

National CDEM definitions and abbreviations

Summary

This list of definitions and abbreviations originated from those of the CDEM Act 2002, the National CDEM Plan 2005, and appendix 3 of the Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006 (v1.0). The definitions of the Act, Guide, and Plan were approved by Parliament (the Act) or Cabinet (Plan and Guide).

Additional definitions and abbreviations have been added. Some may be newer alternatives.

All definitions and abbreviations are linked to their sources.

Additional definitions from the National CDEM Strategy 2008 are to be added

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1. Change history

4Jul2007 Definition of “4Rs” from National Hazardscape Report added.

16Jan2009 Definition of “Hazardscape” from National CDEM Strategy.

2. Definitions

The source of the definition is shown.

4 Rs means

- (a) reduction (identifying and analysing long-term risks to human life and property from natural or non-natural hazards; taking steps to eliminate these risks if practicable, and, if not, reducing the magnitude of their impact and the likelihood of their occurring); and
- (b) readiness (developing operational systems and capabilities before a civil defence emergency happens, including self-help and response programmes for the general public, and specific programmes for emergency services, lifeline utilities, and other agencies); and
- (c) response (actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after a civil defence emergency to save lives and property, and to help communities recover); and
- (d) recovery (the co-ordinated efforts and processes used to bring about the immediate, medium-term, and long-term holistic regeneration of a community following a civil defence emergency)

[National CDEM Plan order 2005]

The 4Rs are:

- reduction – identifying and analysing long-term risks to human life and property from hazards, and taking steps to eliminate these risks if practicable, and if not, reducing their likelihood and the magnitude of their impact
- readiness – developing operational systems and capabilities before an emergency happens. This includes self-help and response programmes for the public, as well as specific programmes for emergency services, lifeline utilities (infrastructure providers) and other agencies
- response – the actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency to save lives and property, and to help communities recover
- recovery – coordinated efforts and processes used to bring about the immediate, medium-term, and long-term holistic regeneration of a community following an emergency.

[National Hazardscape Report 2007]

Act means the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM Act)

[National CDEM Plan order 2005]

Agencies means

- (a) government agencies, including public service departments, non-public service departments, Crown entities, and Offices of Parliament; and
- (b) non-governmental organisations; and
- (c) lifeline utilities

[National CDEM Plan order 2005]

Assembly area Where evacuees report, and the point from which they will be transported to a reception centre. Assembly areas should be public buildings that are well known, and that have toilets.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

Capability means the effectiveness of co-operation and co-ordination arrangements across agencies for the delivery of resources in the event of an emergency.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

Capacity means the adequacy of resources in terms of quantity, and suitability of personnel, equipment, facilities and finances.

[National CDEM Strategy]

CDEM Group or Civil Defence Emergency Management Group means a group established under section 12 of the CDEM Act

[CDEM Act]

Civil defence emergency is any emergency managed under the CDEM Act.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

The Act defines “emergency” as a situation that:

- (a) *is the result of any happening, whether natural or otherwise, including, without limitation, any explosion, earthquake, eruption, tsunami, land movement, flood, storm, tornado, cyclone, serious fire, leakage or spillage of any dangerous gas or substance, technological failure, infestation, plague, epidemic, failure of or disruption to an emergency service or a lifeline utility, or actual or imminent attack or warlike act; and*
- (b) *causes or may cause loss of life or injury or illness or distress or in any way endangers the safety of the public or property in New Zealand or any part of New Zealand; and*
- (c) *cannot be dealt with by emergency services, or otherwise requires a significant and co-ordinated response under the Act.*

[CDEM Act]

Civil defence emergency management has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

- (a) *means the application of knowledge, measures, and practices that—*
 - (i) *are necessary or desirable for the safety of the public or property; and*
 - (ii) *are designed to guard against, prevent, reduce, or overcome any hazard or harm or loss that may be associated with any emergency; and*
- (b) *includes, without limitation, the planning, organisation, co-ordination, and implementation of those measures, knowledge and practices.*

[CDEM Act]

Cluster means a group of agencies that interact to achieve common civil defence emergency management outcomes.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

Director has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

means the Director of Civil defence Emergency Management appointed under section 8.

[CDEM Act]

District Health Board means the provider of publicly funded services for the population of a specific geographical area in New Zealand.

[Ministry of Health]

Domestic animal is defined in this Guide as an animal that is kept by humans for companionship and enjoyment rather than for commercial reasons. In this context, domestic animals may also be referred to as companion animals or pets.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

Duty Officer, MCDEM is an immediate 24 x 7 response time position.

Emergency has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

- (a) *is the result of any happening, whether natural or otherwise, including, without limitation, any explosion, earthquake, eruption, tsunami, land movement, flood, storm, tornado, cyclone, serious fire, leakage or spillage of any dangerous gas or substance, technological failure, infestation, plague, epidemic, failure of or disruption to an emergency service or a lifeline utility, or actual or imminent attack or warlike act; and*
- (b) *causes or may cause loss of life or injury or illness or distress or in any way endangers the safety of the public or property in New Zealand or any part of New Zealand; and*
- (c) *cannot be dealt with by emergency services, or otherwise requires a significant and co-ordinated response under the Act.*

[CDEM Act]

Emergency services has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

means the New Zealand Police, New Zealand Fire Service, National Rural Fire Authority, rural fire authorities, and hospital and health services.

[CDEM Act]

Epidemic A disease affecting or tending to affect an atypically large number of individuals within a population, community or region at the same time.

[NHEP]

Evacuation The temporary relocation (either spontaneous or organised) of all or part of a particular population or geographical region from a location that has been or is about to be affected by an emergency, to a place considered to be safe. Arrangements for pre-event and mandatory evacuation are detailed below.

Mandatory evacuation takes place when it is determined by the Police, NZ Fire Service or a CDEM controller that there is an absolute need to evacuate an area, usually on a large-scale and possibly for a long period of time (e.g., for more than 24 hours). Mandatory evacuation can be ordered under section 86 of the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002 and sections 28 and 28A of the Fire Service Act 1975. The Police or Fire Service will generally carry out this type of evacuation.

Pre-event evacuation occurs when the level of risk is uncertain and it is recommended to evacuate within a certain geographic area (e.g., suburb) or by risk factor (e.g., people with certain health issues) until the level of risk is reduced. Pre-event evacuations may be further classed as either:

- Voluntary: where people are informed of a possible threat (e.g., an approaching cyclone), but no special evacuation measures (such as traffic control) are taken, and people may remain in the area if they choose.
- Recommended: when the threat (e.g., storm-surge) has a high probability of affecting people living in at-risk areas and they are encouraged to leave but the decision to do so is left to individuals. Evacuation plan support measures commence (e.g., transportation measures).

Self evacuation occurs when people decide to relocate from their usual home locations, either with or without instruction from authorities, but without making themselves known to such authorities.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

Fire service includes the fire service units maintained by the New Zealand Fire Service, National Rural Fire Authority, rural fire authorities, airport rescue fire services, New Zealand Defence Force, industrial fire brigades registered under section 36 of the Fire Service Act 1975, and other fire service resources owned by private organisations.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

GeoNet The GeoNet system is a national geological hazards monitoring and data collection system. GeoNet is operated by GNS Science and incorporates dual data centres with duty officers on 20 minute 24/7 response time.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

Guide The Guide to the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan that is referred to in the national CDEM Plan and approved by government.

[National CDEM Plan order 2005]

Hazard has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

means something that may cause, or contribute substantially to the cause of, an emergency.

[CDEM Act]

Hazardscape the interaction between nature, society, and technology at a variety of spatial levels creating a mosaic of risks that affect places and people who live there. Hazardscapes can be the landmass of many hazards within a region, or comparisons of one type of hazard between regions.

[N. Britton, 1998: Emergency management and Risk Management Terms. Working Party Paper; Emergency Management Policy and Establishment Unit, DIA]

Hazardscape the natural processes and events, and human actions that may cause harm or disruption to peoples lives and livelihoods.

[National CDEM Strategy 2008]

Lead agency means the organisation with current responsibility for managing an emergency

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

Lifeline utility has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

means an entity named or described in Part A of Schedule 1, or that carries on a business described in Part B of Schedule 1.

[CDEM Act]

Local authority means a regional council or territorial authority.

[Local Government Act 2002]

Minister has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

means, subject to any enactment, the Minister of the Crown who, with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for administration of this Act.

[CDEM Act]

National Controller has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

means the person who is the National Controller in accordance with section 10.

[CDEM Act]

National significance has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]. See also section 2 Hazards & risks (clause 9(4) of the National CDEM Plan).

includes, without limitation, any case where the Minister or the Director considers that—

- (a) there is widespread public concern or interest; or*
- (b) there is likely to be significant use of resources; or*
- (c) it is likely that the area of more than 1 Civil defence Emergency Management Group will be affected; or*
- (d) it affects or is likely to affect or is relevant to New Zealand's international obligations; or*
- (e) it involves or is likely to involve technology, processes, or methods that are new to New Zealand; or*
- (f) it results or is likely to result in or contribute to significant or irreversible changes to the environment (including the global environment).*

[CDEM Act]

Pandemic An epidemic (a sudden outbreak) that becomes very widespread and affects a whole region, a continent or the world.

[NHEP]

Plan means the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan.

[CDEM Act]

Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) is a United States National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration facility that supports the PTWS.

[The Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2006]

PTWC tsunami bulletin A 'heads up' message giving information on earthquakes of M >6.5, <7.5 in the Pacific. No destructive threat, no tsunami warning. Investigation under way.

PTWC tsunami watch A message about earthquakes M >7.5 in the Pacific, using only seismic information to alert recipients of the probability of a tsunami and that a tsunami investigation is underway.

PTWC tsunami warning A message about earthquakes M >7.5 in the Pacific to warn recipients after confirmation has been received that a potentially destructive tsunami has been generated, or when confirmation has not been established but the tsunami travel time to the particular member country is less than 3 hours.

Pacific Tsunami Warning System (PTWS) is a system administered under the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO.

Reception centre The site where evacuees are received and registered, and from which welfare agencies provide social support (see also section 12, Welfare).

Recovery Co-ordinator has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

means a Recovery Co-ordinator appointed under section 29.

[CDEM Act]

Risk has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows]

means the likelihood and consequences of a hazard

[CDEM Act]

Sheltering/shelter in place A term used to describe the actions of people who stay in their home location during and following an emergency. It recognises that the home location may be damaged or compromised from the event (such as loss of power, water or structural damage).

State of emergency has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act [follows].

means a state of national emergency or a state of local emergency.

[CDEM Act]

State of local emergency has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act

means a state of local emergency declared under under section 68 or section 69.

[CDEM Act]

State of national emergency has the same meaning as in section 4 of the CDEM Act

means a state of national emergency declared under section 66.

[CDEM Act]

Sting The sting is the official New Zealand civil defence audio alert, which can be heard at www.civildefence.govt.nz.

Strategy The national civil defence emergency management strategy completed under section 31 of the CDEM Act.

[CDEM Act]

Support agency means any agency that assists the lead agency during an emergency.

Supporting documentation includes detailed explanations, standard operating procedures, the Director's guidelines, codes, and technical standards.

Traffic Control Management Plan Details the temporary changes to traffic control to facilitate emergency traffic management.

3. Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in the Guide to the National CDEM Plan.

ACC	Accident Compensation Corporation
AFTN	Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network
ANGOA	Association of Non Government Organisations of Aotearoa
AREC	Amateur Radio Emergency Communications
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CDEM	Civil Defence Emergency Management
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CIMS	co-ordinated incident management system
CYF	Department of Child, Youth and Family Services
DESC	system of domestic and external security co-ordination used by the Government to manage all national crises
DESG	Domestic & External Security Group of Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
DHB	district health board, and includes hospital and health services (including ambulance services)
DPMC	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
ECC	Emergency Co-ordination Centre
EIS	Emergency Impact Summary
EMA	emergency management adviser

EOC	Emergency Operations Centre and encompasses ECC
EQC	Earthquake Commission
FRST	Foundation for Research, Science and Technology
FRSITO	Fire and Rescue Service Industry Training Organisation
GEOC	Group Emergency Operations Centre
GP	general medical practitioner
ICG/PTWS	International Co-ordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System
ICNZ	Insurance Council of New Zealand
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPENZ	Institute of Professional Engineers of New Zealand
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MCDEM	Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoRST	Ministry of Research Science and Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
NCMC	National Crisis Management Centre
NDRF	Non-Government Organisation Disaster Relief Forum
NEP	national exercise programme
NEST	Neighbourhood Emergency Support Team
NHEP	National Health Emergency Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organisations, and excludes local government
NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research
NWRCG	National Welfare Recovery Co-ordination Group
NZFS	New Zealand Fire Service

NZHPT	New Zealand Historic Places Trust
NZQA	New Zealand Qualifications Authority
NZRT	New Zealand Response Team
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which is an office of the United Nations
ODESC	Committee of Officials for Domestic and External Security Co-ordination
OSH	occupational safety and health
PHO	primary health organisation
PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre in Hawaii, operated by National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
PTWS	Pacific Tsunami Warning System
RCA	road controlling authority
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCA	Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
TA	[local] territorial authority (includes city, district and unitary authorities)
TPK	Te Puni Kōkiri
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNESCO	United Nations Environment, Science and Cultural Organisation
USAR	urban search and rescue
VOSOCC	Virtual On Site Operations Coordination Centre
WAG	Welfare Advisory Group
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation