



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PARTICIPANTS

Not Government policy

The Select Committee reported back on the Emergency Management Bill (No 2) to Parliament on 5 June 2026 and made recommendations to amend the Bill as introduced to Parliament in December 2025. Please refer to the information section on the [Emergency Management Bill \(No 2\)](#) on Parliament's website for complete information about the Select Committee's recommendations.

The Select Committee's recommendations are not Government policy. Parliament has not yet considered or agreed to the Select Committee's recommendations and will do so when the Bill is read for a second time for which a date has not been set. The reported-back version of the Bill can, however, be treated as the current version. When the Bill is read for a second time, Parliament may agree to all, some or none of the Select Committee's recommendations. There may also be further amendments to the Bill not in the Select Committee's recommendations.

This information sheet summarises key provisions in the Bill as reported back by Select Committee which are different from the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (which the Bill would replace, if enacted). This information should not be relied on as definitive guidance on the requirements of the Bill once enacted and readers will need to consider the Bill once enacted. This information should not be relied on as legal advice.

This information sheet summarises key differences between provisions for **emergency management participants** in the Emergency Management Bill (No 2) as reported back by Select Committee (EM Bill) and the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM Act). Many provisions in the EM Bill are the same or similar to those in the CDEM Act and these are not covered here.

Further information sheets related to other topics and roles under the EM Bill can be found at <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/strategy-capability/emergency-management-bill> www.civildefence.govt.nz.

Overview

The EM Bill provides clearer roles and responsibilities for emergency management governance entities at the national and local government levels. It provides stronger recognition and participation in emergency management for:

- iwi and Māori
- rural and other communities
- disproportionately affected communities
- emergency ambulance services
- lead government agencies, and
- essential infrastructure providers.

Information about:

- Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery
- Minister of Local Government (offshore islands)
- Director-General of Emergency Management
- Emergency Management Committees and local authority members
- Local authority chief executives
- Controllers and Recovery Managers
- Emergency management co-ordinating executive groups
- Iwi and Māori
- Rural and other communities
- Disproportionately affected communities
- Emergency ambulance services
- Lead agencies
- Essential infrastructure providers
- Local Government structures under the EM Bill

Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery

See **Role Information Sheet A: Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery**.

What will be different if the Emergency Management Bill (No 2) as reported back (the EM Bill) is enacted?

The EM Bill provides the Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery (the Minister) with stronger system oversight, including new intervention powers to ensure regional planning meets the requirements of the Bill, and legislative tools to create rules and regional emergency management planning standards (planning standards).

The Minister may make rules

See **Topic Information Sheet 6: System Oversight and Assurance**.

The EM Bill provides for the Minister to make rules (which are secondary legislation) prescribing technical, operational, procedural, and administrative matters related to the Bill. The rule-making process ensures there are appropriate safeguards, including public consultation and consideration of costs of implementation.

The Minister may make regional emergency management planning standards

See **Topic Information Sheet 8: Planning**.

Many emergency management responsibilities are devolved to local government. Under the EM Bill, **Emergency Management Committees (EMC)** made up of elected local authority representatives govern emergency management at the local government level. Each EMC must have a Regional Emergency Management Plan (Regional Plan).

The EM Bill provides for the Minister to make regional emergency management planning standards which Regional Plans must meet. These standards are secondary legislation and may prescribe the structure, format, or content of Regional Plans. Amongst other things, the Minister must have regard to whether it is desirable to have national consistency and how much to allow for local variation. The development of the standards includes public consultation.

The Minister may direct a review of a Regional Plan and amendments to a proposed Regional Plan

The Minister may direct (with reasons) an EMC to review all or parts of its Regional Plan, which the EMC must then do.

The Minister may also direct (with reasons) amendments to a proposed Regional Plan if the Minister considers the Plan fails to meet the requirements of the EM Bill or the National Emergency Management Plan (National Plan). The EMC must make any amendments to the proposed Regional Plan that the Minister directs.

Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

Together, these provisions provide the Minister with stronger system oversight:

- Rules enable efficient and flexible making of mandatory requirements, particularly for technical or operational matters, compared to making regulations.
- Planning standards will help create more certain expectations and ensure Regional Plans deliver on their intent. They will also enable national consistency where this is beneficial (for example to ensure alignment between plans at the national and local government levels).

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- The ability to direct a review of the Regional Plans and amendments to a proposed Plan will ensure compliance with requirements under the EM Bill and any secondary legislation such as rules and planning standards.

When is this happening?

The Minister will be able to make rules and planning standards from the day after Royal assent.

The Minister will be able to direct a review of a Regional Plan and amendments to a proposed Plan from the day after Royal assent.

Minister of Local Government

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

Under the Local Government Act 2002, the Minister of Local Government is the territorial authority for any part of New Zealand that is not already part of a territorial authority's district. This includes 11 named offshore islands.

The EM Bill requires the Minister of Local Government to identify offshore islands that require emergency management under the Bill. That Minister must assign an EMC to have joint responsibility with the Minister for each islands' emergency management. That Minister and the EMC are then required to enter an agreement detailing how their joint emergency management functions will be carried out.

Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

This provision will clarify legislative ambiguity in the CDEM Act about how that Minister's emergency management functions relate to those of regional councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups (CDEM Groups), which also have emergency management responsibilities for offshore islands.

When is this happening?

Provisions relating to offshore islands come into force the day after Royal assent.

Director-General of Emergency Management

See **Role Information Sheet B: Director-General of Emergency Management**.

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

The EM Bill establishes a new role of Director-General of Emergency Management (Director-General), who is the Chief Executive of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

This role replaces the role of Director of Civil Defence Emergency Management (Director of CDEM) in the CDEM Act.

The Director-General is also the National Controller and the National Recovery Manager. However, the Director-General may delegate these roles to a suitably trained and qualified person. The Director-General may also appoint one or more suitably trained and qualified persons who could act in the role of the delegate if the delegate is absent from duty for any reason.

While the Director-General is a new role, below only sets out the key differences with the previous Director of CDEM role.

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Functions

The Director-General largely has the same **functions** as the previous role of Director of CDEM under the CDEM Act, but has two substantive new functions to:

- keep the Minister informed, and provide advice, about any situation in which there is an imminent threat of an emergency, and
- monitor and enforce compliance with the EM Bill.

Powers

The Director-General also largely has the same **powers** as the previous role of Director of CDEM. Key differences are that the Director-General:

- may use resources for the purposes of any state of local emergency or local transition period when there is a concurrent state of national emergency or a national transitional period over the same area
- during a state of national emergency or national transition period may *direct* (rather than *control* under the CDEM Act) the performance or exercise of the functions, duties, and powers of EMC, and all Controllers and Recovery Managers appointed at the local government level, and
- may issue compliance orders to address the contravention of requirements under the EM Bill.

Develop the proposed National Emergency Management Plan for the Minister

The Director-General has an explicit responsibility to develop a proposed National Plan for the Minister to consider and approve. During the development of the proposed National Plan the Director-General must:

- identify any community that the Director-General considers to be a disproportionately affected community and engage with representatives of those communities who operate at a national level, and
- seek advice on Māori interests and knowledge to inform the development of the proposal by engaging with representatives of appropriate national-level Māori organisations.

Sector response plans for essential infrastructure

The Director-General may also develop sector response plans with essential infrastructure providers to co-ordinate restoration after a nationally significant disruption to their provision of that essential infrastructure. Sector response plans may address the response to, and recovery from, potential disruptions in an emergency, and require the relevant essential infrastructure providers to contribute to the development of the sector response plan.

Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

The changed Director-General role reflects the establishment of NEMA as an autonomous departmental agency with its own Chief Executive. The EM Bill maintains the ability for the Director-General to delegate the National Controller and National Recovery Manager roles.

The new engagement and planning requirements relating to disproportionately affected communities and iwi and Māori will enhance planning for national-level emergencies across risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery.

The new function to advise and inform the Minister about situations that have the potential to become an emergency reflect current practice and will ensure the government has greater situational awareness for timely response at the national level and support at the local level.

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Compliance orders provide a proportionate and escalating framework for government intervention if participants in the system are not meeting their statutory responsibilities.

Sector response plans support stronger relationships between EIP and other agencies, clearer expectations about default coordination arrangements, and sector-specific planning. Requiring EIP to contribute to their development will support more effective and joined up planning.

When is this happening?

Provisions establishing the Director-General's role, functions, compliance tools, and engagement and planning requirements come into force the day after Royal assent.

Overview of local government emergency management participants

Below is an overview of key differences between the EM Bill and the CDEM Act in relation to local emergency management participants: EMC and member local authorities, Coordinating Executive Groups, local authority chief executives and Controllers and Recovery Managers.

The **attached diagrams** show what is different between the EM Bill and CDEM Act in relation to emergency management structures and lines of accountability at the local government level.

For more information on **what is different, why, and when** for local government participants see **Topic Information Sheet 2** *Emergency Management Committee roles and responsibilities*, and **Topic Information Sheet 3** *Local lines of accountability for emergency management*.

Emergency Management Committees and member local authorities

See also **Role Information Sheet C: Multi-member Emergency Management Committees** and **Role Information Sheets D: Unitary Authority Emergency Management Committees**.

CDEM Groups under the CDEM Act will be renamed and continue as **Emergency Management Committees (EMC)** from the day after Royal assent, along with their current members.

The EM Bill clarifies emergency management roles and responsibilities at the local government level by dividing EMC into:

- Multi-member EMC made up of more than one local authority in a region, each represented by a mayor or regional council chairperson, or
- Unitary Authority EMC made up of a single unitary authority.

Each type of EMC now has specific functions. The functions of the Multi-member EMC and its individual local authority members are also clearly defined and separated.

The EM Bill enables Multi-member EMC to (optionally) appoint associate members to the EMC who are not an elected member of a local authority and who the EMC considers has the skills, attributes, or knowledge that will assist in their work. This fixes an anomaly under the CDEM Act whereby Unitary Authority EMC could appoint non-elected members, but Multi-member EMC could not.

Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executive Groups

See also **Role Information Sheet F: Co-ordinating Executive Groups**

Existing Civil Defence Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executive Groups will be renamed and continue as **Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executive Groups (CEG)** from the day after Royal assent.

The role of the CEG is the same as under the CDEM Act including to provide advice to, and implement decisions of, the EMC, and develop the Regional Plan, however their membership will be different.

CEG will continue to include chief executives of the local authorities in the EMC, and a senior official from Fire and Emergency New Zealand, New Zealand Police, and a health and disability service.

Under the EM Bill, EMC must also appoint other members to the CEG to enable participation of Māori, rural communities, emergency ambulance services; and must consider co-opting other community members onto the CEG. These new CEG membership provisions are explained further below.

The EM Bill also clarifies which kinds of health providers are represented on CEG.

EMC must ensure that these new members have the resources, information, and administrative support necessary to enable them to effectively perform their roles.

Local authority chief executives

See also **Role Information Sheet G: Chief executives of local authorities**

When there is no declared state of emergency or transition period for recovery in force, the chief executive of a territorial authority may coordinate the use of personnel, material, information, and other resources made available for the purposes of the EM Bill. This provision gives territorial authority chief executives a discretionary mandate (i.e. 'may' not 'must') to coordinate other agencies' resources outside a state of emergency or transition period.

Unless the EMC decides to appoint the chief executive into these roles, then territorial authority chief executives are responsible for appointing suitably qualified and experienced people to Controller and Recovery Manager roles (and alternates).

Controllers and Recovery Managers

See **Topic Information Sheet 3: Local lines of accountability** and **Topic Information Sheet 5: Emergency management powers**. See also **Role Information Sheet H: Controllers** and **Role Information Sheet I: Recovery Managers**.

The EM Bill does not significantly change what Controllers and Recovery Managers can do compared to the CDEM Act, but there are some differences to how they appointed and their lines of accountability, and powers.

At the local level, a Multi-member EMC must appoint a Regional Controller as well as a District Controller for each district in the region. Unitary Authority EMC must appoint a Regional Controller and may also appoint Local Controllers.

Strengthening participation of iwi and Māori

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

The EM Bill recognises the role iwi and Māori have in emergency management by:

- requiring the Minister to consult representatives of iwi and Māori on any changes or replacement of the National Strategy
- requiring the Director-General to seek advice on Māori interests and knowledge to inform the development of the proposed National Plan by engaging with representatives of appropriate national-level Māori organisations
- requiring the Director-General to engage with and seek advice on Māori interests and knowledge to inform the development of the National Plan, and
- requiring EMC to:
 - appoint one or more people to the CEG with understanding of local perspectives of Māori and Māori communities in the area (including iwi and hapū, but not necessarily representing a particular iwi or hapū); and their interests and values, including mātauranga Māori (Māori traditional knowledge) and tikanga Māori (Māori protocol and culture)
 - engage with and involve representatives of iwi and Māori in the EMC's area in the development of Regional Plans, and
 - have regard to any comments on a proposal for a Regional Plan made by iwi and Māori within the EMC's area.

Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

The CEG appointment(s) will provide iwi and Māori with a permanent role in emergency management and ensure that their knowledge, skills, and resources are included across the 4Rs of risk reduction, readiness, response, and recovery planning and operations.

Engagement with iwi and Māori during the development of Regional Plans will drive better and consistent involvement of iwi and Māori in the emergency management system.

Requiring the Director-General to engage with iwi and Māori when developing the National Strategy and the National Plan provides a formal mechanism for Māori interests and knowledge to be considered at the national level. It also supports the Māori-Crown relationship established under the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

When is this happening?

At the national level

The requirements for the Minister and the Director-General to engage with iwi and Māori during the development of the National Strategy and the National Plan comes into force the day after Royal assent.

Note: The current National CDEM Strategy will continue in place after the EM Bill comes into force, until a new National Strategy is approved by the Minister. The current National CDEM Plan will continue in place after the EM Bill comes into force until a new National Plan is approved by the Governor-General. The Minister has up to two years to review the National Plan under the EM Bill provisions.

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At the local government level

A person on the CEG who understands local perspectives of Māori must be in place 12 months after Royal assent.

Provisions to engage with and involve representatives of iwi and Māori in the development of Regional Plans, and have regard to their comments, come into force the day after Royal assent. However, if a CDEM Group plan had already been notified under section 52(1) of the CDEM Act before the EM Bill is enacted, the plan review must be completed by following the requirements of the CDEM Act. This would not be the case if a group had begun preparatory work on a review but had not notified their proposed Plan under section 52(1) of the CDEM Act before Royal assent. While the CDEM Act does not specifically require engagement with representatives of iwi and Māori, this engagement should occur as a matter of good practice.

Note: A CDEM Group Plan (renamed a Regional Plan) in place before the EM Bill comes into force will continue as if it has met the planning requirements in the EM Bill until it is replaced.

Strengthening participation of rural communities

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

The EM Bill requires the Minister to consult representatives of rural communities on the National Strategy.

The EM Bill requires EMC to appoint to the CEG one or more people with knowledge, experience, or expertise in the interests and needs of rural communities in the area.

Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

Rural communities have strong local networks, people and equipment to support response and recovery efforts, while also often being disproportionately affected by emergencies. These provisions will ensure the contributions and experience of rural communities are included in response and recovery planning and operations through the CEG and provides a formal mechanism for rural communities to contribute at the national level.

When is this happening?

Rural members on CEG must be in place 12 months after Royal assent.

The requirements for the Minister to consult representatives of rural communities on any changes or replacement of the National Strategy comes into force the day after Royal assent.

Strengthening participation of the community

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

The EM Bill ensures that the contributions of local communities are recognised by:

- requiring EMC to consider co-opting to the CEG one or more people who have knowledge of the interests of communities related to emergency management in the area, which will assist the CEG in its role, and
- requiring Regional Plans to include arrangements for how offers of assistance with emergency management from individuals and groups will be managed during an emergency.

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Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

Many people and community groups wish to contribute their skills, information, and other resources during and after an emergency. Requiring EMC to consider co-opting community members on CEG recognises the networks, skills, and local knowledge within communities.

Planning for how offers of assistance from the community will be managed in an emergency means that known resources can be called upon immediately, and this will enable the community to be useful and involved in a planned way in the response and recovery effort.

When is this happening?

EMC must consider whether to co-opt members onto CEG in time for such appointments to be in place 12 months after the EM Bill receives Royal assent.

The requirements for Regional Plans to address how offers of assistance from people and communities will be managed in an emergency comes into force 12 months after Royal assent. This means any Regional Plan that is approved by an EMC from that date must address these arrangements. However, if a CDEM Group plan had already been notified under section 52(1) of the CDEM Act before the EM Bill is enacted, the plan review must be completed by following the requirements of the CDEM Act and so new content requirements will not apply. This would not be the case if a group had begun preparatory work on a review but had not notified their proposed Plan under section 52(1) of the CDEM Act before Royal assent.

Disproportionately affected communities

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

The EM Bill requires the:

- Minister to consult any representatives of any community that the Director-General considers to be a disproportionately affected community on any changes or replacement of the National Strategy, and
- Director-General to engage with national representatives of disproportionately affected communities to inform the development of the National Plan.

The EM Bill requires EMC to:

- engage with and involve representatives of any community the EMC considers is a disproportionately affected community in their area when developing their Regional Plans, and
- include arrangements for the needs of those disproportionately affected communities in their Regional Plans.

Disproportionately affected communities are defined in the EM Bill to mean a community that, if an emergency occurs:

- will or is likely to be significantly more affected by the emergency than other communities, and
- because it is significantly more affected, will or is likely to have increased vulnerabilities or specific needs during or after the emergency.

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Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

Emergencies disproportionately affect some population groups because they have existing vulnerabilities or specific needs or live in places that are more exposed to hazards. Communities and groups of people who may be disproportionately affected include (but are not limited to):

- a community affected by physical or mental disability or impairment
- a rural community
- culturally and linguistically diverse communities
- people who belong to an ethnic, religious, or linguistic minority
- elderly people, and children and young people, or
- those experiencing socio-economic deprivation or isolation.

The outcomes for such communities often depend on their connectedness with their wider communities or representative groups, and whether their representative groups have information and resources to support them effectively. This provision will ensure that the needs of such communities are considered in national and local planning.

When is this happening?

At the national level

The requirements for the Minister and the Director-General to engage with national representatives of disproportionately affected communities to inform the development of the National Strategy and the National Plan come into force the day after Royal assent.

At the local government level

The requirement to include arrangements for meeting the needs of disproportionately affected communities in Regional Plans comes into force 12 months after Royal assent. This means any Regional Plan that is approved by an EMC from that date must include arrangements for meeting the needs of disproportionately affected communities.

The requirement for an EMC to engage with representatives of disproportionately affected communities when developing its Regional Plan comes into force the day after Royal assent. This means the requirement will apply even if an EMC begins reviewing its Regional Plan within the first 12 months following commencement.

However, if a CDEM Group plan had already been notified under section 52(1) of the CDEM Act before the EM Bill is enacted, the plan review must be completed by following the requirements of the CDEM Act and so new engagement and content requirements will not apply. This would not be the case if a group had begun preparatory work on a review but had not notified their proposed Plan under section 52(1) of the CDEM Act before Royal assent.

While the CDEM Act does not specifically require engagement with representatives of disproportionately affected communities, similar engagement is likely to be needed to achieve consistency with the National Disaster Resilience Strategy.

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Emergency ambulance services

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

The membership of each CEG must include the chief executive or a senior officer of an emergency ambulance service operating in the area. The Minister identifies which organisations are emergency ambulance services in the *New Zealand Gazette*. Before doing so, the Minister must consult the organisation.

Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

The EM Bill recognises emergency ambulance services as a core emergency service in the same way as police and fire services are. This provision will ensure ambulance services are fully integrated into emergency response and recovery planning and operations through the CEG.

When is this happening?

New members on CEG must be in place 12 months after Royal assent. Emergency ambulance services will need to be identified and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* before then.

Lead agencies

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

The EM Bill enables a government agency to be identified as a lead agency in the National Plan, in respect of emergencies caused or contributed to by a particular hazard.

The lead agency has the primary responsibility for managing the response to an emergency relating to that hazard, whether or not it is subject to a state of emergency. The lead agency responsibilities can be temporarily transferred to another government agency or to an EMC with their agreement.

Lead agencies have the following functions in any emergency (including an undeclared emergency) in relation to “their” hazard:

- plan for and coordinate the response to an emergency
- participate in the development of the National Plan and Regional Plans
- keep the Director-General informed of any imminent threat of an emergency, and
- perform any other function or duty imposed under the Act (including in secondary legislation such as the National Plan, rules or regulations), or any other Act.

If NEMA is a lead agency, the function to plan for and coordinate the response to an emergency only applies in relation to a state of national emergency and the function to keep the Director-General informed of any imminent threat of an emergency does not apply at all.

If there is no lead agency for an emergency, primary responsibility for managing the response sits with the Director-General during a state of national emergency, or the relevant EMC for a local emergency. The National Plan may prescribe additional national coordination arrangements for situations where there is no lead agency.

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Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

The EM Bill formalises lead agencies within the emergency management system and clarifies how emergency management role-holders relate to government agencies that have a mandate to respond to adverse situations caused by particular hazards (including under other legislation).

Clarifying who will lead emergencies at the national level will improve certainty and accountability before, during, and after emergencies. Identifying lead agencies in the National Plan provides flexibility for responding to future organisational changes.

When is this happening?

Provisions for lead agencies come into force by Order in Council or no later than two years after Royal assent.

Essential Infrastructure Providers

See **Topic Information Sheet 7: Essential infrastructure providers.**

What will be different if the EM Bill is enacted?

Entities that were known as ‘lifeline utilities’ under the CDEM Act are now known as ‘essential infrastructure providers’ (EIP) and listed in Schedule 3 of the EM Bill. EIP are entities whose infrastructure provides services that support basic human needs and is necessary for the normal functioning of society.

The Bill introduces an outcomes-based definition of essential infrastructure which enables the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the Minister, to recognise a broader group of entities as EIP (compared to lifeline utilities under the CDEM Act) to be listed in Schedule 3.

In addition to their existing duties, the EM Bill requires EIP to contribute to the development of sector response plans developed by the Director-General.

The existing duty on EIP to provide the Director of CDEM, on request, with a written plan for functioning during and after an emergency is clarified by specifying the duty of EIP to develop and maintain these plans.

The EM Bill also enables the Minister to recommend that the Governor-General make regulations to specify what EIP must include in their plans to ensure that essential infrastructure can continue operating as effectively as possible (although potentially at a reduced level) during and after an emergency.

Why does the EM Bill provide for this?

Advances in technology mean more types of infrastructure are now essential to keep society running. The current definition of ‘lifeline utility’ is too narrow to ensure duties apply to appropriate entities. Infrastructure is also increasingly interconnected, so disruptions can cascade across systems.

The more expansive term ‘essential infrastructure providers’ means that appropriate entities can be included in Schedule 3, and the emergency management system will be better prepared for future technological change.

Sector Response Plans support stronger relationships between EIP and other agencies, clearer expectations about default coordination arrangements, and sector-specific planning. Requiring EIP to contribute to their development will support more effective and joined up planning.

Regulations, if made, would set expectations about business continuity planning.

DISCLAIMER: This information sheet summarises substantive differences between the Emergency Management Bill (No 2) 2025 as reported back by Select Committee to Parliament on 5 June 2026 compared to the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM Act) which the Bill would replace, if enacted. This includes Select Committee recommendations for amendments to the Bill as introduced to Parliament. Not all differences between the Bill as reported back by the Select Committee and the CDEM Act are addressed in this document. Readers should refer to the [Emergency Management Bill \(No 2\)](#) as reported back by Select Committee for complete information about what the Bill would provide for and require, if enacted as reported back. The Bill’s provisions may change through the Parliamentary process prior to enactment. This information sheet should not be relied on as legal advice.

When is this happening?

These provisions come into force the day after Royal assent. From that date, if requested, EIP will need to contribute to the development of any sector response plans initiated by the Director-General.

[06/26 v2]

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The Emergency Management Bill provides different structural arrangements for “multi-member” and “unitary authority” Emergency Management Committees (EMC).

This page sets out the structural arrangements for **multi-member EMC**, which are either:

- a joint committee of the local authorities in a region, or
- a joint committee of two or more unitary authorities.

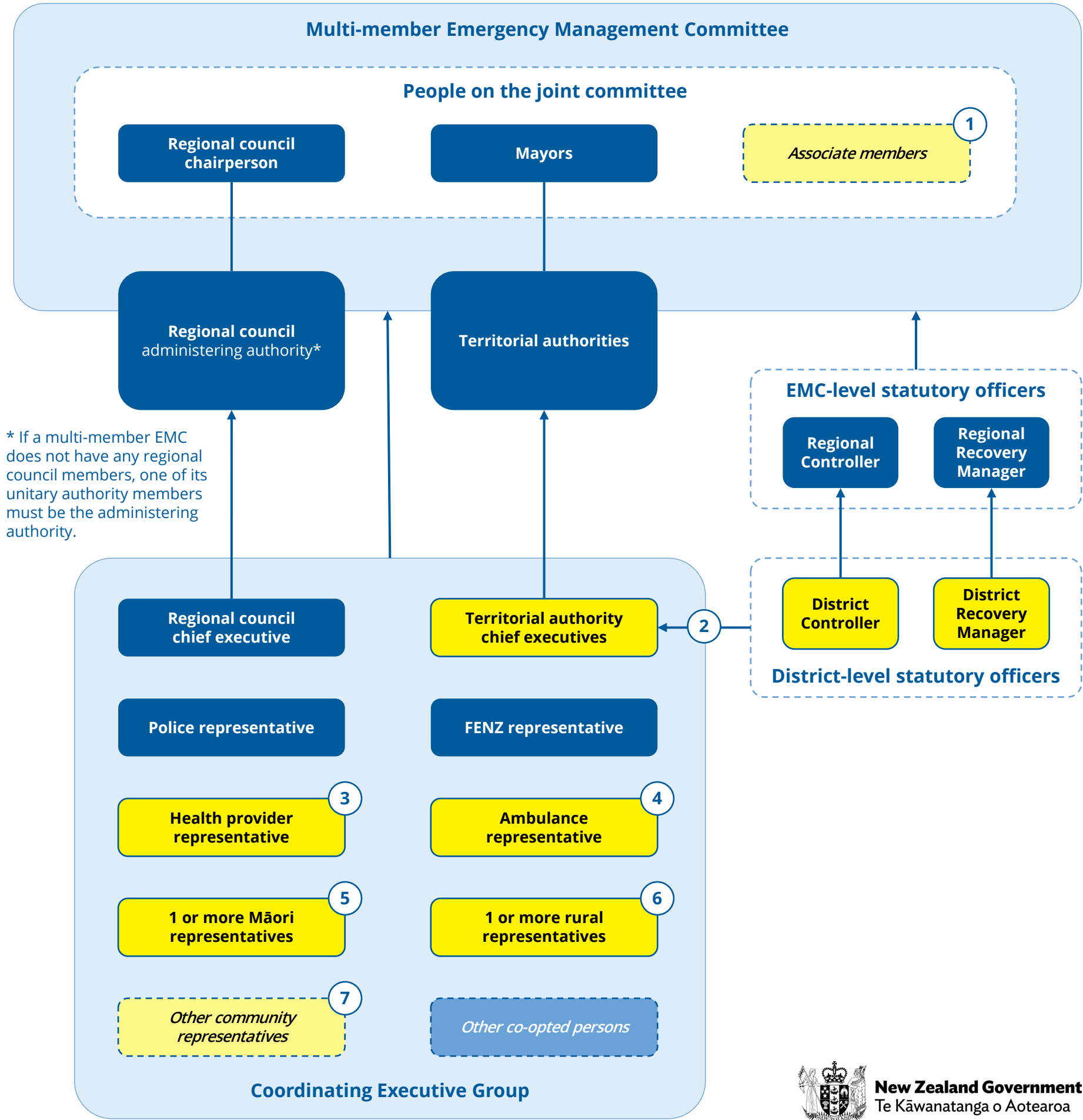
Key:

Structure unchanged from CDEM Act

Change to structure or line of accountability

Summary of structural changes

- 1
- A multi-member EMC may appoint non-elected members who have the skills, attributes, or knowledge that will assist the work of the Committee, in line with the Local Government Act.
- 2
- Each territorial authority member of a multi-member EMC must have a District Controller and District Recovery Manager for their district. These officers are appointed by the territorial authority's chief executive (or the EMC, if the chief executive is to hold the role).
- 3
- The Bill clarifies which kinds of health providers are represented on Coordinating Executive Groups.
- 4
- Each EMC must appoint the chief executive or a senior officer of an emergency ambulance service to its Coordinating Executive Group.
- 5
- Each EMC must appoint to its Coordinating Executive Group at least 1 person with an understanding of local Māori and Māori communities and their interests and values.
- 6
- Each EMC must appoint to its Coordinating Executive Group at least 1 person with knowledge, experience, or expertise regarding the interests and needs of rural communities.
- 7
- Each EMC must consider co-opting to its Coordinating Executive Group 1 or more persons who have knowledge of other community interests.



The Emergency Management Bill provides different structural arrangements for “multi-member” and “unitary authority” Emergency Management Committees (EMC).

This page sets out the structural arrangements for **unitary authority EMC**, which are made up of a single unitary authority.

Key:

Structure unchanged from CDEM Act

Change to structure or line of accountability

Summary of structural changes

- 1
- The Regional Controller and Regional Recovery Manager are appointed by the unitary authority’s chief executive (or the EMC, if the chief executive is to hold the role). The chief executive may also appoint Local Controllers and Local Recovery Managers.
- 2
- The Bill clarifies which kinds of health providers are represented on Coordinating Executive Groups.
- 3
- Each EMC must appoint the chief executive or a senior officer of an emergency ambulance service to its Coordinating Executive Group.
- 4
- Each EMC must appoint to its Coordinating Executive Group at least 1 person with an understanding of local Māori and Māori communities and their interests and values.
- 5
- Each EMC must appoint to its Coordinating Executive Group at least 1 person with knowledge, experience, or expertise regarding the interests and needs of rural communities.
- 6
- Each EMC must consider co-opting to its Coordinating Executive Group 1 or more persons who have knowledge of other community interests.

