NIUE

NATIONAL DISASTER PLAN

JANUARY 1995
Revised Edition

Produced with the Assistance of the South Pacific Disaster Reduction Programme

AUSTRALIA
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ikeiti to is an upthrust coral atoll which has emerged in stages out of the ocean due to volcanic activity over many thousands of years. The island is believed to have been thrusted out of the ocean in stages, each time forming a terrace.

Situated approximately 480 km east of Tonga, 560 km southeast of Western Samoa, 980 km west of Rarotonga and 2,400 km northeast of Auckland (New Zealand), the island does not form a part of any group of islands.

Niue has a land area of 258 sq.kms, rising to a height of 60 metres above sea level with a gradual fall towards the centre of the island. The island consists entirely of coral line limestone and marble with a thin layer of soil.

The island's most obvious feature is its rugged and rocky terrain. The steep cliffs along the coastline are honeycombed by caves, chasms and blowholes.

The island has no surface water but artesian bores enable the subterranean reservoir of fresh water to be tapped for domestic and agricultural purposes. The soil is mainly shallow but very rich fertile pockets do exist.

A substantial proportion of Niue is covered with scrub or bush type vegetation, several thousand acres of which is dense indigenous forest. Apart from expatriate officers, all Niuean families are engaged in subsistence agriculture. Dependency on the land for staple provisions is very high.

Niue itself has a population of 2,321 but a further 15,000 Niueans or Niuean descendants live in New Zealand.

The resident population live in villages which consist of clusters of houses. Villages are separated and situated from each other by scrub, bush and indigenous forests, around the perimeter of the island. Approximately a third of the population live on the western side of the island, on the second terrace, very close to the coast. The second terrace averages around 30 meters above sea level.

Politically, Niue is a Self-Governing Commonwealth country, in free association with New Zealand. Niueans are New Zealand citizens. The Legislative Assembly consist of 20 members elected from village constituencies and the common roll, led by the Premier and three Cabinet Ministers. New Zealand as a partner remains responsible for Defence and Foreign Affairs, and also provides for the majority of budgetary support.

Each village elects a council to co-ordinate and manage village affairs.

Internal communication is considered adequate and external is very good, but prior to the height of a serious warning, with the satellite dish repositioned vertically for its every safe storage, there will be no
communication externally. The Niue Star newspaper is privately owned and sold to all people of Niue. In case of no electricity, the paper will not be produced unless the owner invests in a portable generator with adapters to suit.

An automatic telephone system serves part of the island and efforts are being made to phase out the manual operated system. Antennas and overhead lines are being phased out and replaced by an underground cable system. A recent instalment of a satellite earth station will eventually improve external communication.

Radio Niue and Television Niue broadcasts on a part-time basis. Special broadcasts are made as and when justified.

Climatological observations are made daily by the Telecommunication Office. The information, after having been forwarded to the New Zealand Meteorological Service for processing, is passed on to the Nadi Weather Forecasting Centre (Rji). Weather reports are then issued.

Niue (Hanan) International Airport has a sealed runway of 1,642 metres. One airline (Air Nauru) currently serves Niue weekly from Auckland Niue Auckland.

The only port on the island is located in town. It is an open roadstead due to the geography of the island. Cargo ships which call once every four weeks have to be anchored outside the reef and then off-loaded by barges.

Currently Niue is being serviced by two shipping lines on a monthly basis. Cook Island National Line (CNIL) and Warner Lines.
PART 1 - GENERAL

INTRODUCTION The decade of the 1990's has been proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly as the International Decade for National Disaster Reduction or IDNDR. This proclamation calls upon all of the member countries to take positive action through the implementation of disaster mitigation and preparedness measures aimed at ensuring effective response to and recovery from the effects of disasters, and ultimately greater protection for the community.

The review of this National Disaster Plan, incorporating disaster preparedness, response and recovery initiatives is in keeping with the UN resolution, and demonstrates Niue's commitment to the objectives of the IDNDR.

The effectiveness of this document will depend on the ability of organisations and departments to understand its components, and also implement actions in accordance with the procedures listed and assigned disaster roles and responsibilities.

AIM The aim of this plan is to detail the disaster management mechanism for cyclone threats and other major emergencies which may occur on Niue.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PLANS This plan is to be used by all departments and organisations as a guide for the preparation of internal response and preparedness plans.

LEGISLATION Elements of this plan are produced under the provision of the Public Emergency Act 1979 and National Disaster Relief Fund Act 1980.

DEFINITIONS A list of disaster management definitions and terminology is attached at Annex One to Part One of this plan.

THE THREAT Niue is situated at the edge of the cyclone belt in the SW Pacific, and can therefore be considered as cyclone prone. Weather records available on Niue since 1905 show that cyclones hit the island once every four years on the average.

In the South Pacific the official cyclone season runs from 1 November through 30 April however tropical storms and cyclones can and do occur outside of this period.

Water Damage During a cyclone on Niue, sea waves are a major danger. The degree of danger depends on the shape of the shore, the height of the cliffs and waves, the strength of the on-shore wind, the atmosphere pressure and the tidal conditions. These waves should not be considered as surges, for the deep waters from which the island rises steeply create unbroken oceanic type waves that are forced against Niue's coastal cliffs-up to 30 metres high.
Floods due to cyclone are not considered a major hazard as the thin soil and coral structure underneath absorb the rainwater very quickly. Violent winds can, however, force heavy rain and sea spray into buildings and do considerable harm to such installations as power generators, radio and other electric equipment, if these are insufficiently protected. Sea spray may also cause damage to crops by depositing salt on the leaves of trees, etc.

**Wind Damage** The wind during cyclones is a greater danger to structure than are sea waves. Because the island is flat, without mountains or valleys, local jet-winds are highly unlikely to occur. The windload is therefore relatively clean and stable except along the shoreline wherever turbulence can be expected when winds forced vertically upwards along the steep coastal cliffs meet the main horizontal wind flow. The turbulence belt along the shore line is only in upwind areas and extends inland gradually according to the height of the cliffs and the speed of the wind.

**Exotic Disease** The threat of disease, especially to crops is not beyond the realms of probability. Such disease would destroy the now flourishing Taro export market, as has been the case in Western Samoa. Strict quarantine control during the arrival of ships and aircraft is essential, as is the inspection of food supplies received as a result of disaster relief efforts.

The policy of the Niue Government will be wherever possible, to request financial support as opposed to receiving food donations for disaster relief purposes.

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**LIST OF DEFINITIONS**
The following definitions are included for disaster management purposes, and represent uniform terms as used throughout the Pacific Island Countries (PIC's)

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<th>TERM</th>
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<td>Disaster</td>
<td>An event which causes great harm and/or severe damage to people, community infrastructures, and/or the environment.</td>
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<td>Hazard</td>
<td>Is an existing event or situation which threatens, or has the potential to threaten, and result in disastrous consequences. It can be either natural or human caused.</td>
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<td>Natural Disaster</td>
<td>A disaster which occurs as a result of natural hazard impact - for example: Cyclones, Earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic Eruption, Floods and Landslides C).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human - Caused Disaster</td>
<td>A disaster which occurs as a result of negligence, accident, or other human intervention - for example: Fire, Hazardous Chemical Spill, Oil Spill, Exotic Disease.</td>
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<td>Disaster Management</td>
<td>A collective term encompassing programmes and activities, which contribute to national development programme achievement, through the establishment of arrangements to facilitate effective and ongoing efforts for the prevention and mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from, disasters.</td>
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<td>Disaster Management Co-ordinator</td>
<td>A person (or persons) who has been appointed as the national disaster management focal point, and as such, has the responsibility and authority to co-ordinate, on an ongoing basis, the combined disaster management programmes for their country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERM</td>
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<td>Support Organisation</td>
<td>The organisations which actively participate in the development and implementation of programmes linked to any of the stages of the Disaster Management Cycle.</td>
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<td>Disaster Control</td>
<td>Disaster control is the overall direction of activities in a given operation. It relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations.</td>
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<td>National Disaster Controller</td>
<td>Is the person who has been appointed to fulfil the national level control functions for specified threats or situations.</td>
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<td>Lead Authority</td>
<td>Means the organisation that has the responsibility, authority and specialist expertise to lead a response operation for a specific hazard or emergency situation.</td>
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<td>Disaster Warning System</td>
<td>Refers to the combined technical, disaster management and traditional systems, which has been developed for the warning, activation and alerting of departments, organisations and the community in response to a given hazard or major emergency.</td>
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<td>Disaster Support Plans</td>
<td>Refers to those plans which are designed to address specific hazards, and major emergencies, and are used in support of national disaster planning arrangements. Cyclone, Volcano, Aircraft Crash and Oil spill are examples of such plans.</td>
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<td>Organisational Response and Preparedness Plans</td>
<td>Refers to those internal plans which are developed for the purposes of identifying the procedures which will lead to (1) effective and appropriate response in accordance with assigned disaster response roles and responsibilities; and (2) well structured, and timely preparedness action for the protection of key assets and staff, against a given threat.</td>
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<td>Disaster Prevention</td>
<td>Programmes and activities which are designed to prevent hazards from causing disastrous consequences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster Mitigation</td>
<td>Programmes and activities which are designed to reduce the consequences of hazards, through either reducing the vulnerability of communities or modifying the hazard.</td>
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<td>Disaster Preparedness</td>
<td>Programmes and activities which are designed to achieve a more effective and reliable organisational, community, and individual response to the threat of a given hazard.</td>
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<td>Disaster Response</td>
<td>Programmes and activities which are designed to produce pre-planned procedures which are implemented before, during and immediately after a hazard impact, with an aim to save lives, alleviate suffering and reduce economic losses.</td>
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<td>Disaster Recovery</td>
<td>Programmes and activities which are aimed at the restoration of critical services, and the initial repair of physical, social and economic damages.</td>
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<td>Disaster Reconstruction</td>
<td>Those programmes and procedures developed to facilitate the medium to long term repair of damages, and the return of affected structures and services to a condition equal to or better than before the disaster.</td>
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<td>Post Disaster Assessment</td>
<td>The process of conducting post impact survey’s of an affected community, for the purposes of identifying: (1) immediate disaster relief needs; (2) priorities for recovery operations; and (3) for the preparation of an extensive damage report for reconstruction purposes.</td>
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<td>Vulnerability Analysis</td>
<td>The process of assessing a community’s vulnerability and likely damage that could be incurred, against a given hazard.</td>
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<td>Risk Assessment</td>
<td>The process of determining the probability that a disaster will occur, given the potential for a hazard to impact, against the vulnerability of the community.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazard Assessment</td>
<td>The process by which the nature, severity, and frequency of hazards, together with the identification of the area which is likely to be affected against these factors, are identified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazard Mapping</td>
<td>The process of establishing geographically, where certain hazards, are likely to pose the greatest risk.</td>
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(*) May be caused through natural and/or human caused circumstances.
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE The disaster management organisation for Niue is shown in the chart below. The structure is based on the premise that the National Disaster Council (NDC) is the main focal point for all disaster management responsibilities.

NATIONAL DISASTER COUNCIL The National Disaster Council of Niue is constituted by the Premier as the national disaster management organisation to further disaster prevention; develop and implement preparedness measures for emergencies; to initiate response operations including the conduct of damage assessment and relief operations after disasters occur; and to organise rehabilitation and reconstruction insofar as these functions are not undertaken by outer Ministries or Departments by virtue of any existing Acts of Declaration of the Government.

The National Disaster Council
- the Secretary to the Government (Chairman)
- the Chief of Police (Deputy Chairman)
- the Directors of Health, Public Works and Telecommunications
- the Financial Secretary
- the Government Solicitor
- the General Manager Broadcasting Corporation of Niue (BCN)

Any other person may be co-opted as a member of the National Disaster Council as the Council so determines.

VILLAGE COUNCIL The Village Council undertakes disaster preparedness, conducts damage assessment and supervises relief operations within the limits of its authority. In collaboration with the National Disaster Council, the Village Councils will work together to coordinate their activities in their respective villages.
PART 3. MITIGATION
PART 4 - PREPAREDNESS

NATIONAL DISASTER PLAN The National Disaster Council is responsible to the cabinet for the testing, annual review, and ongoing maintenance of the National Disaster Plan. Amendments must first receive the consent of the NDC before being included and disseminated to departments and organisations.

SUPPORT PLANS Operational support plans are not required as the National Plan provides sufficient guidance to facilitate responses to all hazards and major emergencies. Departments with specific lead combat roles, should ensure that their internal response plans cater for the unique elements of the response requirement.

DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE AND VILLAGE PREPAREDNESS PLANS Every department and village is to prepare emergency response and/or preparedness plans to ensure that preparedness measures (to protect assets) and response requirements are achieved in a timely and co-ordinated manner. The NDC will have responsibility for the annual review of these plans.

Departments and village councils are to report the status of response plans to the NDC by October each year.

TRAINING The NDC (or persons appointed by them) is responsible for the management and co-ordination of all disaster management training activities, including the identification of:

- Training needs
- Selection of appropriate and qualified persons to attend in-country, regional and international activities
- Maintaining a training resource register

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS The NDC is responsible for the identification, development and implementation of education and awareness programs. A working group will be established to fulfil this role, with the following options among those available:

- Radio - prerecorded education messages
- Newspaper liftouts
- Official briefing sessions
- Visits to schools and villages
- Pamphlets and tracking maps

The workgroup will comprise representatives from the following organisations:

- Police
- BCN
- Community Affairs (village Council representative)
- Agriculture
Village Councils will have responsibility for supporting the awareness and education programs by way of identifying special requirements for their area, disseminating material, and conducting visits to ensure that villagers are familiar with the material and are aware of preparedness measures which must be taken.

**DISASTERS do happen**

**ARE YOU PREPARED?**

**WARNING SYSTEM** Advice of tropical disturbances, strong wind warnings and impending or actual cyclones, may be received by the public in a variety of ways such as Radio New Zealand, Radio WVUV in Pagopago etc., but official bulletins are received from the Tropical Cyclone Warning Centre (TCWC) in Nadi, Fiji.

Dissemination to the public is likely to be Radio Sunshine or Television Niue, Telecom recorded weather phone by dialling 101 for automatic telephones and operator assistance for manual subscribers but can also be by:

- Telephone
- Mobile Radio or
- Personal Contact

Telecom Niue will pass all information concerning alerts or warnings threatening Niue, to the Director of Telecommunications, Secretary to the Government and to the Chief of Police.

On receiving a cyclone alert or warning, the Secretary to the Government and the Chief of Police will immediately call a meeting of the National Disaster Council. The Council will access the hazard and, if necessary, activate the readiness stage of the counter disaster organisation. The Council will decide on a specific personnel/resource plan prior to the cyclone.

The following types of warnings in the form of numbered Special Weather Bulletins (SWBs) affecting Niue constitute weather messages notifiable under this Plan:

- Tropical Cyclone Alert
- Gale Warning
- Storm Warning
- Hurricane Warning
- Advice terminating an alert or warning
Tropical Cyclone Alert To give information on the development of an incipient cyclone or the progress of a cyclone still some distance away, if there is a significant probability that winds may later reach gale force or more. It is intended to give members of the community time to check their preparedness and to put them on the alert for possible warnings to follow. Sometimes a tropical cyclone develops or approaches much more rapidly than expected. When this happens, there is not enough time to issue a tropical cyclone alert before it becomes necessary to issue a gale, storm, or hurricane warning.

First issued: when need becomes apparent
Reviewed: every 3 hours
New alert bulletin issued: at least every 6 hours, preferably at regular bulletin times.

Gale Warning Winds are expected to reach gale or strong gale force (sustained average speeds 34 - 47 knots, 63 - 87 km/h) within the next 24 hours (or other specified period).

First issued: when need becomes apparent
Reviewed: every 3 hours
New warning issued: at least every 6 hours, normally with routine bulletins.

Storm Warning Winds are expected to reach storm or violent storm force (sustained average speeds 48 - 63 knots, 89-116km/h) within the next 24 hours (or other specified period).

First issued: when need becomes apparent
Reviewed: at least every 3 hours
New Warning issued: at least every 3 hours, and more frequently if situation justified.

Hurricane Warning Winds are expected to reach hurricane force (sustained average speeds over 63 knots; over 116 km/h) within the next 24 hours (or other specified period).

First issued: when need becomes apparent
Reviewed: every 3 hours
New Warning issued: at least every 3 hours, or more frequently if situation justified.

Termination of Alert for Warning A message advising that the regular issue of an alert or warning ceases because winds are no longer expected to reach gale force or more.

Strong Wind Warning Strong wind warnings are also issued and are considered significant for the purposes of notifying the Secretary to the Government and the Chief of Police.
Content of Messages The messages relayed by Telecom are to include:

- the probable direction and speed of the wind, including maximum gusts (in knots, and by force, according to the Beaufort Scale);
- the state of the sea;
- the area most likely to be affected;
- a brief description of the general weather situation;
- an indication of future development.

A State of Warning will exist from the time any Meteorological warning or alert is publicly notified by such means of communication as are available by the Disaster Council.

A state of warning shall continue until advice of termination of a warning or an alert is publicly notified by such means of communication as are available by the Disaster Council.

COMMUNITY ALERTING SYSTEM This system differs to the cyclone warning system, as it relates to the level of preparedness within the community, and is designed to assist those who may have difficulty in understanding the terminology used within Meteorological messages. This is achieved by associating specific preparedness action with a colour - Blue, Yellow and Red.

This will ensure that a uniform approach to preparedness against a cyclone threat is achieved, and avoids over or under reaction by villages.

The NDC executive committee will be responsible for implementing the alerts at the appropriate times. Special considerations to prevailing weather conditions and the significant action of each alert phase is vital. For example, all schools will close during a yellow alert, and therefore every effort should be made to place this alert at a time which will provide maximum protection and minimum disruption to students.

A brief description of each alert follows. More specific information on each can be found on the education pamphlets 'Cyclone Safety Procedures'.

- **Blue Alert** (Linked to Readiness Stage) Issued when the cyclone threat has increased, and gale force winds are expected within the next 24 hours. This is a general warning to the community that a cyclone is in the area and that preparedness action should commence.

- **Yellow Alert** (Linked to Standby Phase) Issued when the threat has further increased, with storm force winds and destructive winds a distinct possibility within the next 12 hours. The most significant action during this phase will be the closure of schools, the commence- ment of final preparedness measures around government buildings and the gradual release of non essential staff.

- **Red Alert** (Linked to Activation Stage) Issued when the cyclones impact with the threat of destructive winds is imminent.
The timing of Yellow and Red alerts is critical for effective response by the community to be achieved. It may be necessary to advise the community many hours ahead - for example during the television news at 1900 hours - that a yellow or red alert will be placed during the early hours of the morning.

Furthermore, alerts are only placed if the threat is sufficient to warrant such action. A small cyclone may just require some specific preparedness action under a blue alert, or for safety purposes a yellow alert may be installed to keep children at home. This type of action will not disrupt the normal business of the government and retailers.

**CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES**

The decision to close schools and government offices will be made by the NDC. For planning purposes, this will normally occur when a Yellow Alert is installed (for schools) and just prior to a Red Alert (for government offices).

Prevailing weather conditions and the time of day will dictate the exact time for closures to occur. Staff of government offices should be released on a gradual basis with only essential persons remaining once a hurricane warning is issued (red alert).

The re-opening of these facilities will also be announced by the NDC.

**SAFETY SHELTERS**

The identification of safety shelters should be conducted during the planning phase for cyclone preparedness and is the responsibility of Village Councils. The location, management responsibilities should be documented and made available to the NDC prior to the start of each cyclone season.

Education programs should not only identify the location of shelters, but also inform the community of the self sufficiency requirement for food, water, bedding and other essential items.
VILLAGE PREPAREDNESS  Counter-disaster measures are often perceived to be most closely associated with events and people in the immediately vicinity. Large areas may be affected by a disaster or emergency but it is in the family and community that the first steps have to be taken to deal with the situation (self help concept).

In these circumstances it is unlikely that any sophisticated organisation will be required or would meet the need. It is important that everyone should recognise the leaders of the community, so that reaction to the event may be controlled and the best use made of local resources. It is equally important that news of what happened and information about what help is required, shall be accurate and passed quickly to those who need to know. It is for those reasons that Village Councils have been assigned responsibilities in relation to disasters and emergencies.

Each Village Council must identify the following:

- Safe **houses in the event of evacuation**;
- **People who will ensure boats and other things are secured, and who will help clean up after the cyclone is over**;
- **The people who will do the medical work**;
- **The people who will check that everyone is all right**;
- **The people who will look after food and clothing for the safe house**;
- **The people who will do the hygiene work, get toilets going, drains working and make sure there is water. The same will repeat it after the cyclone**.
- **Post-disaster reporting mechanism**.
PART 5 - RESPONSE

CONTROL AND CO-ORDINATION The Chief of Police will undertake the role of Disaster Controller (DC) for all disasters and major emergencies which impact upon or threaten Niue. The DC will assist in this process by providing technical advice and resource support.

During the pre impact phase of a cyclone threat, a special executive committee will be formed to perform the decision making responsibilities. This will avoid the unnecessary task of gathering the full NDC, and will enable this smaller group to meet more regularly, more quickly, and make decisions more appropriately.

Composition of the special executive committee
- Chief of Police (disaster controller)
- Secretary to Government
- Meteorology Officer
- BCN Manager

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE The Emergency Operations Centre is temporarily located at the Telecommunications office. It is equipped with maps of the island, copies of the Niue Disaster Plan for each member of the Disaster Council, and a VHF radio base station set on the government’s operating frequency. It will be staffed once the standby stage has been issued and will remain operational throughout the cyclone emergency period. Personnel will be selected by the Disaster Council.

Contact details for the EOC can be found at the end of this section.

ACTIVATION PROCEDURES The implementation of this plan will depend on the effective reaction by departments and organisations to the given threat. The following stages of activation are designed to achieve this goal through a graduated and controlled mechanism which when utilised correctly will ensure that the level of preparedness will equal the level of threat being posed.

This maximum protection - minimum disruption process will avoid over response, and serve as an effective means of regulating organisational action through ongoing communication. This system will compliment the community alerting system as detailed under part four.

The stages will also serve as a guide for departments and organisations in the development of internal response and preparedness plans. The activation stages are:
Readiness Phase 1. Pre Cyclone Season Activated automatically on 01 November each year.

It requires all departments and organisations to undertake specific action which will ensure that they can effectively respond to a given cyclone threat and that measures are in place that will lead to the protection of major assets and important documents.

Guidelines to preparedness measures

- Departmental response plans updated and staff briefed on their specific roles
- Trees pruned and gutters of buildings cleaned
- Plastic bags purchased, and stored for ready use
- Emergency power supplies tested and fuel topped up
- Education and awareness programs and briefing sessions should be commenced.

2. Cyclone Development Stage Initial warning to departments that a cyclone threat is possible.

Action should include addressing issues not attended to during the pre-season preparations. Increased monitoring of the cyclones movements should commence.

Standby Stage Organisations will be placed on standby when the threat has increased, and the need for an increased level of preparedness has been identified. Under such conditions departments with disaster roles such as damage assessment and management of safety shelters should ensure that appropriate action is taken to enable them to respond once called upon to do so.

Activation Stage Will signify that a response of some magnitude is necessary, and all departments should await the advice of the DC, and respond accordingly.

Special planning arrangements for impact emergencies such as road accidents, plane or shipping accidents will be necessary for some key departments.

Stand Down Advice for departments to stand down will be given by the disaster controller.

N. B. Each department is responsible for the shuttering of their buildings. The PWD will assist to shutter the hospital or in the event of its evacuation, the airport terminal. The Administration Department will assist to supply shutters for Government residence.
EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Communications, in relation to emergencies, has three main functions:

• to provide the authorities and the people with a warning of what may be (or is) about to occur;
• to provide authorities and the people with guidance and direction on action to take and when to take such action;
• to provide the authorities and the people in Niue and overseas with information about what has occurred.

Warning Information to the People of Niue: Radio Sunshine will, if practicable, be made continuously available as soon as a Standby Stage has been activated. Every endeavour will be made to have the television broadcast information as well.

After hours, the Chief of Police will contact the Director BCN to get the television and radio operating. Telecommunications will telephone each Village Council Chairperson as part of a warning network.

The Chief of Police will initiate warnings to the public as follows:

• The Police Landrover will drive around the island equipped with a siren and a public address system. It will stop in each village and the following message will be given through the public address system in Niuean and in English:

  "Stay alert for important messages being broadcast on Radio Sunshine. Stay tuned to Radio Sunshine at all times until other instructions are announced."

Media Liaison Officer The Disaster Council will appoint a media liaison officer to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the news media and public. Essential elements are the situation, what officials are doing about it and what they advise the public to do mitigate the effects of the impact.

The media liaison officer will be positioned at the emergency operations centre.
The media liaison officer's role is to:

- co-ordinate disaster public information;
- provide media representatives with an accessible source of official information for rapid dissemination to the public;
- provide public and private agencies with a means for co-ordinating and rapidly disseminating information and guidance to the public through the media;
- initiate timely dissemination of information to media representatives (rather than passively "reacting" to queries) and aggressively scotching rumours.

**DISASTER ASSESSMENT AND RELIEF** The decision on disaster relief assistance will be made by the DC after damage assessment reports have been received from Village Councils. All villages must be aware of the self-help concept, and take all action possible to protect assets and food crops.

**Assessment Teams** The Directors of Health, Works and Chief of Police are to ensure personnel from each department combine together to form an assessment team. These persons are to report to the Emergency Operations Centre immediately after the cyclone. They are to go around the whole island to collect information upon which action by the Disaster Council can be based.

This assessment team is not to render assistance to individual persons or places.

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The following information is sought from each village:

- Victims
- Number of Dead
- Urgent Casualties
- Non-urgent Casualties
- Homeless
- General Situation
- Major Problems/Damage
- Action being Taken by Villages
- Transport Routes: Open/Closed
- Resources Required
- General Matters
- On site Commander
National Disaster Council Meeting The National Disaster Council will review information gathered from the assessment team, make decisions and assign tasks for appropriate action and temporary restoration of facilities.

Road Clearance The Department of Public Works will arrange for at least two emergency road clearing teams equipped with bulldozers and payloaders to proceed to sites reported by the emergency assessment teams and/or SITREPS from the Village Councils. Director of Public Works to set priorities. These teams will proceed along the established southern and northern circuits.

- The southbound team will go through Fonuakula, Tamakautoga, Avatele, Vaiea, Hakupu, and across the island to Alofi.
- The northbound team will go through Makefu, Tuapa, Namukulu, Hikutavake, Toi, Mutalau, Lakepa, Liku and across the island to Alofi.
INTERNATIONAL - RELIEF ASSISTANCE FROM OUTSIDE NIUE

On being informed of the approach of a cyclone, the Disaster Council will make an early decision as to whether outside assistance will be required from the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade.

Initial Action Where it is imminent that a cyclone will strike Niue, the following action is to be taken:

- Advise office of the Deputy New Zealand High Commission an Residence, Niue (4035), with particulars of direction of travel and estimated speed of cyclone. Fax 4173 Deputy High Commission, Ph.4025.
- Provide regular situation reports to the New Zealand High Commissioner.

Follow Up Action The Minister responsible for Cyclone Safety, or in his absence, the Secretary to Government, shall make a report to the New Zealand High Commission, to include the following:

- Magnitude of disaster.
- Localities affected.
- Present communication situation (including runway conditions and aircraft fuel availability if possible).
- Limitations on travel to affected areas.
- Estimates of numbers killed, injured, hospitalised, homeless, requiring shelter, clothes and food.
- Action already taken by Disaster Council.

Government Action Requests for assistance outside Niue should be made through the Niue Cabinet, or a Minister delegated to make requests.

Information to be supplied when making such a request should be requirements for:

- Medical assistance-including services of medical personnel and simple medical supplies.
- Shelter-tents, tarpaulins or plastic sheeting.
- Portable communications-equipment.

NB - The above is not restrictive.
CUSTOMS AND QUARANTINE  Once an official request for international assistance has been submitted, the Director's Customs and Quarantine are to make the necessary arrangements for the ongoing clearance of all donor assistance which is provided for disaster relief purposes.

This may include duty exemption for goods which are purchased locally with disaster relief funding.

The DC is responsible for providing information on disaster relief assistance to facilitate this process. This information may include such details as; type, quantity, source, means of transportation, arrival point and estimated time of arrival.

An important consideration is that the entry of disease to crops is most probable during times of disaster relief, and every effort must be made to ensure that the strictest quarantine control is applied at all times.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS  Provisions governing the establishment and use of the disaster relief fund are contained within the National Disaster Relief Fund Act 1980.

PROCLAMATION OF AN EMERGENCY  The proclamation of an Emergency is the prerogative of the Cabinet Minister. In cases of immediate necessity, such as a major mass casualty accident, a declaration may be made by the Senior Officer of the Police Force present, acting in accordance with the provision of Section 4 of the Public Emergency Act, and the Disaster Plan activated to the extent necessary by the nature of the emergency. In this event, the Cabinet is to be informed as soon as practicable.

EVACUATION  Evacuation of individual premises, one or more villages and, in the worst case, the whole of Niue may become necessary either as a precautionary life-protecting measure against impending disaster or as a life-saving measure after a disaster has occurred.

Partial or Total Evacuation of Villages  The Department of Education controls the building most likely to be required to house people whose homes cannot or should be occupied. Alternatively, public shelters for each village have been identified by the respective Village Councils.

Evacuation of Lord Liverpool Hospital  If it should become necessary to move patients from the Lord Liverpool Hospital, those who cannot be (temporarily) discharged will be moved to Niue (Hanan) International Airport and Niue High School Multipurpose Hall.

The Director of Health is responsible for ensuring the hospital's evacuation preparedness planning.

The Public works Department will assist with transport as necessary for the evacuation.
General Evacuation

There is little experience anywhere in the world with the evacuation of a complete island population. The evacuation of Tristan de Cunha following a volcanic eruption in 1961 offers the best known example of the recent years: in that event, however, only some 300 people had to be taken off the island.

It must be assumed that evacuation by air would be practicable for only a small proportion of people, with priority being given to the sick, the elderly and mothers with very young children, all of whom should if possible be spared the rigours of a sea voyage under emergency conditions. The bulk of the population would be moved by sea.

Should a general evacuation be required, the National Disaster Council will:

- request air and sea transport to be sent from the nearest appropriate points (e.g. Samoa, Cook Islands, Tonga, New Zealand);
- compile on the advice of the Directors of Health and Community Affairs, a list of persons who should be given priority for evacuation by air;
- arrange for temporary reception facilities in Alofi for people awaiting evacuation;
- arrange with the Director of Works for the controlled evacuation of villages so that the number of persons awaiting transport by sea do not overwhelm the reception facilities available in Alofi;
- arrange with the Chief of Police for normal rolls to be kept of the persons evacuated by each aircraft or ship;
- arrange with the Chief of Police and village councils for a check of all buildings after each community is evacuated;
- issue emergency service announcements over Radio Sunshine (and by any other means appropriate to the situation) concerning the quantity and bulk of effects which may be taken by each person;
- arrange with the Secretary of Government, Treasury and the Director of Telecommunications for the safe transport from Niue of funds, essential records and mail in Post Office custody. In so far as the arrangements concern security and the custody of the public money, the relevant instructions will be communicated only to those actively involved.

Safety of Real and Personal Property

The Chief of Police will be responsible for ensuring, within the limits of the practical possibilities, the manpower available and the nature of the emergency or disaster, for the safety of real and personal property left behind by persons who have been evacuated to other parts of the State.
EMERGENCY CONTACT DIRECTORY

Cabinet
Premier Hon. F.F. Lui ... W4200, H4013
Hon. O. T. Jacobsen ... W4200, H4075
Hon. T. D. Coe ... W4200, H4102
Hon. A. Pavihi ... W4200, H176

Disaster Council
Secretary to Government, B. Punu ... W4200, H854
Financial Secretary, J. Orsman ... W4047, H4304
A/Government Solicitor, T. Sioneholo ... W4200, H4077
A/Chief of Police, D. W. Tongatule ... W4333, H....
Director of Works, B. Tukutama ... W4297, H174G
Director of Health, F. Sipeli ... W4100, H4161
Director of Telecom, R. Hipa ... W4002, H4212

New Zealand High Commission
NZ High Commissioner, W. Searell ... W4022, H4035
NZ Deputy High Commissioner, L. Walker ... W4022, H4025

Departments
Agriculture F & F ... 4032
Community Affairs ... 4019
Education ... 4145
Health ... 4100
Lands and Survey ... 4128
Police ... 4333
Public Works ... 4297
Telecom ... 4000
Treasury ... 4047
BCN ... 4143

Airport
Control Tower ... 4020
Crash Fire ... 4133
VIP Lounge ... 4097

Village Council Chairpersons TELEPHONE LIST

R. Hipa ... Tullia, Alofi North (Ph.4212)
A. Mitihepi ... Piupiu, Makefu (Ph.4403)
T. Posimani ... Matalave, Tuapa (Ph.4512)
A. Talaiti ... Namukulu (No Phone)
K. Sanelevi ... Fugaluga, Hikutaveke (No Phone)
L. Gataua ... Toketoke, Toi (Ph.166M+)
L. Paka ... Sevese, Mutalau (Ph. 104S+)
O. Siakia ... Laloifi, Lakepa (Ph171S)
S. Pufeheatoa ... Fulupo, Liku (Ph. 161S)
I. Talagi ... Mati, Hakupu (No Phone)
M. Talaiti ... Fuaiki, Vaiea (Ph. 152A+)
B. Talagi ... Toa, Avatele (Ph.4288)
Lofa Rex ... Ailiuki, Alofi South (Ph. 4162)
PART 6. POST DISASTER REVIEW

The NDC is responsible for ensuring that a thorough and accurate review of the operation and procedures used throughout, is conducted to ensure that the experiences gained and lessons learned can be applied towards improving future preparedness, response and recovery procedures.

DEBRIEFING Operational debriefings should be conducted as soon as possible after the event. Ideally these should be conducted in two stages:

- Firstly, Intra departmental (within the department) to review the departments performance against existing procedures.
- Secondly, Inter agency with all departments and organisations which actively participated in the operation.

REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROCEDURES The NDC is to review the findings of the debriefings and consider amendments or action to improve the disaster management arrangements for Niue. Such action may include:

- Amendment to plans and procedures
- Restructuring of the disaster organisation
- Amending organisational roles and responsibilities
- Identifying and conducting training activities
- Arranging and promoting public education and awareness within the villages.
PART 7. RECOVERY

The recovery process may (depending on the severity of damage) take many months or in the worst case, many years to complete. In this respect, this aspect of the disaster management process is best tackled using the established government procedures. The NDC can assist in this process through the following action.

**DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT** The NDC is responsible for providing a full report on the impact of the disaster to the Minister responsible within two weeks of the disaster's occurrence. The damage assessment team will have ultimate responsibility for the preparation of this report for the NDC.

**RECOVERY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT** The chairman of the NDC on submitting the damage report will make recommendations for the establishment of a recovery program management committee. The composition of this committee will be determined by the nature of the damage, and they will have responsibility for managing the recovery process and ensuring that the government is informed on the progress of the programs activities.

**CONTINUITY OF RELIEF EFFORT** The NDC is responsible for monitoring the requirement for disaster relief during the recovery period. In many cases, this process is overlooked once the initial relief operations have been completed, and therefore the continuity of relief efforts must be assured for those in need.
PART 8 - ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

POLICE The responsibilities of the Police Department will be to provide administrative and logistical support as directed by the Emergency Operating Center.

Specific tasks will be:

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**

Staffing: When the (EOC) is activated provide staff for the following roles:
- equipment controller
- logistic officer
- drivers
- relaying messages to BCN

Transport:
- Provide Police 4-wheel drive vehicle, and driver, to be parked at the EOC for use, as directed by the DC.
- Arrange transport to EOC for representatives of organisations when requested.

Equipment:
- Provide equipment to EOC, as requested.

Logistics:
- Officer to be appointed to manage supply of meals and refreshments on a 24 hour basis.

Police station
- Establish Police facilities etc. EOC to co-ordinate all Police action during emergency and act on directions of the Disaster Council.
- Close and secure the Alofi Police Station.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Task:

• Provide sufficient transport, machinery, work equipment and work gangs to carry out the plan effectively.

• Clear all roads of fallen trees and debris, safety at all times throughout the phases of the cyclone.

• Check and clear the airport runway.

• To provide container for storage.

• Assist to batten-up hospital.

During Standby Phase:

• Establish work gangs with work equipment and supplies. Standby gang for hospital evacuation to airport terminal building or other evacuation centre.

During Period of Any Severe Weather:

• Provide any transport required as directed by the EOC. Keep road clear hospital to airport.

During All Clear:

• Work gangs move out to severely damaged areas.

Reports and Logs:

• Regular situation reports are to be handed to the EOC of all vehicle, heavy plant movement and road conditions.

• Relay information in both Niuean and English for broadcasting.

ROLE OF BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF NIUE

• Establish and maintain Radio and T. V. communication.

• Broadcast messages which are despatched from the EOC.

• Proceed in accordance with the Corporation's instructions.

ROLE OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

• Provide one liaison member at Lord Liverpool Hospital to receive all requests for medical assistance from the EOC.

• Have sufficient staff and equipment available to adequately provide medical assistance at Hospital and other places as directed by the EOC.
• Provide EOC with regular situation reports on the number and extent of casualties.
• Request assistance for additional logistical support and shelter when required.
• Record particulars of persons treated, their location and on discharge, their address.
• Ensuring the Hospital's safe evacuation, if necessary, to Niue (Hanan) International airport or Niue High School Multipurpose Hall.
• Proceed in accordance with Departmental instructions.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
• Provide one liaison member at the EOC to relay all requests to Departments.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
• Provide two staff at the EOC for evacuation assistance when required.

LANDS AND SURVEY
• Provide 4-Wheel Drive Toyota vehicle, to be parked at the EOC (Telecom) for use, as directed, by the EOC.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS
• On request to activate EOC, ensure staff are available to set up required communication links.
• Maintain communications with the Tropical Cyclone Warning Centre, Fiji.
• Trace path of Cyclone and provide information for preparation of regular situation reports.
• Edit information received and prepare reports for the EOC for regular releases for broadcast on radio and T. V.
• Maintain all international communications.
• To include on recommendation HF Radio as backup.
  - Airport Communication System as source
  - Radio NZ if Nadi (Fiji) fails.

ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS
• All Heads of Departments may be co-opted to assist Disaster Council with manpower, equipment.
PART 9 • RESOURCE SUPPORT

VEHICLE SUPPORT

A. TRUCKS, 4 WHEEL DRIVE, BULLDOZERS

Agriculture Department
- Toyota 2 tonne Diesel Truck - Reg.No.4149
- Toyota 2 tonne Truck Diesel - Reg. No.3736 Under/Repair
- Toyota Double Cab - Reg.No.3443

Health Department
- Ambulance Ford (Nauru) - Reg.No.L1331 Old but still good
- Ambulance (USA Mash) - Reg.No.L4134 Good running
- Toyota Hiace Van (WHO) - Reg. No.L4155 New
- Toyota Van (AIDAB) - Reg.No.L4092 New
- Toyota Van Public Health - Reg.No.L3739 Old
- Toyota Van Director of Health - Reg.No.L2558 Old

Lands and Survey
- 4WD Toyota Landcruiser - Reg.No.4061
- 4WD Mitsubishi L300 Van - Reg.No.3581

Police Department
- 4WD Landrover with Winch - NIUE POLICE 1
- Blue Jeep - NIUE POLICE 3

Honey Factory
- Toyota 3 tonne Diesel Truck - Reg.No.2709

PWD Plant
- Kato Crane - Reg.No.3808
- Hiab Crane - Reg.No.3660
- Toyota Fork Hoist - Reg.No.2738
- DOS Fork Hoist - Reg.No.2738
- Sea Bee Fork Hoist - Reg. No. 4130

Water Supply Division
- Toyota LTTE - Reg.No.3648
- Isuzu 4 tonne Septic Truck (can be used for water) - Reg.No.3557

Civil Division
- Toyota Landcruiser 4WD - Reg.No.3342
- Toyota 7 tonne Diesel Truck - Reg.No.3376
- Water Cart
- Isuzu 7 tonne Diesel Tip-Truck - Reg.No.3090
- Isuzu 7 tonne Diesel Tip-Truck - Reg.No.3371
- Isuzu 7 tonne Diesel Tip-Truck - Reg.No.3629
- Mack Truck 5 tonne Diesel - Reg.No.4102
**Mechanical Division**

- Toyota 4WD Landcruiser UTE – Reg.No.3367
- Toyota Ute diesel – Reg.No.3918

**Electrical Division**

- Suzuki Petrol Van – Reg.No.3431
- Suzuki Pickup – Reg.No.3729
- Izusu Diesel Truck – Reg.No.4022
- Toyota Liteace Diesel – Reg.No.3413 U/Repair

**Earthmoving Equipment (Civil Division)**

- Caterpillar D6K Bulldozer U/R - Tractor Ford 6600 P/N 235 Dual
- Caterpillar D6C Bulldozer U/R - Tractor Ford 600 P/N 200 U/Repair
- Caterpillar D6C Bulldozer AIDAB
- Loader 950 217 Bulldozer
- Loader 950 218 - Caterpillar D7E Bulldozer
- Grader 12G (Under/Repair)
- Grader CAT30 Sea Bees

**Bulk Fuel Division**

- Suzuki Van – Reg.No.3732
- Toyota 600 Truck – Reg.No.3499

**B. MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT**

**Electric Power Supply Division**

- Three Petrol Honda Generators 230V, 4.5kw (cyclone equipment) Chainsaw Me Culloch
- Oxy-Acetylene Gas Set

**Bulk Fuel Division**

- Honda Portable Power Pack Up (Diesel)

**Mechanical Division**

- Launch and Trailer
- Tow Barges and Trailers

**Civil Division**

- Portable Electric Water Blaster
- Oxy-Acetylene Gas Set
- Chainsaw Husquarvana
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<th>Department</th>
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CYCLONE SAFETY EQUIPMENT - AIRPORT

A. RESCUE ONE: TOOLS and EQUIPMENTS, Reg. No.3393

Fire Appliances

Locker A: "DANGER KEEP OUT"
2 Marker Rolls
1 Extension Cord
2 Portable Lights
1 High Pressure Gauge Hose
2 Salvage Sheets
1 Raked Hose (70mm)
1 Dry powder Fire Extinguisher
1 BCF Fire Extinguisher
1 Portable Generator
2 Suction Spanners
1 Suction Strainer
2 Portable Lights
1 first Aid Kit
1 Chemical Kit
1 Collector Head

Forward Cab:
1 Torch
1 ECO Board
1 Blue Bag c/w the Emergency Plan
1 Portable Jack (15 tonnes)
1 Key Rack of airport crash gates

Locker B:
2 D.S.U. Life Calls
1 Shovel
1 Crowbar
1 Broom
2 BA Sets
2 BA Spare Cylinders
2 Torches

Locker C:
1 Large Bolt Cutter
1 Large Firemans Axe
1 Small Firemans Axe
1 Small Firemans Axe
1 Power Saw
1 Tool Box
1 Canvas Tool Kit
2 Amendola Knives

Locker D:
1 Bush Knife
1 Sledge Hammer
2 Dry Powder Fire Extinguisher
1 BCF Fire Extinguisher
1 Extension Line
1 Rescue Line
2 Bucket Line
Locker E:  
- 5 Fire Hoses 70mm
- 1 Elk Hart Branch

Locker F:  
- 5 Fire Hoses 45mm

Rear Locker:  
- 1 Portable Pump

Rear Step:  
- 1 BCF 68kg Fire Extinguisher
- 4 Suction Hoses on top
- 1 Extension Ladder on top of the truck
- 1 Spare Wheel (not installed on the truck)

Vehicle Water Tank 3000 litre capacity
Foam Water Tank 330 litre capacity

B. RESCUE TWO: TOOLS and EQUIPMENTS

Front Cab:  
- 1 Wall Clock
- 1 Bolt Cutter Large
- 1 Large Fireman Axe
- 1 Crow Bar Large
- 2 Stretchers (folding type)
- 1 BCF 68kg Fire Extinguisher

Locker A:  
- 1 Bolt Cutter Small
- 1 Engineering Hammer
- 1 Small Firemans Axe
- 1 Jump Lead Cord
- 1 Pinch Bar
- 1 Dividing Breeching
- 1 Bucket Line
- 1 Rescue Line with a Carry Bag
- 1 Fire Blanket
- 2 Amendola Knives

Locker B:  
- 2 Are Hoses 45mm
- 1 Fire Hose 70mm
- 1 First Aid Kit
- 1 Elk Hart Branch
- 1 Extension Ladder on top of the truck
- 1 Spare Wheel (not installed on the truck)

Vehicle Water Tank 2750 litres capacity
Foam Water Tank 450 litres capacity

C. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS AT THE FIRE STATION

- 1 Electric Drill (Heavy Duty)
- 1 Step Ladder
- 1 Chainsaw (Husqvarna)
- 1 Wooden Tool Box (Spanners & Sockets)
- 6 BA Spare Cyclinders
- 30 Stretchers
Foam (A FF) Fire Station Stock
(60 x 20 litres containers
10 x 18.9 litres containers
6% concentration)

**Dry Powder**
- 6 Containers 100 lb of Monnex Dry Powder

**Fire Extinguishers**
- 1 BCF 68 kg
- 2 BCF 45.4 kg

**Police Department**
- 2 Power Spotlights (400,000 Candle)
- 2 Power Flood/Spotlights (200,000 Candle)
- 2 Lifebouys
- 7 Chainsaws (plus 6 at Tau's Hire Pool)

**Generators**
- 1 Portable Generator 4.5kw
  - (at the Hospital)
- 3 Portable Generators 4.5kw
  - (at the Power House)
TITLE:

1. Short Title
2. Issue of Proclamation of Emergency
3. Emergency provision applicable pending issue of Proclamation of Emergency
4. Special provisions applicable pending issue of Proclamation of Emergency
5. Protection of persons acting under authority of this Act or of regulations thereunder.

AN ACT to make provision for the protection of the community in cases of emergency.

BEIT ENACTED by the Niue Assembly in Session assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. SHORT TITLE:
   This Act may be cited as the Public Emergency Act 1979.

2. Issue of Proclamation of Emergency
   (1) The Cabinet of Ministers may by Proclamation (hereinafter referred to as a proclamation of emergency) declare that a state of emergency exists throughout Niue or throughout any area of or areas that may be specified in the Proclamation if at any time it appears to the Cabinet Ministers that:
   a. certain action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any person or body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be calculated, by interfering re-supplied and distribution of food, water, fuel or light or with the means...locomotion, to deprive the community of the very essentials of life:
   b. circumstances exist or are likely to come into existence, whereby the public safety or public order is or is likely to be imperilled.
   (2) No such Proclamation shall be in force for more than one month, without prejudice to the issue of another Proclamation at or before the end of that period.
   (3) Where a Proclamation of Emergency has been made, the occasion thereof forthwith communicated to the Niue Assembly at its next meeting.

3. Emergency Regulations
   (1) Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in force and so long as the proclamation of emergency is in force, it shall be lawful for the Cabinet of Ministers, by grant, to make such regulations as it thinks necessary for the following Purposes-
   a. the prohibition of any acts which in its opinion would be injurious to the public safety; and
   b. the conservation of public safety and order; and
   c. securing the essentials of life to the community.
   (2) Without limiting the generality of the authority conferred by subsection (1) of this section, any regulations as aforesaid may confer or impose on a responsible Minister of Crown, or any Department of State, or on any persons in the service of the Crown or acting on behalf of the Crown, such powers and duties as the Cabinet deems necessary for-
   a. the preservation of peace and order;
   b. securing and regulating the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel, light and other necessities;
   c. maintaining the means of transit, transport or locomotion; and
   d. any other purposes essential to the maintenance of public safety order and the life of the community.
(3) The Cabinet of Ministers may make such provisions incidental to the powers aforesaid as may be required for making the exercise of those powers effective.

(4) Any regulations made under the authority of this section may apply throughout Niue, notwithstanding that a Proclamation of Emergency may have been issued only in respect of the Warrant by which such regulations are made, apply only within the area or areas specified or defined in the Proclamation of Emergency.

(5) Any regulations so made shall be laid before the Niue Assembly as soon as they are made, and shall not continue in force after the expiration of 14 days from the time they are laid before the Niue Assembly unless a resolution is passed by the Niue Assembly providing for the continuance thereof.

(6) Every person who commits, or attempts to commit any act with intent to commit, or counsels, procures, aids, abets, or incites any other person to commit, or conspires with any other person (whether in Niue or elsewhere) to commit any offence against any such regulation shall be liable on summoned conviction before the High Court to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or a fine of dollars 200 or both such imprisonment and fine, together with the forfeiture of any goods of money in respect of which the offence has been committed. In any prosecution for any such offence the Court may admit such evidence as it thinks fit, whether such evidence would be admissible in other proceedings or not.

(7) The regulations so made shall have effect as if enacted, in this Act, may be added to, altered, or revoked by resolution of the Niue Assembly or by regulations made in the like manner and subject to the like provisions as the originals. All regulations made under the authority of this section and not therefore revoked shall expire on the expiration of the Proclamation of Emergency by virtue whereof they were made, but may be revived either in whole or in part by any subsequent Proclamation of Emergency.

(8) The expiry or revocation of any regulations so made shall not be deemed to have affected the previous operation thereof, or the validity of any action taken thereunder, or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any such punishment or penalty.

(9) No regulation under this Act shall be deemed invalid because it deals with any matter already provided for by any Act in that behalf, or because of any repugnancy to any such Act.

(10) Nothing in this Act or in any regulation under this Act shall be so constructed or shall so operate as to take away or restrict the liability of any person for any offence punishable independently of this Act.

4. Special provisions applicable pending Issue of Proclamation of Emergency

(1) In any case of public emergency, whether arising from earthquakes, fire, flood, public disorder, or otherwise however, in which owing to the suddenness of the occurrence, the interruption of communications, of any other cause, the foregoing provisions of this Act cannot be put into operation immediately, the Senior Officer of the Police Force present in the locality shall assume responsibility for the issuing of all orders and instructions necessary in his opinion for the preservation of life, the protection of property, and the maintenance of order. The authority conferred by this section shall cease and determine on the issue of a Proclamation of Emergency under section 2 hereof.

(2) Every person who obstructs or interferes with any officer of Police or other person in the execution of any orders of instructions given by or with the authority of the Senior Officer of the Police Force as aforesaid commits an offence against this Act and shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had committed an offence against regulations made under the authority of the last preceding section.
5. Protection of person acting under authority of this Act or of regulation* thereunder

No action, claim, or demand whatsoever shall be or be made or allowed by or in favour of any officer or person acting in the execution or intended execution of this Act or of any loss or injury sustained or alleged to have been sustained by reason of anything done or purporting to be done under the authority of this Act or of regulations aforesaid, save only in respect of reasonable compensation of any property used or taken for or on behalf of the Crown in pursuance of any powers conferred by this Act or by regulations under this Act.

I, SAM PATA EMANI TAGELAGI, Speaker of the Niue Assembly hereby certify that the requirements of article 34 of the Niue Constitution have been duly complied with.

SIGNED AND SEALED at the Assembly Chambers this........................................day of........................................19..........

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Speaker of the Niue Assembly

COUNTERSIGNED in the presence of the Speaker

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Clerk of the Niue Assembly

This Act was passed by the Niue Assembly

on....................................day........................................of........................................19.............
TITLE

1. Short Title and Commencement
2. Interpretation
3. National Disaster Relief Fund Established
4. General Objects of the Fund
5. National Disaster Relief Fund Account
6. Investment of monies of the Fund
7. Expenditure of monies of the Fund
8. Annual Accounts and Audit
9. Annual Report
10. Delegated Authority

AN ACT to establish and control a fund to be used to repair damages suffered by public property during a national disaster and to provide assistance to victims of such national disaster.

BE IT ENACTED by the Niue Assembly in session assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. Short title and commencement - This Act may be cited as the National Disaster Relief Fund Act 1980 and shall come into force on the day of its passing by the Niue Assembly.

2. Interpretation - In this Act unless the context otherwise requires:
   - "Cabinet" means the Cabinet of Ministers of Niue established by article 2 of the Niue Constitution.
   - "Financial Secretary" means the officer appointed to the post of Treasurer of Niue established by section 17 of the Niue Act 1966.
   - "Fund" means the National Disaster Relief Fund established by this Act.
   - "National Disaster" means any storm, tempest, cyclone, flood, earth tremor, drought, fire disease or act of God from any cause whatsoever as declared a National Disaster by Cabinet and includes any public Emergency proclaimed under the Public Emergency Act 1979.

3. National Disaster Relief Fund Established
   1. There is hereby established a fund to be called the National Disaster Relief Fund.
   2. The resources of the Fund shall consist of the following:
      (a) contributions by the Government of Niue and other Governments
      (b) contributions by private organizations whether domestic or international with contributions by private individuals.
      (c) returns from investments made from the Fund.

4. General Objects of the Fund
   The general objects for which money in the Fund may be applied are the following:
   (a) the repair of damage suffered to public property during a national disaster.
   (b) the immediate provision of financial and other assistance to victims of national disasters.

5. National Disaster Relief Fund Account
   There is hereby established a Fund Account with the Treasury Department of Niue to be called the National Disaster Relief Fund Account and all of the Fund's money shall be paid into the Fund Account.
6. Investment of monies of the Fund

The Financial Secretary may from time to time invest any monies of the Fund in accordance with such laws, rules and regulations for the time being in force in Niue regarding investments of public funds.

7. Expenditure of monies of the Fund

Subject to the provisions of Section 6 of this Act no monies shall be paid out of the Fund Account except with the approval of the Financial Secretary acting within the objects specified in Section 4 of this Act for the specific purposes and in the manner approved by Cabinet.

8. Annual accounts and audit

At the close of each financial year the Financial Secretary shall cause to be prepared in respect of the Fund a revenue and expenditure account for that year together with a balance sheet owing the assets and liabilities of the Fund. That account and balance sheet shall be audited as prescribed by Article 60 of the Niue Constitution.

9. Annual Report

The financial Secretary in each financial year cause to be prepared a report of the Fund's operations during the preceding year and such report together with the audited statements and balance sheet mentioned in section 8 of this Act shall be laid before the Niue assembly at its first session after the audit receives such publicity as the Niue Assembly directs.

10. Delegated authority

Where Cabinet has delegated all or any of its authority in times of public emergency or national disaster or persons other than Cabinet under Section 3 of the Public Emergency Act 1979 those persons shall have full authority under Section 7 of this Act to approve the expenditure of monies from the Fund, as if such expenditure was approved by Cabinet itself. Any such expenditure from the Fund and circumstances of that approval shall be brought to the notice of the Cabinet by the Premier at the earliest possible opportunity.

SIGNED AND SEALED at the Assembly Chambers this 10th day of November 1980.

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Speaker of the House

SIGNED in the presence of the Speaker.

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Clerk of the Niue Assembly

This Act was passed by the Niue Assembly on the 15th day of October 1980.