

Licensing/Registration Requirements

This section provides information on licensing/registration requirements for CUS09 Music Training Package, with the following important disclaimer.

The developers of this Training Package, and DEEWR, consider that no licensing or registration requirements apply to registered training organisations (RTOs), assessors or candidates with respect to this Training Package. Contact the relevant state or territory department(s) to check if there are any licensing or registration requirements with which you must comply. For further information on this topic contact IBSA at www.ibsa.org.au.

The following guidance is provided in relation to regulatory requirements that may apply to people working in technical production areas of the entertainment industry.

National Standard for Licensing Persons Performing High Risk Work

The National Standard for Licensing Persons Performing High Risk Work applies to persons performing dogging and rigging work. Completion of the following units is required for certification at either basic, intermediate or advanced levels.

- CPCCLDG3001A Licence to perform dogging
- CPCCLRG3001A Licence to perform rigging basic level
- CPCCLRG3002A Licence to perform rigging intermediate level
- CPCCLRG4001A Licence to perform rigging advanced level

Information on occupational licensing and its intersection with vocational education and training can be found in *Licensing Line News* at www.licensinglinenews.com.

National Code of Practice for Induction for Construction Work

"This Code of Practice provides guidance to persons working in the general and residential construction sectors on the types of induction training that may be needed to provide construction workers with an awareness and understanding of common hazards on construction sites and how they should be managed." (Source: *Licensing Line News* at www.licensinglinenews.com).

Sets and staging for some performances or events may fall within the definition of construction work. If so, people entering the construction site are required to complete the general induction training program specified by the National Code of Practice for Induction Training for Construction Work (Australian Safety Compensation Council, May 2007).

Achievement of the unit 'CPCCOHS1001A Work safely in the construction industry' from the CPC08 Construction, Plumbing and Services Integrated Framework Training Package fulfils this requirement.

Contact state or territory OHS authorities for information on RTOs approved to deliver the general induction training program.

Requirements for Assessors

Requirements for Candidates

Requirements for RTOs

Training and assessment in remote and regional areas

Training and assessing candidates in remote and regional areas present a range of challenges. These include:

- lack of numbers preventing the establishment of traditional class sizes
- physical remoteness of some communities, where access to training facilities is limited
- scarcity of teachers with the required industry experience

- scarcity of physical training resources (e.g. current and emerging technology).

Some options for overcoming these challenges include:

- partnerships between RTOs to establish classes, i.e. programs delivered on a regional rather than local basis
- delivering certain units by distance mode
- partnerships between industry and RTOs to share resources and personnel
- partnerships between schools and RTOs
- use of technology (e.g. email, CDs and internet) and self-paced resources.

Training and assessment issues for schools

Implementation of CUS09 Music Training Package within the school sector, while encouraged, needs to ensure the following:

- currency of skills and knowledge of those charged with training and assessing students
- access to industry-current equipment, facilities and training resources so that students acquire a realistic view of the realities and conditions within the workplace
- comprehensive coverage of underpinning skills and knowledge as delineated within the competency standards
- appropriateness of learning and assessment experiences to ensure that these are current and realistic.

The competency standards provide more detailed guidance for training and assessment purposes, as well as examples relevant to each standard, and schools are encouraged to use these guidelines when planning training and assessment.

It is recommended that delivery of qualifications in schools should only include Certificates I and II. For more information on VET in Schools, please refer to Appendix A.

Assessment in a simulated environment

Units of competency in CUS09 Music Training Package may be assessed in the workplace or in a simulated environment.

Assessment within a simulated environment may be required because:

- suitable employment and/or work experience is not always available
- some workplaces or work situations do not use or allow the application of the competency required
- conducting assessment within the workplace may be unacceptably disruptive to work requirements of the business
- it is sometimes appropriate to practise skills in live settings prior to the acquisition of competency, particularly in potentially dangerous situations or where valuable equipment may be at risk.

Given that simulation may be used and is often indicated as an option for assessment within the CUS09 Music Training Package, the following advice is provided:

In order to be valid and reliable, the simulation must closely represent what actually occurs in the workplace, and should seek to replicate an actual work setting. It is critical that the designer of the simulation is thoroughly familiar with the application of the competency and is experienced in current and relevant workplace practices. In deciding whether a simulation or an assessment environment has been adequately designed, the following questions should be asked.

Are there opportunities to:

- test the full range of equipment?
- use up-to-date equipment and software?
- reflect time pressures and deadlines?

- show the complexity of dealing with multiple tasks?
- involve prioritising among competing tasks?
- deal with customers, including difficult ones?
- work with others in a team?
- communicate with diverse groups?
- find, discuss and test solutions to problems?
- explore health and safety issues?
- answer practically-oriented, applied knowledge questions?
- show the level of verbal and written expression sufficient for, but not exceeding, the work requirements?

Industry Assessment Contextualisation 1

Assessment for Indigenous organisations

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have expressed concern about the importance of developing appropriate assessment processes.

There are four main areas of concern:

- diversity
- cultural appropriateness
- community control
- accreditation.

Diversity

The term diversity is used to emphasise the wide range of opinions, aspirations, community circumstances, cultural practices, geographic locations, and social, economic and political conditions that exist throughout Australia and the need to guard against assumptions that all communities are the same.

One approach is to distinguish between remote, rural and urban settings. These settings suggest differences that may be relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, including:

- culture
- language
- history
- social make-up
- geography
- social and economic infrastructure
- economy
- political structure.

These factors suggest that training and assessment, in order to be relevant to the needs of a particular Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisation, should address each situation as unique.

Cultural appropriateness

The term culture is used in a broad sense, it refers to:

- values, social beliefs and customs, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander law, land, and family and kinship systems
- protocols of behaviour and interaction e.g. cultural authority, gender and kinship
- ways of thinking, including preferred learning styles
- language, both English and Aboriginal English

- lifestyles
- local history
- location, including region and place.

A particularly important aspect of cultural appropriateness is that of learning styles. There is evidence that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, both traditional and contemporary, approach learning differently from the Western intellectual tradition, which is relevant to effective training and assessment.

It is understood that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may:

- learn better in groups than individually
- learn better in the surroundings of their community than in an institutional environment
- prefer oral communications to written forms
- learn on the basis of trial and error in the presence of an experienced person in preference to concept building approaches
- have a highly-developed sense of spatial relations by which they learn; hence stories, maps and pictures would be preferable to oral explanations.

To be effective, it is necessary that training and assessment recognises, adopts and practises appropriate delivery and assessment approaches.

Trainers and assessors who are not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders need information on aspects of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture. They need to work closely with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to adopt practices that reflect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander approaches. The community should be asked to identify experts to provide information and to assist with assessment of relevant protocols, for example, where required.

There are a number of ways an RTO can establish and maintain culturally appropriate training and assessment practices, including:

- ensuring a high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in all aspects of planning, development, delivery and evaluation
- establishing and maintaining a collaborative relationship with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities
- as a mainstream (non-Indigenous) RTO, establishing auspice relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and individuals, including direct and indirect involvement of persons identified as appropriate by the local community
- ensuring ongoing training of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff at all levels of the RTO, delivered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander personnel.

Community control

The term community control is synonymous with such things as self-determination and self-management, and underpins most community aspirations. It is of fundamental concern to people who see themselves as having been dispossessed by colonisation.

The essence of control is control of decision-making. In order to be able to do this, people need all relevant information, relevant competencies, and recognition of their own structures and processes.

Among other things, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people seek control over their training. It is necessary, therefore, that they participate in meaningful ways in all stages of planning, development, delivery and evaluation. One way to achieve this is for communities to have control of the contract for training initiatives.

It is important that training providers and assessors respect and conform to the practice of

community control which underpins this field within the CUS09 Music Training Package.

Accreditation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have said for a long time that their involvement in training has not been formally recognised and that many of the skills they use in managing their organisations and delivering services to their communities have not been valued.

The first issue may have arisen because much of the training that has been delivered to communities has been customised to particular situations, has not been assessed on an individual basis if at all, and has been delivered by unregistered personnel. Secondly, until this time, recognition of current competencies (RCC) has been under-utilised.

Individuals may demonstrate competence in complete units of competency through formal training, informal training or the recognition of current competencies and skills, resulting in qualifications or statements of attainment being awarded.

In the community group setting, an important feature of likely relevance for assessment is that participants may vary with respect to previous education and training experience, which may result in diverse literacy and numeracy issues. However, literacy and numeracy skills are not a barrier to sophisticated thought, and care must be taken not to use assessment strategies that rely on a person having numeracy and literacy skills that are not intrinsically required by the unit of competency being assessed.

A flexible approach to assessment will be required by RTOs in order to meet the requirements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and individuals under this domain within the CUS09 Music Training Package.

Assessment in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities

The guiding principles that underpin assessment include:

- assessment should be transparent, i.e. clearly seen and understood by the candidate and others
- assessment should empower the candidate on the basis of consent, self-assessment and responsibility for the process
- members or prospective members of community management committees should have opportunities to demonstrate their competencies and skills
- activities undertaken by the candidate in a community management role may be used as the context for assessment where possible (known as on-the-job assessment or workplace assessment); there may also be opportunities to include evidence from other relevant situations
- assessment should involve designated community experts working in collaboration with RTO assessors in order to provide appropriate recognition of cultural and community skills and knowledge
- assessments must provide constructive feedback to candidates and support for further competency development
- assessments must provide a statement of attainment or qualification, listing the units of competency achieved
- records of candidate achievement maintained by the RTO must include the statement of attainment, listing the units of competency or qualifications achieved as required by the AQTF 2007
- a record of demonstrated competencies will assist in role clarification and performance appraisals in the workplace.

Given the importance of the assessment to the candidate and community management committees, the assessor must make every effort to ensure that assessment is conducted with

the highest level of professionalism and integrity.

Units of competency with cultural content, including the following of local protocols, will require the assessor to have knowledge of these cultural matters. As these matters are often governed by local rules regarding access to such knowledge, only those people with the knowledge can genuinely assess these aspects of the competency or provide guidance on their assessment.

Discussion must take place with the community and agreement must be reached on how these matters are assessed. For non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander RTOs, this will usually mean the use of auspice arrangements with appropriate people or knowledge experts, identified by the community.

It should be noted that for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people being assessed in aspects of competency, they will almost invariably have been attained through life experience. This must also be taken into account in the assessment procedures relating to cultural matters.

Assessors may exercise limited discretion in response to organisational or individual requirements, but any changes must not alter the meaning of the unit of competency or the elements of competency.

Candidates must be informed of the right to access grievance procedures.

Employability Skills in the industry context

Industry Assessment Contextualisation 2

Training and assessment for people with specific needs

Disability Standards for Education were formed under the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and were introduced in August 2005. They clarify the obligations of education and training providers to ensure that students who have a disability are able to access and participate in education without experiencing discrimination.

The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) provides further information in the *Disability Standards for Education 2005 Guidance Notes*, accessible via the DEEWR website (www.deewr.gov.au/Schooling/DisabilityStandardsforEducation/Documents/Disability_Standards_Education_Guidance_Notes_pdf.pdf).

Good vocational training and assessment are often about making adjustments to what we do to meet the learning support needs of individuals. The information provided in this section is aimed at assisting teachers/trainers to meet the reasonable adjustment needs of people who have a disability.

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 2003, *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (SDAC) in the section on education and employment:

'In 2003, one in four people (24%) aged 15–64 years with a profound or severe core-activity limitation, who were living in households, had completed Year 12. This compares to half (49%) of those without a disability. People with a profound or severe core-activity limitation were less likely to have completed a diploma or higher qualification (14%) than those without a disability (28%).'

Employment-related findings, for people aged 15–64 years living in households, from the ABS 2003 SDAC include:

- those with a profound level of core-activity limitation had a much lower labour force participation rate (15%) than people without a disability (81%)
- people with a disability who were employed were more likely to work part-time (37%) than those who were employed and did not have a disability (29%)
- people employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (16%) had a relatively high disability rate compared to the overall rate for those employed (11%).'

Clearly there is much work still to be done to ensure that people who have a disability are able to participate in employment and vocational education and training as fully as possible.

What is a disability?

A disability presents some impairment to everyday activity. Some people with a disability do not have any impairments resulting from their disability. For example, a person who has a hearing impairment which is compensated for by a hearing aid may function without any adjustments. While some people with a disability may have an impairment because of the environment, not the disability itself. For example, hearing loss can be accentuated in a room with loud, competing noise and poor acoustics.

A disability may affect or relate to a range of human functions, including mobility, stamina, lifting ability, memory, vision, hearing, speech, comprehension and mood swings. This may be due to accidents, illnesses or birth.

According to the ABS 2003 SDAC:

'One in five people in Australia (3,958,300 or 20.0%) had a reported disability. This rate was much the same for males (19.8%) and females (20.1%). Disability was defined as any limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. Examples range from hearing loss which requires the use of a hearing aid, to difficulty dressing due to arthritis, to advanced dementia requiring constant help and supervision.'

The ABS 2003 SDAC information also tells us that:

'15.2% (600,300) of people with a disability reported that the cause of their main health condition was accident or injury, 14% (557 300) that it was disease, illness or heredity, and 11% (423,500) that it was "working conditions, work or over-work".'

Health conditions can also be acquired through sporting accidents, repetitive or over-use (through regular or sporting activities), or the daily activities of life.

There are many resources available that provide information on how to adjust training and assessment for someone who has a disability; some of these are listed in the contacts section below.

Adjustments in training and assessment

An open mind, common sense and tailoring to individual circumstances will, as often as not, ensure individuals achieve the standards that employers and training providers expect. Reasonable adjustments need only be that – reasonable. It is about identifying what adjustments might reasonably be made and how they may be put into place.

Training and assessment can be made more appropriate and fairer for a person who has a disability through attitude, preparation and application.

Attitude

The attitude of others is often the greatest barrier for people who have a disability. While most people who have a disability will only ever require minor adjustments to ensure learning is

positive, some will require additional support. There are many support agencies that can provide advice, however teachers/trainers may need to take additional time to ensure their teaching/training meets the learning support needs of the individual concerned.

Positive language creates an atmosphere of mutual respect, which is essential to learning. For example, using language that identifies learners as people rather than language that identifies them by one of their characteristics conveys that the person is more important than the characteristic, such as the difference between a 'person who has an intellectual disability' and an 'intellectually disabled person'. A person who has an intellectual disability could also be identified by a range of equally important characteristics – height, age, sporting interests, etc. However, the term 'intellectually disabled person' refers to the disability as the major, and often only, defining characteristic.

Preparation

It is important to identify any functional issues arising from the nature and extent of a person's disability. This can usually be done by discussing such issues with the individual. In most cases, this consultation will identify reasonable adjustment needs which can be put into place. There are many simple things that teachers/trainers can do to make reasonable adjustments to enable individuals who have a disability to succeed in training and assessment. In some cases, professional support may be required.

Application

Once reasonable adjustments have been implemented it is important to monitor and evaluate what has been done to ensure the best environment for continuous learning because:

- adjustments may only need to be temporary – i.e. mechanisms may only need to be in place during an induction period or due to a temporary disability, in which case evaluation will ensure appropriateness without the need for ongoing monitoring
- adjustments may need reinforcing – when adjustments need to be ongoing, monitoring may reinforce patterns of behaviour in order for them to become 'natural'
- adjustments may need improving – where adjustments are ongoing or substantial, a commitment to continuous improvement is recommended through monitoring.

In most cases an informal discussion with the person concerned may be all that is necessary. However, should adjustments be substantial, or a learner not be acquiring competence at a reasonable rate, a more formal process may be required. This may include:

- performance indicators – training providers, learners and employers should have agreed indicators of performance which can be measured and monitored
- independent support – a third party, independent of the training and/or assessment environment, may need to be involved
- experimentation – if existing adjustments are not proving satisfactory, creative solutions may be needed
- continuing review – formal monitoring is encouraged if adjustments are changed or if substantial adjustments are necessary.

For further information on training and assessment for people with specific needs, the DEEWR website has information about the National Disability Coordination Officer Programme, which 'provides information, co-ordination and referral services for people with a disability interested in or enrolled in post-school education and training' (www.deewr.gov.au).

Reasonable adjustment

Below are some of the practical things that can be done as part of providing reasonable adjustment to learners with specific support needs to enable them to undertake training and assessment. Clearly, each case will be different and will need to be discussed with the person and in some cases expert help will be needed, at least in the initial stages.

Type of disability	Reasonable adjustment
Acquired brain injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memory aids (posters, notes, etc.) • Reflective listening skills • Stress minimisation • Time and patience
Hearing impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio loops for people using hearing aids • Plain English documents • Fire and alarm systems with flashing lights • Sign language interpreters • Telephone typewriters
Intellectual disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional time • Assessment which is appropriate to the skill (i.e. avoiding written assessment for practical tasks) • Mentors • Plain English documents • Practical learning sessions • Repetition of learning exercises
Mobility impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to aids, such as for holding documents • Adjustable tables • Lifting limits • Note-taking support • Verbal rather than written presentations • Personal computers • Wheelchair access
Psychiatric disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and avoidance of stresses • Ongoing rather than formal assessments • Reflective listening skills • 'Time-out' breaks in assessment
Speech impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information summaries • Stress minimisation • Time and patience • Written rather than verbal opportunities
Vision impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional writing time for assignments and tests • Audiotapes • Braille translations • Enlarged computer screen images • Enlarged text and images • Good lighting or reading lamps • Guide dog provision • Informing the person before moving furniture • Voice synthesisers on computers

Contacts

This section provides a list of useful contacts and resources to assist trainers and assessors in planning, designing, conducting and reviewing their programs for this Training Package.

Innovation and Business Skills Australia
Building B, Level 2
192 Burwood Road
Hawthorn VIC 3122
Tel: 03 9815 7000
Fax: 03 9815 7001
Web: www.ibsa.org.au
Email: reception@ibsa.org.au

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Australia Limited
Level 21, 390 St Kilda Road, Melbourne VIC 3150
PO Box 12211, A'Beckett Street Post Office
Melbourne VICTORIA 8006
Tel: 03 9832 8100
Fax: 03 9832 8198
Email: sales@tvetaustralia.com.au
Web: www.tvetaustralia.com.au

For information on the TAA04 Training and Assessment Training Package contact:

Innovation and Business Skills Australia
Level 2, Building B, 192 Burwood Road
Hawthorn VIC 3122
Tel: 03 9815 7000
Fax: 03 9815 7001
Web: www.ibsa.org.au
Email: virtual@ibsa.org.au

General resources

Refer to <http://antapubs.dest.gov.au/publications/search.asp> to locate the following publications.

AQF Implementation Handbook, third edition. Australian Qualifications Framework Advisory Board, 2002, www.aqf.edu.au.

Australian Quality Training Framework 2007 (AQTF 2007) - for information and resources go to www.training.com.au/aqtf2007.

AQTF 2007 Essential Standards for Registration. Training organisations must meet these standards in order to deliver and assess nationally recognised training and issue nationally recognised qualifications. They include three standards, a requirement for registered training organisations to gather information on their performance against three quality indicators, and nine conditions of registration.

AQTF 2007 User's Guide to the Essential Standards for Registration. A Users' Guide for training organisations who must meet these standards in order to deliver and assess nationally recognised training and issue nationally recognised qualifications.

AQTF 2007 Standards for Accredited Courses. State and territory accrediting bodies are responsible for accrediting courses. This standard provides a national operating framework and template for the accreditation of courses.

TAA04 Training and Assessment Training Package. This is available from Innovation and Business Skills Australia (IBSA), the Innovation and Business Industry Skills Council, and can be viewed and components downloaded, from the National Training Information Service (NTIS).

National Training Information Service, an electronic database providing comprehensive information about RTOs, Training Packages and accredited courses (www.ntis.gov.au).

Training Package Development Handbook (DEST, August 2007). Can be downloaded from www.deewr.gov.au.

Assessment resources

Training Package Assessment Guides – a range of resources to assist RTOs in developing Training Package assessment materials (originally developed by ANTA with funding from the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs) and made up of 10 separate titles, as described at the publications page of www.deewr.gov.au. Go to www.resourcegenerator.gov.au.

Printed and/or CD versions of the Guides can be purchased from Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Australia Limited. The resource includes the following guides:

- Training Package Assessment Materials Kit
- Assessing Competencies in Higher Qualifications
- Recognition Resource
- Kit to Support Assessor Training
- Candidates Kit: Guide to Assessment in New Apprenticeships
- Assessment Approaches for Small Workplaces
- Assessment Using Partnership Arrangements
- Strategies for ensuring Consistency in Assessment
- Networking for Assessors
- Quality Assurance Guide for Assessment.

An additional guide 'Delivery and Assessment Strategies' has been developed to complement these resources.

Assessment tool design and conducting assessment

VETASSESS and Western Australian Department of Training and Employment 2000, *Designing Tests – Guidelines for designing knowledge based tests for Training Packages*.

Vocational Education and Assessment Centre 1997, *Designing Workplace Assessment Tools*, A self-directed learning program, NSW TAFE.

Manufacturing Learning Australia 2000, *Assessment Solutions*, Australian Training Products, Melbourne.

Rumsey, David 1994, *Assessment practical guide*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

Assessor training

Australian Committee on Training Curriculum (ACTRAC) 1994, *Assessor training program – learning materials*, Australian Training Products, Melbourne.

Australian National Training Authority, *A Guide for Professional Development*, ANTA, Brisbane.

Australian Training Products Ltd *Assessment and Workplace Training, Training Package - Toolbox*, ATPL Melbourne (available from TVET).

Green, M, et al. 1997, *Key competencies professional development package*, Department for Education and Children's Services, South Australia.

Victorian TAFE Association 2000, *The professional development CD: A learning tool*, VTA, Melbourne.

Assessment system design and management

Office of Training and Further Education 1998, *Demonstrating best practice in VET project - assessment systems and processes*, OTFE Victoria (now 'Skills Victoria').

Toop, L., Gibb, J. & Worsnop, P. *Assessment system designs*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

Support for employment, training and assessment of people with specific needs Association of Competitive Employment (ACE) National Network

ACE represents agencies who deliver open employment services for people who have a disability.

PO Box 5198

Alphington VIC 3078

Tel: 03 9411 4033

Fax: 03 9411 4053

Email: info@acenational.org.au

Website: www.acenational.org.au

Australian Disability Clearinghouse on Education and Training (ADCET)

ADECT provides information about inclusive post-secondary education and training teaching, learning and assessment strategies and support services for people who have a disability.

ADCET

Locked Bag 1335

Launceston TAS 7250

Tel: 03 6324 3787

Fax: 03 6324 3788

Website: www.adcet.edu.au

Australian Association of the Deaf

PO Box 1083

Stafford QLD 4053

Tel: 07 3357 8266

Fax: 07 3357 8377

TTY: 07 3357 8277

Email: aad@aad.org.au

Website: www.aad.org.au

Australian Federation of Deaf Societies

PO Box 1060

Parramatta NSW 2124

Tel: 02 8833 3615

Fax: 02 9893 8333

TTY: 02 9893 8858

Australian Federation of Disability Organisations

247 Flinders lane

Melbourne VIC 3000

Tel: 03 9662 3324

Fax: 03 9662 3325
Email: office@afdo.org.au
Website: www.afdo.org.au

Blind Citizens Australia

PO Box 24
Sunshine VIC 3020
Tel: 03 9372 6400
Fax: 03 9372 6466
TTY: 03 9372 9275
Freecall: 1800 033 660
Email: bca@bca.org.au
Website: www.bca.org.au

Brain Injury Australia

PO Box 82
Mawson ACT 2607
Tel: 02 6290 2253
Fax: 02 6290 2252
Email: bianational@apex.net.au

Carers Australia

PO Box 73
Deakin West ACT 2600
Tel: 02 6122 9900
Fax: 02 6122 9999
Email: caa@carersaustralia.com.au
Website: www.carersaustralia.com.au

Commonwealth Disability Services Program Contacts

www.facs.gov.au or by telephone:
ACT: 02 6274 5206
New South Wales: 02 263 3818
Northern Territory: 08 8946 3555
Queensland: 07 3360 2800
South Australia: 08 8236 6111
Tasmania: 03 6221 1411
Victoria: 03 9285 8523
Western Australia: 08 9346 5311

Deafness Forum of Australia

The forum coordinates the annual National Hearing Awareness Week, held in the last complete week of August.
218 Northbourne Avenue
Braddon ACT 2612
Tel: 02 6262 7808
Fax: 02 6262 7810
TTY: 02 6262 7809
Email: info@deafnessforum.org.au
Website: www.deafnessforum.org.au
Website: www.hearingawareness.org.au

Mental Health Foundation Australia

270 Church St
Richmond VIC 3121

Tel: 03 9427 0407
Fax: 03 9427 1294
Email: admin@mhfa.org.au
Website: www.mhfa.org.au

National Council on Intellectual Disability

PO Box 771
Mawson ACT 2607
Tel: 02 6296 4400
Fax: 02 6296 4488
Email: ncid@dice.org.au
Website: www.dice.org.au

National Ethnic Disability Alliance

PO Box 381
Harris Park NSW 2150
Tel: 02 9687 8933
Fax: 02 9635 5355
TTY: 02 9687 6325
Website: www.neda.org.au

Physical Disability Council of Australia Ltd

PO Box 77
Northgate QLD 4013
Tel: 07 3267 1057
Fax: 07 3267 1733
Email: pdca@pdca.org.au
Website: www.pdca.org.au

SANE Australia

PO Box 226
South Melbourne VIC 3205
Tel: 03 9682 5933
Fax: 03 9682 5944
Freecall: 1800 18 SANE
Email: info@sane.org
Email: helpline@sane.org
Website: www.sane.org

SAI Global

Standards Australia publications distributor.
Tel: 131 242
Fax: 1300 65 49 49
Email: sales@sai-global.com
Website: www.saiglobal.com

Standards Australia

Standards Australia develops standards and codes for building access.
Standards Australia Limited
Level 10, The Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: 1800 035 822
Email: mail@standards.org.au

Women with Disabilities Australia WWDA

PO Box 605

Rosny Park TAS 7018

Tel: 03 6244 8288

Fax: 03 6244 8255

Email: wwda@ozemail.com.au

Website: www.wwda.org.au