

New Zealand Search and Rescue Consultative Committee Meeting

**Minutes of Meeting
NZSAR Consultative Committee
Wednesday 9 May 2018
Arena Events Centre
1 O'Reilly Avenue, Wellington**

Attendees:

Carl van der Meulen – NZSAR (chair)	Benjamin Smith – NZDF
Ian Duncan – FENZ	Duncan Ferner – NZSAR
Mike Daisley – MSC	David Waters – Ambulance NZ
Paul Dalton – SLSNZ	Don Bogie – DOC
Don Robertson – AREC	Brendon Comerford – Kordia MOC
Mike Hill – MNZ	Paul Craven – MNZ
Rachel Roberts – NZSAR	Ian Coard – NZSAR
Pat Waite – LANDSAR	Rhett Emery – NZSAR
Steve Kern – CAA	Patrick Holmes – Coastguard NZ
Sue Johnstone – NZSAR	

1. Welcome

Carl opened the meeting and welcomed the attendees.

2. Apologies

Jo Holden – NZ Police	Simon Trotter – Antarctica NZ
Allan Mundy – SLSNZ	Steve Ross – NZSAR
Jerome Cvitanovich – NZSAR	John Pine – NZ Police
Jonty Mills – WSNZ	

3. Minutes of previous meeting

The minutes of the 08 February 2018 meeting were accepted as a true and accurate record.

4. Matters Arising from Minutes

The NZSAR Secretariat and SLSNZ will continue to engage with FENZ and CDEM on issues relating to flood response and training.

The development of volunteer strategies will be discussed under item 8 for this meeting.

The action regarding the review policy has been completed.

5. Beacons Update

Mike Hill briefed the Committee on the Cospass-Sarsat distress beacon system and explained how improvements in the international system should lead to more effective SAR responses in New Zealand. With the growth of beacon ownership there is a need to focus messaging on the prevention, and the correct use and disposal of beacons.

6. SLA Monitoring Report

There are ongoing IT issues with extracting operational data from NZ Police and AREC. Reporting requirements for the SLA have been met by three of the SLA partners, with 2,195 volunteers providing 11,561 hours of operational time in support of SAROPS during the quarter.

7. Sector Update

The sector update was distributed prior to the meeting. Carl noted that the update for this meeting is rather light, and requested that agencies provide updates as this paper is used to inform NZSAR Council members of the non-operational activities of the sector during the quarter.

8. Volunteer Strategy

Duncan briefed the committee on the Secretariat's engagement with Volunteering New Zealand regarding the development of volunteer strategies, as discussed at the 08 February 2018 meeting. Volunteering New Zealand propose:

- a) A comprehensive organisational analysis of each organisation's existing strategic and operational volunteer engagement practices.
- b) An implementation framework for each organisation as based on their organisation's report recommendations.
- c) A review and update of the NZSAR Council's Volunteer Study (2010).

Subject to NZSAR Council agreement, NZSAR would fund part or all of these elements for AREC, Coastguard NZ, LandSAR NZ, and SLSNZ.

Decision: The Committee **endorsed** the proposal from Volunteering New Zealand.

9. NZSAR Risk Matrix

- a. Volunteerism – mental health (wellbeing)

David Waters presented the ten-point health and wellbeing strategy developed by the Australasian Council of Ambulance Authorities, to pro-actively provide and strengthen leadership across the ambulance services to significantly reduce the likelihood of psychological harm to staff due to workplace factors. Committee members confirmed that mental health and wellbeing is a consideration for the staff (professional and volunteers) within their respective organisations. The Committee agreed there is opportunity to work together on a mental health and wellbeing

strategy for the SAR sector, and as this is a health & safety matter the work should be led by the NZSAR Strategic Occupational Health & Safety Committee.

Action: Development of a SAR sector health and wellbeing strategy to be referred to the NZSAR Strategic Occupational Health & Safety Committee.

b. SAR funding

Duncan facilitated a strategic discussion on the SAR funding risk from the risk matrix. Funding sufficiency and volatility remain issues for the voluntary agencies within the sector. WSNZ commented that they are working on an approach for the water safety sector to swap out short term volatile funding for long term sustainable funding. The Secretariat will continue to monitor overall funding assurance and stability, and will report to the NZSAR Council and Ministers as appropriate. The Committee did not recommend any changes to the risk description in the NZSAR Council's risk matrix.

10. Technology – phone apps

GoodSam app - David Waters explained the app which is designed to contact suitably trained CPR people who are near cardiac or stroke victims and could provide CPR within 3 minutes while waiting for paramedic help to arrive. More information about the app can be found at www.stjohn.org.nz/First-Aid/goodsam/

PathTrack app – Duncan briefed the Committee on a potential app that may be a useful tool for coordinating spontaneous volunteers during a SAROP.

Decision: The Committee agreed that the PathTrack app should be investigated further by the Secretariat.

11. Air Ambulance Services RFP

There are concerns about the effect that the proposed changes to the air ambulance contracts will have for the SAR sector. There is a need for the SAR sector to present a unified message when discussing the impacts of the air ambulance contracts.

Decision: Agencies agreed to remain engaged and share information regarding the impacts of the air ambulance contracts.

12. Operation Mangatawai Review

The summary of key findings and recommendations for the review of Operation Mangatawai was distributed. Committee members were asked to advise the Secretariat of any factual errors or serious concerns.

Action: Committee members to inform the Secretariat of any factual errors or serious concerns with the key findings or recommendations in the Operation Mangatawai review by 23 May 2018.

13. Fatigue Management

The Committee reviewed the paper prepared by the NZSAR Assurance Coordinator and:

- a) **Noted** the potential issue of volunteer fatigue raised at the NZSAR Strategic Occupational H&S Committee.
- b) **Endorsed** the proposal for the Secretariat to engage with the relevant SAR sector agencies and develop guidance to manage volunteer fatigue.

14. National SAR Support Programme 2017/18

2017/18 NSSP	
Workshops & Seminars	SAR Training
Aviation Workshop	SAR(ACE) Training Survey
SAR Case Study Seminar / Police Planning	Evaluation Training
SAR Technology	START material
Safer Walking	Prevention
SAR Information and IT	AdventureSmart Communications
NZSAR Website update	Recreational Safety Partnership
Data Store	Visitor Intentions
SAR Information System (SARdonyx)	Safety Codes, printing and advertising
SAR (land) IMT IT	SAR Research
Portable Mobile Phone Location	Fatality Analysis
Update NZSAR Resources database	SAR Communications – Land (STWG(L))
SAR Documentation	Survey of SAR Customers
SAR Forms and Guidelines	SAR Demand and Supply Study – Marine
Develop New Zealand's SAR Guidelines	SAR Demand and Supply study – Land
Exercises	Mass Rescue Study
Support Police SAREXs	SAR Aviation Engagement Framework
MRO SAREXs	SAR Assurance
Practical MRO SAREX	
Drifters / Trackers	

The Committee was briefed on the 2017/18 NSSP (in the above table) with further updates provided as below.

SARdonyx

Carl gave an update on the project. The design phase is almost completed, and a mock-up version of the possible solution was presented to the Committee.

SAR Guidelines

Rhett briefed the Committee on the status of this project. The website is under development, and steering group SMEs are reviewing specific content areas. Rhett conveyed appreciation for the time provided by agencies in supporting the development of the Guidelines.

SAR (ACE) Training

Rhett gave a brief update on SAR (ACE) training delivery for 2018, and possible changes to SAR (ACE) training funding for 2019.

Rauora II – RCCNZ Communications Exercise

Duncan reported on this recent exercise, which simulated many assets responding to a mass rescue incident to test the lines of communication.

15. National SAR Support Programme 2018/19

Duncan presented the draft National SAR Support Programme for 2018/19 (in the table below).

Workshops & Seminars	SAR Training
Aviation Workshop	SAR (ACE) Training Survey
SAR Case Study Seminar / Police Planning	New training arrangements
Wander Technical	START material
Evaluation / Exercise planning	Prevention
SAR Information and IT	AdventureSmart Communications/Promotion
NZSAR Website update	Recreational Safety Partnership
Data Store & SARdonyx	Visitor Intentions
SAR Communications – Land (STWG(L))	Safety Codes, printing and advertising
SAR App + Drifters / Trackers	Distress beacons promotion
Portable Mobile Phone Location	AdventureSmart Website Refresh
Update NZSAR Resources database	SAR Research
SAR Documentation	Survey of SAR Customers
SAR Forms	Survey observed behaviours
Develop New Zealand's SAR Guidelines	SAR Demand and Supply Study – Marine
Exercises	SAR Demand and Supply study – Land
Reconciliation Ex	Mass Rescue Study
Support Police SAREXs	SAR Assurance Programme
Nationally Significant SAR EXs	

Action: Committee members to provide feedback on the draft NSSP 2018/19 to the Secretariat by 23 May 2018.

13. General Business

Next meetings – locations to be advised

- Wednesday 8 August 2018
- Wednesday 21 November 2018 (combined workshop with NZSAR Council)

The meeting was closed at 12.30pm

Actions and Decisions

Item	Action (A) / Decision (D)	Responsibility	Status as at 08 August 2018
8 Volunteer Strategies	D The Committee endorsed the proposal from Volunteering New Zealand	N/A	N/A
9a Volunteerism – mental health	A Development of a SAR sector health and wellbeing strategy to be referred to the NZSAR Strategic Occupational Health & Safety Committee	Secretariat	On the agenda for the NZSAR Strategic Occupational Health & Safety & Wellness Committee
10 Technology – apps	D The Committee agreed that the PathTrack app should be investigated further by the Secretariat.	Secretariat	Under consultation and in the NSSP 2018/19
11 Air Ambulance Services RFP	D Agencies agreed to remain engaged and share information regarding the impacts of the air ambulance contracts	All	On the agenda of the 8 August 2018 Consultative Committee meeting
12 Operation Mangatawai review	A Committee members to inform the Secretariat of any factual errors or serious concerns with the key findings or recommendations in the Operation Mangatawai review by 23 May 2018	All	No concerns raised to the Secretariat
13 Fatigue Management	D The Committee endorsed the proposal for the Secretariat to engage with the relevant SAR sector agencies and develop guidance to manage volunteer fatigue	Secretariat	Update to be provided at the 8 August 2018 Consultative Committee meeting
15 NSSP 2018/19	A Committee members to provide feedback on the draft NSSP 2018/19 to the Secretariat by 23 May 2018.	All	Complete – NSSP 2018/19 approved by the NZSAR Council

Carl Van Der Meulen
Chair, NZSAR Consultative Committee

New Zealand Search and Rescue Consultative Committee

Wednesday 9 May 2018, 09.30am – 12.30pm

Area Events,

1 O'Reilly Avenue, Wellington

AGENDA

1.	Welcome (Coffee & Tea available)		
2.	Apologies		
3.	Minutes of meeting 8 February 2018	<i>for approval</i>	
4.	Matters arising from the minutes		
5.	Beacons update		RCCNZ
6.	SLA Monitoring Report		Snr Adv
7.	Sector update	<i>paper</i>	All
8.	Volunteer strategies		Sec Mgr
9.	NZSAR Risk Matrix	<i>paper</i>	
	a. Volunteerism – mental health	<i>update</i>	David Waters
	b. SAR funding	<i>discussion</i>	All
10.	Technology – <i>phone apps</i>		David Waters Sec Mgr
11.	Air Ambulance services RFP	<i>discussion</i>	All
12.	Op Mangatawai Review	<i>discussion</i>	All
13.	Fatigue management	<i>memo</i>	Assr Co-ord
14.	National SAR Support Programme 2017/18	<i>update</i>	
	a. SARdonyx		Sec Mgr
	b. NZ's SAR Guidelines		NSSP Co-ord
	c. Training		NSSP Co-ord
15.	National SAR Support Programme 2018/19	<i>feedback / ideas</i>	Sec Mgr
16.	General Business		
	a. Any other business?		
	b. Next Meetings		Office Manager



New Zealand Search and Rescue Consultative Committee Meeting

**Minutes of Meeting
NZSAR Consultative Committee
Thursday 8 February 2018
James Cook Grand Chancellor
147 The Terrace, Wellington**

Attendees:

Carl van der Meulen – NZSAR (chair)	Jo Holden – NZ Police
Mike Ambrose – LandSAR NZ	Don Roberston - AREC
Kevin Banaghan – RCCNZ	Ian Coard – NZSAR Council
Dave Comber – NZSAR Council	Jonty Mills – WSNZ
Brendan Comerford – Kordia MOC	Allan Mundy – SLSNZ
Mike Daisley – MSC	Erana Sitterle - MOT
David Waters – Ambulance NZ	Stephen Ross - NZSAR
Rhett Emery – NZSAR	Brian Ruiterman - NZDF
Duncan Ferner – NZSAR	Jeff Sayer – AREC
Paul Craven – RCCNZ	Leanne Gordon - NZSAR
Peter Healy – Coastguard NZ	Jerome Cvitanovich – NZSAR

1. Welcome

Carl opened the meeting and welcomed the attendees with particular welcome to new attendee, Ian Coard (new independent member of the NZSAR Council).

2. Apologies

Patrick Holmes – Coastguard NZ	Simon Trotter – Antarctica NZ
Pat Waite – LandSAR NZ	Morgan Stevenson – NASO
Harry Maher – DOC	John Pine – NZ Police
Ian Duncan – FENZ	Rachel Roberts – NZSAR
Mike Hill – RCCNZ	
Steve Kern – CAA	

3. Minutes of previous meeting

The minutes of the 23 August 2017 meeting were accepted as a true and accurate record.

4. Matters Arising from Minutes

There were no actions arising from the meeting on 23 August. The two recommendations regarding the risk matrix will be discussed during item 8.

5. SLA Monitoring Report

There was an issue with the data extract from the IT system this is being worked on by Hague Consulting.

Reporting requirements for the SLA have been met by all partners, with 1,816 volunteers involved in SAROPS, and 13,492 volunteer hours recorded for the quarter. Details are contained in the SLA monitoring report (attached to online minutes).

6. Sector Update

The sector update was distributed prior to the meeting. Allan Mundy provided a report on an international flood response training course that some members of SLSNZ attended in Tasmania.

Action: NZSAR Secretariat and SLSNZ to engage with FENZ and CDEM on issues relating to flood response training.

7. Environmental Scan

The completed environmental scan has been circulated in hardcopy and is available on the NZSAR website. This is intended to be a living document and feedback on it is welcome. Please present this to your Board and management groups for use while you are doing your planning.

8. NZSAR Risk Matrix

Duncan facilitated a strategic discussion on the following risk from the risk matrix.

a. Volunteerism

Risks exist around volunteer recruitment, retention, and training. With 94% of our sector being volunteers it is important that we have a good understanding of the voluntary component of the SAR sector. Some of the issues facing the sector include reduction in volunteer numbers, an aging volunteer base, and increases in training and compliance workloads.

After discussion about developing a national volunteer strategy for the sector, it was agreed that the Secretariat would assist agencies in developing or updating their own volunteer strategies, and that NZSAR would leverage off this work to update the dated 2010 Volunteer Study. It was noted that Volunteering NZ has some valuable information and experience and that the Secretariat should consult with them.

David Waters leading a piece of work regarding the mental health of the work force in the ambulance sector, which may be useful in the development of agencies volunteer strategies.

Actions:

- NZSAR will work with the four SLA partners to develop volunteer strategies.
- NZSAR will update the 2010 NZSAR Volunteer Study.

9. NZSAR Review Policy

Duncan briefed the Committee on the two main changes to the review policy: agencies can conduct their own internal reviews; and the updated policy seeks to create a permissive environment for regular reviews of SAROPs. The Committee endorsed the principles of the policy but requested that the language be amended so that it is not too prescriptive.

Action: NZSAR to amend the prescriptive language used in the policy and to circulate prior to the Council meeting on 28 February.

10. Review – Operation Mangatawai

Stephen provided an updated on the review of the operation. The preliminary report has been received, there are more interviews to be completed. The final report will be presented to the Council.

11. Aviation Engagement Framework

Stephen provided an update on the work to establish an aviation engagement framework that is being undertaken by Pappus Consulting.

Action: NZDF is to be consulted on the aviation engagement framework.

12. Nationally Significant SAR Issues

Carl provided an update on the four systemic issues that have been identified during the second series of Rauora exercises, and how these are being addressed through plan development and inter-agency working groups.

13. NZSAR Fatality Study

Carl outlined the process that was followed for this study. The report supports and complements the work the SAR is engaged in. The report is available on the NZSAR website.

14. National SAR Support Programme 2017/18

2017/18 NSSP	
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MRO SAREXs	SAR Assurance
Practical MRO SAREX	
Drifters / Trackers	

The Committee was briefed on the 2017/18 NSSP (in the above table) with further updates provided as below.

SARdonyx

Duncan gave an update on the project. The contract has been signed with Beca, as this process took longer than expected it has resulted in the project end date being pushed out. Duncan is leading the governance aspect of the project with Carl leading the SMEs.

SAR Guidelines

Rhett briefed the Committee on the status of this project, this is expected to be completed in early 2018.

SAR exercises

Rhett gave a brief update on NZSAR supported exercises. We expect to have 20 trained evaluators by mid 2018.

SAR Prevention

Duncan provided an update on the status of the various projects currently being worked on.

Workshops

Carl provided an update on the status of various workshops. LandSAR will organise a Safer Working national workshop in March.

15. Wahine 50 & NZSAR Awards

Rhett gave an update on the planning for the 50th commemoration of the Wahine tragedy and the NZSAR Awards to be held in and around Wellington on 10 April 2018. There will not be a Committee meeting on this date.

13. General Business

ANZSAR Conference

Rhett gave an update on the planning for the conference this year and sounded out the Committee on the possibility of New Zealand hosting the conference in 2019. Feedback from members is there would likely be a low level of engagement, which Rhett will provide to the organising committee.

Dave Comber

As this is Dave's last meeting, Carl thanked him for his contribution to the Committee as the independent member of the NZSAR Council for the last two years.

Next meeting

- Wednesday 9 May 2018 (location to be advised)

Carl van der Meulen
Chair
NZSAR Consultative Committee

Actions and Decisions

Item	Action (A) / Decision (D)	Responsibility
6 Sector Update	A NZSAR Secretariat and SLSNZ to engage with FENZ and CDEM on issues relating to flood response training.	Secretariat and SLSNZ
8 Risk Matrix	A NZSAR will work with the four SLA partners to develop volunteer strategies. NZSAR will update the 2010 NZSAR Volunteer Study.	Secretariat and 4 SLA partners Secretariat
9 Review Policy	A NZSAR to amend the prescriptive language used in the policy and to circulate prior to the Council meeting on 28 February.	Secretariat



New Zealand Search and Rescue Secretariat

9 May 2018

NZSAR Council
NZSAR Consultative Committee

Search and Rescue Sector Update

The Search and Rescue sector update for the NZSAR Council and NZSAR Consultative Committee meetings for May 2018 is contained below.

Ambulance NZ

Nil report

Antarctica NZ

Nil report

AREC

Nil report

Coastguard NZ

Nil report

Department of Conservation

Nil report

FENZ

- Conducted annual exercise in November in Palmy North as part of INSARAG Heavy certified team. 75+ participants from all over NZ including search dogs.
- Category 2 training course in February: 24 Technicians, 12 Logisticians
- TC Gita response: Internationally FENZ sent 3 people to support Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) and NZ Medical Assistance Team (NZMAT) in assessing the damage and the likely support required. In the second week, a further 9 Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) personnel were deployed, along with 4 Australian USAR personnel, to carry out Rapid Disaster Assessments.
Domestically 6 people were prepositioned to Kaikoura and aided with disaster assessments and some aid work.
- AFAC USAR Technical Group table top exercise of WENIRP in March. Multi agency including 13 Representatives from Australian fire and emergency services, and reps from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and Emergency Management Australia (EMA) were joined by reps from NZDF, Police, Health, DMPC, MCDEM, MPI. The exercise worked through the

arrangements for deploying to NZ, being received by NZ, working in NZ, and returning to Australia.

This has further led to more domestic work through MCDEM on receiving international teams.

- Contributing to consistent disaster assessment information collection through collaborating with MCDEM.
- Next Annual Exercise in South Island 2018
- INSARAG external Reclassification date set for week commencing 4th May 2020 in Auckland. Mentored by New South Wales.

LandSAR NZ

Key initiatives advanced during the reporting period include;

- Funding Strategy and Relationship Plans have been adopted by our Board and Jon McQueen has been appointed to the new position of Relationships and Fundraising Manager
- LandSAR has completed a Contract for services with WanderSearch NZ Charitable Trust to deliver support to the 30+ groups involved in the Safer Walking Programme
- A WanderSearch Workshop was held in March with representatives from 22 of the 30+ groups who support wander search activities attending.
- The Training Feasibility Study completed in late 2017 identified opportunities for LandSAR to take greater ownership of training delivery. What form that takes is still under consideration
- The recruitment process for a new Chief Executive is underway
- Our National Conference which includes our AGM will be held in Blenheim 22-24 June. So far we have almost 200 registrations.

Maritime Operations Centre

Nil report

Mountain Safety Council

Nil report

NZDF

Nil report

New Zealand Helicopter Association / Aviation NZ

Nil report

Police

SAR STATISTICS

Reports for 471 Category I incidents have been submitted for the period from January to March 2018 - 269 Land and 202 Marine.

TRAINING

Police National SAR Course

This is currently being held at Dip Flat; approximately 28 Police will attend this course, along with 5 from LandSAR and 2 from Woodbourne BCF. 3 Squadron are again unable to supply helicopter support for a second year.

AREC Chch are providing Comms and SARTrack support as they did last year. Inspector John Pine is attending the course this year; he will undertake an evaluation of the course to ensure that the course objectives are fit for purpose and that we continue to provide capabilities that students need and use typical operational settings.

SAR Managers Course

The 2018 course is scheduled for June 25 to July 6; Police will provide Trainers for the course; Martin Paget has been contracted by TPP to manage course, and will conduct a 2 day workshop for trainers in May. 12 Police will attend the full 2 week course; Coastguard, LandSAR and SLSA will send volunteers to the second week to undertake IMT roles in multiple SAR syndicate scenarios.

SAR Coordinators' workshop

A workshop for Police District SAR Coordinators was held at the Brentwood Hotel in Wellington in April, where NZSAR and SAR partner agencies updated Police on developments of relevance; this session was followed by the presentation of a range of case studies where Police Incident Controllers shared ideas and lessons identified from their operational experiences.

SAR coordinators also provided input into the SARdonyx Wireframes that have been created by Beca and the Workflow processes.

POLICE POLICY REVIEW

The Search and Rescue chapter within Police Instructions has been reviewed, updated and published on the Police Intranet. A copy of the chapter has been forwarded to NZSAR.

EXERCISES

MASS RESCUE – RAUORA II

Two exercises in this series were held in the first quarter – Wellington in February, and Napier in March. Evaluations from all exercises have been circulated and will be posted on the NZSAR website

2 more exercises are scheduled as follows:

- Canterbury October
- Waikato November

NZSAR-funded SAEXes

A number of multi-agency SAREXes were held during the first quarter of 2018, with more scheduled in May; we are seeking dates for the 2018-2019 programme that will be confirmed during June, including a projection of NZSAR funding for these events. NZSAR has increased the funding available for SAREXes to \$7500 per District, on the condition that the SAREX is evaluated by an NZSAR registered Evaluator who will provide a report in accordance with the Exercise Evaluation Report Template.

RCCNZ

Highlights from the third quarter of 2017/18:

- Commissioning of MEOSAR site antennas (MEOLUT and GEOLUTS) at Goudies Road is now completed to the “Early Operation Capability” (EOC) status. Commissioning to “Fully Operational Capability (FOC)” is not expected before 2020. Commissioning of the Australian MEO/GEO/LEO Mission Control Centre (AU MGLMCC) is awaiting a software upgrade from McMurdo and sequencing of the commissioning trails by the United States MCC. Once this is achieved the beacon data received by both the Australian and New Zealand sites will be then shared with the Cospas-Sarsat community.
- RCCNZ is well down the track of the update to the NZ beacons registration system. The existing database is being replaced along with a new online system for beacons owners to enter and update their own details. RCCNZ will provide the SAR sector with relevant updated information on this new system; however, the project has suffered significant portal development defects and delays which has resulted in the need to revise previously determined timeframes.
- MRO - RCCNZ participated in the Wellington and Eastern police districts mass rescue exercises.

Our Core Business:

Incident breakdown by environment type, January – March 2018:

		Sea	Air	Land	Unknown	Quarter
CAT II	SAROP involving tasking	23	4	69	2	98
	Resolved by comms action	60	69	39	30	198
CAT I	Active involvement by RCCNZ	4	0	1	0	5
	SAD Produced by RCCNZ	8	0	0	0	8
	Active involvement & SAD	0	0	0	0	0
Other SAREX'S/ MAS/ Medevac	Operation involving tasking	9	0	10	n/a	19
	Resolved by comms action	1	1	1	n/a	3
Total (Quarter)		105	74	120	32	331

People Involved in incidents for the Quarter	
Number at Risk	441
Lives Saved	19
Lives Rescued	51
Lives Assisted	89
Perished	4
Not Located	1
Self Assisted	158

Beacons

Beacon alerts made up 72% (238) of all incident alerts.

- 29% of these were resolved to other Search and Rescue Regions (68)
- Another 7% (16) were undetermined.

Of those that were activated in the NZSRR:

- 45% were real distress situations (77), and 4 were deliberate with questionable need for a SAROP
- the remainder were inadvertent or false activations.

Our Work Programme:

RCCNZ's strategic work programme for 2017/2018 includes:

- Implementation of a new on-line beacon registration system and a new education and communications campaign connecting to current and potential emergency distress beacon users to ensure appropriate understanding and use of beacons.
- Continued progress with the Pacific SAR capability work. Planning for upcoming SAR visits to Kiribati and Tonga in Q4. In March 2018 RCCNZ visited SAR authorities in Fiji. This follows our training of two Fiji Navy SAROs in 2017. It is great to see ongoing improvements to SAR governance, coordination and response in Fiji. They have also implemented meetings with all village 'headmen' to discuss SAR prevention and response.
- Aviation framework – monitoring the NASO helicopter FRP and any possible impacts to SAR.
- Joint Synergies – pleased to see the agreement between Coastguard Northern Region and Kordia to enhance their radio network and provide Ch16 to CNR.
- SARdonyx – ongoing support for NZSAR Secretariat and commitment to this project.

SLSNZ

SAR Operations:

Search and Rescue Operations: Second Quarter	#
Category 1 Search and Rescue Operations	28
Category 2 Search and Rescue Operations	0
Lives saved	15
People rescued	18
People assisted	2
Perished	6
Other incidents	5
Unknown	0
Search and Rescue Operations: hours	58
Search and Rescue Operations: personnel	106
Search and Rescue Operations: total hours	242

SLSNZ Operations:

Surf Life Saving Operations: Second Quarter	#
Number of Rescues	234
People rescued	659
People Assisted	1666
People treated (first aid)	2034
Life Guard Preventative Actions	76,875
People assisted through preventative activity	317,499
Searchers	226
Surf Life Saving Operations: hours	139,763

SLSNZ Organisational Update:

The following organisational changes or progress has occurred of relevance to the search and rescue sector:

- The Capital Coast Communications Network is underway, and phase one has been completed in time for the 2017/18 season. Lifeguards enjoyed the extra operational advantages this has brought them
- The Southern Region Network is continuing to be developed; the Christchurch and Otago clubs have been issued their terminals. Christchurch are working through a 2 repeater site network. While Otago is commissioning a three repeater network.
- The remaining clubs still using only VHF sets are seeking funding to replace out their old technology with the new when funding becomes available. SLSNZ is developing a Strategy document to help guide the clubs when purchasing future communications equipment.
- Work is now being carried out looking to develop strong data links between the communications network and the Life Guard Data Management System.

- SLSNZ has been running two major equipment trails through the summer. A new hull design to add the current Arancia hull has been trialled around the country. This trail is set to conclude in the Northern Region prior to a full report and recommendation being sent to the SLSNZ board for consideration.
- An underwater sea scooter The RESCUE SEABOB™ has been trailed throughout the country. This is a game changer in close quarter swimmer rescues in big and challenging surf conditions. This trail is set to conclude in the Northern Region prior to a full report and recommendation being sent to the SLSNZ board for consideration.

WSNZ

Nil report

28 February 2018

NZSAR RISK MATRIX

Risk #	Risk Description	Reasons or Causes	Consequences	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level (reviewed)	Risk Treatment(s)	Post Treatment (Effective from...)	Comments/Examples
2018/01	SAR Information The collection and analysis of Search and rescue information is inadequate or insufficiently reliable for future planning.	SAR data collection is fragmented, lacks cohesion and is typically collected to meet the requirements of individual organisations. Properly analysed longitudinal information is difficult for decision makers to access. Data gaps and omissions render sound analysis difficult. In some instances, excessive detail is being collected. Insufficient focus is placed on the analysis of existing data. Drivers of SAR demand such as activity participation is not well understood.	Without reliable information, NZSAR will be unable to identify strategic changes and opportunities for the SAR community. Effective decision making is compromised by the lack of reliable, analysed data. Information can also be hard to access as it can reside within silos. The sector is significantly limited in its ability to respond or adjust with sufficient speed to identified trends or risks.	Possible	Moderate	(Sep 17)	Risk treatment 2018/01/A: SAR Data Standard In consultation with operational SAR agencies, develop and document an agreed SAR data standard for collection, collation and analysis.	2017	Changing patterns in, for example, society, demographics, tourism, recreational activities, participation rates and technology is likely to impact on SAR needs and resources.
						(Sep 17)	Risk treatment 2018/01/B: Data exchange and storage Establish and maintain a single repository for all SAR data.	2018 (Project SARdonyx)	
						(Sep 17)	Risk treatment 2018/01/C: Data analysis Analyse SAR data to identify trends and patterns in SAR events. Such analyses should be used in conjunction with other data to show broader trends and patterns. The resultant products will be made available to decision makers and stakeholders.	2018	
						(Sep 17)	Risk treatment 2018/01/D: SAR Operational Analysis Conduct an operational analysis of SAR need mapped to SAR resources. Assist SAR providing agencies to reshape their organisations to match proven SAR need.	2018/19	
2018/02	SAR Funding The sector experiences funding sufficiency and volatility risks.	Sufficiency. Funding for the wider SAR sector has a variety of sources. Funders may choose to lessen or withdraw their funding support. Volatility. The funding levels for SAR agencies can be volatile due to profit variances with key gaming or lotteries trusts & boards. Grants policies also frequently change which can affect eligibility. Public appeals & donations are susceptible to change.	Inadequate funding for part or some of the sector may limit investment in training or equipment and lead to inadequate operational responses. Volatile funding inhibits long term planning and investment. It also degrades sector effectiveness and efficiency.	Possible	Moderate	(March 15)	Risk treatment 2018/02/A: SAR Funding Maintain an overall SAR funding picture. Work with other key SAR funders to sustain adequate supply. Maintain adequate PLA funding to meet Council goals.	Ongoing	
						(March 15)	Risk treatment 2018/02/B: Funded SAR SLAs Continue to support key SAR providing agencies with appropriately funded three year Service Level Agreements.	Ongoing	

28 February 2018

Risk #	Risk Description	Reasons or Causes	Consequences	Probability	Impact	Risk Level (reviewed)	Risk Treatment(s)	Post Treatment (Effective from...)	Comments/Examples
2018/03	<p>Cohesive and effective SAR Training</p> <p>The competence and capability of SAR individuals is dependent on effective training and assessment. SAR training is largely decentralised and varies significantly.</p>	<p>SAR training can be delivered within organisational silos and can differ within organisations. The perspectives of individual organisations have frequently taken precedence over the needs and goals of the wider sector.</p> <p>Continuation or refresher training is often absent allowing skills to degrade over time</p> <p>Search management arrangements and skills can be deficient resulting in inadequate search effectiveness and potentially external investigation and/or criticism.</p> <p>The SAR sector's training is largely conducted within organisational silos and is not united by collectively agreed doctrine.</p>	<p>Training variances can impact on sector collaboration and degrade inter agency and internal cohesion. Training divergence can lead to incompatible incident management systems, different understanding of language and incompatible expectations, SAR processes and priorities.</p> <p>These factors can contribute to deficient SAR services, inefficiencies and potentially avoidable loss of life.</p> <p>They can also lead to damage to the reputation of the NZ Search and Rescue community. And harm New Zealand's international reputation as a safe destination for adventure tourism.</p>	High	Moderate	(May 17)	<p>Risk treatment 2018/03/A: Suitable individual SAR skill acquisition training is available, funded and sound.</p> <p>SAR (ACE) funded skill acquisition training is made available for SAR people so that they may achieve the relevant SAR competencies at no cost to themselves.</p>	Ongoing	Skill acquisition training is effective. SAR(ACE) arrangements are problematic
						(May 17)	<p>Risk treatment 2018/03/B: Collaborative SAR training and exercising</p> <p>Undertake cooperative and collaborative training, exercising and relationship building.</p>	Ongoing	NZSAR supports the conduct of Police District SAREXs and the Raoura Mass Rescue Exercise series
						(May 17)	<p>Treatment Option 2018/03/C: IMTEX. Undertake independently planned, delivered and assessed regional IMTEX's involving multiple agencies to broaden, update and standardise search management practices. Also to maximise the pool of competent and current regional search managers.</p>	2019	
						(May 17)	<p>Risk Treatment 2018/03/D: Continuation/Refresher Training</p> <p>Encourage all SAR agencies to plan and undertake continuation or refresher training in order to retain skills and maintain engagement with SAR.</p>	Ongoing	Continuation or refresher training is the responsibility of the SAR sector as an "industry".
						(May 17)	<p>Risk Treatment 2018/03/E: Revalidation</p> <p>Work with Police to develop a SAR coordinator revalidation system.</p>	2019-2020	
						(May 17)	<p>Risk Treatment 2018/03/F: Incident Review</p> <p>Independent review of randomly or targeted SAROPs. Use the results to inform and update SAR doctrine and training material</p>	2019	
						(May 17)	<p>Risk Treatment 2018/03/G: Doctrinal Basis</p> <p>Develop and maintain agreed, unified doctrinal documentation for the conduct of SAR in New Zealand.</p>	2018	New Zealand SAR Guidelines

Risk #	Risk Description	Reasons or Causes	Consequences	Probability	Impact	Risk Level (Reviewed)	Risk Treatment(s)	Post Treatment (Effective from...)	Comments/Examples
2018/04	Volunteerism Risks exist around volunteer recruitment, retention and training.	Changing demographics and attitudes, work and family demands impact on volunteer recruitment, availability and longevity with the SAR sector.	<p>The SAR sector is highly reliant on volunteers for the safe delivery of effective SAR services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient numbers of volunteers in the right locations is likely to impact on the safe delivery of effective SAR services. Volunteer turbulence increases the training burden and inhibits the formation of SAR leaders. Excessive training demands, poor or infrequent exercises and/or onerous administrative requirements deter people from volunteering and discourage existing volunteers from remaining. Infrequent utilisation for SAROPs can be dispiriting and discourage long term engagement. Volunteer disengagement can lead to them to leave SAR organisations. Stressful SAR events may cause harm to SAR personnel mental health and wellbeing. 	Unlikely	Moderate	(Feb 18)	<p>Risk treatment 2018/04/A: Maintain sound information on SAR volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good information about SAR volunteers and their expectations. Update and maintain the 2010 NZSAR Council Volunteer Study. Ensure NZSAR required administrative requirements are not excessive. 	2018 - 19	<p>Certain volunteer positions require people with specific technical expertise (i.e. AREC).</p> <p>The NZSAR Environmental Scan includes commentary on the changing nature of volunteerism in NZ society</p>
		<p>Volunteers can be asked to undertake tasks different to what they joined to do i.e. fundraising</p> <p>Volunteers can be exposed to situations which affect their mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Growing public and legal expectations of SAR performance and competence impacts upon the training and commitment levels of SAR volunteers.</p> <p>Trained SAR Volunteers can be difficult to retain and motivate in areas where little SAR activity occurs.</p>					<p>Risk treatment 2018/04/B: Establish and maintain volunteer strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Coastguard NZ, LandSAR NZ, SLSNZ and AREC to develop and maintain their own volunteer strategies focussing on the recruitment, retention and engagement of effective SAR volunteers reflective of NZ Society. Work with agencies to develop and maintain appropriate mental health, wellbeing and peer support processes. 		
2018/05	Nationally Significant Search and Rescue Event. Certain search and/or rescue events may overwhelm normal SAR capabilities and trigger the involvement of the National Security System.	Nationally significant SAR events may: require considerable resources to resolve; involve significant numbers of people and/or fatalities; attract substantial domestic and international attention; introduce reputational risks to SAR agencies and New Zealand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant numbers of people injured or killed that could have been rescued. Severe reputational damage to SAR agencies. Severe reputational harm to New Zealand as a tourist destination. 	Rare	Severe	(Mar 17)	<p>Treatment option 2018/05/A: Develop mass rescue /abnormal flight policy and plan.</p> <p>In conjunction with partner agencies, develop appropriate search and rescue policies, plans and procedures.</p>	<p>SAR Policy Complete</p> <p>MTI Policy under development 2018</p> <p>Unitary Plan under development 2018</p>	<p>This risk is seen as very high consequence but low likelihood.</p>
		<p>New Zealand's SAR sector has very limited capacity to respond to large scale SAR events and we have a very large SAR region with little or no SAR assets able to cover much of the region.</p> <p>Significant numbers of vessels and aircraft with large amounts of passengers transit the NZSRR.</p>				(Mar 17)	<p>Treatment option 2018/05/B: Conduct regular mass rescue /abnormal flight exercises.</p> <p>In conjunction with partner agencies, exercise the relevant plans regularly in order to practise, validate and refine them. (see also risk treatments for Risk 2017/03)</p>		

Risk #	Risk Description	Reasons or Causes	Consequences	Probability	Impact	Risk Level (Reviewed)	Risk Treatment(s)	Post Treatment (Effective from...)	Comments/Examples
2018/06	Personal Safety Inadequate public understanding of personal risks taken during recreational activities.	A significant number of the public demonstrate a lack of understanding or underestimation of the risks involved with the recreational activity they are undertaking. Due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in public knowledge about recreational safety. Increase in the range of recreational activities. Lack of understanding by inbound tourists about New Zealand's conditions and weather. Inadequate coordination and cohesion between the plethora of competing agencies which provide safety advice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals fail to take adequate precautions and/or responsibility for their own safety. Unacceptable levels of harm to New Zealand residents and foreign tourists. Harm to the reputation of New Zealand as a tourist destination. Unrealistic public expectations of the SAR sector. 	Likely	Moderate	(Sep 17)	Risk treatment 2018/06/A: Ensure the public has access to good quality, consistent safety advice. Maintain the NZSAR Adventure Smart website (http://adventuresmart.org.nz/) and support the promulgation of consistent sector messaging.	Ongoing	Treatments must include widespread engagement – incl regional councils, appropriately targeted information, and influence relevant decision makers. Council to be updated on progress for 2018/06/D in Sept 2018 or before.
						(Sep 17)	Treatment option 2018/06/B: Recreational safety - provision of consistent information to the media. Support the relevant agencies to provide timely information to the media on personal responsibilities and better preparation when undertaking outdoor recreational activities.	2018	
						(Sep 17)	Treatment option 2018/06/C: Support domestic safety organisations. Support the SAR prevention efforts of domestic safety information providing agencies. Encourage and harmonise collaborative action.	2018	
						(Sep 17)	Treatment option 2018/06/D: Implement the NZ Inc Recreational Safety Strategy.	2018	
2018/07	Health and Safety Incident of avoidable harm to one or more SAR persons occurs.	NZ's H&S regulatory environment has changed. The SAR sector needs to adapt to the new requirements and implement the required changes for the SAR context. One or more SAR persons is harmed or killed due to avoidable, and reasonably predictable circumstances.	SAR organisations, team and individuals fail to implement appropriate / necessary H&S processes and procedures. An Avoidable harm situation results. Audit or investigation detect and report on seriously deficient H&S arrangements. For all three circumstances, the sector may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed to risk of prosecution. Audit exposes SAR sector health and safety deficiencies. Suffer reputational damage. Experience an outflow of personnel due to perceived risk. Experience an outflow of personnel due to excessive H&S process requirements. Likely to expect significant external pressure / investigation / regulation / over watch following the trigger event. 	Unlikely	Major	(Mar 17)	Treatment Option 2018/07/A: Implement sound H&S processes and procedures NZSAR Council H&S processes and procedures for the SAR sector have been approved and are being implemented. The five SLA documents include H&S provisions. SAR sector H&S monitoring and reporting occurs at the SAR strategic H&S Committee and a variety of other interagency SAR forums. H&S experiences and lessons are shared between SAR partner agencies. H&S Advice for the use of non-standard SAR assets is being developed.	Ongoing	
						(Mar 17)	Treatment Option 2018/07/B: H&S incident contingency planning SAR providing agencies and coordinating authorities are encouraged to develop contingency plans for use in the event of a SAR related severe H&S incident. Plans may include media, internal personnel and SAR partner engagement as well as grief & trauma counselling etc.	2018	

Risk #	Risk Description	Reasons or Causes	Consequences	Probability	Impact	Risk Level (Reviewed)	Risk Treatment(s)	Post Treatment (Effective from...)	Comments/Examples
2018/08	SAR Expectations Stakeholders and public develop unrealistic expectations of SAR capacity and capabilities	A lack of knowledge about SAR sector capabilities and limitations may lead to unwarranted expectations.	In the event of a mass rescue, mass search or a SAR incident at the extremities of the NZSRR, the media, public and senior stakeholders may unduly criticise SAR agencies and/or demand actions by SAR agencies that are beyond our capabilities.	Rare	Major	(Jul 15)	Treatment Option 2018/08/A: Advise senior stakeholders of SAR Sector capabilities and limitations Provide update briefs to HRB and Ministers regarding SAR capabilities and limitations.	Ongoing	
		Regular reporting of successful SAR operations may lead to a false sense of SAR capabilities by the media and significant stakeholders.	Inappropriate SAR sector investment due to a misunderstanding of SAR expectations Members of the public may suffer undue hardship or cause unnecessary cost on the SAR system due to misunderstanding its capabilities and limitations.			(Jul 15)	Treatment Option 2018/08/B: Advise media stakeholders of SAR Sector capabilities and limitations Distribute the NZSAR annual report to media outlets. RCCNZ and NZ Police hold an annual SAR media briefing and specifically note SAR sector capabilities and limitations.	Ongoing	
				Likely	Moderate	(Nov 15)	Treatment Option 2018/08/C: Undertake a benchmarking survey of SAR expectations Engage with the public on occasions to ascertain what their expectations of SAR are and measure trends in expectations.	Undertaken 2016, next 2018	
2018/09	SAR Technology The SAR community may not know of or be able to acquire technologies that have the capacity to significantly increase SAR effectiveness.	Technology development and change occurs at a very fast pace. Technologies which might aid or transform SAR are difficult to identify and hard to fund.	The sector may be challenged operationally and criticised by not utilising the most appropriate technology for an operation.	Likely	Moderate	(Mar 17)	Treatment Option 2018/09/A: Organise occasional SAR technology workshops to identify technological trends and opportunities relevant to SAR.	Planned 2018	
		Different SAR agencies might select different, non-compatible SAR technologies.	Non compatible technologies may hinder our capacity to collaborate and cooperate.				Treatment Option 2018/09/B: Monitor and report on technologies relevant to SAR.	Ongoing	
							Treatment Option 2018/09/C: Identification (and possible support) of incident management team support software.	2017/18	

Risk #	Risk Description	Reasons or Causes	Consequences	Probability	Impact	Risk Level (Reviewed)	Risk Treatment(s)	Post Treatment (Effective From...)	Comments/Examples
2018/10	SAR Demand Changes to the nature of SAR demand.	Change in SAR demand may be caused by shifts to New Zealand's demographic profile, population growth (or shrinkage), urban spread, tourism growth, climate / meteorological / geological change, new or changed recreational pursuits and/or locations. Change may also occur in personal risk appetite and/or preparedness to request SAR assistance.	The sector may find itself inadequately prepared and resourced to respond to changes in SAR demand. Resources / capabilities / coordination may not be appropriate nor possess the relevant skills and equipment to effectively respond. Conversely – costly existing capabilities may be excessive to meet a changed SAR demand profile. Changes to SAR capacity can be very costly. Volunteers in Units / Clubs / groups may be resistant to change. The ability of SAR agencies to respond or scale to identify change is limited. The sector has very limited internal capacity to recovery from natural disasters. Sector may have the 'right' resources in the 'wrong' locations.	Likely	Moderate	(May 17)	<p>Treatment Option 2018/10/A. Environmental Scan NZSAR will maintain a clear picture of SAR demand and trends. Integrated this picture with demographic, population, recreation and tourism trend projections prepared by other agencies. Information will be shared as appropriate.</p> <p>Treatment Option 2018/10/B. The sector will work collectively to recognise and then adapt to observed or likely changes.</p> <p>Treatment Option 2018/10/C. The sector acts rapidly to address sudden or unforeseen changes.</p> <p>Treatment Option 2018/10/D. Develop 'demand change' projects to identify, explore and make change recommendations for SAR organisations.</p> <p>Treatment Option 2018/10/E. NZSAR to shape and influence identified change needs through its work programme and service level agreements.</p>	<p>Develop and maintain a clear picture of SAR demand. (2018)</p> <p>Work with SAR sector agencies via existing channels to adapt to change. (ongoing)</p>	<p>Initial focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wander SAR Antarctic SAR



New Zealand Search and Rescue Secretariat

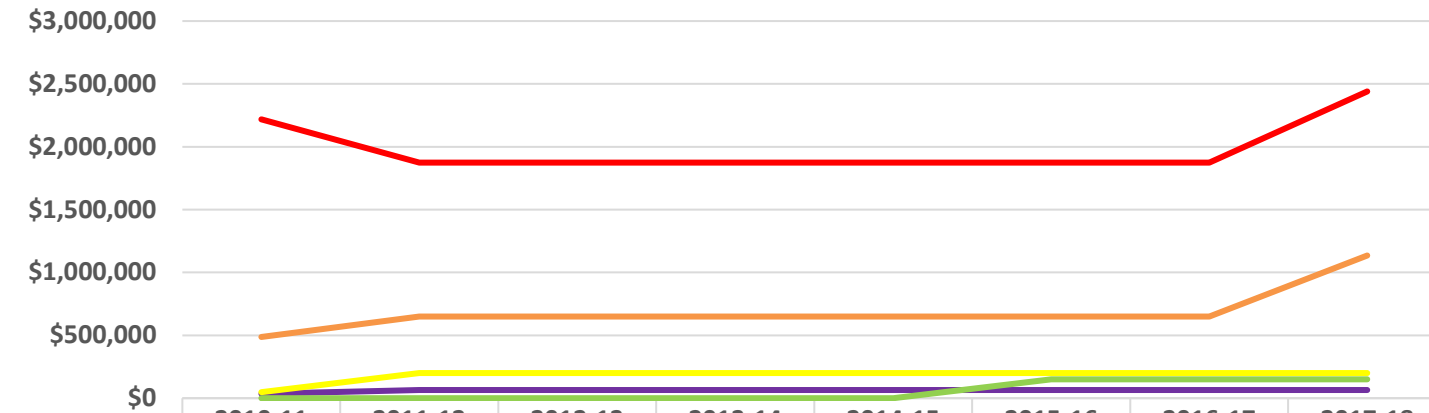
To:	Duncan Ferner, NZSAR Secretariat	MEMORANDUM
Copy:		
From:	Carl van der Meulen, NZSAR Secretariat	
Date:	31 January 2018	

Subject: Funding for the SAR voluntary sector

1. This memo provides a brief summary of Crown and national public funding to the voluntary agencies within the SAR sector (including prevention agencies) for the last eight years.
2. Crown funding is provided to five agencies via Service Level Agreements (SLA) administered by the NZSAR Secretariat. The SLA funding is provided on a 3-yearly cycle.

NZSAR SLA funding	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
AREC	\$35,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
Coastguard NZ	\$2,219,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$2,440,000
LandSAR NZ	\$487,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$1,135,000
Surf Life Saving NZ	\$48,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Mountain Safety Council	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000

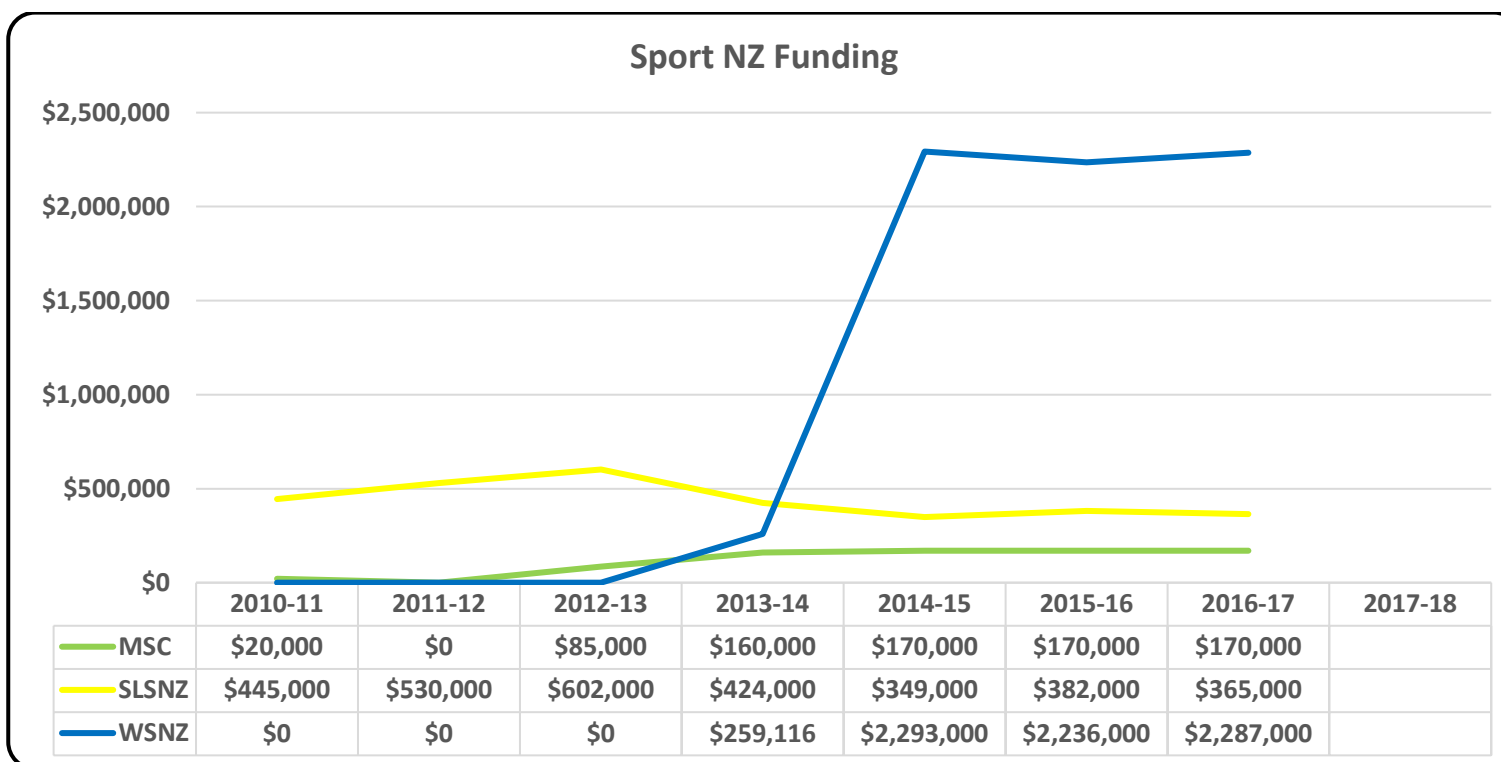
SLA Funding



	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
AREC	\$35,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
CNZ	\$2,219,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$2,440,000
LandSAR	\$487,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$1,135,000
SLSNZ	\$48,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
MSC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000

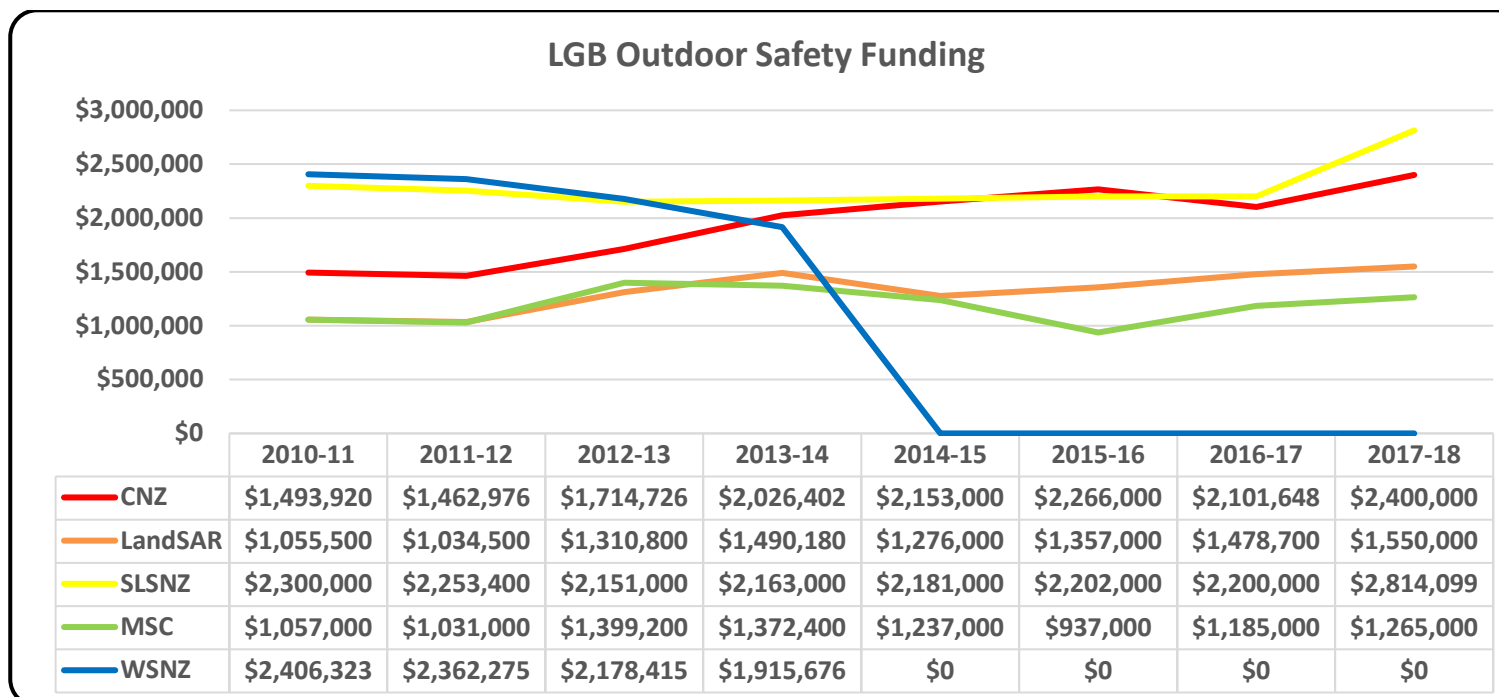
3. Sport NZ provides funding to three of the SAR sector agencies as enablers for New Zealanders to engage in recreation. Sport NZ funding is a mixture of Crown funding and public funding from the profits generated by the Lotteries Commission. The final funding amounts for the 2017/18 financial year are not available, yet are expected to be similar to the 2016/17 year.

Sport NZ funding	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Mountain Safety Council	\$20,000	\$0	\$85,000	\$160,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	
Surf Life Saving NZ	\$445,000	\$530,000	\$602,000	\$424,000	\$349,000	\$382,000	\$365,000	
Water Safety NZ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$259,116	\$2,293,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,287,000	



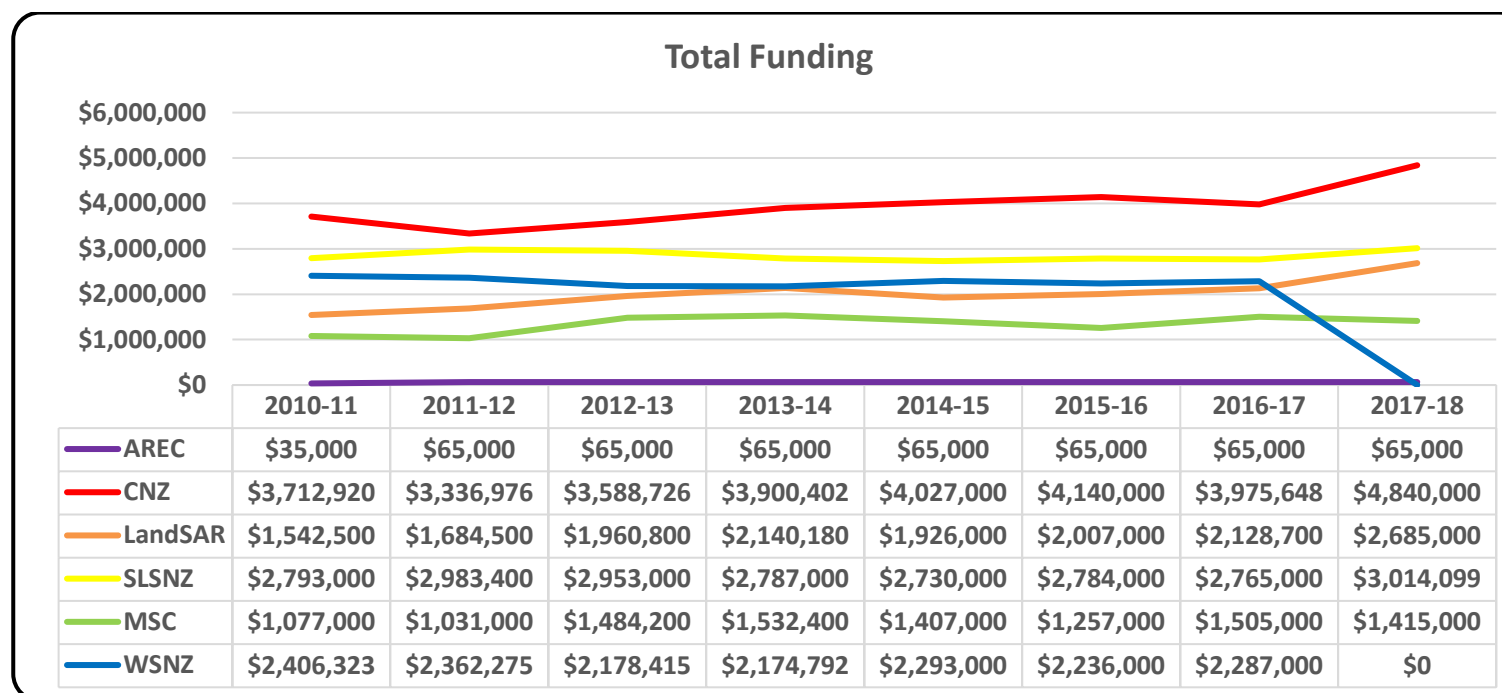
4. The Lottery Grants Board Outdoor Safety Committee provides funding to five of the SAR sector agencies. This is public funding from the profits generated by the Lotteries Commission. This funding is variable and provided on an annual cycle. In 2014/15 the funding provided to Water Safety NZ was transferred to Sport NZ.

LGB Outdoor Safety funding	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Coastguard NZ	\$1,493,920	\$1,462,976	\$1,714,726	\$2,026,402	\$2,153,000	\$2,266,000	\$2,101,648	\$2,400,000
LandSAR NZ	\$1,055,500	\$1,034,500	\$1,310,800	\$1,490,180	\$1,276,000	\$1,357,000	\$1,478,700	\$1,550,000
Surf Life Saving NZ	\$2,300,000	\$2,253,400	\$2,151,000	\$2,163,000	\$2,181,000	\$2,202,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,814,099
Mountain Safety Council	\$1,057,000	\$1,031,000	\$1,399,200	\$1,372,400	\$1,237,000	\$937,000	\$1,185,000	\$1,265,000
Water Safety NZ	\$2,406,323	\$2,362,275	\$2,178,415	\$1,915,676	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

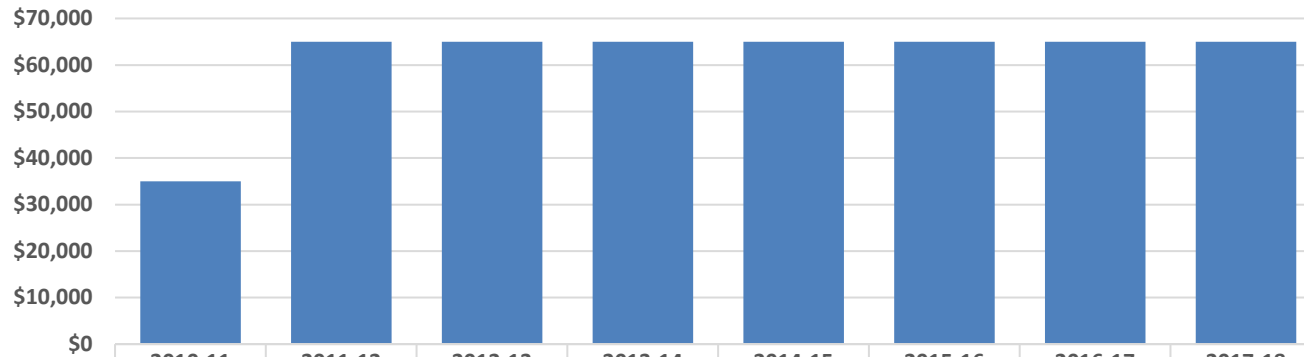


5. The graphs below show the total amount of funding the voluntary agencies have received from Crown and national public money over the last eight years (with Sport NZ funding for 2017/18 to be confirmed).

Agency TOTALS	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
AREC	\$35,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
Coastguard NZ	\$3,712,920	\$3,336,976	\$3,588,726	\$3,900,402	\$4,027,000	\$4,140,000	\$3,975,648	\$4,840,000
LandSAR NZ	\$1,542,500	\$1,684,500	\$1,960,800	\$2,140,180	\$1,926,000	\$2,007,000	\$2,128,700	\$2,685,000
Surf Life Saving NZ	\$2,793,000	\$2,983,400	\$2,953,000	\$2,787,000	\$2,730,000	\$2,784,000	\$2,765,000	\$3,014,099
Mountain Safety Council	\$1,077,000	\$1,031,000	\$1,484,200	\$1,532,400	\$1,407,000	\$1,257,000	\$1,505,000	\$1,415,000
Water Safety NZ	\$2,406,323	\$2,362,275	\$2,178,415	\$2,174,792	\$2,293,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,287,000	\$0

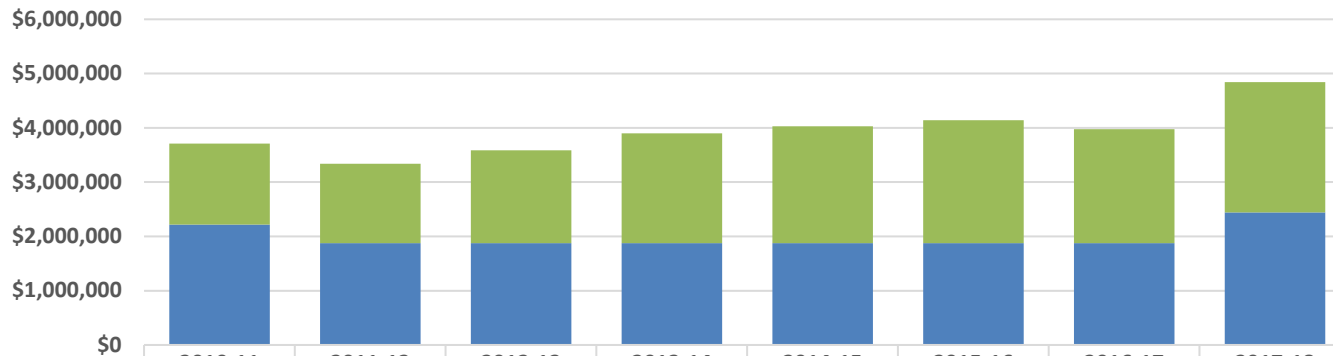


AREC Funding



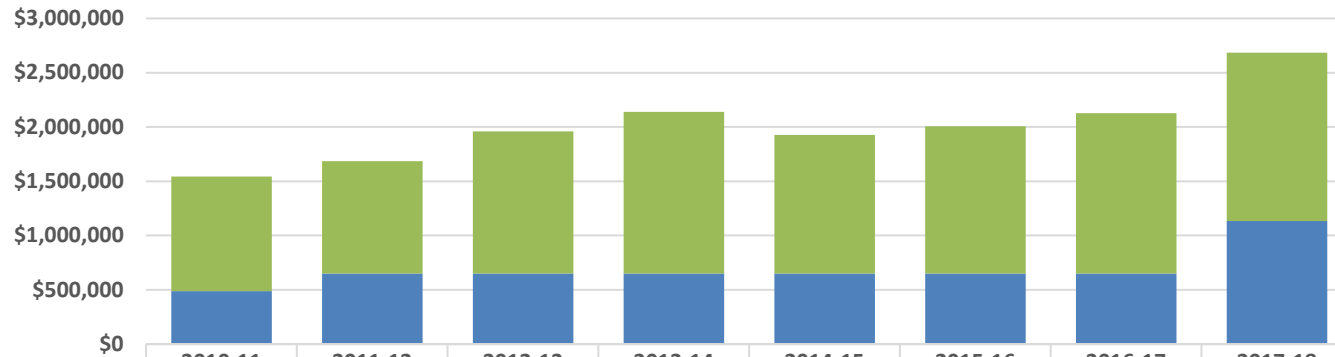
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
LGB Outdoor Safety	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sport NZ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NZSAR SLA	\$35,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000

Coastguard NZ Funding



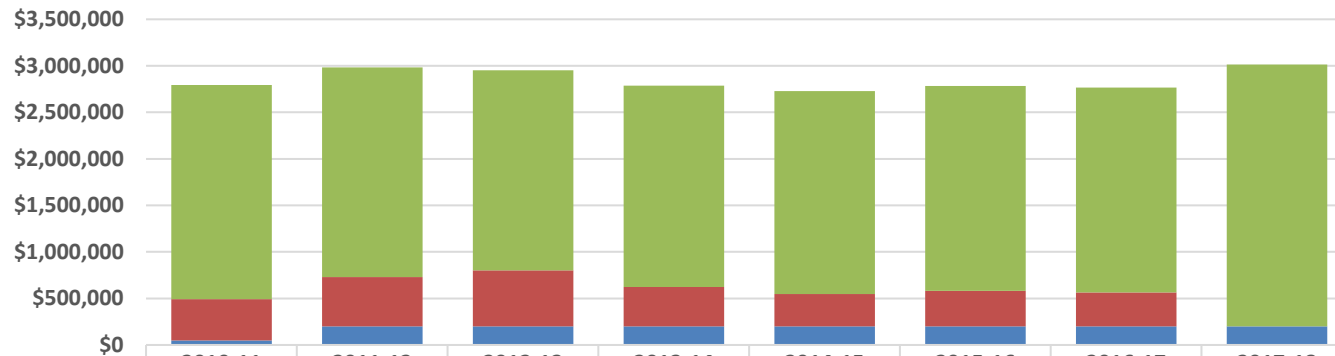
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
LGB Outdoor Safety	\$1,493,920	\$1,462,976	\$1,714,726	\$2,026,402	\$2,153,000	\$2,266,000	\$2,101,648	\$2,400,000
Sport NZ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NZSAR SLA	\$2,219,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$1,874,000	\$2,440,000

LandSAR NZ Funding



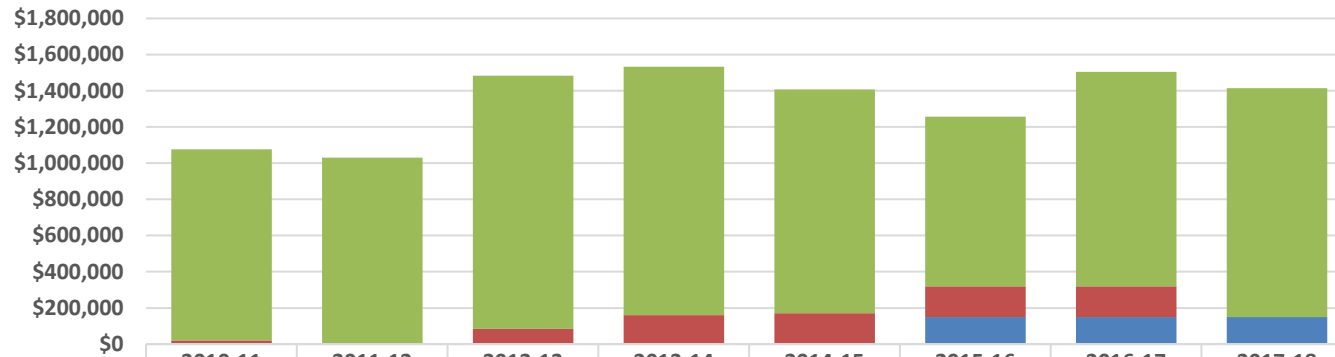
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
LGB Outdoor Safety	\$1,055,500	\$1,034,500	\$1,310,800	\$1,490,180	\$1,276,000	\$1,357,000	\$1,478,700	\$1,550,000
Sport NZ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NZSAR SLA	\$487,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$1,135,000

Surf Life Saving NZ Funding



	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
LGB Outdoor Safety	\$2,300,000	\$2,253,400	\$2,151,000	\$2,163,000	\$2,181,000	\$2,202,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,814,099
Sport NZ	\$445,000	\$530,000	\$602,000	\$424,000	\$349,000	\$382,000	\$365,000	
NZSAR SLA	\$48,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000

Mountain Safety Council Funding



	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
LGB Outdoor Safety	\$1,057,000	\$1,031,000	\$1,399,200	\$1,372,400	\$1,237,000	\$937,000	\$1,185,000	\$1,265,000
Sport NZ	\$20,000	\$0	\$85,000	\$160,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	
NZSAR SLA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000

Water Safety NZ Funding



	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
LGB Outdoor Safety	\$2,406,323	\$2,362,275	\$2,178,415	\$1,915,676	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sport NZ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$259,116	\$2,293,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,287,000	
NZSAR SLA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

RECOMMENDATIONS

Make recommendations as appropriate to the New Zealand Search and Rescue Council relevant to improving New Zealand's SAR system, its people, equipment, documentation, skills, processes and procedures.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- *The Incident Management team was well structured from day one, with capable resource carrying out pivotal roles. Photos were produced of the IMT organisational structure taken by the Incident controller which proved invaluable to the reviewer. Staff involved were exceptionally passionate, working some very long hours, and it is imperative District Command and the Incident Controller ensure staff are given sufficient time to manage mental and physical fatigue.*
- *A detailed appreciation needs to be undertaken, considering the location of any ICP and/or forward ICP, for all major operations. There will always be strengths and weaknesses, and these need to be identified and mitigated prior to any final decision.*
- *By hosting a collective end of day team leader debrief, an opportunity is provided to bring together a collective 'think tank' that enables an informal operational review, ideas to be bounced around which may assist planning and decision making. As there was no team leader debrief, this opportunity was lost.*
- *With the development of new techniques and technology, including the use of hand-held GPS devices, subject matters experts need to be identified, and ongoing training needs to be available.*
- *SARtrack has been sponsored by NZSAR as the preferred software to be utilised in SAROPs. Investment needs to continue to ensure it delivers the capability required for all sizes and types of searches undertaken.*
- *There are no formal time frames, terms of reference, qualification of persons to carry out review or formal reporting of a SAROP review*
- *The deployment of any care package needs to be considered early in the SAROP*
- *There currently exists the LandSAR guidelines, but no nationally agreed Manual of Best Practice as it relates to land based Search and Rescue.*
- *The use and downloading of handheld GPS units provided a record of the exact areas searched and the areas requiring search. On occasions, some teams lost their stored data, or were not familiar with the equipment, which is an ongoing training issue as earlier identified.*
- *The IMT need to be aware of the existence, availability and capability of resources such as Search and Rescue qualified dogs and their respective handlers and deploy accordingly.*

- *An opportunity existed to deploy an additional trained Police SAR qualified dog and handler unit from day one. Consideration should be given to consulting with District Dog NCOs to identify local and neighbouring qualified resource that could be available for early deployment.*
- *NZDF personnel were well received by the family and community but need to be better briefed and prepared prior to Search and Rescue deployment.*
- *There is clearly supporting roles NZDF can actively assist in, ground search personnel would have been ideally placed to assist in searching linear features and wider search corridors.*
- *There exists a need to further grow the skills and capability of personnel, to manage the various IMT roles.*
- *Regular rotation of staff enabling review and the fostering of fresh thinking needs to be encouraged, whilst still providing a high level of continuity.*
- *The success or otherwise of operations depends upon the quality of communications. Only positive commentary was received, in relation to SAROP communications by staff in the field.*
- *A family briefing document needs to be compiled, that initially provides awareness for family in the form of a safety briefing, assisting them with insight around media management, search process, and then as time advances, a subsequent briefing around expectations of body management, exhibit management and potential Coronial process.*
- *Following notification of a SAROP emergency, Police should be looking to advise next of kin, where possible, of the commencement of an emergency operation, unless directed otherwise.*
- *Where the SAROP involves multiple families, return of exhibits needs to be managed through consultation, with all families having input, prior to final return or disposition.*
- *Cultural awareness should be foremost when looking to identify suitable family liaison officers*
- *The early utilisation of key Police personnel, in this case Iwi Liaison Officers and local station supervisor also enhanced cultural awareness, respect and bridged any cultural gaps*
- *The early involvement of Iwi bridged a divide that existed between Police and the family gang members and associates. As a direct result of Iwi involvement, senior gang members were able to retain mana whilst working with Police, and issues such as accommodation and logistics of associates were managed separate to the SAROP, by Iwi.*
- *No family or associates were officially utilised in the coordinated search effort.*

- *Communications Centre Commander is in charge of an operation, until it is formally handed over to an Incident Commander in district. It was the Comms Commanders responsibility to ensure taskings were completed. In the initial response to the recovery of the stolen vehicle, an identified action was to notify the on-call Search and rescue coordinator. This did not occur.*
- *The current standard operating procedures in Comms, as it relates to the collection of information and advice to be given to persons lost in the bush needs to be reviewed. The call taker at the centre cannot be expected to be an expert in all areas, so they need current, precise and succinct aide memoirs at their fingertips to gather information that will benefit the caller and subsequent searchers and provide advice and reassurance to the caller.*
- *Three Comms Centres and the Police Crime Reporting Line all respond to 111 calls – when multiple calls come in about the same incident, they will invariably be answered by call takers at different centres. A process needs to be identified, where an active incident can be advised to all four centres. In this case, the calls went to two different centres and the subjects' cell phone battery time was consumed, seeking unnecessary information.*
- *Once an ICP is established, consideration should be given by Comms to any subsequent contact with the missing person being diverted to the ICP. The third 111 call came in from missing men after Taupo ICP had been established. Had the call been forwarded to the ICP, a different set of questions unique to the environment and terrain would have been asked.*
- *PCL continues to develop, and will be a powerful tool going forward, for SAR teams to utilise as a starting search point. It is imperative that IMT and search team leaders are aware of the PCL capabilities, and prioritise accordingly.*
- *It is possible that literacy may also have been a contributing factor to the lack of information received from Mobile Locate, as it seems to be at the point where the user had to allow or deny the sending of the location information, that the flow of information stops. It is imperative that when callers are talked through the process, consideration is given to the literacy and technical capabilities.*
- *With the benefit of hindsight, the initial areas searched were clue rich environments and provided indications of high likelihood for the men's location. It would have been beneficial to search the travel corridors and linear features which may have resulted in the men being discovered within an earlier timeframe.*
- *An opportunity exists for NZSAR to work with Iwi to assist in the recruitment of future Search and Rescue volunteer personnel.*
- *It is imperative that a media liaison officer is available from the outset with very clear messages to be communicated to the media*
- *Media awareness needs to be included into briefings to staff involved with the Search, and family victims of the search.*

- *Family need to be briefed on what to expect from media, including how quickly they will report, as an incident unfolds.*
- *Operation Mangatawai saw the deployment of one SAR qualified dog on day 1, and a second brought in on day 2. On day 11, three Victim recovery dogs were brought in for two days. Through early contact of district NCO dog handlers, the availability and subsequent early deployment especially into potential traffic routes and linear features should be considered.*
- *The development of computer software for call takers to enable the right type of questioning based on information being extracted, would be beneficial for all lost or missing persons related incidents*
- *The reviewer found it difficult interrogating the chronologies. I was able to access all 16 event chronologies that related to this operation, all of which had been cross referenced or merged*
- *Cell phone tracking capability needs to be closely monitored by NZSAR, identifying research opportunities and coordinated cross-agency support in technology awareness.*
- *The two key focus areas must be:*
 - *cell phone location in cell receptive areas, and*
 - *cell phone location identification utilising new technology in non-receptive areas. This would enable an initial aerial scan of a wide target area with substantially reduced resource, to identify early lost subjects in possession of cell phone or similar technology.*
- *NZSAR needs to explore the opportunities of working with existing institutes that can provide an on-line learning capability to upskill volunteers in the use of SAR technologies, methodologies and role responsibilities.*
- *NZSAR should also develop an expert register that can be captured on their website, as the go to resource for subject matter expertise.*

SAR NOTIFICATIONS

On Sunday morning, Police Communications received several calls from the missing men's father and mother, and three 111 calls from missing men indicating the men were lost and hypothermic, however little advice was provided to the men, they were never told to remain where they are, and Search and Rescue personnel were not aware of the situation until 10.00am, resulting in the first searchers not arriving in the search zone until 2.00pm.

1. **RECOMMENDATION (POLICE)**

A review of the current standard operating procedures in Comms, as it relates to the collection of information and advice to be given to persons lost in the bush. The call taker at the centre cannot be expected to be an expert in all areas, so they need current, precise and succinct information at their fingertips to gather information that will benefit a subsequent search.

Alternately the call could be forwarded to a SAR subject matter expert who will be involved in the search, if available.

Proposed Action Plan.

- i. That a review be undertaken of the standard operating procedures as they relate to Lost persons (1L) and Missing persons (2M) and updated by the Police Response and Operations Group.
- ii. That a business analyst be contracted to look at the current technology and possible technology solutions that would allow the call taker to check a box which would automatically trigger an associated screen i.e. has hypothermia – summary of behaviours and severity of hypothermia / advice to assist in mitigating hypothermia, or lost in area not known to caller – seek description of environs bush, trees, hills, streams, obtain cell phone photos of area etc.

2. RECOMMENDATION (POLICE)

Three Communication Centres (Comms) and the Crime Reporting Line all respond to 111 calls – when multiple calls come in about the same incident, they will invariably be answered by call takers at different centres.

A process needs to be considered, where an active major incident can be advised to all four centres. In this case, the calls went to different centres over an extended period, and call takers repeatedly sought similar information which impacted on the cell phone battery time.

Proposed Action Plan.

- i. Comms centres are currently able to identify active jobs through a search on location or even caller ID. The ability to provide a desktop heads up to all call takers of active major events would stream line initial incident identification and reduce information duplication.

3. RECOMMENDATION (POLICE)

The Comms chronology is currently difficult to interpret, especially when different calls relating to the same incident are merged or cross referenced, and when utilised as the formal log to brief operational staff, needs to be easily followed.

In this SAROP the first and third 111 call were merged. As a result, the third call was not identified for some days, and the associated PCL data not identified in a timely manner.

Proposed Action Plan.

- i. A Business analyst needs to review the current Comms Chronology and identify opportunities where it can be enhanced to enable ease of reading and review by front line end users
- ii. A review of existing Comms policy and procedure to ascertain what jobs are merged ensuring major incidents such as Lost or Missing persons, are not merged whilst the incident is active.

Action underway:

CAD 9.4 Event Chronology Enhancement will review and update the current Comms Chronology format.

BEST PRACTICE

LandSAR has a recognised methodology that considers potential points of attraction, decision points, linear features and travel corridors. During Operation Mangatawai, there were two clear start

points, the stolen vehicle scene, and the Probable Call Location data. This was then followed up with the thorough search of clue rich bush and environs.

NZSAR is delivering on SARtrack as the software of choice, and different search teams are either utilising technology such as hand-held GPS mapping or maintaining topographical maps and utilisation of grid references.

Operational reviews are considered and carried out with little structure, terms of reference or reporting requirement.

4. RECOMMENDATION (NZSAR)

It is recommended that a Manual of Best Practice is developed for Land based Search and Rescue operations, and adopted nationally

Proposed Action Plan

- i. Nationally recognised subject matters experts are brought together to identify the structure for a Manual of Best Practice.
- ii. Individual subject matter experts are identified to coordinate and deliver chapter specific, with wider consultation as the content is developed.
- iii. The final Manual of Best Practice is endorsed by NZSAR Council, and any major reviews of the Manual are agreed on an annual basis and signed off by Council.

Action underway:

NZSAR Council currently have an active programme of work addressing SAR Guidelines.

5. RECOMMENDATION (NZSAR)

Operational reviews of SAROPs are completed in a regular and formatted manner. The review should be undertaken by qualified and independent personnel. Although most SAROP's undergo reviews at various stages, there is no formal structure or reporting of that review.

Proposed Action Plan.

- i. It is imperative to have ongoing SAROPs independently reviewed, with a formalised Terms of Reference, and requirement to report back on the outcome and recommendations from that review.
- ii. The reviews should be completed at set periods of time i.e. initial review after 48 hours searching, a detailed review after 7 days, a follow-up review after each 7-day window, and a full independent review prior to the Search being suspended.
- iii. The current NZSAR post-operation independent reviews be incorporated into the review policy.
- iv. The structure and draft terms of reference for such reviews are formalised as part of the Manual of Best Practice.

Action underway:

NZSAR Council endorsed the proposal for renewed *independent post-operational reviews* in February 2018.

6. RECOMMENDATION (POLICE)

Family liaison is a primary role for Police during SAROP's. Advisory Instructions need to be available for the liaison officer, considering key needs and concerns of the family such as media management, SAR process and Coronial process.

Proposed Action Plan.

- i. A Culturally aware advisory document needs to be developed, providing the liaison officer with key information around media management, SAROP process, and Coronial process, should this arise.*
- ii. Early notification of next-of-kin in a SAROP situation needs to be assessed and treated with urgency, unless otherwise advised.*
- iii. At the conclusion of the SAROP, all interested parties need to be consulted prior to the return of destruction of any located exhibits.*

Action underway:

NZSAR Council currently have an active programme of work addressing SAR Guidelines.

TECHNOLOGY

This SAROP involved a total of 232 people, deployed for a period of 505-person days, at a projected cost of \$250,000+ (not including lost revenue from volunteer searchers), over a period of 29 days.

Technology continues to develop at great speed, with enhanced cell phone location technology occurring through PCL data, and mobile Locate. Capability also exists, as it relates to the locating of a cell phone signal in environments where there is no cell tower reception.

7. RECOMMENDATION (NZSAR / POLICE / MOT)

PCL data is available for 111 calls. The data is either handset, Wi-Fi or network data. Handset data provides a high likelihood location for the Incident Management Team in any Search and Rescue situation.

The technology continues to develop, with MBIE working with Telecommunication providers to enhance or identify other ways a cell phone can be located.

Nationally, there is a lack of awareness around the current capability or how it should best be utilised.

Proposed Action Plan.

- i. While PCL data capability continues to advance, staff awareness, particularly supervisors and operational staff (including Comms centres, SAR coordinators and dog handlers), remains limited. Promotional material needs to be made available through internal communications on the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities PCL data can offer.*
- ii. MBIE continue to advance business case proposals to government for enhanced capability across all telco networks. With the existing demand on resource, Police and NZSAR should actively support the business case proposals and scope of work that will enable:
 - a. Better identification through the measuring of round trip (frequency) distance between handset and cell tower, and by reducing the search radius from a 360-degree zone to a 120-degree arc.*
 - b. Increased coverage of cell phones. Currently Android phones, that make up approximately 65% of the market place, can be located however the Apple network that makes up 30% cannot. Work needs to continue internationally, to enable to emergency location capability for the Apple network.**

- c. Repeat sending of location records. The ability to recover repeat location records at regular intervals which would help track the person whilst a 111 call is in progress. Location data will stop being sent when the 111 call is disconnected, however in cases such as Op Mangatawai, there would likely have been a more location records obtained from the three calls made, or reduced search radius as the location data improved.
- d. Cell in the sky. The aerial cell tower link, to identify cell handset and GPS coordinates in otherwise non-reception areas, resulting in early location identification.
- ii. NZSAR be tasked with researching and providing opportunity for coordinated cross-agency capability development, commencing with cell phone beacon location in both active and non-reception areas. This would enable an initial aerial scan of a wider target area with reduced deployed resource, resulting in substantially reduced search and rescue response / recovery time to locate missing or lost subjects.
- iii. Explore opportunities for leverage off existing cross-agency work programmes, and identify areas where new investment needs to be prioritised

Action underway:

NZSAR hosted a technology workshop in March 2018.

MBIE are presenting a business case to Government early April 2018.

MBIE are currently also working on Mobile Blind Spot enhancement

Police are currently working on Next Generation Crisis Communication Systems

ROLE OF IWI

The role of Iwi cannot be under-stated. Iwi feel a guardianship (Kaitiaki) to the land and the people who visit the land. They have the capability to accommodate and feed large numbers by opening their marae and utilising those facilities as a civil defence reception and reconciliation centre. Iwi are very familiar with the land and can provide support and input around linear features, search corridors and places of interest.

Op Mangatawai SAROP took place on Tuwharetoa land, involving active gang members suspicious of Police and their perceived preconceptions. Tuwharetoa became actively involved in the operation, assisting with Marae accommodation for the gang members, and utilising Tikanga Maori to bring the various groups together for the common goal, finding the missing men. After the SAROP, a karakia was held in the bush area, providing closure for the families.

8. RECOMMENDATION (NZSAR)

The Manual of Best Practice recognise the partnership Iwi share with government agencies, especially as it relates to SAROP's.

Proposed Action Plan.

- i. The Manual of Best Practice weave the partnership with Iwi into each chapter, ensuring:
 - a. Iwi Kaumatua are briefed early of active situations and invited to partner in the operational deployment.
 - b. That Iwi liaison officers are actively involved in all SAROP's and look to actively involve local Iwi in all aspects of the operation.
 - c. That agency ensures the engagement and partnership with Iwi is incorporated into current policy and procedure documentation.

- ii. Ensure cultural awareness and sensitivities are at the forefront of all planning by Incident Management teams
- iii. NZSAR look to work in partnership with Iwi, to enhance recruitment of Maori into the volunteer Search and Rescue organisation.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

During this review, it has become apparent that there is a real passion from those involved in Search and Rescue roles, to learn and grow their capabilities, whether from searcher to team leader, or from search group to a role in the IMT under the CIMS structure. This also applies to the skills youth bring to Search and Rescue, and their knowledge and capabilities as it relates to new technology, especially computer based.

9. **RECOMMENDATION (NZSAR)**

NZSAR lead a piece of work, looking to leverage off existing on-line training capabilities through external providers, and continued investment and development of existing software applications such as SARtrack.

Proposed Action Plan.

- i. The need to develop on-line training capability for volunteers to further develop their capabilities both as searchers and users of field technologies.
 - a. NZSAR needs to explore the opportunities of working with institutes that can provide an on-line learning capability to upskill volunteers in the use of SAR technologies, methodologies and role responsibilities
- ii. As technologies develop, search managers need a register of experts that identify a 'go to' point of reference for subject matter experts and trainers.
 - a. NZSAR should identify an expert register that can be captured on their website, as the go to resource for subject matter expertise.
- iii. Investment needs to continue in the development of SARtrack with the expectation:
 - a. That SARtrack is adopted nationally as the preferred SAROP application
 - b. That on-line training is available in the use of SARtrack
 - c. That national SAR staff are consulted in the development and expectations of the SARtrack application

To: NZSAR Consultative Committee	MEMORANDUM
From: Stephen Ross, Assurance Coordinator NZSAR	
Date: 19 March 2018	

Health & Safety – Volunteer Fatigue Management

1. **Purpose.** This memo outlines a proposal for NZSAR to develop guidance around the management of volunteer fatigue during SAR Training, SAR Exercises and SAR Operations.
2. **Background.** At the NZSAR Strategic Occupational Health and Safety Committee meeting held on 8 February 2018, a discussion took place around the fatigue management of volunteers. In particular, the risks that may arise from volunteers who come into an operation already tired or fatigued after a full day of work. The need for some guidance around fatigue management of volunteers was identified.
3. **Proposal.** With the endorsement of both the Consultative Committee and NZSAR Council, the Secretariat wish to engage the services of CosmanParkes (Health and Safety consultants) to carry out engagement with the SAR sector and gain an in-depth understanding of the volunteer fatigue issues.
4. In consultation with the Massey University Sleep Wake Research Centre, guidance to manage volunteer fatigue can then be developed for and tailored to suit New Zealand SAR Sector agencies.
5. **Objectives.**
 - i. Understand the depth of the issue including causes and context for the SAR sector.
 - ii. Understand the current practice across core agencies for the management of fatigue.
 - iii. Deliver a product that assists SAR agencies in the development of policies, processes or mechanisms to manage fatigue during SAR Training, SAR Exercises and SAR Operations.
6. **Recommendations.** I recommend the Consultative Committee:
 - a) **Note** the potential issue of volunteer fatigue that has been raised at the NZSAR Strategic Occupational Health and Safety Committee.
 - b) **Endorse** the proposal for the Secretariat to engage with the relevant SAR sector agencies and develop guidance to manage volunteer fatigue.

NZSAR

New Zealand Search
and Rescue



NZSAR Consultative Committee Meeting

09 May 2018



1. Welcome

2. Apologies

- John Pine – Police
- Jo Holden – Police
- Allan Mundy – SLSNZ
- Simon Trotter – Antarctica NZ

Please fill out the attendance register

3. Minutes

Minutes of the meeting 08 February 2018 to be approved



4. Matters Arising

Item 6

Sector Update. NZSAR Secretariat and SLSNZ to engage with FENZ and CDEM on issues relating to flood response training.

Secretariat & SLSNZ

ongoing

Item 8

Risk Matrix. NZSAR will work with the four SLA partners to develop volunteer strategies.

NZSAR will update the 2010 NZSAR Volunteer Study.

Secretariat & SLA partners

item 8



4. Matters Arising

Item 9

Review Policy. NZSAR to amend the prescriptive language used in the policy and to circulate prior to the Council meeting on 28 February.

Secretariat

complete

5. Beacons update

Slides from Mike go here...



“Wait! Wait! Cancel that. ... I guess it says ‘help.’”



6. SLA Monitoring Report

Summary for the 1 January – 31 March 2018 Quarter

Reporting requirements for the Quarter have been met by three of the SLA partners

Outputs	Coastguard	LandSAR	AREC	SLSNZ	Totals
SAROPs Attended	157	128	--	28	--
Volunteers Involved	974	1,115	--	106	--
Volunteer Hours	1,769	9,550	--	242	--

974 Coastguard volunteers responded to **979** non-SAR related calls for assistance during the quarter (average of **10.9** per day).



7. Sector Update



Paper distributed

8. Volunteer Strategies

Engaged with Volunteer NZ.

They propose:

- A comprehensive organisational analyses of each organisation's existing strategic and operational volunteer engagement practices.
- An implementation framework for each organisation as based on their organisation's report recommendations.
- A review and update of the SAR Council's 2010 Volunteer Study Report.

Subject to NZSAR Council agreement, NZSAR would fund part or all of these elements for AREC, SLSNZ, LandSAR and Coastguard



8. Volunteer Strategies

- NZSAR would expect agencies to implement the tailored strategies (once agreed) and self fund something like this:

Supported implementation of strategic priorities and operational objectives

- **Two** follow-up face to face meetings on the recommended strategic priorities and operational objectives for each organisation
- **Three** regional face-to-face training/consultation sessions with regional offices (e.g. Christchurch etc.) per organisation
- **Three** registrations per organisation to attend Pivot 2018 - our National Volunteering Conference (30 October 2018 in Christchurch)
- **Four** registrations per organisation to complete our National Certificate in Managing Volunteers (NZQA Level 4 First Line Certificate in Management)



9. NZSAR Risk Matrix

- a) Volunteerism – mental health
- b) SAR funding



9. NZSAR Risk Matrix

Risk Description	Reasons or Causes	Consequences
<p>SAR Funding</p> <p>The sector experiences funding sufficiency and volatility risks.</p>	<p>Sufficiency. Funding for the wider SAR sector has a variety of sources. Funders may choose to lessen or withdraw their funding support.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding for part or some of the sector may limit investment in training or equipment and lead to inadequate operational responses.</p>
	<p>Volatility. The funding levels for SAR agencies can be volatile due to profit variances with key gaming or lotteries trusts & boards. Grants policies also frequently change which can affect eligibility. Public appeals & donations are susceptible to change.</p>	<p>Volatile funding inhibits long term planning and investment. It also degrades sector effectiveness and efficiency.</p>



9. NZSAR Risk Matrix

Risk Level (Reviewed)	Risk Treatment(s) SAR Funding	Post Treatment (Effective from...)
(Mar 15)	<p>Risk treatment 2018/02/A: SAR Funding Maintain an overall SAR funding picture. Work with other key SAR funders to sustain adequate supply. Maintain adequate PLA funding to meet Council goals.</p>	Ongoing
(Mar 15)	<p>Risk treatment 2018/02/B: Funded SAR SLAs Continue to support key SAR providing agencies with appropriately funded three year Service Level Agreements.</p>	Ongoing



10. Technology - apps

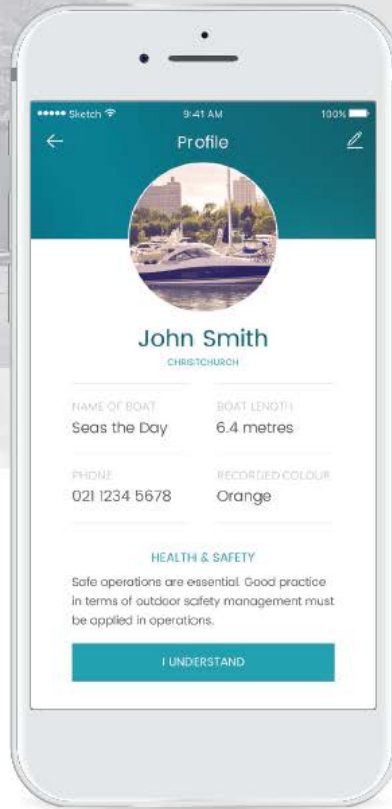
- a) GoodSAM app – update from Ambulance NZ
- b) App to support SAR utility of spontaneous / non-regular SAR. Input could include:
 - Who they are & Contact details
 - Vessel/equipment details
 - Agreement re H&S
 - Location / Tracking info – only while engaged on SAROP
 - Text comms - tasking
 - What else? Pics?

Output: Locations, tracks, details, text comms function

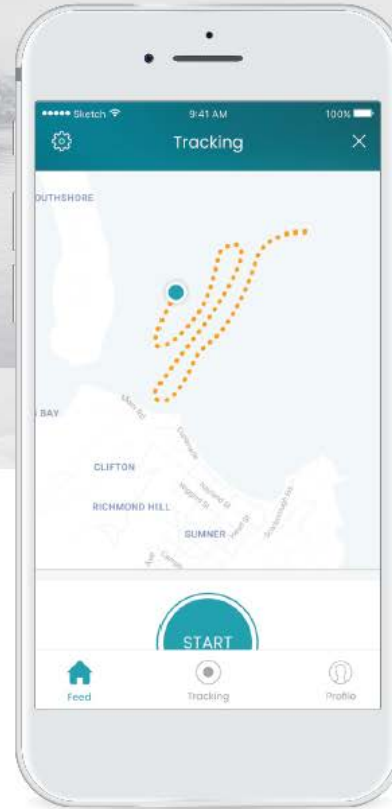
PathTrack



Tracking



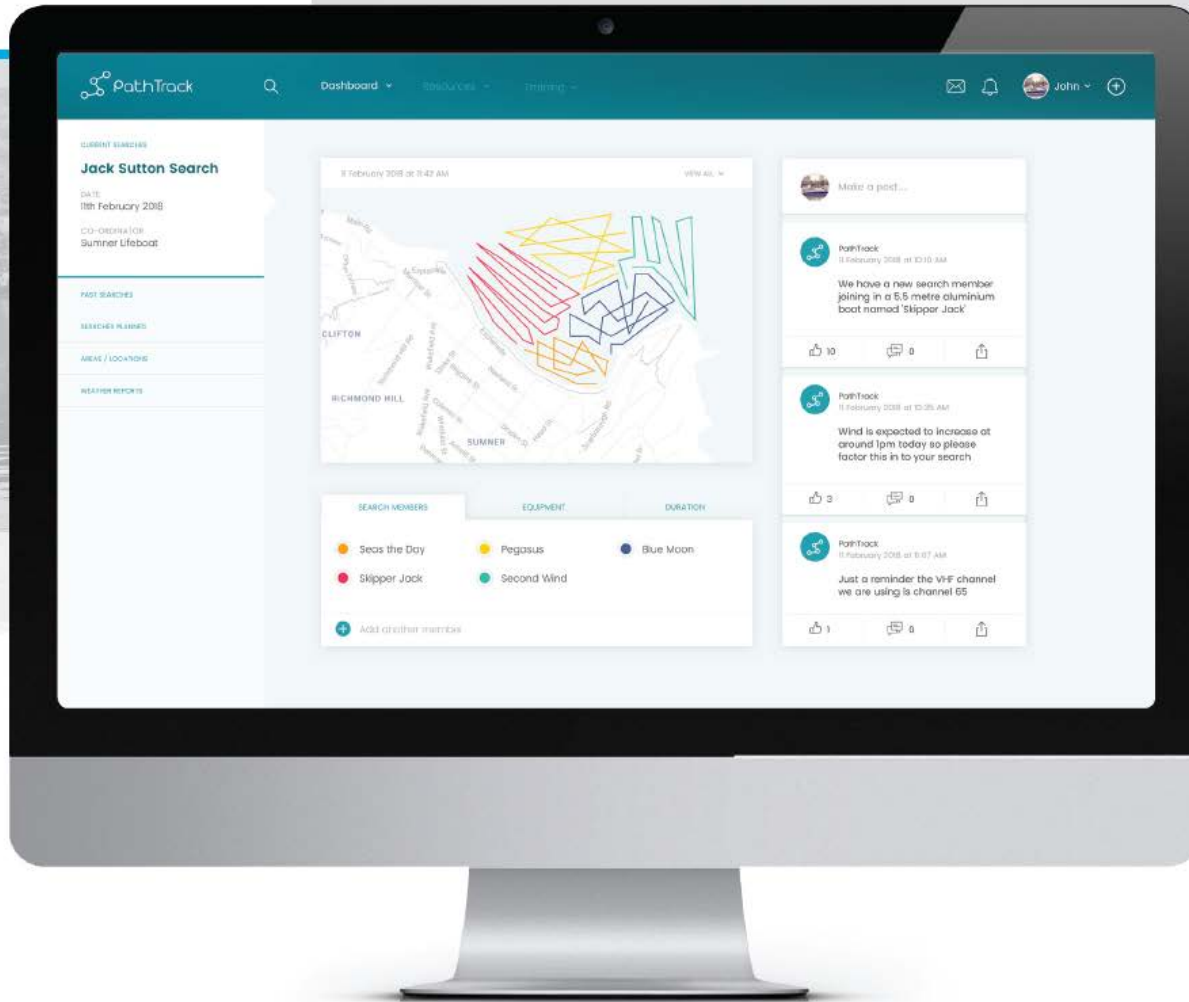
Admin



Feed



PathTrack



Web Interface

11. Air Ambulance Services

- National Ambulance Sector Office / Ministry of Health lead
- Is about the provision of Air Ambulance and Inter-hospital Transfer services.
- We (NZSAR/Police/RCC/CAA) have been involved throughout
- Air Operators have also had significant engagement opportunities
- For most air operators SAR is typically a very small percentage of the flying work they do.
- We :
 - Are continuing to engage and understand.
 - Will work upon whatever we need to once NASO/MOH have actually made some decisions



12. Review – Operation Mangatawai

Recap:

- 12 August 2017, two young men decamped from a stolen vehicle into the bush after a Police vehicle pursuit on SH1, Desert Road.
- Police and search volunteers searched until the 9 September 2017, when the bodies of the two men were located.
- 22 November 2017 NZSAR Council approved the TOR for a review to be undertaken by retired Police Detective Superintendent Win van der Velde.



12. Review – Operation Mangatawai

Independent review will be presented to NZSAR Council

Summary of findings and 9 recommendations:

- SAR notifications (3 recommendations)
- Best practice (3 recommendations)
- Technology (1 recommendation)
- Role of Iwi (1 recommendation)
- Training & development (1 recommendation)

Are there any factual errors or serious concerns with the recommendations?

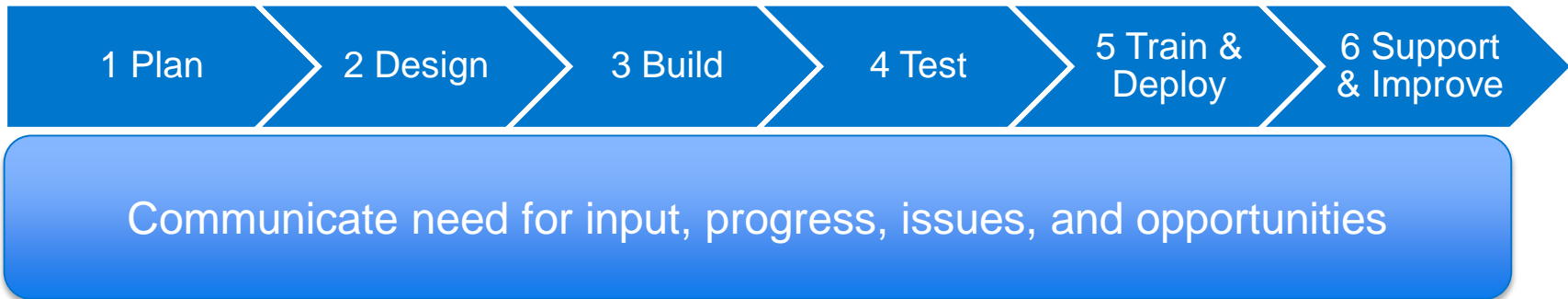
14. 2017/18 NSSP

Workshops & Seminars	SAR Training
• Aviation Workshop	• SAR(ACE) Training Survey
• SAR Case Study Seminar / Police Planning	• Evaluation Training
• SAR Technology	• START material
• Safer Walking	Prevention
SAR Information and IT	• AdventureSmart Communications
• NZSAR Website update	• Recreational Safety Partnership
• Data Store	• Visitor Intentions
• SAR Information System (SARdonyx)	• Safety Codes, printing and advertising
• SAR (land) IMT IT	SAR Research
• Portable Mobile Phone Location	• Fatality Analysis
• Update NZSAR Resources database	• SAR Communications – Land (STWG(L))
SAR Documentation	• Survey of SAR Customers
• SAR Forms and Guidelines	• SAR Demand and Supply Study – Marine
• Develop New Zealand's SAR Guidelines	• SAR Demand and Supply study – Land
Exercises	• Mass Rescue Study
• Support Police SAREXs	• SAR Aviation Engagement Framework
• MRO SAREXs	• SAR Assurance
• Practical MRO SAREX	
• Drifters / Trackers	

14a. SARdonyx

Almost at the end of the design stage

Software Development process - Beca



SAR Sector Change Management process – NZSAR & Hague



A Web Page

http://sardonyx.nzsar.govt

SARdonxy Incidents Reports About

Q search

Topo
Satellite
Streets

+ Add Incident

Open Yours
 To Approve All
 Closed

Category 1 SAR Category 2 SAR
 Body Recovery Exercise

From To

Resources

 AREC Police
 Coastguard Aviation
 LandSAR Maritime
 Surf Life Saving NZDF

Fataity?

General				Operation					Resources							
Status	Category	Distress Situation	Police Event	RCCCNZ #	Response	Type	Activity	Location	AREC	Coastguard	LandSAR	SLS	Police	Aviation	Maritime	NZDF
In Progress	Cat II	28-Feb-18	P025881234		SAROP	Water	Jetski	Wellington Harbour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In Progress	Cat. 1	26-Feb-18	123456789		SAROP	Land	Work	Red Rocks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In Progress	Cat. 2	30-Jan-18	123456788		SAROP	Water	Canyoning	A Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
To Approve	Cat. 2	18-Jan-18	123456787		Unresolved	Air	Ballooning	Wairarapa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Closed	Cat. 1	1-Jan-18	123456786		Comms	Land	Tramping	Tararuas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A Web Page

http://sardonix.nzsar.govt

SARdonxy Incidents Reports About

Add Incident

- General
- Resources
- Operation
- Subjects
- Subject-Vessel
- Subject-Aircraft
- Outcome
- Approve

General

Category 1 SAR
 Category 2 SAR
 Body Recovery
 Exercise

Police Event #

Alert Method

Distress Situation

Responding Police SAR Squad
 Responding Police District

Beacon Activated

Activity Air Land Water Unknown

Response Conduct SAROP Communications/initial investigation only Unresolved alert

Brief circumstances

SAR category transferred?

Original Category: Category 1 SAR Category 2 SAR Body Recovery Exercise

How was the SAR system notified of the SAR

When information is received during the awareness, initial action (defined as preliminary action taken to alert SAR facilities and obtain more information) or



http://sardonyx.nzsar.govt



SARdonxy Incidents Reports About

Add Incident



- General
- Resources
- Operation
- Subjects
- Subject-Vessel
- Subject-Aircraft
- Outcome
- Approve

Operation

Activity

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Climber (alpine) | <input type="radio"/> Mountain biker | <input type="radio"/> Despondent / psychotic | Wanderer | |
| <input type="radio"/> Day walker | <input type="radio"/> Outdoor sports | <input type="radio"/> Evader / fugitive | <input type="radio"/> Autism | <input type="radio"/> Intellectual disability |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Trampler | <input type="radio"/> Off road vehicle user | <input type="radio"/> Other | <input type="radio"/> Child | <input type="radio"/> Mental illness |
| <input type="radio"/> Hunter | <input type="radio"/> Work | | <input type="radio"/> Dementia | |

Incident Location

Coordinate System [LINZ Online Conversions](#)

Initial

Altitude

Find Location

Altitude

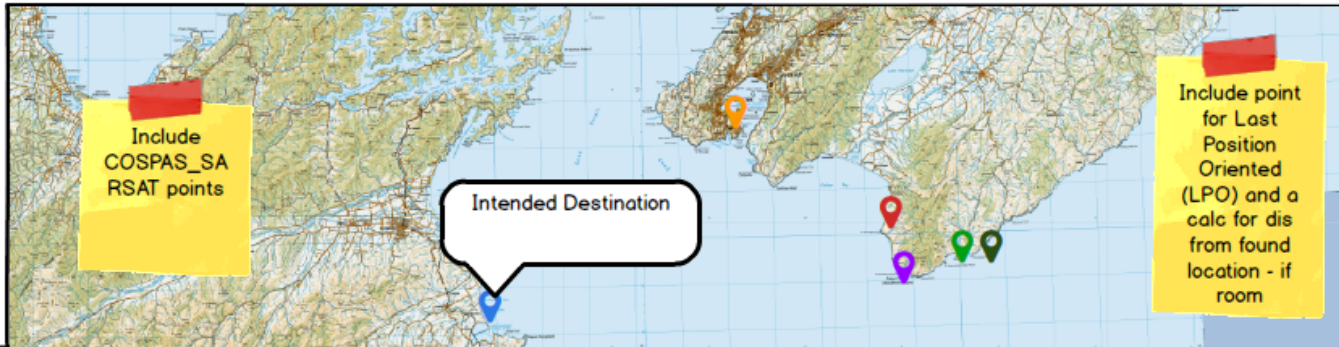
Intended Destination

Altitude

Closest Linear Feature

Type

Distance



Add Incident



- General
- Resources
- Operation
- Subjects
- Subject-Vessel
- Subject-Aircraft
- Outcome
- Approve

Subject-Vessel

Recreational vessel
 Non-recreational vessel
 Recreational vessel hired?

Vessel type:

MNZ number:
 Vessel Name:

Communications carried:
 Yes
 No
 Not known

Lifejackets available?:
 Yes
 No
 Not known

Lifejackets worn?:
 Yes
 No
 Not known

Preparedness:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not Known
Vessel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Skipper and Crew	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Vessel master profile:

Tracking/alerting device available?

Tracking/alerting device supported the SAROP?

+ Add Subject-Vessel

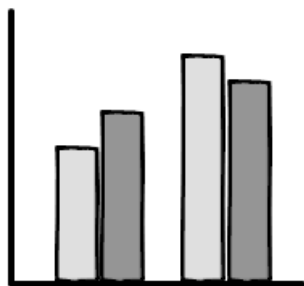
Save + Previous

Save + Close

Save + Next



Reports



2016-17 2017-18
 Cat I Cat II



Hours



Cost

160

Lives Saved

670

Lives Rescued

927

Lives Assisted

\$597m

Social Cost Averted

Overview Report

Placeholder text for Overview Report

Statistics Report

Placeholder text for Statistics Report

Resources Report

Placeholder text for Resources Report

Land Report

Placeholder text for Land Report

Air Report

Placeholder text for Air Report

Water Report

Placeholder text for Water Report

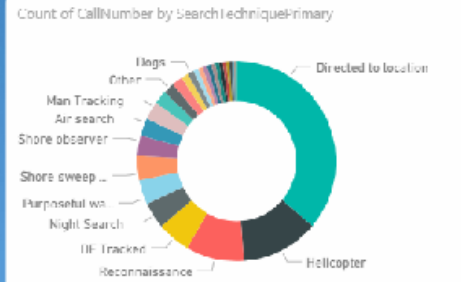
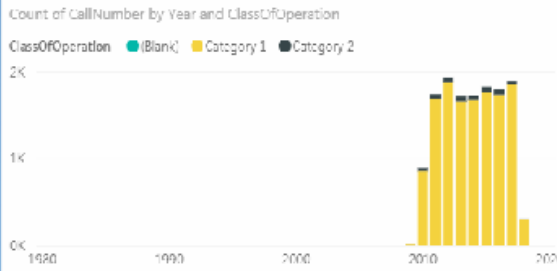


Overview Report

1/7/1982 12/23/2018

6/7/2009 5/3/2020

10/18/2012 3/23/2018



13.97K
Count of CallNumber

13.97K
Count of CallNumber

18K
NumPersons

SARSquad: All

PoliceDistrict: All

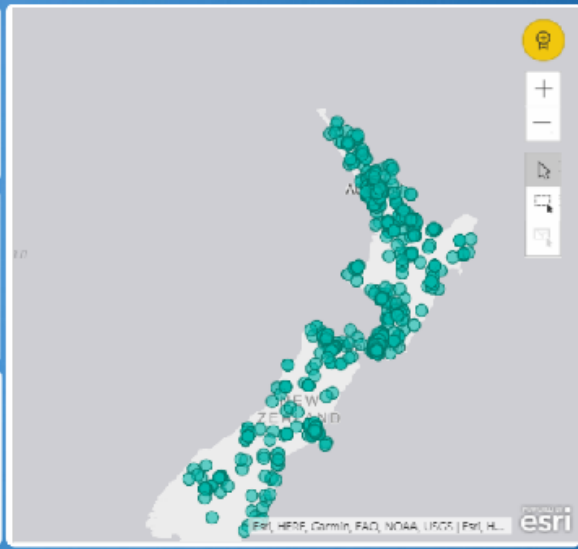
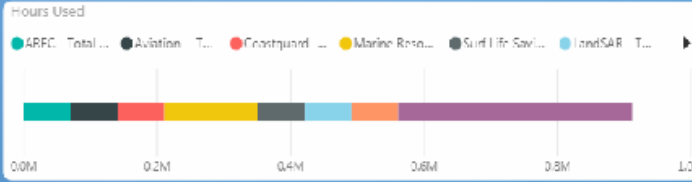
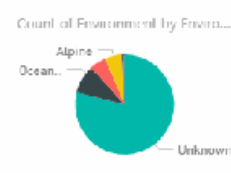
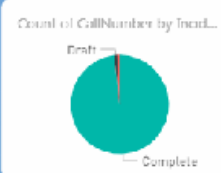
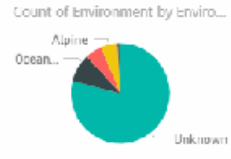
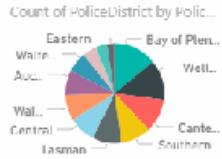
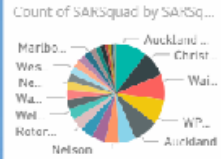
Environment: All

IncidentStatus: All

Hour: All

SearchTechniquePrimary: All

SearchUsed: All



14b. NZ's SAR Guidelines

Project Steering Group:

- Thank you to RCCNZ / NZ Police / LandSAR / Coastguard / SLSNZ for your support of the Project
- Steering Group nominated SME groups will be used for specific content areas in the coming months
- Website under development with content progressively loaded



14b. NZ's SAR Guidelines - Website

The screenshot displays the NZSAR Guidelines website. The top navigation bar is dark blue with the word 'Awareness' centered. Below this is a search bar with a 'GO' button. A left-hand sidebar contains a menu with categories: HOME, AWARENESS (expanded), INITIAL ACTION, PLANNING, OPERATIONS, and CONCLUSION. The 'AWARENESS' section is further divided into sub-items: ABOUT THE AWARENESS STAGE, WHO'S RESPONSIBLE FOR AWARENESS, DOCUMENTING INFORMATION, DETERMINING SEARCH URGENCY, DETERMINING THE LOST PERSON'S LIKELY BEHAVIOUR, and CONDUCTING AN APPRECIATION. The main content area features a grid of buttons for each sub-item. Below the buttons, the 'About the awareness' section is highlighted, containing a sub-header, a paragraph of text, and a sub-section titled 'Good information leads to good outcomes' with another paragraph. At the bottom, the 'Urgency is essential' section is partially visible, including a copyright notice and a list of points.

GUIDELINES
NZSAR GUIDELINES

Search... **GO**

HOME

AWARENESS ▾

- ABOUT THE AWARENESS STAGE
- WHO'S RESPONSIBLE FOR AWARENESS
- DOCUMENTING INFORMATION
- DETERMINING SEARCH URGENCY
- DETERMINING THE LOST PERSON'S LIKELY BEHAVIOUR
- CONDUCTING AN APPRECIATION

INITIAL ACTION

PLANNING

OPERATIONS

CONCLUSION

Awareness

About the awareness stage | Who's responsible for awareness | Documenting information

Determining search urgency | Determining the lost person's likely behaviour

Conducting an appreciation

About the awareness

Awareness is the first stage of search and rescue operations. It involves gathering information about who needs help, where they might be, what the conditions are, and how urgent the incident is. This information helps to create an initial plan of action.

The awareness stage may overlap with other stages. Becoming aware of any fresh information can affect search urgency, initial actions, planning, or operations.

Good information leads to good outcomes

Accurate and sufficient information is essential for successful search and rescue operations.

The better the information, the easier it is to evaluate the best plan of action and to mobilise the right people and resources.

Urgency is essential

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Gathering and evaluating information quickly means a greater likelihood of:

- finding and rescuing people in the shortest possible time



14c. SAR (ACE) Training Update

- Council has written to TEC proposing a change to training funding arrangements for 2019 and beyond. TEC is in support of this proposal and has forwarded this to MoE.
- MCDEM has made a similar submission to MoE
- Aim is to reduce bureaucracy and increase the flexibility and capability of meeting training demand

14c. SAR (ACE) Training Update

2018 Training Calendar is based on 138 courses and 153 EFTS:

- **Tai Poutini Polytechnic:**
 - Low enrolment numbers have meant the cancellation or postponement of a number of courses this year to date
- **SARINZ:**
 - Course approval still to be confirmed

As at 1 May 2018	2017	2018 (est)
Number of courses delivered	20	23
Number of courses postponed	6	10
Total number participants attending	342	
Total EFTs used (max 155)	21.2	



14d. Rauora II - RCCNZ

- Focus on RCCNZ and MOC
- Overwhelming # of assets



16. DRAFT 2018/19 NSSP

Workshops & Seminars	SAR Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aviation Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAR (ACE) Training Survey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAR Case Study Seminar / Police Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New training arrangements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wander Technical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • START material
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation / Exercise planning 	<p style="text-align: center;">Prevention</p>
SAR Information and IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AdventureSmart Communications/Promotion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZSAR Website update 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational Safety Partnership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Store & SARdonyx 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Intentions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAR Communications – Land (STWG(L)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety Codes, printing and advertising
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAR App + Drifters / Trackers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distress beacons promotion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portable Mobile Phone Location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AdventureSmart Website Refresh
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update NZSAR Resources database 	SAR Research
SAR Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of SAR Customers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAR Forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey observed behaviours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop New Zealand’s SAR Guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAR Demand and Supply Study – Marine
Exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAR Demand and Supply study – Land
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciliation Ex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Rescue Study
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Police SAREXs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAR Assurance Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally Significant SAR EXs 	

NZSAR

New Zealand Search
and Rescue



Next Meetings:

- Wednesday 8 August
- Wednesday 21 November (Combined Workshop with NZSAR Council)

Locations to be advised

