



Tsunami Sub Plan

Version 2

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Authority To Plan

This Tsunami Response Sub Plan has been prepared by the Hinchinbrook Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) under the provisions of section 57 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act). This Sub Plan is a part of, and is to be read in conjunction with, the Hinchinbrook Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP).

Approval

The Tsunami Sub Plan has been developed in accordance with the Act to detail the role of the LDMG for tsunami specific preparedness, prevention and response for the Hinchinbrook Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) and residents of Hinchinbrook Shire Council in a tsunami event.

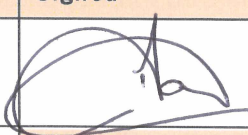
It is recommended this Sub Plan is distributed to LDMG members via email and posted to the Hinchinbrook Disaster Dashboard for public information.

Amendment Control

The controller of the document is the Hinchinbrook Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC). Any proposed amendments to this sub plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Local Disaster Coordinator
Hinchinbrook Shire Council
25 Lannercost Street
INGHAM QLD 4850

The LDC may approve minor amendments to this document. Any changes to the intent of the document must be endorsed by the LDMG.

DOCUMENT HISTORY AND STATUS				
Action	Name	Position	Signed	Date
Approved	Ramon Jayo	Chair		20/01/2025
Plan Version	1	Initial Version Adopted	16/1/2025	Current Version Adopted
Maintained By	Local Disaster Management Group		Next Review Date	16/01/2026
File Location	877 OMC Tsunami Sub Plan V2			



1. Overview

1.1 Purpose

Tsunamis are recorded in Australia about once every two (2) years. Most of these tsunamis are small and present little threat of land inundation to our coastal communities. Recent world events have shown that even if tsunamis occur infrequently, their effects can be catastrophic.

A tsunami is a series of waves, and the first wave is often not the largest. Tsunamis are very different to normal waves. They normally do not break like beach waves and can push water further inland. This flooding from multiple waves is what can lead to onshore damage. The impacts of major tsunami have been seen along the Australian coastline for days afterwards. The most likely impact for us is called a “marine threat”. This is when unusual waves, dangerous rips and currents that can put swimmers and mariners in danger.

Australia has a comprehensive, independent tsunami warning service (Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre) to advise the media, public and emergency authorities of any threat to Australia. People living or working in areas, which may potentially be affected by a tsunami, need to know that they should move to safer areas if a tsunami warning is issued.

The aim of this document is to outline the tsunami specific preparedness, prevention and response for the Hinchinbrook Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) and residents of Hinchinbrook Shire Council (Council), who may be threatened by a tsunami.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this document are to:

- Define legal requirements and authority to evacuate;
- Define management structure with roles and responsibilities;
Provide effective warning and information to the community;
- Provide managed temporary shelters with welfare provision for displaced people;
- Maintain effective transport resources, routes and procedures; and
- Coordinate the return of displaced people.

1.3 Scope

The LDMG Tsunami Sub Plan applies to tsunami events occurring within the Hinchinbrook Shire Council area.

1.4 Authority

This plan forms a sub plan of the Hinchinbrook Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) under the authority of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

2. National Tsunami Warnings

The Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre (JATWC) is jointly operated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) and GeoScience Australia. The JATWC detects, monitors, verifies and warns of any tsunami threat to the coastline of Australian and its offshore territories.

2.1 Types of Tsunami Warnings

- **National No Threat Bulletin:** To advise people that the earthquake has been assessed and that **no tsunami threat exists**
- **National or State/Territory Watch:** To advise people that a tsunami threat **may exist** and that they should look out for further updates



- **State/Territory Warning:** To advise people that a tsunami threat **does exist** and to advise them of the level of threat and action they should take **marine = blue, land = red**
- **National Warning Summary:** To provide the public, media and emergency authorities with the status of tsunami warnings nationally.
- **Event Summary:** To provide the public, media, emergency authorities and the government with summary information that can be used in post-event analysis.

2.2 Threat Levels Within Tsunami Warnings

Tsunami threat levels are categorised into three levels with required community responses; these have been determined in consultation with emergency management authorities. These Threat Levels are specified for the same coastal areas that are used for routine BoM Coastal Waters Forecasts.

- **No threat:** An undersea earthquake has been detected however it has not generated a tsunami, or the tsunami poses no threat to Australia and its offshore territories.
- **Marine and immediate foreshore threat:** Warning of potentially dangerous rips, waves and strong ocean currents in the marine environment and the possibility of only some localised overflow onto the immediate foreshore.
- **Land inundation threat:** Warning for low-lying coastal areas of major land inundation, flooding, dangerous rips, waves and strong ocean currents.

2.3 Cancellation of Tsunami Warnings

When the main threat has passed or if a tsunami didn't eventuate, the BoM will issue a Tsunami Watch Cancellation or Tsunami Warning Cancellation. The relevant State or Territory emergency authority will inform the public when it is safe to return to the affected area. A National Tsunami Event Summary is then issued after the event.

2.4 Tsunami Warnings Process

The first stage of the tsunami warning process is a "tsunami watch" phase, where it has been determined that there is the potential for an identified undersea earthquake to cause a tsunami threat to Australia.

- If a threat exists, the BoM will issue a "National Tsunami Watch".
- If no threat exists, a "National Tsunami No Threat Bulletin" will be issued.

The "National Tsunami Watch" may be reissued if a tsunami remains unconfirmed by sea level observations and if any potential first point of impact on Australia is more than 90 minutes away (i.e. the minimum time criteria for warning).

If sea level observations and further data confirm the tsunami threat, or if any potential first point of impact is less than 90 minutes away, the BoM, on behalf of the JATWC, will use its severe weather communication infrastructure to issue Tsunami Warnings for the States and Territories under threat. The BoM decision support teams located in each state are the main liaison point for emergency services during tsunami events.

Once separate tsunami watches or warnings are being issued for individual States and Territories, a "National Tsunami Warning Summary" will also be issued listing all the watches, warnings and cancellations that are in effect for the current tsunami event. The [JATWC website](https://www.jatwc.gov.au) will provide a complementary coastal threat graphic showing the regions currently under threat.

2.5 Sample Tsunami Warnings

IDY68027
Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology

MEDIA:
PLEASE USE THE STANDARD EMERGENCY WARNING SIGNAL (SEWS)
TOP PRIORITY FOR IMMEDIATE AND FREQUENT BROADCAST

TSUNAMI WARNING NUMBER 1 FOR QUEENSLAND
Issued by the Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre (JATWC) at 11:05 AM AEST
on Thursday 25 July 2024

TSUNAMI THREAT TO LOW LYING COASTAL AREAS AND THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

SUMMARY:
Tsunami warning for QUEENSLAND.

LAND THREAT

For all low-lying coastal areas from:
- Cape Tribulation to Bowen including Cairns Coast, Townsville Coast,
- St Lawrence to Burnett Heads including Capricornia Coast, Hervey Bay,
- Sandy Cape to Double Island Point including K'gari Coast,
- Crab Island to Sharp Point including Torres Strait, East Torres Strait,
- Cape Moreton to Point Danger including Gold Coast Waters
there is a threat of MAJOR LAND INUNDATION, FLOODING, DANGEROUS RIPS, WAVES AND
STRONG OCEAN CURRENTS commencing after 11:30 AM AEST Thursday and persisting for
several hours.

People in affected land threat areas are strongly advised by QUEENSLAND FIRE AND
EMERGENCY SERVICES to go to higher ground at least 10 metres above sea level or
move to at least one kilometre inland.

MARINE THREAT

For the marine environment from:
- Bowen to St Lawrence including Mackay Coast
- Double Island Point to Cape Moreton including Sunshine Coast Waters, Moreton
Bay
- Sharp Point to Cape Tribulation including Peninsula Coast, Cooktown Coast
there is the possibility of DANGEROUS RIPS, WAVES AND STRONG OCEAN CURRENTS, AND
SOME LOCALISED OVERFLOW ONTO THE IMMEDIATE FORESHORE commencing after 11:30 AM
AEST Thursday and persisting for several hours.

While evacuations are not necessary for Marine Threat areas, people in these
areas are advised to get out of the water and move away from the immediate
water's edge.

The NEXT UPDATE will be issued by 12:35 PM AEST on Thursday 25 July 2024.

For latest and further information on tsunami warnings, please call 1300 TSUNAMI
(1300 878 626) or visit www.bom.gov.au/tsunami.

FOR URGENT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE call 000.
FOR EMERGENCY SERVICE ADVICE or GENERAL ASSISTANCE call:
QUEENSLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES on 132 500.

DETAILS:
LAND THREAT - TSUNAMI THREAT TO LOW LYING COASTAL AREAS

A threat of MAJOR LAND INUNDATION, FLOODING, DANGEROUS RIPS, WAVES AND STRONG
OCEAN CURRENTS exists from:
- Cape Tribulation to Bowen including Cairns Coast, Townsville Coast,
- St Lawrence to Burnett Heads including Capricornia Coast, Hervey Bay,
- Sandy Cape to Double Island Point including K'gari Coast,
- Crab Island to Sharp Point including Torres Strait, East Torres Strait,
- Cape Moreton to Point Danger including Gold Coast Waters
commencing after 11:30 AM AEST Thursday and persisting for several hours.

MARINE THREAT - TSUNAMI THREAT TO THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Cont...

A threat to the marine environment of DANGEROUS RIPS AND WAVES, STRONG OCEAN CURRENTS AND SOME LOCALISED OVERFLOW ONTO THE IMMEDIATE FORESHORE exists from:

- Bowen to St Lawrence including Mackay Coast
- Double Island Point to Cape Moreton including Sunshine Coast Waters, Moreton Bay
- Sharp Point to Cape Tribulation including Peninsula Coast, Cooktown Coast commencing after 11:30 AM AEST Thursday and persisting for several hours.

The tsunami threat will commence any time after the following local times and will persist for several hours:

Cooktown after 11:30 AM AEST Thursday
Cairns after 11:30 AM AEST Thursday
Brisbane after 11:30 AM AEST Thursday
Maroochydore after 11:45 AM AEST Thursday
Surfers Paradise after 11:45 AM AEST Thursday
Rainbow Beach after 11:45 AM AEST Thursday
Noosa Heads after 11:45 AM AEST Thursday
Innisfail after 12:00 PM AEST Thursday
Hervey Bay after 12:45 PM AEST Thursday
Lockhart after 12:45 PM AEST Thursday
Townsville after 01:00 PM AEST Thursday
Gladstone after 01:15 PM AEST Thursday
Hamilton Island after 01:15 PM AEST Thursday
Yeppoon after 01:30 PM AEST Thursday
Mackay after 02:15 PM AEST Thursday
Thursday Island after 07:30 PM AEST Thursday

COMMUNITY RESPONSE ADVICE FROM QUEENSLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR AREAS UNDER LAND THREAT:

People are strongly advised by QUEENSLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES to go to higher ground, at least ten metres above sea level, or if possible move at least one kilometre away from all beaches and the water's edge of marinas, harbours and coastal estuaries.

Take only essential items that you can carry including important papers, family photographs and medical needs.

It will be in your own interests to walk to safety if possible to avoid traffic jams.

If you cannot leave the area take shelter in the upper storey of a sturdy brick or concrete multi-storey building.

Boats in harbours, estuaries or shallow coastal water should return to shore. Secure your boat and move away from the waterfront.

Vessels already at sea should stay offshore in water at least 25 metres deep until further advised.

Do not go to the coast to watch the tsunami.

Check that your neighbours have received this advice.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE ADVICE FROM QUEENSLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES AREAS UNDER MARINE THREAT:

People are strongly advised by QUEENSLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES to get out of the water and move away from the immediate water's edge of beaches, marinas, harbours, coastal estuaries and rock platforms.

Boats in harbours, estuaries or shallow coastal water should return to shore. Secure your boat and move away from the waterfront.

Vessels already at sea should stay offshore in water at least 25 metres deep until further advised.

Do not go to the coast to watch the tsunami as there is the possibility of dangerous, localised flooding of the immediate foreshore.



Cont...

Check that your neighbours have received this advice.

CAUTION:

Tsunami waves are more powerful than the same size beach waves. There will be many waves and the first wave may not be the largest. Take care in other coastal areas where low-level effects may be observed.

TSUNAMI SOURCE:

An undersea earthquake of magnitude 8.9 has occurred at 08:06 AM AEST on Thursday 25 July 2024 near SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS (12.87S, 165.89E).

Sea level observations have confirmed that a tsunami has been generated.

The NEXT UPDATE will be issued by 12:35 PM AEST on Thursday 25 July 2024.

For latest and further information on tsunami warnings, please call 1300 TSUNAMI (1300 878 626) or visit www.bom.gov.au/tsunami.

FOR URGENT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE call 000.

FOR EMERGENCY SERVICE ADVICE or GENERAL ASSISTANCE call:
QUEENSLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES on 132 500.

The JATWC is operated by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and
Geoscience Australia

2.6 Hinchinbrook Forecast Area

Hinchinbrook falls within the Townsville Coastal Waters district.



2.7 Issuing of Tsunami Watch and Warnings

Warnings will be relayed through Emergency Authorities via:

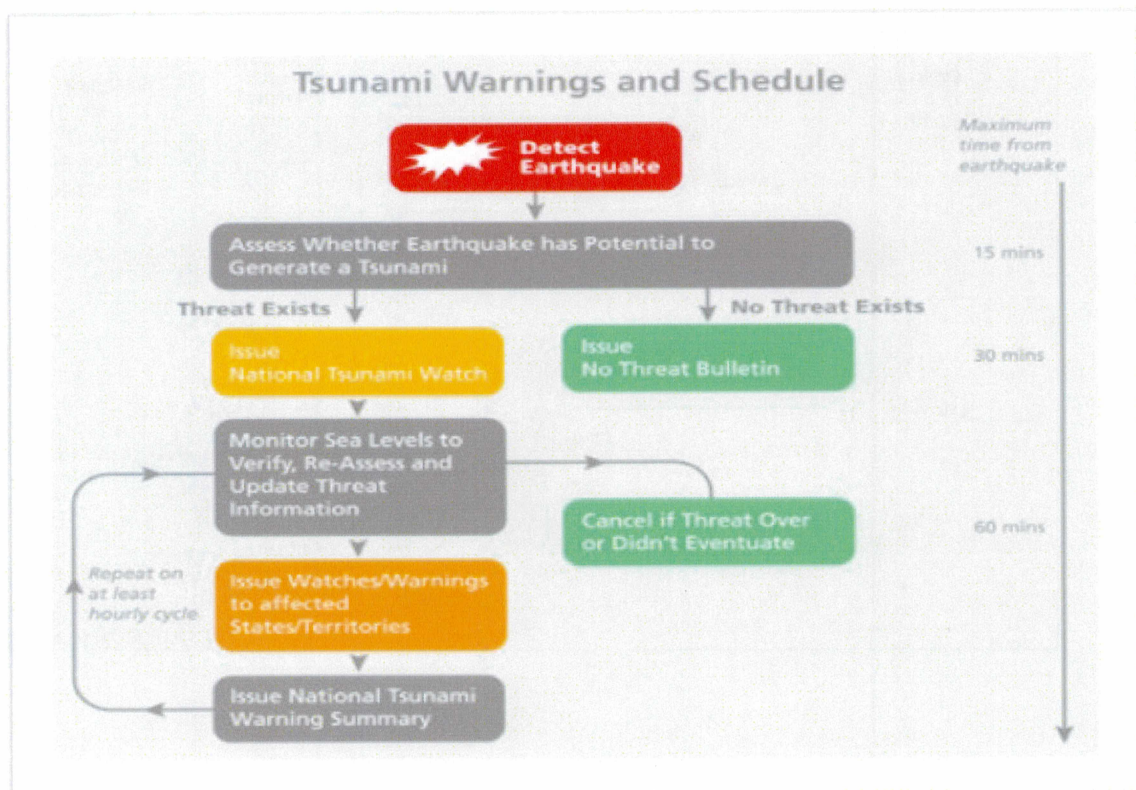
- official channels (e.g. Queensland Government's Emergency Alert Service, radio, television, sign boards and the internet), Lifeguards, Surf Lifesavers; and/or
- unofficial channels (e.g. face-to-face or verbal announcement).

Depending on the level of threat determined by JATWC, the BoM may issue a "tsunami warning" restricted to the marine environment and immediate foreshore area for parts of the Australian coastline. The Hinchinbrook Shire Council coastline falls within the Northern District forecast boundary and is named *Herbert and Lower Burdekin District*.

Tune into warnings via:

- Queensland Government, Disaster Management, Severe Weather, Flood and Cyclone Warnings – (www.disaster.qld.gov.au/warnings)
- Emergency Alert website (www.emergencyalert.gov.au);
- Television or radio;
- "1300 TSUNAMI" information line (1300 878 6264); or,
- Bureau of Meteorology website (www.bom.gov.au/tsunami/).

The tsunami warning process is:



3. Functional Responsibility

The LDC is to ensure all agencies and members of the LDMG are aware of these arrangements.

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies

Roles and responsibilities outlined below will only be carried out if time permits depending on the expected time to impact.

AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES				
Organisation	Responsibility	Stage		
		WATCH	WARNING	WARNING
		Marine		Land
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	Activation of process on advice from state and federal agencies.	✓	✓	✓
	Supporting state led advice to the public regarding voluntary evacuations.			✓
	Seek clarification if a directed evacuation order from the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) has been made.		✓	✓
	Advice to LDMG members of the situation.			✓
	Work with Surf Life Saving Queensland for beach areas.		✓	✓
	Implement LDMG's community messaging - local preparedness and response that compliments other warnings.			✓
	Identification of suitable Places of Refuge and traffic routes.			✓
	Open Place of Refuge and evacuation centre as required.			✓
Council	Critical asset protection in risk areas: – Continuity of services; and – Coordinate post-impact resource needs for Council assets.	✓	✓	✓
	Beach closures.		✓	✓
	Activate Council's Business Continuity Plan.		✓	✓
	Assist with coordination of traffic flows.			✓
District Disaster Management Group (DDMG)	Provide technical advice on mitigation options and assist in the coordination of suitable response.		✓	✓
	Liaise with DDC on potential Disaster Declaration.			✓
Ergon Energy	Critical asset protection in risk areas.	✓	✓	✓
Mass Media	Dissemination of tsunami information and warnings.			✓
Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)	Critical asset protection in risk areas.			✓
	Preparation for use of QAS Station sites outside of impact zone for evacuation and community support.			✓
	Assistance with evacuations (persons with medical conditions)		✓	✓
	Provision of advice regarding medical special needs sectors of the community.			✓
Queensland Fire Department (QFD)	Agency asset protection in risk areas.			✓
	Provide resources for QPS as required.			✓
Queensland Police Service (QPS)	Coordination of evacuation arrangements in collaboration with LDMG arrangements.			✓
	Critical asset protection in risk areas.			✓
State Emergency Service (SES)	Manage evacuation centres.			✓
	Provide resources for QPS as required.			✓
Telecommunication Providers	Critical asset protection in risk areas.			✓
Ingham Health Service (IHS)	Critical asset protection in risk areas.			✓
	Coordination of hospital transfers (if required).			✓
Aged Care Facilities	Coordination of transfers (if required).			✓
Others	Responsibilities as required.			✓

3.2 LDMG Activation

Activation of the LDMG will occur in the following circumstances.

LDMG ACTIVATION	
Warning	LDMG Response
Tsunami Watch issued that includes the LDMG area	• Lean Forward • LDC places Chair and Deputy Chair on watching brief; • Establish communication protocols with primary and warning agencies; • Maintain situational awareness and confirm level and potential of threat; • Provide advice of LDMG response/activation level to DDC; • Issue warning orders to key Council staff and agencies (including pre-deployment of staff or resources as required); • Prepare LDCC, not yet activated; • Determine trigger point for move to stand up; • Conduct initial briefing of LDMG; • Advise LDMG members of the situation; • Provide ad-hoc and reporting by exception only to DDC and/or LDMG; and • Initiate public information and warnings.
Tsunami Warning – Marine	Stand up • LDMG meet and assume control of disaster operations in LGA as required; • LDCC is activated and operational as required; • Implement LDMG and Council standard operating procedures; and • Provide regular reporting to DDC and/or LDMG.
Tsunami Warning – Land	Stand up • LDMG meet and assume control of disaster operations in LGA as required; • LDCC is activated and operational as required; • Implement LDMG and Council standard operating procedures; and • Provide regular reporting to DDC and/or LDMG.
Tsunami Warning Cancellation	Stand Down • LDMG approves stand down; • Conduct final checks of outstanding tasks; Make transition to business as usual and/or recovery; • Debrief staff of the LDCC and LDMG; and • Submit final situation report to DDC and/or LDMG.

4. Evacuation

If time permits, the Chair of the LDMG will issue initial information to the community regarding voluntary evacuations, see **Evacuation Sub Plan**.

If a tsunami warning threat is issued, based on situational awareness and if time permits, the LDC may contact the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) to discuss a potential disaster declaration and directed evacuations, in preparation for an imminent disaster.

A directed evacuation under the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act)* requires the declaration of a disaster situation. A DDC may declare a disaster situation if satisfied that the requirements of section 64 of the Act have been met. The declaration of a disaster situation requires the approval of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and must be made in accordance with section 65 of the Act.

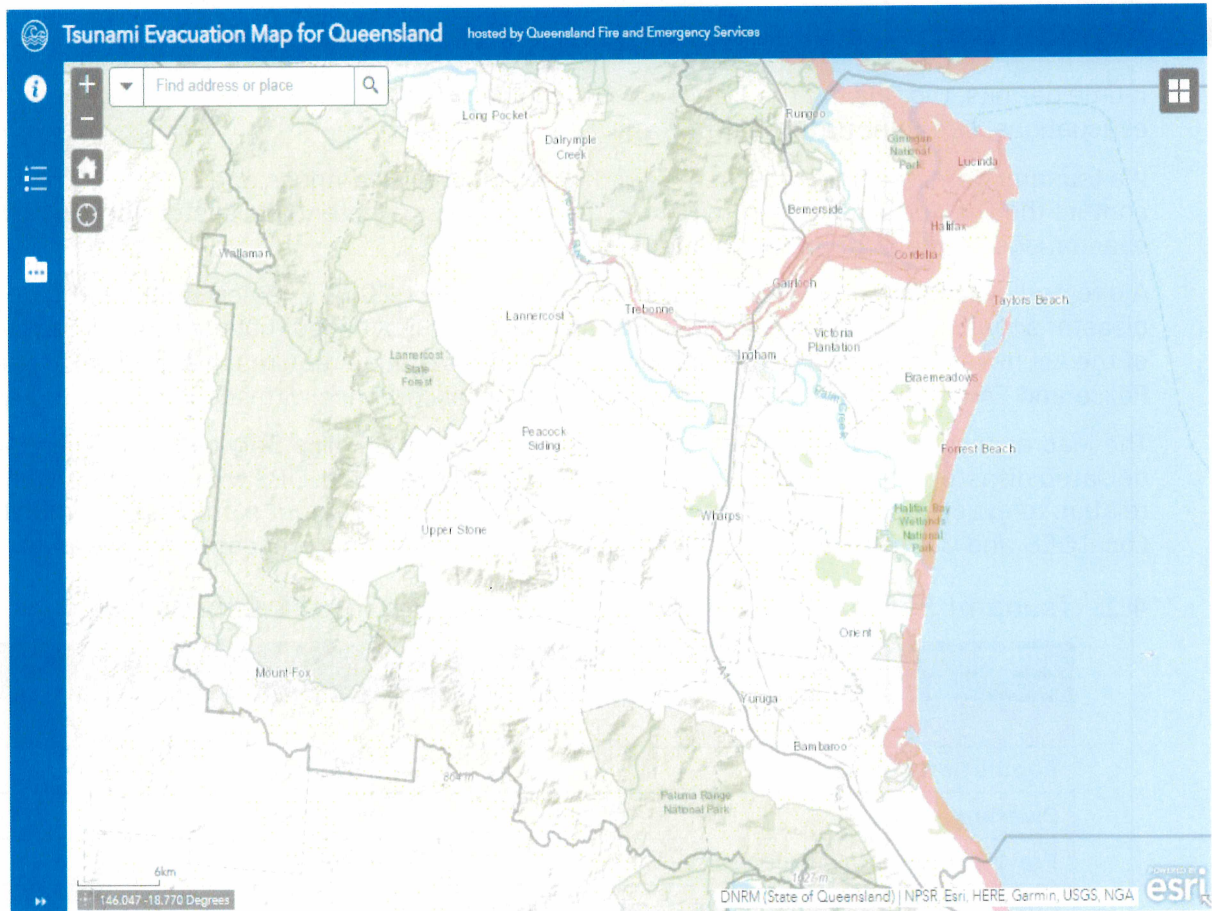
The lead agency for a directed evacuation is the Queensland Police Service (QPS), which will authorise declared disaster officers and other agencies to assist as required. QPS will coordinate with the LDMG in relation to evacuation routes, sheltering options, traffic management plans and community messaging. Local SES and Council staff would be available to assist with this process if time permits.

4.1 Tsunami Evacuation Zone Data – Hinchinbrook (2021 Census Data)

TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONE DATA	
State Supplied Evacuation Zone Data Source	
Supplied Data	Number / Percentage
Population count	2,820
Dwelling count	1,743
Pre 1980 construction count	1,224
Pre 1990 probable asbestos containing products	1,390
Are all aged 65 and over	28.6%
Includes persons aged 14 years and under	11.6%
Includes and Indigenous person	3.9%
Are in need of assistance for self-care activities	10.5%
Includes persons not proficient in English	0.0%
Do not have access to a motor vehicle	1.2%

4.2 Risk Areas

The coastline of the Hinchinbrook Shire is vulnerable to tsunamis. Residential areas include Forrest Beach, Cassady Beach, Taylors Beach and Lucinda. Ingress may also be seen along the Herbert River and include some areas of Halifax, Cordelia, Macknade, Forrest Home, Gairloch and may be impacted as far inland as Long Pocket.



4.3 Community Information

If time permits, advice will be distributed to Hinchinbrook communities that:

- If you are at the beach, immediately move inland or to higher ground;
- If your boat is in deep water and offshore, maintain your position;
- If your boat is berthed or in shallow water, secure your vessel and move inland or to higher ground;
- If you are on the coast and cannot move inland, seek shelter in the upper levels of a stable building;
- You ensure your neighbour is aware of the current situation;
- You do not return to the coast until you receive official clearance; and
- You continue to follow emergency services instructions.

The State Government’s “Emergency Alert System” (see section 4.4) will be used to send specific messages to areas that have been included in the potential inundation zone. Council’s Disaster and Emergency Information [Disaster Dashboard](#) will serve as the LDMG’s “single point of truth” for critical disaster-related information, if time permits.

If a tsunami warning threat notification is received from JATWC, the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) will redistribute the threat through multiple channels. Wherever possible, tsunami warnings should be disseminated exactly. The LDMG may, if time allows, use other delivery methods to redistribute message. These may include:

- Council’s social media;
- Council’s Disaster and Emergency Disaster Dashboard;

- Radio and television broadcasts;
- Local Area Wardens;
- In conjunction with QPS and the SES:
 - Loudspeakers attached to vehicles; and
 - Door knocking; and
- Electronic Community Noticeboards.

4.4 Emergency Alerts

An emergency alert is the national telephone-based system that the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) use to send messages to landlines and mobile phones to warn people of dangerous weather and possible severe impacts. The decision to send an emergency alert is based on certainty, severity, timeframe, frequency and action.

You do not need to register to receive an emergency alert.

Emergency alert messages are sent from: +61 444 444 444.

These messages are not a scam and are official text messages from the Queensland SDCC as part of the national geo-targeting emergency alert system.

If you receive an emergency alert and want more information, follow the instructions in the message. Messages will:

- Warn targeted areas of the local community of imminent and severe threats from disaster events; and
- Direct warned to other sources of information and/or direct them to move away from an imminent hazard or threat.

Agencies utilise Geographic Information System (GIS) data to generate a map of the region, which includes a polygon of the defined incident area. Using this map, the EA system will:

- Identify the phone services located within that polygon area;
- Send a voice message to all identified landline telephone services;
- Send a text message to all identified mobile phone devices containing a SIM card; and
- Report on the delivery of these messages.

EA messages for a tsunami event should be disseminated by the State without delay to save lives. Due to the complexities of the Emergency Alert system (e.g. device count limitations) and the threat existing across multiple council areas, a list of pre-approved emergency alert messages and map polygons have been prepared by the SDCC for implementation, when required.

4.5 Safer Locations / Place of Refuge

A safer location for assembly of impacted residents is the Ingham Showground.

The LDC will, in consultation with the LDMG, determine if the Evacuation Centre will be opened. The **Evacuation Centre Sub Plan** will be activated if the LDMG decide that temporary accommodation for evacuees is required.



4.6 Return Post Event

Residents will only be able to return once the impacted area/s has been assessed. The LDMG will advise residents of the outcome of the assessment once it has been completed.

AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES	
Agency	Assessment
Queensland Fire Department (QFD)	Absence of the hazard and no possibility of its return; Safety of buildings and structures; Safety of transport infrastructure; Availability of schools and work places; Public health; and Security of remaining damaged or unsafe areas.
Queensland Police Service (QPS)	Absence of the hazard and no possibility of its return; Safety of buildings and structures; Safety of transport infrastructure; Availability of schools and work places; Public health; and Security of remaining damaged or unsafe areas.
State Emergency Services (SES)	Absence of the hazard and no possibility of its return; Safety of buildings and structures; Safety of transport infrastructure; Availability of schools and work places; Public health; Security of remaining damaged or unsafe areas; and Assistance to impacted residents; and Securing impacted structures.
Ingham Health Service	Public health.
Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)	Public health.
Ergon Energy	Safety and operation of electricity services.
Telecommunications Providers	Safety and operation of telecommunication services.
Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR)	Safety and operation of transport infrastructure.
Council	Operation of utilities: power, water, sewerage; Safety and operation of buildings and structures; Safety and operation of transport infrastructure; Communications with the public; and Availability of support services and infrastructure.