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Chapter 2:

State Emergency Management Framework



2. State Emergency Management Framework

Key Points

- Tasmania's approach to emergency management is guided by a set of nationally agreed upon principles.
- Tasmanian emergency management arrangements are scalable and flexible. They are underpinned by partnerships at every level.
- The *Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020–2025* (the Strategy) underpins Tasmania's approach to emergency management.
- The SEMC is responsible for influencing and advocating for State policies and capabilities that:
 - reduce disaster risk;
 - minimise the potential for harm; and
 - up-hold public trust and confidence in Tasmania's emergency management arrangements.
- Tasmania's governance structures for emergency management aim to enable effective coordination across key players.
- All parties use a risk-based approach to emergency management planning.
- The *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act) provides for a suite of policy functions and powers.
- Government Agencies, Statutory Authorities, government business enterprises and other stakeholders are responsible for managing the risks associated with specified hazards.

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 Nationally agreed, high-level principles guide Tasmania's approach

These national principles improve and provide consistency in policy and decision-making and support a disaster-resilient Tasmania (and Australia).

Table 1: Principles of Emergency Management (source: The Australian Emergency Management Arrangements Handbook – AIDR 2019)

PRINCIPLE	EXPLANATION
Primacy of life	The protection and preservation of human life (including both communities and emergency service personnel) will be paramount over all other objectives and considerations.
Comprehensive	The development of emergency and disaster arrangements to embrace the phases of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR) across all hazards. These phases of emergency management are not necessarily sequential.
Collaborative	Relationships between emergency management stakeholders and communities are based on integrity, trust and mutual respect, building a team atmosphere and consensus. Planning and systems of work reflect common goals and all stakeholders work with a unified effort.
Coordinated	The bringing together of organisations and other resources to support emergency management response, relief and recovery. It involves the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisational, human and equipment) in an emergency situation. Activities of all stakeholders are synchronised and integrated. Information is shared to achieve a common purpose and impacts and needs are continuously assessed and responded to accordingly.
Flexible	Emergency situations are constantly changing. Emergency management decisions may require initiative, creativity and innovation to adapt to new and rapidly emerging challenges. Emergency plans need to be agile to change and adapt to these new circumstances.
Risk based	Emergency managers use sound risk management principles and processes in prioritising, allocating and monitoring resources to manage the risks from hazards. Risk based planning will anticipate the effect of efforts, the changing hazard landscape and the changing consequences of the emergency.
Shared responsibility	Everyone understands their own responsibility in an emergency, and the responsibility of others. Communities and individuals understand the risk. This encourages all stakeholders to prevent, prepare for, and to plan for how they will safely respond to and recover from an emergency situation.
Resilience	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management (UNISDR).
Communication	Information is crucial to decision making and to the preservation of life. Emergency managers need to support common information systems and are responsible for providing and sharing clear, targeted and tailored information to those who need it, and to those at risk, to enable better decision making by all stakeholders.
Integrated	Emergency Management efforts must be integrated across sectors, not progressed in silos, ensuring the engagement of the whole of governments, all relevant organisations and agencies, the private sector and the community.
Continual improvement	All sectors continuously learn and innovate to improve practices and share lessons, data and knowledge so that future emergency management is better and the overall cost of impact of emergencies and disasters is reduced. Continuous monitoring, review and evaluation should examine the processes, timelines and outcomes of plans. Review informs communities and displays transparency and accountability. Review also enables facilitation of the adaptive change process with communities.

2.1.2 The Tasmanian government works in partnership with others

The Tasmanian Government has primary responsibility for emergency management legislation, policies and frameworks within Tasmania. Partnerships across all levels of government and sectors underpin these arrangements.

2.1.3 Defined responsibilities

The Act defines formal emergency management coordination responsibilities. Chapter 3 of the TEMA describes these in more detail.

Table 2: Emergency management roles defined by the Act

Emergency management activities, functions and powers	Defined in the Act by	Articulated through	Activities are coordinated / supported by
State level	Division 1	TEMA State Special Emergency Management Plans (SSEMP)	The State Emergency Management (EM) Controller oversees emergency management activities, supported by the three Regional Emergency Management (EM) Controllers who are the conduits between regional and state arrangements. The State EM Controller chairs the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).
Regional level	Division 2	Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP)	Regional EM Controller supported by the Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC). The Regional EM Controller's Executive Officer is the conduit between municipal and regional arrangements.
Municipal level	Division 3	Municipal Emergency Management Plans (MEMP)	Municipal Emergency Management Committees (MEMC). Municipal Emergency Management (EM) Coordinators.
Recovery	Division 3A	Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements	State Recovery Advisor.

2.1.4 *Tasmania's Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020–2025*

The Strategy has a vision that:

Using available data and evidence, everyone works together to reduce their disaster risk, to prepare to withstand and adapt to disasters.

There are four goals that underpin this vision:

1. Understanding disaster risk – everyone understands the disaster risks affecting them.
2. Working together – everyone plays their part in reducing and preparing for disaster risks.
3. Reducing disaster risk – if possible, everyone reduces risk in ways that have everyday benefits, even if a disaster does not happen.
4. Prepared for disasters – if a disaster does occur, everyone knows what to do and can do it.

Disaster resilience underpins the PPRR phases of emergency management. However, in line with national and international frameworks, the primary focus is on prevention/risk reduction and preparation.

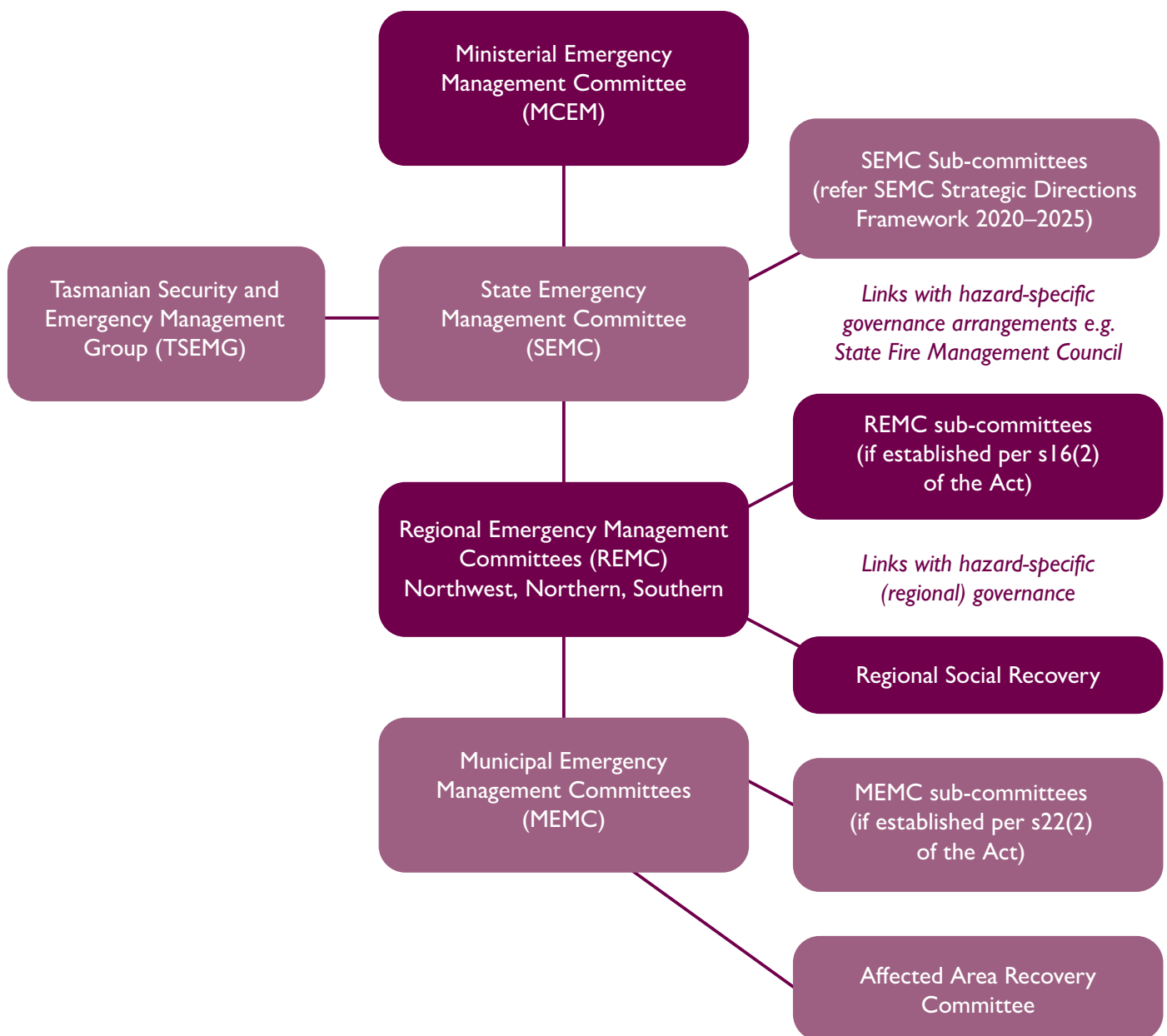
The Strategy aims to address gaps, barriers or issues from a whole-of-system perspective. It identifies priorities to implement the Sendai Framework and the *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDR)* in Tasmania. The Strategy aligns with these international and national frameworks and reflects common principles of disaster resilience:

- Shared and defined responsibilities;
- Reducing risk is everybody's business;
- Integrated action;
- Inclusive engagement;
- Continual improvement;
- Data-driven decision-making; and
- Leadership commitment at all levels.

2.2 Governance / Administrative Framework

Tasmania's governance structures for emergency management aim to enable effective coordination across key players.

Figure 2: Tasmanian emergency management governance structure



2.2.1 Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management (MCEM)

The MCEM provides ministerial-level strategic policy oversight of measures to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies. The Premier chairs the MCEM. The Office of Security and Emergency Management (OSEM) of DPAC provides the secretariat. The MCEM is supported by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).

MCEM functions and powers are detailed in Section 6C of the Act.

Table 3: MCEM functions and powers under the Act

FUNCTIONS / POWERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> imposes functions relating to emergency management on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the SEMC; a State Recovery Coordinator; or the State Recovery Advisor. requires the State EM Controller to provide any necessary information; establishes sub-committees to assist it in the performance and exercise of its functions and powers. These sub-committees include members or non-members of the MCEM as it sees fit; does any other things necessary or convenient related to its functions and powers; and delegate any of its powers and functions, other than the power of delegation.
Additional functions (determined by Premier) – MCEM Terms of Reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to assist the Premier in the performance and exercise of his/her functions and powers under the Act; to review policies and arrangements for emergency management, on the advice of the SEMC; to oversee the readiness of the State to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies; during and following an emergency, in the event that a Cabinet decision is not practicable, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide strategic policy direction to the State EM Controller; and make decisions as required on the response to and/or recovery from the emergency, including budget decisions. establish arrangements for reconstruction and recovery; and any other emergency management functions as may be determined by the Premier.

2.2.2 SEMC

The SEMC is chaired by the State EM Controller. SES EMU provides the secretariat.

SEMC functions are detailed in Section 9 of the Act.

Table 4: SEMC functions and powers under the Act

FUNCTIONS / POWERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to institute and coordinate, and to support the institution and coordination of, emergency management, including the preparation and review of the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (TEMA) and State Special Emergency Management Plans; to determine and review emergency management policy; to review the management of emergencies that involve more than one region, and other emergencies as the SEMC considers appropriate, and to identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management; at the direction of the State EM Controller, to assist them in the performance and exercise of their functions and powers; and other emergency management functions imposed by the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management or stipulated in the TEMA.
STATE EM CONTROLLER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chairs the SEMC. appoints a member of the SEMC as the Executive Officer in accordance with section 8 of the Act. may convene SEMC meetings prior to or during emergency response or recovery operations, to share information and provide high level advice or support as required.

The SEMC *Strategic Directions Framework 2020–2025* (the Framework) aims to enable an agile, inclusive and coordinated approach to emergency management. It outlines strategies for the SEMC to achieve its functions and mission in line with:

- the Act and other relevant legislation;
- the Strategy;
- the Sendai Framework; and
- relevant national frameworks, particularly the NSDR and the *National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework*.

The Framework describes the strategic priorities of the SEMC relating to disaster resilience and emergency management. It focuses on ensuring:

- inclusive networks and governance structures to ensure cohesive actions and best use of available resources;
- available resources are directed to where they have the greatest community benefit through prioritisation, appropriate plans and project oversight; and
- continual improvement informed by evidence, including evaluation and lessons learnt.

The Framework is aligned with the TEMA and the Strategy. Together, these documents guide disaster resilience and emergency management actions for Tasmania through pursuing four disaster resilience goals:

1. Understanding risk.
2. Working together.
3. Reducing risk.
4. Being prepared for disasters.

There are three dimensions to governance structures and networks for emergency management in Tasmania:

- The SEMC and its sub-committees focus on strategic emergency management themes across all regions, all hazards and agencies.
- Hazard-specific governance arrangements exist for some of the highest priority hazards (e.g. the State Fire Management Council).
- REMCs and MEMCs focus on all hazards within defined geographical areas.

Together, these governance structures often include external to government stakeholders either through direct membership or via working groups or reference groups.

2.2.3 SEMC Sub-committees

The four (proposed) SEMC sub-committees are:

1. Informed risk management.
2. Community resilience.
3. Emergency management sector capability.
4. Recovery.

Each sub-committee is responsible for identifying priorities in its area and for overseeing continual improvements. Annual action plans help ensure strategic priorities translate to actions that directly improve Tasmania's disaster resilience.

The structures, agreed objectives and roles in the Framework help to ensure:

- specific risk reduction and preparedness actions taken link with standards of best practice;
- the involvement of key stakeholders to ensure actions taken meet diverse needs;
- coordinated efforts make the best use of available resources, building on current capabilities; and
- ongoing sustainable improvements to Tasmania's emergency management capability and capacity for Tasmanians' safety and wellbeing in the face of increasing disaster risks.

2.2.4 Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group (TSEMG)

The TSEMG is established under section 9(2) of the Act. TSEMG provides policy advice to the Premier, the Minister for Police and Emergency Management, and State EM Controller (Commissioner of Police). The group oversees and coordinates actions associated with identified security and emergency management priorities (with an approved Charter). Membership of TSEMG includes:

- Deputy Commissioner of Police;
- Deputy Secretary, DPAC;
- Director, SES; and
- Chief Fire Officer, TFS (invitee).

2.2.5 Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC)

The REMCs coordinate emergency management activities in the South, North and Northwest regions of the State. Regional EM Controllers (TASPOL Western, Northern, and Southern District Commanders) chair the REMCs. SES Regional EM Planners (REMPs) provide the secretariat.

Regional emergency planning activities and priorities are to be aligned with the SEMC's strategic priorities, as outlined in the Strategy and the Framework.

The functions and powers of a REMC are detailed in Section 16 of the Act.

Table 5: REMC functions and powers under the Act

FUNCTIONS / POWERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> institute and coordinate policy, arrangements and strategies for regional emergency management: includes maintaining the Regional Emergency Management Plan (REMP) and any related regional sub-plans; coordinate/oversee the management of emergencies that affect the region, and support neighbouring regions where able; review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the region to identify and promote opportunities for improved emergency management. This can include imposing functions on MEMCs, assisting neighbouring REMCs, reporting to the SEMC, and proactively engaging with stakeholders to enhance regional emergency management arrangements; and report to the State EM Controller on any regional matters that relate to the functions of the State EM Controller or SEMC.
REMC MEMBERSHIP
<p>Membership should include those that have legislative responsibilities, investment in emergency management programs or capabilities and that are exposed to the consequences of emergencies within the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> representatives of government agencies (including emergency services); Municipal EM Coordinators; business enterprises; utilities / critical infrastructure representatives; volunteer / not-for-profit organisations; and others, determined by the Regional EM Controller as or if required. <p>The Regional EM Controller may convene REMC meetings prior to or during emergency response or recovery operations to share information and provide advice or support as required.</p>

2.2.6 Municipal Emergency Management Committee (MEMC)

Municipal emergency management activities are coordinated by a MEMC. MEMCs report directly to the REMCs. The Council for the municipal area decides on and provides the MEMC Chairperson. The Chairperson of each MEMC is responsible for managing its operation and administration. The Regional EM Controller has overall responsibility for activities undertaken across the PRRR phases.

The Act provides for a 'combined area' being determined by the Minister, enabling two or more Municipal Councils to establish a MEMC for the combined area (section 19). MEMCs are established under section 20 of the Act.

The functions and powers of a MEMC are detailed in section 22 of the Act.

Table 6: MEMC functions and powers under the Act

FUNCTIONS / POWERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to institute and coordinate, and to support the institution and coordination of, emergency management in the municipal area or, in a combined area, including the preparation and review of the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and Special Emergency Management Plans that relate to emergency management in that municipal area or any one or more of those municipal areas; to determine and review emergency management policy for the municipal area, or combined area; to review the management of emergencies that have occurred in the municipal area, and identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management; to report to the Regional EM Controller on any municipal matters that relate to the functions and powers of the Regional EM Controller or REMC; at the direction of the Municipal Chairperson or a Municipal EM Coordinator, to assist them or a Municipal Council in the performance and exercise of their or its functions and powers under the Act; other functions imposed from time to time by the REMC or Regional EM Controller; other functions imposed on the MEMC by a Municipal Emergency Management Plan or a State Special Emergency Plan that relates to emergency management in the municipal area; and establish sub-committees for the purposes of assisting the MEMC in the performance and exercise of its functions and powers.

MEMC MEMBERSHIP

Membership should include those that have legislative responsibilities, investment in emergency management programs or capabilities and that are exposed to the consequences of emergencies within the municipal area (or combined area).

- MEMC Chairperson;
- Municipal EM Coordinator;
- Municipal Recovery Coordinator;
- Executive Officer (appointed by the MEMC Chairperson); and
- Others, determined appropriate by the MEMC Chairperson or Municipal EM Coordinator if or as required.

The MEMC chairperson may convene MEMC meetings prior to or during emergency response or recovery operations to share information and provide advice or support as required.

2.2.7 Recovery Committees

The MCEM, the State EM Controller; the State Recovery Advisor or a State Recovery Coordinator may establish a committee, or more than one committee, for one or more of the following purposes in accordance with Division 3A of the Act:

- coordinating recovery processes;
- engaging affected communities in recovery processes; and/or
- any other purpose related to recovery.

An 'Affected Area Recovery Committee' (AARC), or more than one AARC, is established in partnership with affected communities and focus on the recovery from a specific event. The chairperson, membership and terms of reference of an AARC is determined by the MCEM, the State EM Controller, the State Recovery Advisor or a State Recovery Coordinator in consultation with the relevant Municipal Recovery Coordinator and/or Municipal EM Coordinator/s and affected communities.

2.2.8 Emergency Management Sub-committees (State, Regional and Municipal)

Sub-committees are groups that deal with either broad functional areas or non-hazard-specific arrangements

that require ongoing strategic direction and input from the emergency management committees outlined above.

The Act provides authority for emergency management committees to establish and recognise groups as sub-committees. Their membership usually includes subject matter experts and/or policy and planning Advisers. Sub-committees usually focus their attention on identified hazards or emergency management functions.

The functions of sub-committees include:

- coordinate or oversee emergency management work that may be routine or ongoing, or project based (this can include providing advice for plans);
- support the respective committee to set emergency management priorities; and
- promote opportunities for improved emergency management, including checking that plans and arrangements are interoperable.

There are also collaborative relationships maintained between sub-committees at different levels.

2.2.9 Other Stakeholder and Advisory Groups

Other groups are often established by other legislation or administrative arrangements. These can support emergency management activities at national, state, regional and municipal levels. These groups provide advice to governments, forums, committees or other groups as required. They can be recognised as sub-committees under the Act.

Working Groups are groups that deal with a specific task relating to function or hazard-specific issues with a definite time limit for completing their work.

Sub-committees may establish discrete Working Groups to complete a specific task. In that instance, the proposal to establish a Working Group would be considered by the sub-committee along with a draft Terms of Reference.

Reference Groups are groups that promote best practice through information sharing and networking.

They do not generally provide strategic direction and decision-making. Reference groups operate within existing policy contexts and can submit proposals to be considered by the 'parent' committee or its sub-committees.

Where appropriate, sub-committees may also establish Reference Groups to provide expert advice and analyse a specific task. In that case, the proposal to establish a Reference Group will be considered by the parent committee or sub-committee, along with a draft Terms of Reference.

Advisory Groups can be established to provide advice or evaluation. Members of an Advisory Group may be subject matter experts and/or evaluation experts, and may be stakeholders that work within or are external to the emergency management sector for example.

An Advisory Group does not have any formal authority in a governance context and can be standing (ongoing) or established for a specific period of time.

2.2.10 Inter-Jurisdictional Coordination and Assistance Arrangements

Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC) is the peak consultative emergency management forum. Membership includes representatives of each State and Territory emergency management committee and a representative of the Australian Local Government Association. ANZEMC provides advice and direction on the coordination and progress of nationwide emergency management issues.

Australia-New Zealand Counter-terrorism Committee (ANZCTC) was established by the variation to the Intergovernmental Agreement on Australia's National Counter-terrorism Arrangements. The mission of the ANZCTC is to contribute to the security of both Australian and New Zealand by:

- coordinating a cooperative arrangement to counter-terrorism and its consequences;
- promoting nationally consistent approaches to countering terrorism, with an emphasis on interoperability across PPRR; and

- enhancing the existing relationship between Australia and New Zealand specifically in relation to counter-terrorism.

Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre (CCC) is a division of the Australian Government Department of Home Affairs and provides 24/7 monitoring of all security and emergency management events. The CCC is the facility through which the Australian Government's emergency management assistance to States and Territories is coordinated.

Emergency Management Australia (EMA) is responsible for the day-to-day management of Australian Government assistance to States and Territories to develop their emergency management capabilities. EMA's operational function is to coordinate Australian Government (physical) assistance to States and Territories during major emergencies if requested. Assistance must be formally requested by a designated State Officer. In Tasmania, the State EM Controller is the Officer designated to request assistance from the Australian Government.

Australian Defence Force (ADF) involvement during emergencies is generally by way of Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) which is the provision of ADF resources for emergency and non-emergency support within Australia. The ADF also maintains capabilities to assist civil authorities under the Defence Force Aid to Civil Authority (DFACA) arrangements in circumstances where force is required in threat and/or terrorism situations.

2.3 Legal Framework

There is a range of emergency powers available to Tasmanian authorities for the protection of life, property and the environment. These powers are provided for in different Acts of Parliament administered by a number of ministerial portfolios and implemented by several State Government agencies. This legal framework is designed to provide for scalable and flexible emergency management and a safer Tasmania.

The provisions of the Act prevail where there are any inconsistencies with provisions of any other Tasmanian

Acts that relate to emergency management. The Act provides for:

- the protection of life, property and the environment in the event of an emergency; and
- establishes Tasmania's overarching emergency management arrangements, including the four categories of powers:
 - General risk identification, assessment and management (sections 36 to 39).
 - Emergency powers (section 40–41 and Schedule 1).
 - State of alert (sections 41A–41D).
 - State of emergency (sections 42–45).

The Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management is responsible for the administration of the Act.

The department responsible to that Minister – the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (DPFEM) – administers the Act (section 65).

Recent experiences during both real events and exercises have highlighted the importance of being able to authorise, delegate and execute emergency powers in a timely manner. At a strategic level, these experiences have demonstrated the critical need to provide succinct and accurate advice on the use of emergency powers to relevant senior officers.

A 'ready-reckoner' on emergency powers is available for relevant officers such as the State EM Controller and Regional EM Controllers at TEMA appendix 4.

Specific arrangements relating to counter-terrorism are provided by a combination of State and Commonwealth legislation. Legislation relevant to the Tasmanian context includes:

- the *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005*;
- the *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005*; and
- the *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*.

The latter refers certain matters relating to terrorist acts to the Parliament of the Commonwealth for the purposes of section 51(xxxvii) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

2.4 Planning Framework

All parties use a risk-based approach to emergency management planning to:

- reduce the number of emergency events;
- contain the scale and extent of emergency event impacts; and
- minimise the consequence of emergency events.

The SEMC adopted the *Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines* (TERAG) that was developed in accordance with the AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines Standard and the aligned *National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines* (NERAG).

The TERAG outlines:

- the principles for an emergency risk management process;
- the elements of a risk management framework; and
- a risk management process.

The ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management principles are consistent for all hazards, including acts of terrorism (intentional violence).



2.5 Policy

The Act provides for a suite of policy functions and powers.

Table 7: Policy functions and powers under the Act

LEVEL	THE ACT (PART 2)	FUNCTIONS / POWERS	THROUGH
State level	Section 9	Determining and reviewing emergency management policy. To impose functions on a REMC. Identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management.	SEMC
Regional level	Section 16	Determining and reviewing emergency management policy. To impose functions on a MEMC. Identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management.	REMC
Municipal level	Section 22	Determine and reviewing emergency management policy for the municipal area (or combined area). Identify and promote opportunities for improvement in emergency management.	MEMC

2.6 Planning

Government Agencies, Statutory Authorities, government business enterprises and other stakeholders are responsible for managing the risks associated with specified hazards. These entities are termed 'Management Authorities'. Management Authorities' responsibilities may be defined in legislation and/or the TEMA.

State Special Emergency Management Plans (SSEMPs) outline the specific arrangements to manage the risks posed by a specific hazard. The Management Authority responsible for a specified hazard or event is responsible for planning for that hazard and exercising the plan. The plan should cover all PPRR elements. In some cases, there may be sub-plans for extra levels of detail or associated plans to support arrangement delivery.

Management Authorities manage these plans collaboratively in a 'Plan, Implement, Review and Report' cycle.

PLAN	Identify the control arrangements for the hazard
Implement arrangements and risk treatments for each hazard	Prevention and Mitigation
	Preparedness
	Response
	Recovery
Review	For effectiveness of controls
Report	To SEMC on adequacy of arrangements

Emergency management committees at the state, regional and municipal (limited to emergency planning activities Municipal Councils have direct responsibility for) levels have two planning objectives:

- the collation of the emergency management arrangements, including governance and coordination within their jurisdiction; and
- to institute and coordinate policy, arrangements and strategies for emergency management within their jurisdiction.

Table 8: Planning objectives of state / regional / municipal committees

	STATE	REGIONAL	MUNICIPAL
Arrangements (Plans)	Emergency Management Arrangements State Special Emergency Management Plans and Associate Plans	Emergency Management Plan	Emergency Management Plan
Policy and Strategy	SEMC policies SEMC Strategic Directions Framework 2020-2025 Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020-2025	Identify strategic risk management treatment priorities Regional strategic plan	Identify risk priority treatments
Management Authority programs		Resource and coordinate arrangements, programs and risk priorities for identified hazards across the PPRR phases	
Coordination	Policy and strategic directions Statewide risk assessment and priorities	Coordinate development of regional risk treatment plan	Inform works program (municipal risk treatment plan)

Emergency management arrangements/plans are maintained by:

- the SEMC (comprising the TEMA and the range of SSEMPs);
- the three REMCs; and
- the MEMCs (and combined area MEMCs).

While the outputs of the Regional and Municipal EM Committees described above are not prescribed within the Act, the Act does provide for:

- the SEMC to develop policy and impose functions on REMCs; and
- Regional EM Committees to develop policy and impose functions on MEMCs.

Those provisions are outlined in sections 9 and 16 of the Act.

Figure 3: Tasmanian emergency management plan hierarchy

