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Activate: to set up or formally institute (as a military unit) with the necessary personnel and equipment. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Airspace: the space lying above the earth or above a certain area of land or water; especially: the space lying above a nation and coming under its jurisdiction. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary*)

Alert: A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. No action is required however the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat. (*Draft State Disaster Management Plan 2014-15*)

Attenuate: to make (something) weaker or less in amount, effect, or force. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Business Continuity Plan: Business continuity planning involves developing a practical plan for how your business can prepare for, and continue to operate, after an incident or crisis. (https://www.business.qld.gov.au/business/running/risk-management/business-continuity-planning)

Congest: to concentrate in a small or narrow space. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Cyclone: A large-scale, closed circulation system in the atmosphere with low barometric pressure and strong winds that rotate counter-clockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Disaster: is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption. (*Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld)*)

Disaster Management: means arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster. (Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld))

Disaster Operations: means activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event. (Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld))

District Disaster Management Group: provide whole-of-government planning and coordination capacity to support local government in disaster operations and disaster management. (Queensland District Disaster Management Guidelines)

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District Disaster Management Plan:

- (1) A district group must prepare a plan (a district disaster management plan) for disaster management in the disaster district for the group.
- (2) The plan must include provision for the following
 - a. the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;
 - b. the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the district;
 - c. the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b);
 - d. events that are likely to happen in the district;
 - e. priorities for disaster management for the district;
 - f. the matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan;
 - g. other matters about disaster management in the disaster district the group considers appropriate.

(Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld))

East Coast Low: East Coast Lows are intense low-pressure systems which occur on average several times each year off the eastern coast of Australia, in particular southern Queensland, New South Wales and eastern Victoria. (http://www.bom.gov.au/nsw/sevwx/facts/ecl.shtml)

Emergency Alert: Emergency Alert is the national telephone warning system used by emergency services to send voice messages to landlines and text messages to mobile phones within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies. (http://www.emergencyalert.gov.au/)

Emergency Warning: An emergency warning is a message signalling an imminent hazard, which may include advice on protective measures. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Evacuation: The planned relocation of persons from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to safer areas and eventual return. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Evacuation Centre: A centre that provides affected people with basic human needs including accommodation, food and water. In addition, to enhance the recovery process, other welfare/recovery services should also be provided. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Flash Flood: A flood that rises quite rapidly with little or no advance warning, usually as a result of an intense rainfall over a small area or, possibly, an ice jam, or after a dam failure. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Flood: The overflowing by water of the normal confines of a stream or other body of water, or the accumulation of water by drainage over areas which are not normally submerged. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Flood Mitigation Dam: A dam that is designed to temporarily store or control flood runoff in addition to providing water supply. (*Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary*)

Floodplain Management: Management of flood risk is essential to limiting the impacts of flooding on the community in balance with maintaining the benefits of occupying the floodplain to society, and the benefits of flooding to the environment. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Flood Stage 4: Refers to the Storage Level in the Callide Dam being above EL 217.11m and approaching EL 218.09m. (Callide Dam Emergency Action Plan)

Full Supply Level: The maximum operating water surface level of a reservoir when not affected by floods. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Government Owned Corporation: A government entity that is established as a body corporate under an Act or the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and declared by regulation to be a Government Owned Corporation. (Government Owned Corporations Act 1993 (Qld))

Hazard Identification: The process of recognising that a hazard exists and defining its characteristics. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Inflow: A flow or movement of something into a place. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary*)

Intelligence: The ability to learn or understand or to deal with new or trying situations; the skilled use of reason; the ability to apply knowledge to manipulate one's environment or to think abstractly as measured by objective criteria. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Lean Forward: An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster Coordination Centres are on stand by; prepared but not activated. (*Draft State Disaster Management Plan 2014-15*)

Lessons Learned: A full iteration of a Lessons Learned cycle would involve the identification of a lesson, an action proposed and agreed, and the solution implemented and tested/validated to ensure the desired behaviour is sustained across the organisation. (Handbook 8 – Lessons Management, Australian Emergency Management Handbook Series)

Local Disaster Management Group: The group established under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (Qld) to manage disaster planning and operations on behalf of the local government. (Queensland Local Disaster Management Guidelines)

Local Disaster Management Plan:

- (1) A local government must prepare a plan (a local disaster management plan) for disaster management in the local government's area.
- (2) The plan must include provision for the following
 - a. the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management;
 - b. the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area;
 - the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b);

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- d. events that are likely to happen in the area;
- e. strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area;
- f. the matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan;
- g. other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate.

(Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld))

Local Emergency Coordination Committees: The purpose of LECCs is to establish a core group of people within the local community who possess the local knowledge and expertise to inform the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) and Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) on local matters and to provide a conduit for the dissemination of authorised information to the community. (http://www.gladstone.qld.gov.au/local-emergency-coordination-committees)

Local Government: An elected body that is responsible for the good rule and local government of a part of Queensland. (Local Government Act 2009 (Qld))

Local Government Area: A part of Queensland that is governed by a local government. (*Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)*)

Mitigation: Measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and the environment. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Overtop: Rise above the top of. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Piezometer: An instrument for measuring pressure or compressibility, especially, one for measuring the change of pressure of a material subjected to hydrostatic pressure. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary*)

Planning Process: The collective and collaborative efforts by which agreements are reached and documented between people and organisations to meet their communities' emergency management needs; a sequence of steps that allow emergency management to take place. (AIEM Glossary)

Polygon: A polygon is a two-dimensional shape made up of straight lines. The shape is considered 'closed', as all the lines connect up around an area. (*Queensland Emergency Alert Guidelines*)

Referable Dam:

- (1) A dam is, or a proposed dam after its construction will be, a referable dam if
 - a. a failure impact assessment of the dam, or the proposed dam, is required to be carried out under this part; and
 - b. the assessment states the dam has, or the proposed dam after its construction will have, a category 1 or category 2 failure impact rating; and
 - c. the chief executive has, under section 349, accepted the assessment.
- (2) The following are not referable dams
 - a. a hazardous waste dam;
 - b. a weir, unless the weir has a variable flow control structure on the crest of the weir.

(Water Supply [Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 (Qld))

Risk Assessment: The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria. (Australian Institute of Emergency Management Glossary)

Serious Disruption: Means

- (a) loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or
- (b) widespread or severe property loss or damage; or
- (c) widespread or severe damage to the environment.

(Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld))

Stand Up: The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster Coordination Centres are activated. (*Draft State Disaster Management Plan 2014-15*)

Stand Down: Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present. (Draft State Disaster Management Plan 2014-15)

State Disaster Management Plan:

- (1) The State group must prepare a plan (the State disaster management plan) for disaster management for the State.
- (2) The plan must include provision for the following
 - a. the group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;
 - b. the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management for the State;
 - c. the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities mentioned in paragraph (b);
 - d. events that are likely to happen in the State;
 - e. priorities for disaster management for the State;
 - f. the matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan;
 - g. other matters about disaster management the group considers appropriate or that are prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) The chairperson of the State group must give a copy of the plan to each district group and local group.

(Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld))

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AHD	Australian Height Datum
ANCOLD	Australian National Committee on Large Dams Incorporated
Banana DM Facebook page	Banana Shire Disaster Management Information Facebook page
ВоМ	Bureau of Meteorology
Cumec	Cubic metres per second
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DEWS	Department of Energy and Water Supply
DisPlan	Disaster Management Telephone Plan
DMC	Disaster Management Coordinator
DNRM	Department of Natural Resources and Mines
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
IGEM	Inspector-General Emergency Management
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LECC	Local Emergency Coordination Committee
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QFCOI	Queensland Flood Commission of Inquiry
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SES	State Emergency Service
the Council	the Banana Shire Council
the Standard	The Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland