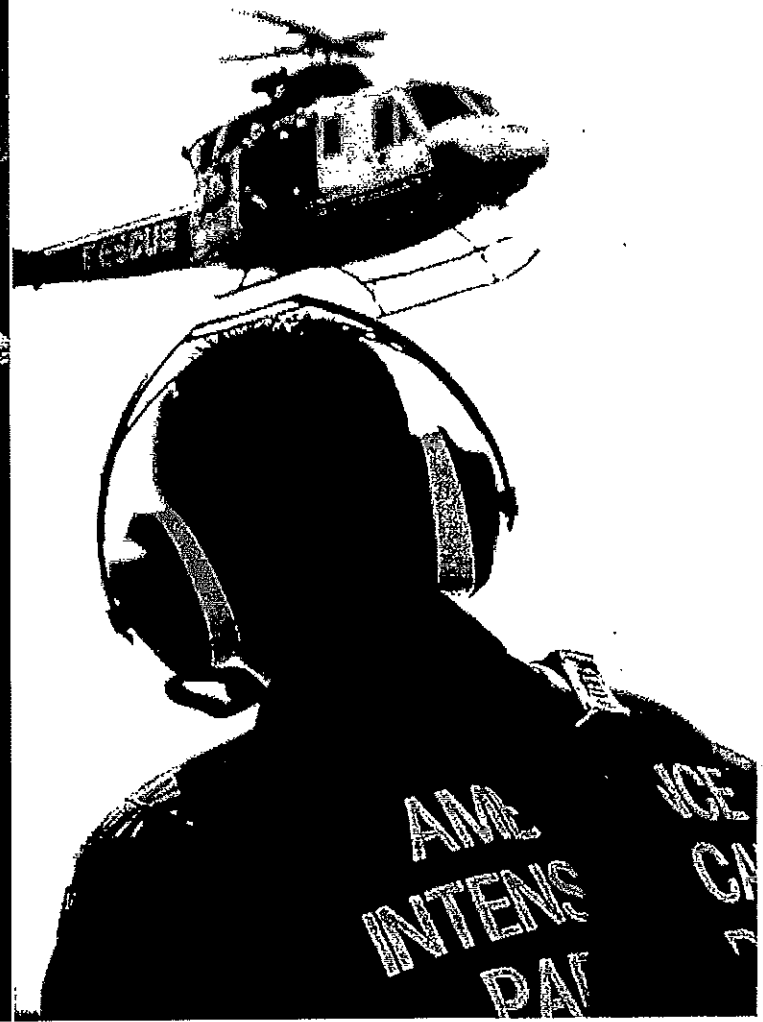
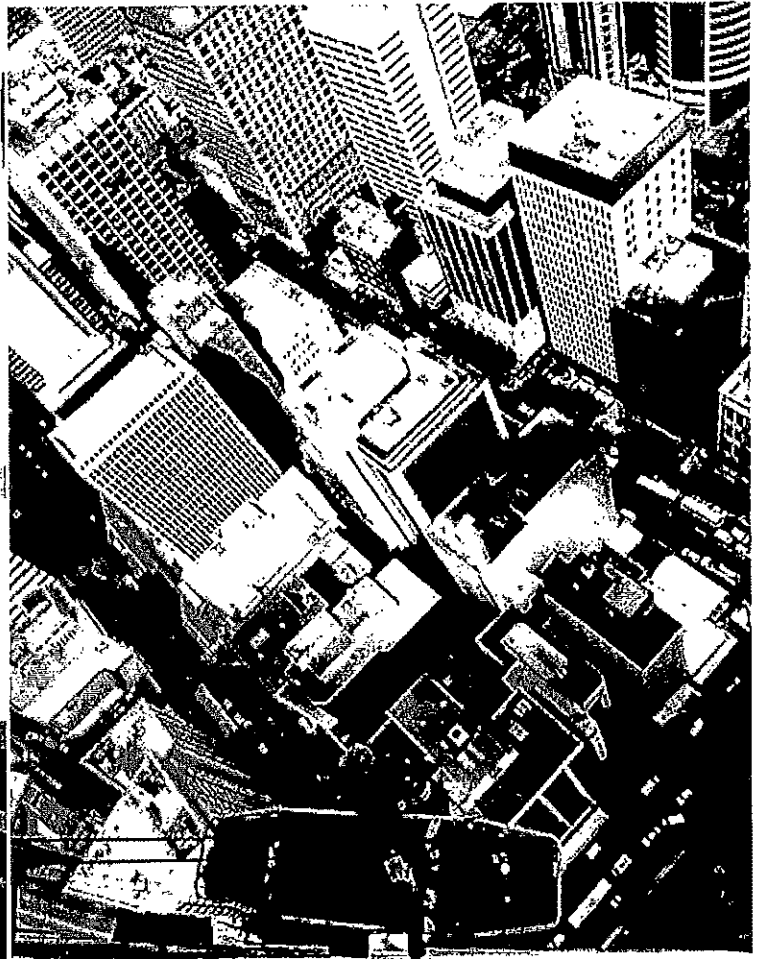
The statement can be provided by post, email or by arranging delivery to the Commission by emailing info@floodcommission.qld.gov.au.


Commissioner
Justice C E Holmes

Queensland Fire and Rescue Service State Rescue Policy

Queensland Fire and Rescue Service
Queensland Ambulance Service
Emergency Management Queensland





State Rescue Policy

- Aim
- Community safety and employer duty of care
- State context within which this policy operates
- Department of Emergency Services context
- Legislative powers
- Application
- Definitions

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- Governance

Roles and Responsibilities

- Provision of rescue services
- Key responsibilities

Register of Regional Rescue Units

- Purpose
- Updating

Activation

Review

- Schedule 1:** State Rescue Committee – Terms of Reference
- Schedule 2:** Summary of Primary Response Capability
- Schedule 3:** Definitions
- Schedule 4:** Register of Regional Rescue Units

State Rescue Policy

Aim

The aim of the Department of Emergency Services (DES) State Rescue Policy is to detail the roles and responsibilities of Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (QFRS), Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ) and the Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) in various emergency situations and guide the development of efficient and effective training and resourcing procedures to provide a high quality emergency response service in the State of Queensland.

Community safety and employer duty of care

The primary aim of any rescue is to provide the highest quality assistance to the affected person/s and deliver them to a place of safety where the necessary recovery measures can be provided. This responsibility to rescue community members from dangerous situations must be balanced against the recognition that sustainable, effective rescue capability requires DES to maximise the workplace health and safety of its employees and associated volunteers. The Department wishes to ensure that the person/s providing rescue assistance are appropriately trained and resourced to undertake the rescue in a manner which maximises the safety of those persons.

State context in which this policy operates

This Policy complements Counter Terrorism operations response under the control of the Queensland Police Service.

The Queensland Police Service will provide the overall coordination of multi-agency response to Search and Rescue incidents. Key police powers are provided by the Police Powers and Responsibility Act 2000. Additional powers are provided by the Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 (PSPA). When an "Emergency Situation" is declared under the PSPA it provides additional powers to the QPS to assist in the management of an emergency incident. When Invoked the senior police officer becomes the "Incident Coordinator".

The application of the PSPA does not change an agency's legislative responsibility to control incidents. (ie In the case of the QFRS the control and management of structure fires, wildfires and HAZMAT incidents.)

This policy acknowledges that in Queensland the Queensland Police Service is the responsible authority for coordinating Search and Rescue Operations as authorised in Appendix B of the National Search and Rescue Manual and Appendix C International Agreement on National Search and Rescue Response Arrangements.

In the Queensland context there are several organisations with either volunteer or paid, part-time or full time members which provide rescue assistance across a range of emergency situations. Schedule 2, Summary of Primary Response Capability, details the emergency service agencies which are responsible for responding to various types of rescue incidents.

DES context

Within DES the key requirement for organisational efficiency (cost of training and resourcing) is to define the roles of the QAS, QFRS and EMQ in emergency situations where there is a potential for confusion about responsibility for command and control.

The main criterion for allocating responsibility is which division has a trained and resourced unit available to respond effectively and in a timely manner.

The most commonly occurring rescue situation where there is a potential for confusion is in relation to Road Crash Rescue policy. In areas with a full or part time QFRS presence then it will be a QFRS primary response responsibility. If not, usually in rural or remote areas without paid QFRS officer availability, then the local volunteer State Emergency Service (SES) or Emergency Service Unit (ESU) if appropriately trained and equipped will undertake the task as the primary response unit. This has clear implications for identifying SES groups and ESUs which will have been provided with specialist training and Road Crash Rescue kits. Schedule 4 details primary response roles in various locations across Queensland.

For multi-divisional activities the first DES division on-scene with a primary rescue role for the incident concerned has control throughout the incident.



Where an incident becomes beyond the capability of the controlling division, the responsibility may be transferred to another division with a similar primary rescue role, by mutual agreement.

Each division is responsible for ensuring that Critical Incident Stress Support is available to all rescue personnel

Legislative powers

DES officers are given legal powers to allow them to undertake rescue operations effectively. The main sources of authority are:

- the Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990 which provides statutory powers for authorised fire officers;
- the Ambulance Service Act 1991 which provides statutory powers for authorised ambulance officers;
- the Disaster Management Act 2003 provides statutory powers for members of the State Emergency Service and Emergency Service Units; and
- the Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001 provides powers to Emergency Management Queensland and various other agencies to ensure the safe operation of major hazard facilities.

Application

DES adopts an 'all hazards' approach to its various rescue policies. This policy applies to the co-ordinated delivery of specialised rescue services to the community, aside from the DES broad responsibility for ambulance, fire and emergency management. These include (but are not limited to):

- Coastal, Blue Water Rescue;
- Coastal, White Water Rescue;
- Confined Space Rescue;
- Industrial, Residential and Commercial Rescue;
- Land Search;
- Flood and Inland Waterways Rescue;
- Road Crash Rescue;
- Swift Water Rescue;
- Trench Rescue;
- Urban Search and Rescue (Structural Collapse);
- Vertical Rescue.

Definitions / Terminology

The definitions that relate to the State Rescue Policy are contained in Schedule 3.

State Rescue Committee

Governance

The State Rescue Committee draws its authority from the Director-General through the Joint Operations Group (JOG). The Deputies of the three operational divisions form the Joint Operations Group which oversees the State Rescue Committee. In practice, each head has delegated authority and responsibility to the respective Deputy Commissioners or Executive Director. The State Rescue Committee includes representatives from the operational and support divisions of the Department of Emergency Services plus the Queensland Police Service. The Chair rotates amongst the Deputy Commissioners, QFRS and QAS and the Deputy Executive Director, EMQ on an annual basis. The Committee is to meet at least every six months and as required to review the State Rescue Register.

The Terms of Reference for the State Rescue Committee are at Schedule 1.

Roles and Responsibilities

Provision of Rescue Services

DES operational divisions have overlapping responsibilities for the delivery of the rescue services outlined in this Policy and are nominated as primary responders in Schedule 2: Summary of Primary Response Capability. The primary role differs across various locations across Queensland and Schedule 4: State Register of Regional Rescue Units is designed to ensure that emergency communications centres despatch the most effective divisional resource for the particular location where the incident occurs.

Note: Emergency Management Queensland includes; the State Emergency Service, Emergency Service Units, Helicopter Rescue Services and the provision of support to Community Helicopter Providers and Volunteer Marine Rescue Associations.

Key responsibilities

JOG has the authority to approve and amend this policy. JOG is responsible to the Director-General for ensuring divisional and regional compliance with this Policy.

The State Rescue Committee is authorised through its terms of reference to provide a whole of department perspective to ensure the most effective range of rescue services to Queenslanders. The State Rescue Committee is responsible for reviewing state rescue functions at a whole of State level. The Committee is responsible for ensuring Regional Planning and Coordination Team submissions are received and collated, any required divisional authorisations have been obtained, and JOG approval is sought on a six monthly basis for Schedule 4 and subsequent updates to Schedule 4.

Operational divisions (QAS, QFRS and EMQ) are responsible for developing, implementing and reviewing divisional specific guidelines, procedures and training to support the State Rescue Policy. Issues to be detailed by divisions include training, equipment, operational standards and divisional logistics.

Regional Planning and Coordination Teams (RPCTs) are responsible for maintaining the regional register of rescue units and proposing to the State Rescue Committee any amendments to rescue functions or rescue units. The RPCTs are responsible for subsequently reviewing the register of regional rescue units on an as required basis and seeking appropriate authorisations for any changes.

State Register of Regional Rescue Units

Purpose

The main purpose of the State Register of Regional Rescue Units is to provide communications centres with an accurate reference document detailing the primary rescue roles of DES divisions relative to specific locations throughout Queensland. It specifically clarifies the roles of Emergency Management Queensland Units and Queensland Fire and Rescue Service stations in locations where their Road Crash Rescue responsibilities overlap.

The current register has been compiled from information provided by QFRS Regional Officers and EMQ Regional and Area staff and endorsed for approval by the RPCT. This register is based on the current requirements for the provision of rescue services and the capability of individual rescue units.



The register is located in Schedule 4 and will be maintained as a key responsibility of Regional Planning and Coordination Teams, and be coordinated through the State Rescue Committee. In addition, the up to date version of the register will be available on DES Portal.

All rescue units identified in the register as having a primary rescue role associated with any specific rescue function are recognised as current rescue response units by the relevant communications centre.

Updating

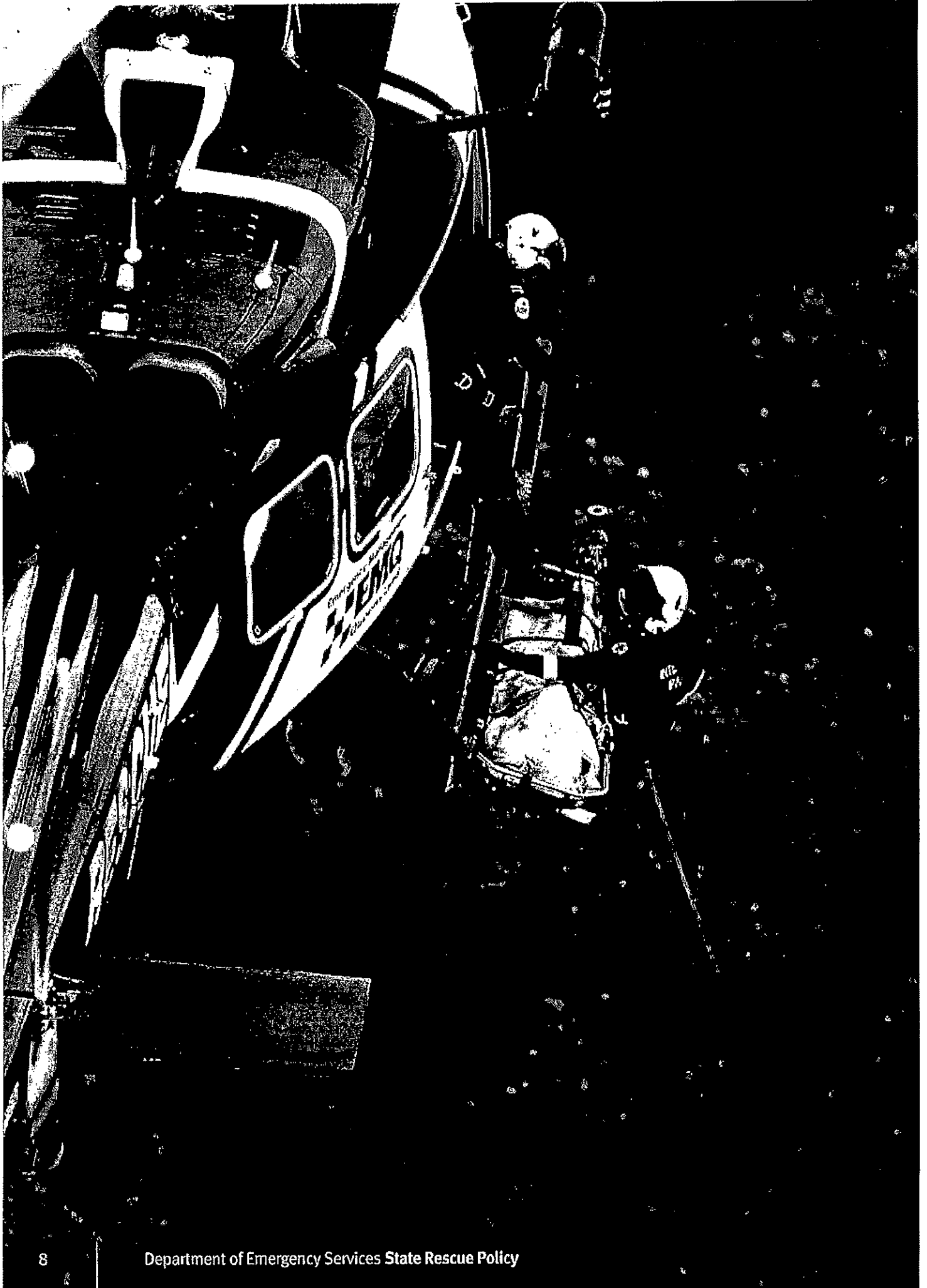
Regional Planning and Coordination Teams (RPCT) will be responsible for ensuring that the information recorded in the register is accurate and up to date.

The following process is to be utilised to add, delete or amend records of primary rescue units.

- RPCTs are to ensure that the primary roles identified in the register relevant to their Region are reviewed at least 6 monthly.
- This review must take into consideration:
 - a. the approved lead agency status for specific roles as detailed in the rescue policy;
 - b. the level of response required for specific roles within geographical areas;

- c. the appropriateness and capability of rescue units to undertake effective specific rescue roles within the identified geographical areas;
 - d. the consequences (operational, resources, community, political) of modifying rescue roles for individual rescue units;
 - e. the ability of parent agencies to support rescue units in terms of equipment and training; and
 - f. divisional operational standards.
- Results of the review along with any proposals for modifying current arrangements are to be approved in accordance with divisional delegations and supported by the RPCT.
 - Details of recommended changes are to be forwarded to the Chair of the State Rescue Committee for formal approval by JOG.

RPCTs are to ensure that a current copy of the register is provided to the appropriate Communication Centres for incorporation into their dispatch system.



Activation

Activation and dispatch by communications centres of primary units for rescue purposes will be based on information contained in the Register of Regional Rescue Units.

Review

This Policy should be reviewed by 01 January 2010

This Policy is endorsed by:



Lee A Johnson AFSM MIFireE
Commissioner
Queensland Fire and Rescue Service



David Melville APM
Commissioner
Queensland Ambulance Service



Frank Pagano AFSM
Executive Director EMQ

Approved/Not approved



Jim McGowan Director-General DES

Schedule 1

Department of Emergency Services State Rescue Committee Terms of Reference

Background

The DES State Rescue Committee has been formed to ensure a seamless, integrated Departmental approach to the delivery of an effective and efficient rescue capability to the community of Queensland. The DES committee advises the Joint Operations Group (and thus the Director-General) that credible plans and processes are in place to ensure that a timely coordinated and capable rescue response can be achieved across Queensland.

The State Rescue Committee coordinates advice for our operational leadership team about departmental, rather than divisional, rescue capability in regional areas. The Committee is to provide a whole of department perspective to ensure the most effective service to Queenslanders.

Divisional leaders will be responsible for the ongoing training, resourcing and assessment of the State accredited units/stations. The Committee will

monitor capability and readiness and advise JOG on an as required basis.

Mission

To enhance the full range of Rescue services in Queensland.

Sponsor

The Commissioner QFRS is the sponsor for the State Rescue Policy.

Composition

The committee will include:

Position	Agency
Deputy, Chairing Operational Division	Joint Operations Group, DES
Superintendent Special Operations	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service
Inspector Technical Rescue	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service
Director, State Emergency Service	Emergency Management Queensland
Chief Crew Officer, EMQ Helicopter Rescue	Emergency Management Queensland
Director Special Operations and MCP	Queensland Ambulance Service
Nominated Representative	Strategic Policy Unit, SP&ES
Inspector State Water Police Coordinator State Search and Rescue Coordinator and Training Officer	Queensland Police Service



The Chair will rotate between the Deputies QFRS, EMQ and QAS on an annual basis.

Role

- To act as an advisory committee to the Department of Emergency Services' Joint Operations Group;
- To review the State Rescue Policy;
- To develop and maintain the State Register of Regional Rescue Units; and
- To investigate matters referred to the committee.

Desired Outcomes

- Effective rescue service delivery at State and Region level delivered by well trained, well resourced officers;
- Integrated whole of DES coordination so that communications centres can despatch the most appropriate rescue resource to locations across the State;
- An effective monitoring and reporting system that facilitates informed decision making by the Joint Operations Group.

Reporting Relationship

The Committee will report its recommendations and findings through the Sponsor to the DES Joint Operations Group.

Meetings

The committee will meet as required to ensure that the Register of Regional Rescue Units is up to date and any amendments are endorsed by Regional Planning and Coordination Groups and divisions, and approved by the Joint Operations Group.

Schedule 2

Summary of Primary Response Capability

Category	Primary Response Organisation and Capabilities		Other Response Organisations
Vertical Rescue	QFRS-Full rescue capability for urban area serviced by fulltime stations.	EMQ-Full SES or ESU rescue capability for areas not serviced by QFRS full-time stations where appropriately trained and equipped units are located.	QAS-Patient Care and Transportation. QPS-SERT for designated rescues.
Road Crash Rescue	QFRS-Full rescue capability for urban and semi-urban areas serviced by a fulltime or auxiliary stations.	EMQ-Full SES or ESU rescue capability for semi-urban and other areas not serviced by QFRS full-time or auxiliary stations where appropriately trained and equipped units are located.	QAS-Patient Care and Transportation.
Flood and Inland Waterways Search and Rescue	EMQ-Full SES or ESU rescue capability for all areas with flood potential.		
Swift Water Rescue	QFRS-Full rescue capability for urban area serviced by a fulltime stations		QAS-Patient Care and transportation.
Confined Space Rescue	QFRS-Full rescue capability for urban and semi-urban areas serviced by fulltime stations and all areas where BA equipment is required.		QAS-Patient Care and Transportation.
Trench Rescue	QFRS-Full rescue capability for urban and semi-urban areas serviced by fulltime and auxiliary stations.		QAS-Patient Care and Transportation.

Urban Search and Rescue Structural Collapse	QFRS -Full rescue capability for urban semi-urban and rural areas with state taskforce. Auxillary stations to respond to single dwelling incidents in semi rural areas	EMQ -Limited SES or ESU rescue capability for single story residential style structures in semi-urban and all rural areas not serviced by QFRS fulltime and auxillary stations. This function is pending Executive Director EMQ approval of the function (refer to s87 of the Disaster Management Act 2003). Activation of SES/ESUs for Urban Search and Rescue incidents must reflect the reality of current limited training (Level 1) and equipment.	QAS -USAR Taskforce Paramedics to respond with taskforce. QAS -Patient Care and Transportation.
Land Search and Rescue	EMQ -Full SES or ESU search and rescue capability in rural and urban areas.		QPS is the SAR authority for Queensland and will control all land search operations. QAS -Patient Care and Transportation.
Industrial, Commercial and Residential Rescue	QFRS -Full rescue capability for urban and semi-urban areas serviced by fulltime and auxillary stations.		QAS -Patient Care and Transportation.
Coastal Blue Water Rescue	VMRAQ and AVCGA -full search and rescue capability in the offshore marine environment.		QPS is the SAR authority for Queensland and will control all marine search operations.
Coastal White Water Rescue	SLSQ and RLS Clubs -full rescue capability for coastal areas.	Local Government limited rescue capability for areas patrolled by a LG lifeguard service.	QAS -Patient Care and Transportation.
Helicopter Rescue	EMQ -full rescue capability through EMQ Helicopter Rescue.		QAS Patient Care

Schedule 3

Definitions

Command, Control and Coordination

Command

Command is the internal direction of the members and resources of an agency in the performance of the organisation's roles and tasks. Command operates vertically within an organisation.

Control

Control refers to the overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan and carries with it the responsibility for tasking other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations

Coordination

Coordination refers to the bringing together of organisations and other resources to support an emergency management response. It involves the systematic acquisition and application of resources in an emergency situation but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction.

Response Roles

Primary Response Role

This term applies to the nominated agency with the primary response role for a particular incident type within a specific area. (eg The agency who is first activated to respond to a particular type of incident.) This requires that the designated agency is authorised and has the personnel, training, equipment, transport and activation procedures in place for an effective first response capability.

Other Response Organisations

This term applies to the nominated agency which provides support to the Primary Response Agency.

Types of Rescue

Coastal – Blue Water Rescue

The employment of specialist skills, techniques and equipment including boats required in locating, accessing, stabilising, extricating, evacuating and transporting persons and/or property from offshore coastal marine environments in situations involving injury/illness, entrapment, stranding and/or isolation.

Coastal – White Water Rescue

The employment of specialist skills, techniques and equipment including boats required in locating, accessing, stabilising, extricating, evacuating and transporting persons and/or property from the surf environment in situations involving injury/illness, entrapment, stranding and/or isolation.

Confined Space Rescue

The employment of specialist skills, techniques and equipment required to locate, access, stabilise, extricate and evacuate persons and /or property from areas classified as confined spaces in situations involving injury/illness, entrapment, stranding and or isolation. May include specific situations involving unbreathable atmospheres requiring the use of breathing apparatus.

Industrial, Commercial and Residential Rescue

The employment of specialist skills, techniques and equipment required in locating, accessing, stabilising, extricating and evacuating persons and/or property from industrial, commercial and/or residential environments in situations involving entrapment.

Land Search and Rescue

The employment of skills, techniques and equipment in land based urban and rural environments for the primary location and subsequent access, stabilisation, extrication and evacuation of persons who are considered lost, or at risk in some other way.

Flood and Inland Waterways Rescue

The employment of specialist skills, techniques and equipment including boats required in locating, accessing, stabilising, extricating, evacuating and/or transporting persons and/or property from inland waterways including flooded areas in situations involving injury/illness, entrapment, stranding and/or isolation.

Road Crash Rescue

The employment of specialist skills, techniques and equipment required to locate, access, stabilize, extricate and evacuate persons from road transport vehicles in situations involving entrapment.

The employment of these skills, techniques and equipment are also commonly used for rescue of persons involved in rail and land based aircraft incidents.

Swift Water Rescue

The employment of rapid intervention methods requiring specialist skills, techniques and equipment to locate, access, stabilise and extricate persons from swift running waters in situations involving injury/illness, entrapment or stranding.

Trench Rescue

The employment of specialist skills, techniques and equipment required to locate, access, stabilise, extricate and evacuate persons and/or property from collapsed or partially collapsed trenches or from other unstable materials such as grains or sands.

Urban Search and Rescue (Structural Collapse)

The employment of general and/or specialist skills, techniques and equipment required in locating, accessing, stabilising, extricating and evacuating

persons and/or property from collapsed or partially collapsed structures.

National Definition - USAR is a specialised technical rescue capability for the location and rescue of entrapped people following a structural collapse.

Vertical Rescue

The employment of specialist skills, techniques and equipment required to locate, access, stabilize, extricate and evacuate persons and/or property from heights/depths in situations involving injury, illness, entrapment, stranding and/or isolation.

Helicopter Rescue

The use of rotary wing aircraft to undertake search and rescue activities and medical transportation.

