

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Thursday, 17 March 2011 9:25 a.m.
To: Richard Forgan (9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz)
Subject: FW: Data

Richard

Confirming we are getting a password & login organised for NIU.

Cheers
Bryan

From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz]
Sent: Thursday, 17 March 2011 7:43 a.m.
To: Bryan Dunne
Cc: Lance Dixon
Subject: FW: Data

Hi Bryan

Just to keep you updated,

1. A login and password to the orbit site is being created for Treasury's Infrastructure Unit.

Cheers

9(2)(a)

Dr 9(2)(a)
Senior Geotechnical Engineer
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
Ph: +9(2)(a)
Mob: 9(2)(a)
Fax: +9(2)(a)
Email: 9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz

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From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 17 March 2011 1:15 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Cc: 9(2)(a)@ami.co.nz; 9(2)(a)
Subject: Data

Hi 9(2)(a)

Following up on our discussions over the phone this morning, below are a few action points.

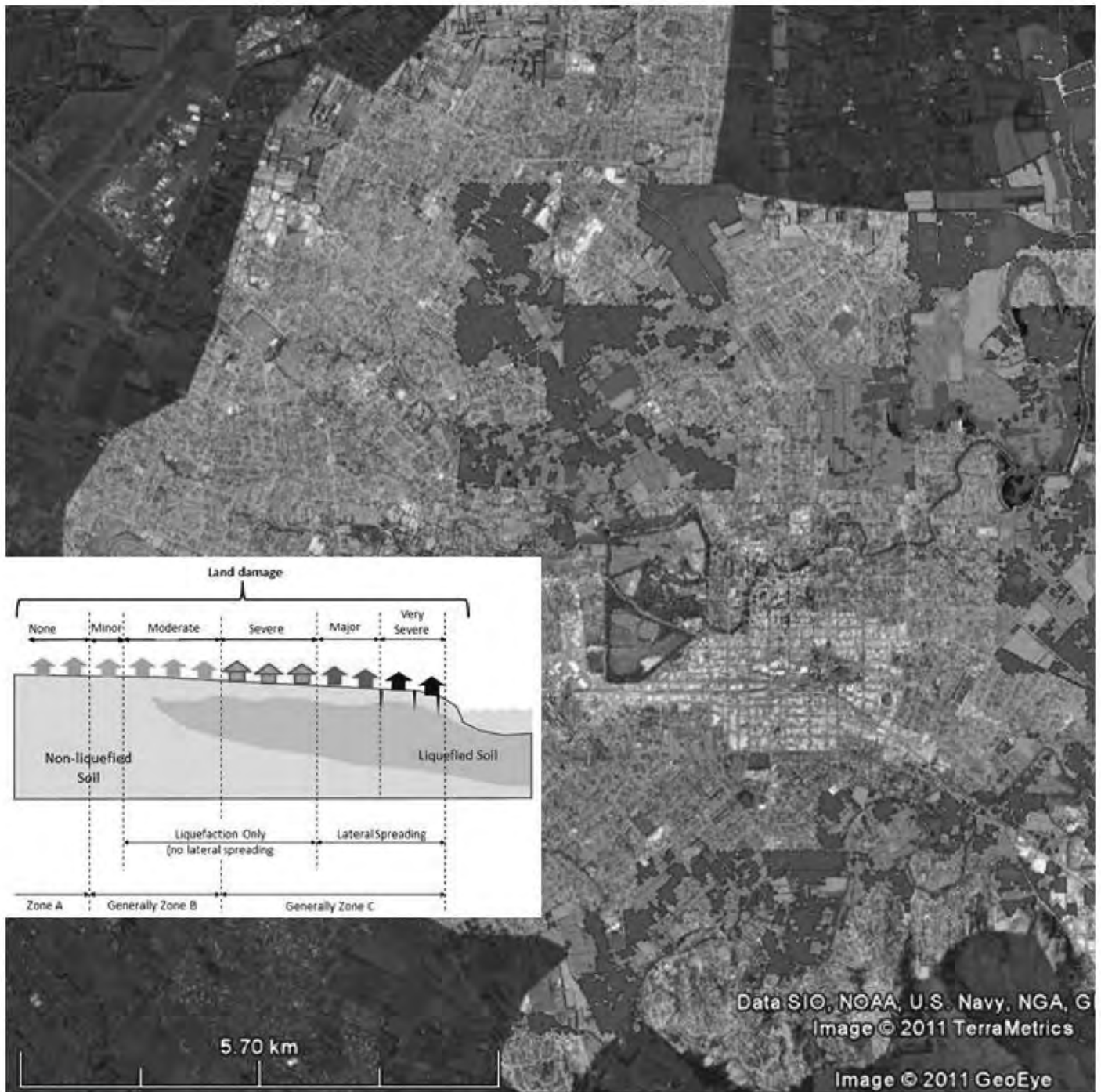
- 1. Land Damage Maps.** Attached is a google earth kmz files showing the entire area of land where liquefaction has occurred ("T&T 22Feb Map02 Liquefaction Aerial V1.0.kmz") based on a detailed desktop study by looking at the aerial photographs. The detailed land damage mapping is now in full swing and the mapping to date is given in the file "T&T 22Feb Map06 Liquefaction Property v1.0.kmz". Below is a jpg image of the detailed land damage map based on the properties inspected to date (note the map is still unchecked, unfinished and is provided for preliminary information purposes only). Over 60,000 properties have been graded and over 40,000 have been digitised to date. For comparison purposes, we were not even this far by Christmas in response to the Sept 4 event, so our team has achieved an incredible amount in less than a month. The target is more than 100,000 properties before the end of the month. They are all in Autocad format at the moment but hopefully they can be converted and sent in GIS format by the end of the week.
- 2. Data Updates from AMI.** I understand that arrow had undertaken detailed scoping assessments of a large number of houses for AMI prior to the Feb 22 event and that a lot of rebuild / repairs have been confirmed as definite repairs or rebuilds – as I understand this is mainly in the Kaiapoi area. It would be appreciated if you would be able to send through a copy of this data so that we can update the maps? As mentioned, it seems a bit strange that AMI have already given this data to WDC for the first few clusters (which they are looking to kick off in the rebuilding process) and that I have not yet received a copy of this information. What I need to do is provide the most accurate picture as possible of the land and building damage from the Sept 4 event using the data up to 21 Feb 2011. Thereafter I need to start again and build up a total damage map (from both the Sept 4 event as well as the Feb 22 event). The difference between the total damage and the damage from the Sept 4 event can then be determined as the damage (and hence incurred loss) from the Feb 22 event.
- 3. Data Sharing with WDC.** In a previous meeting with 9(2)(a) it was seen that the aggregated insurance data could not be shared with council (i.e. rebuilds and repairs). The option of a view restriction was considered, and electronically this is achievable (although more work). However, in order for the land repair work to be effectively designed and constructed, WDC engineers need to know where the repair houses are and where the rebuild houses are. While a lot of the initial planning could be based on the aggregated summary data for each cluster (i.e. 5 repairs, 20 rebuilds and 5 repairs under the EQC cap), which was previously agreed to b 9(2)(a) when it comes down to designing the land repair works for each cluster, the WDC engineers will need to know what is going to happen for each house in the cluster – i.e. repair or rebuild. They could also be bound by confidentiality contracts to keep the info confidential. Also the data could be shared and viewed electronically on a computer screen with the map on it in the kaiapoi hub, but not connected to a printer (i.e. it can be viewed only by controlled login and password protection).
- 4. Data Sharing with EQC.** Because of the second event EQC needs to basically revisit every house in Chch. This is a very big job and there is no appetite for loss of productivity on work which does not need to be undertaken for the houses which were potential rebuilds as a result of the 4 Sept 2010 event. Although further damage may have occurred to houses which were considered potential rebuilds, there are no further financial losses on these houses from the damage of the Feb 22 event because they were already a complete financial loss anyway. EQC need to know where the previous determined potential rebuilds are (either in a data list, electronic map or least preferable as paper maps so that it can know which houses don't need to be assessed) so that it doesn't need to go a reassess these properties. Again discussion with 9(2)(b) the indicated the aggregated insurance data could not be shared with EQC (i.e. rebuilds and repairs).
- 5. GNS Modelling.** Hugh Cowan would like me to help GNS refine their loss model (Riskcape?) by building in a land damage hazard and scenario into their loss models so that it can be improved. What is very obvious is that the building damage ratios are low on non liquefied ground areas and conversely very high in areas where ground damage occurred. Using the complete data set will then allow the model to be calibrated and the net result would be a much better understanding (less uncertainty) around predicted losses from seismic shaking scenarios run for other cities in the country. I understand that 9(2)(a) has spoken to you about gaining access to the data to start this project. As mentioned over the phone, as per our agreement, I will sit tight on the data and will only release it (or part of it) to 9(2)(a) if I receive a letter from each of the insurers CEO's telling me to share the data with 9(2)(a) (i.e. no letter, no data). I think that 9(2)(a) understood.

It would be appreciated if we could find an agreeable way of being able to share the aggregated building damage map with EQC and WDC so they can undertake their tasks, but maintain the confidentiality and sensitivity of the

data. I would be more than happy to come and talk again at AMI if that helps, but wonder whether Lance and or a WDC engineer may also need to also come so they can put their case to 9(2)(a) why they need access to the aggregated building damage data. Any thoughts?

Regards

9(2)(a)



Dr 9(2)(a)
Senior Geotechnical Engineer
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
Ph: +9(2)(a)
Mob 9(2)(a)
Fax: 9(2)(a)
Email: 9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz

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9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Friday, 18 March 2011 4:46 p.m.
To: '9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@dpmc.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@med.govt.nz'; Bryan Dunne; '9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@bovairdpartners.co.nz';
'9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@rbnz.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@xtra.co.nz';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; Ian Simpson; '9(2)(a)';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; Lance Dixon;
'9(2)(a)'; Michael Wintringham; '9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz'; Phillip Jacques;
'9(2)(a)@aonbenfield.com'; '9(2)(a)@orcon.net.nz'; '9(2)(a)';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@dpmc.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@xtra.co.nz'; '9(2)(a)breakawayinvestments.co.nz'
Subject: Ministers Weekly Report
Attachments: Ministerial Weekly Report 17 3 11 (PDF).pdf

Have a good Weekend.

9(2)(a)

Advisor

Earthquake Commission



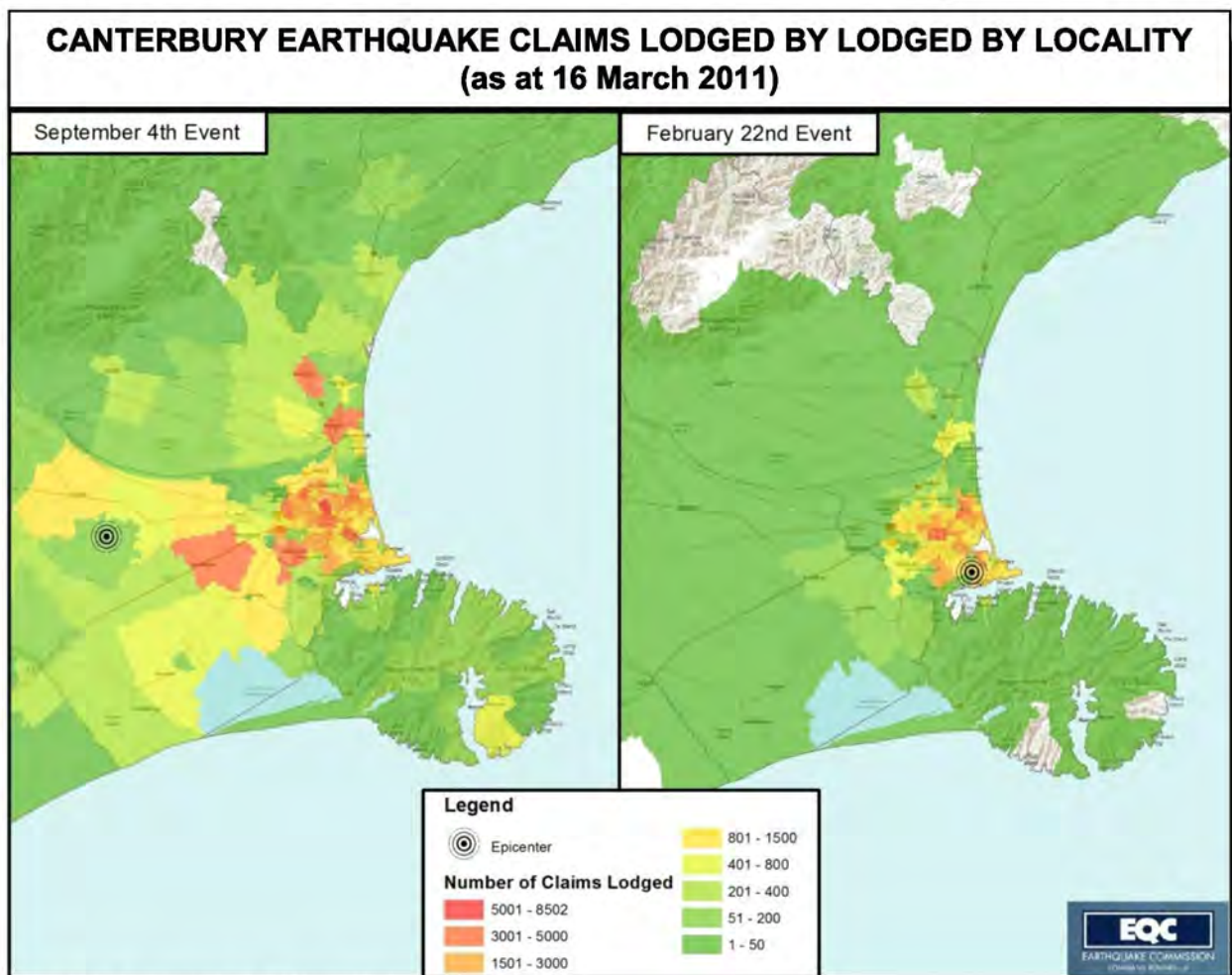
Ministerial Weekly Progress Report

TO: Minister in Charge of the Earthquake Commission
Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery

FROM: Chief Executive of the Earthquake Commission

DATE: 18 March 2011

SUBJECT: Earthquake Commission Response to Canterbury Earthquake



Source: Eagle Technology/GIS/IBM Claims Centre

1. SITUATION AT A GLANCE

1.1 State of Play for All Events (as at 17 March 2011)

DATE OF EARTHQUAKE	CLAIMS DEADLINE	NO. OF CLAIMANTS	
		This Week	Last Week
22-Feb-11	23-May-11	73,495	58,015
4-Feb-11	4-May-11	141	378
20-Jan-11	20-Apr-11	2,827	2,782
26-Dec-10	28-Mar-11	18,126	17,961
14-Nov-10	Passed	2,137	2,140
19-Oct-10	Passed	3,176	3,167
4-Sep-11	Passed	156,934	156,934
		256,836	241,377

N.B.: Any week-to-week fluctuations in claims data (including 4-Sep-10, 19-Oct-10 and 14-Nov-10) results from claims being subsequently assigned to the correct event.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON ALL EVENTS	\$802M
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BUILDING & LAND CLAIMS	CLAIMS LODGED ¹	CLAIMS OPEN ²	CLAIMS ASSESSED ³	CLAIMS CLOSED ⁴
<\$10K	170,724	151,860	66,222	18,864
\$10K-\$100K	41,236	40,099	28,693	1,137
\$100K+	5,153	4,909	5,068	244
Land	51,833	48,863	18,417	2,970

N.B.: The figures listed are not comparable to claims figures listed in the previous table. A claimant's file may have contents, building and land claims.

¹Lodged = building claims are assigned to each category based on cost estimates made by EQC's claims database. A more accurate assignment is made once a claim is assessed.

²Open = lodged and being processed.

³Assessed = inspected and loss calculated.

⁴Closed = settled (payment made or declined).

1.2 Claims for 22 February 2011 Earthquake only (as at 17 March 2011)

CLAIMS DATA	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Claims received to date	73,495	58,015
Emergency repair claims	14,082*	16,539
Not Weatherproof only	4,492	3,858
Uninhabitable only	4,953	4,535
Not Weatherproof & Uninhabitable	4,637	8,146

*The lower figure results from claims previously lodged as weatherproof, uninhabitable or both not actually being so once the property was inspected for repairs.

1.3 Operational Summary

- EQC are prioritising requests for emergency repairs for properties that are not weathertight or habitable; have winter heating issues; or whose residents are vulnerable. The Fletcher Construction PMO will carry out the majority of repairs with the remainder managed by individual claimants.
- “Operation Rapid” assessments have been completed for all Zone 1 suburbs. Rapid assessments for 20 suburbs have been completed, with a total of 58,172 properties assessed to date.

2. GOVERNMENT PRIORITY AREAS

2.1 Emergency Repair Programme

EMERGENCY REPAIRS	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Jobs completed	1,004	521
Jobs in progress	1,245	581

Source: Fletcher Construction PMO (as at 11-Mar-11).

Comment

The figures provided do not include the emergency repairs costing less than \$2,000 that homeowners have organised themselves.

2.2 Winter Heating Programme and Chimney Replacement Programme Update

Chimney Replacement Programme

- Following the September earthquake, EQC and EECA entered into an arrangement to offer people whose chimneys were damaged the choice to replace their old log burners or open fires with a new, clean efficient heating system as part of their claim. EECA was the agency responsible for installing the heating devices.
- Prior to 22 February earthquake, data provided by EECA (table below) shows the claims referred to EECA by EQC, the numbers processed by EECA and installation progress. **N.B.** this is the most recent data provided to EQC.

EECA ACTIVITY	22-FEB-11
Chimney claims referred to EECA by EQC	4,500
Chimney claims processed by EECA for the Chimney Replacement Programme	2,731
Jobs awaiting allocation	263
Jobs allocated	890
Jobs completed	151
Jobs pending further information	105

Source: EECA (as at 22-Feb-11)

- EECA has indicated 50-100 installations are now being achieved each day, although updated figures have yet to be provided to EQC.
- At 22 February, EQC had assessed 32,000 properties indicating chimney damage. These figures were higher than estimates when the Chimney Replacement Programme was

developed. EECA considered that the most effective way to address heating demand was to transfer the programme to the Fletcher Construction PMO to manage.

Winter Heating Programme

- The key priority is ensuring adequate heating is available for residents as winter approaches, the demand for which has increased substantially following the February earthquake.
- To achieve this, the Winter Heating Programme was implemented by EQC, EECA and Fletcher Construction from 3 March to get heating into the homes that need it most before winter (nominally 1 May 2011). This programme takes priority over the “Chimney Replacement Programme” discussed above.
- Priority is being assigned to those homes with occupants who are sick, elderly or who have young children, or houses with no other heating source.
- Fletcher Construction PMO has entered into arrangements with three heat pump suppliers and others are expected to sign up shortly.
- EQC estimate a total of 9,000-10,000 claims would now be priority cases based on 4 September earthquake claim volumes, although revision is likely as more claims are received.
- Installation is proceeding at approximately 50-100 per day. This was expected by EECA to get up to approximately 140 when the scheme is operating at its full potential, suggesting late May/June before all priority cases can be dealt with.
- A barrier and on-going risk has been the absence of residents – in some regions contact has been possible with only 25% of affected households.
- On the other side, a number of priority households have subsequently indicated they have alternative heat sources available, perhaps indicating scope for some further prioritisation.
- For efficiency reasons, residents are being allocated to heat pump suppliers (the products are largely equivalent) rather than being given a choice. If they insist on a choice, it will take longer for them to receive their replacement heating.

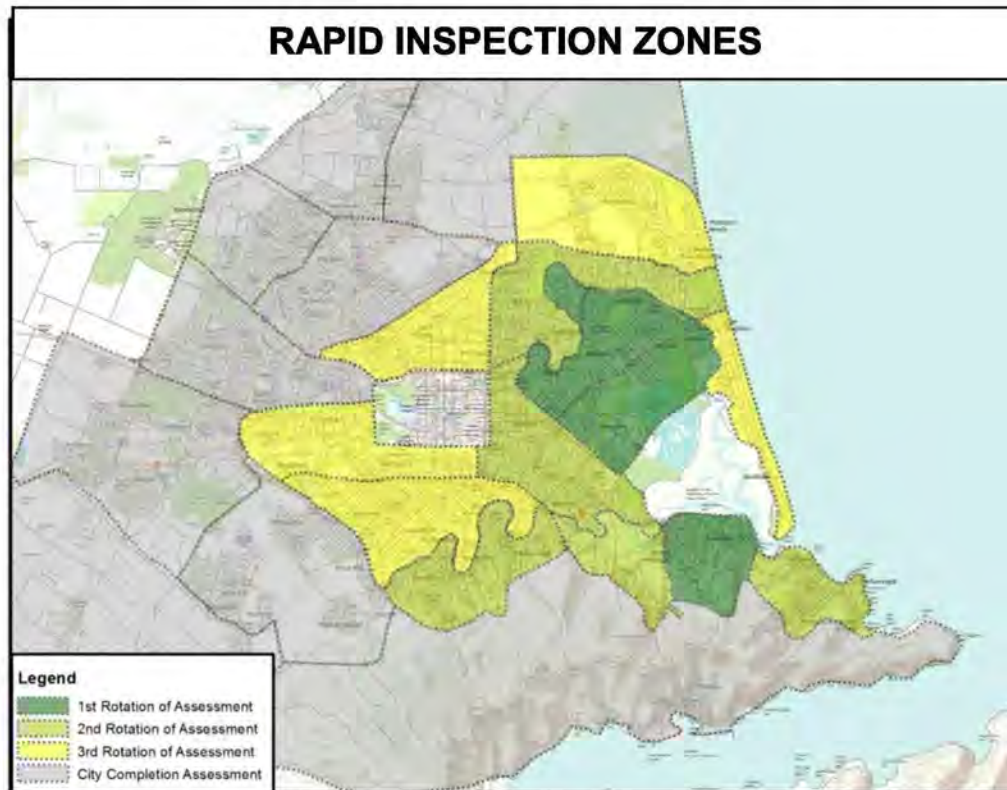
Comment

- A joint EQC/EECA paper will be prepared shortly for Ministers outlining how the winter heating programme is operating and, if necessary, seeking powers and funding for the EQC to run the programme as efficiently as possible.

3. EQC CLAIMS PROCESSING

3.1 "Operation Rapid"

- EQC launched its new assessment approach on 11 March 2011, to give Christchurch homeowners more certainty about the status of their homes post 22 February 2011 earthquake: "Operation Rapid".
- EQC rapid assessment teams will be visiting homes in metropolitan Christchurch, Lyttelton, Selwyn and Waimakariri over an eight week period, identifying properties in need of emergency repairs and prioritising properties for a full assessment at a later date.



Source: Eagle Technology/GIS

State of play:

- Rapid inspections are progressing ahead of schedule.
- Around 10,000 properties are being completed each day.
- Rapid assessments for all Zone 1 (green) suburbs were completed on 16 March 2011.
- Assessments have been completed for 20 suburbs.

FIELD OPERATIONS (as at 17 March 2011)	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK (11 March 2011 only)
No. of assessors	353	147
No. of completed assessments (as at 17 March 2011)	58,172	24,971
No. of over cap claims identified	1,302	N/A

Source: EQC (as at 17-Mar-11)

RAPID ASSESSMENT ROLL OUT (as at 17 March 2011)	
Suburbs where assessments completed	Aranui, Avonside, Balmoral Hill, Bexley, Bromley, Dallington, Ferrymead, Hillsborough, Linwood, Moncks Bay, Moncks Spur, Mt Pleasant, North Linwood, Phillipstown, Redcliffs, St Andrews Hill, South New Brighton, South Shore, Wainoni, Woolston.
Suburbs currently being assessed	Addington, Beckenham, Burwood (North), Cashmere, Clifton, Fendalton, Hillmorton, Huntsbury, Lyttelton, Mairehau, Merivale, Middleton, Murray Aynsley, North New Brighton, Opawa, Parklands, Queenspark, Riccarton, Richmond, Scarborough, Somerfield, Spreydon, Sumner, Upper Riccarton, Waimairi Beach, Waltham.
Suburbs to be visited next	Cracroft, Hoon Hay, Oaklands, St Albans, Westlake, Westmorland.

Source: EQC (as at 17-Mar-11)

EQC has been publicising on its website www.eqc.govt.nz where rapid assessment teams are operating. More frequent updates are being posted on EQC's Facebook and Twitter pages.

New risk: The transition from a paper-based system to a fully electronic system has presented a number of challenges including the need to receive and configure new hardware sourced from overseas (and train operators) whilst maintaining momentum with the rapid assessment process.

3.2 EQC Communications about the Rapid Assessment Process

- Rapid assessments are a process for identify properties in need of urgent repairs to make them weatherproof and habitable and to prioritise the properties to be revisited for a full assessment. Inspectors use three criteria when making an assessment:
 - The house is in need of repairs to make it weathertight or habitable.
 - The total damage is over \$100,000.
 - The chimney or sole source of heating is damaged.
- This information can be readily captured within a 30 minute rapid assessment as the 4 September event means EQC inspection teams are now very experienced in identifying and assessing earthquake damage.
- The rapid assessment process has been confused with a full assessment by some households, raising questions (especially in the social media) about EQC's ability to properly assess damage caused by the 22 February earthquake.
 - To raise awareness of the rapid assessments and its purpose amongst Canterbury householders, the following initiatives are being implemented:
 - An advertising campaign (print and radio) was started on 15 March 2011.
 - A flyer, to be distributed to all households in Christchurch, has been printed and distributed to information sites. Next week it will be distributed to households via NZ Post and the Student Army.
 - Social media is also being used to provide quick responses to queries where appropriate.
- EQC staff will attend all Canterbury public meetings scheduled next week.

4. FLETCHER CONSTRUCTION PMO ACTIVITY

4.1 PMO Hub Roll-Out

State of play:

- All hubs continue to focus on emergency response to make properties habitable.
- The core work programme in the north and west of Christchurch City and in Waimakariri will continue as before. This work has been put on hold in other areas to focus on the emergency repairs response.
- The hub roll-out is on-track to have 18 hubs operational by May, with full productivity of 1,900 home repairs completion per month by September.
- The hub roll-out is being accelerated in the worst affected areas.
- New hubs are being established for Burwood/Pegasus and Shirley/Papanui.

HUB LOCATION	CLAIMS IN HUB		IN PROGRESS		COMPLETED		REPAIR COSTS	
	This week	Last week	This week	Last week	This week	Last week	Feb-11 \$M	To date \$M
Selwyn								
Selwyn Central	1,093	871	453	426	47	39	1.1	1.7
Malvern / Ellesmere / Springs	160	114	25	18	0	0		
Waimakariri								
Kaiapoi	544	524	436	371	31	23	1.5	3.1
Rangiora	642	646	354	264	13	7	2.2	2.2
Christchurch								
Riccarton Wigram (Halswell)	880	820	692	610	25	22	2.0	2.3
Fendalton Waimairi	1,608	1,508	282	236	6	3	2.0	2.7
Spreydon	825	757	94	93	6	0	0.9	0.9
Heathcote								
Hagley Ferrymead	634	420	78	78	2	2	0.8	0.8
Banks Peninsula	173	151	66	36	0	0		
Quick Response	344	344	110	110	215	209	0.2	0.3
Total	6,903	6,155	2,590	2,242	345	305	10.7	14.0

Source: Fletcher Construction PMO (as at 11-Mar-11)

4.2 PMO Workforce

- Fletcher Construction PMO resources are increasing in response to its hub expansion.
- More contractors are registering interest with the Fletcher Construction PMO.

RESOURCES	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
EQR/PMO staff	194	185
Contractors		
Registered	949	794
Accredited	277	254
Contractor FTE estimate	1,385	1,270

Source: Fletcher Construction PMO (as at 11-Mar-11)

Unchanged Risk: It is likely that as a result of the 22 February event, the complexity and average value of repairs has increased. This may have an impact on contractor and trades requirements and, therefore, on temporary accommodation requirements.

5. ADDITIONAL LAND REMEDIATION WORKS PROGRAMME

5.1 Programme for Detailed Damage Assessment

- A draft work programme is being prepared by Tonkin & Taylor for EQC to analyse land damage in the Canterbury region arising from the 22 February earthquake.
- The programme will include lessons learned from the 4 September 2011 response.
- Tonkin & Taylor are currently gathering data to develop a clear understanding of the nature of the land damage and to support development of appropriate response options.
- The Tonkin & Taylor analysis will be based on data gathered from the following activities:
 - Aerial mapping of the affected areas and LiDAR mapping (to determine areas of lifting and slumping) have been completed.
 - LiDAR data analysis will be completed in the next two weeks.
 - The LiDAR maps will then be analysed and compared with those developed on the 6th September 2010.
 - Information from Christchurch City Council flood maps and its updated flood models will also be integrated into the analysis to determine changes in flood risk for affected areas.
- Tonkin & Taylor have said the analysis is expected to be completed by mid-April 2011.

Comment

- An EQC paper is being prepared for the Minister for CER outlining the scope and coverage of the geotechnical assessment programme and presenting options for accelerating this work.

5.2 Additional Land Remediation Works Programme

Key issues that will continue to impact on the additional land remediation works programme progress/milestones which need to be monitored over time are:

- Fitting works within the fiscal cap.
- Consenting process (whether these are notifiable or not) and the nature of any consent conditions.
- Contestable procurement processes for completion of works.
- Private insurer decisions concerning demolition and rebuilding works.

WORKSTREAM	CCC	WDC	COMMENT
Spencerville	●	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract awarded for the proposed stone column repair work. • The contractor has recommenced work on the site. • Some plant is still located in the Christchurch CBD. In addition, restrictions at Lyttelton Port means that machinery arriving from overseas will now be unloaded at Auckland on 6 April. • Critical path is dependent on private insurers' decisions concerning demolition and rebuild.
Early works	●	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waimakariri only received relatively minor liquefaction from the 22 February event. • Waimakariri District Council wishes to proceed with planned works. • The proposed land remediation programme is still considered the most appropriate response in Waimakariri. • The Council will publically announce its suburb rebuilding programme on 22 March 2011 • Critical path is dependent on private insurers' decisions concerning demolition and rebuild.
MoUs	●	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement has been reached with WDC on the indemnity issue. • MoU with WDC expected to be signed next week. • A Ministerial Direction is currently being drafted. • The MoU negotiations with Christchurch City Council have been set aside until the additional land remediation solution for East Christchurch is understood and agreement has been reached about how this should be delivered
Concept Design Report	●	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on the Christchurch report has been put on hold. • A scaled down report is being prepared for Kaiapoi (north and south bank), which is on target for issue to Treasury on 31 March 2011.

Unchanged Risk: Spencerville – The contractor 9(2)(a) had already advised EQC of a shipping delay to the delivery of the Stone Column Probe (noted in the Weekly Report for the week ending 17 February 2011). Restrictions at Lyttelton port mean that the Probe will now be unloaded at Auckland on 6 April 2011.

9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Monday, 21 March 2011 3:31 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Communications: social networking

Hi Jo

Yep that will be fine – 9(2)(a) will be happy to come along and have a chat about her social media work.

9(2)(a)

9(2)(a) | Manager Public Affairs (Christchurch earthquake) | **The Earthquake Commission (EQC)**
Tel: 9(2)(a) | 9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE

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a. please immediately delete this email and notify the EQC by return email or telephone (64 4 978 6400);
b. any use, dissemination or copying of this email is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Monday, 21 March 2011 3:19 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: FW: Communications: social networking

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Friday, 18 March 2011 4:04 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: FW: Communications: social networking

Would it be ok for Jo to borrow 9(2)(a) for an hour next week????

From: Jo Hickling [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Friday, 18 March 2011 3:50 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: Communications: social networking

Hey there

Would you mind asking 9(2)(a) if he would mind me 'borrowing' 9(2)(a) for an hour next week to talk about using social networking for our corp comms.

It's not something we have done much of here – and from what i can remember, she has at least some experience in using twitter and facebook for internal and external comms.

Treas would like to explore putting something in place for both times of crisis and potential recruitment/branding.

Thanks alot ☺

Jo Hickling | Human Resources Manager | **The Treasury**
Tel: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Monday, 21 March 2011 1:33 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: your calculations

David – do the following tweaks look ok?

Quick calculations, based on info supplied previously by T&T and 9(2)(a) (via Lance Dixon).

Avonside

640 properties preliminarily identified as being in Zone C

Average land value is in the range of \$150,000 to \$185,000 (with some outliers)
EQC Insurance cap of \$113,850 (incl. GST) for house
EQC insurance cap of \$22,800 (incl. GST) for contents (assume this will be claimed)
Cost of land reinstatement = approx \$30 per sqm (at minimum lot size = \$13,500)

= \$96,000,000 - \$118,400,000 (land value)
= \$87,456,000 (EQC house and contents cap)
= \$8,640,000 (EQC land reinstatement)

Total 640 x [\$150,000 (or \$185,000) + \$113,850 + \$22,800 - \$13,500] = **\$175m - \$197m**
Average \$273,000 - \$308,000 per property

Bexley

760 properties preliminarily identified as being in Zone C

Average land value is in the range of \$145,000 to \$155,000 (with some outliers)
EQC Insurance cap of \$113,850 (incl. GST) for house
EQC insurance cap of \$22,800 (incl. GST) for contents (assume this will be claimed)
Cost of land reinstatement = approx \$30 per sqm (at minimum lot size = \$13,500)

= \$110,200,000 - \$117,800,000 (land value)
= \$103,854,000 (EQC house and contents cap)
= \$10,260,000 (EQC land reinstatement)

Using same method above ie no. properties x (land value + insurance caps *less* land reinstatement costs foregone)
get **\$204m - \$211m**
Average \$268,000 - \$278,000 per property

Minimum lot size = 450 sqm

Average property price in Christchurch Eastern Suburbs = approx \$300,000 [from QV data]

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 11:23 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: Flow chart on land mapping

Cath – see chart below. I'll circulate my "starters for 10" in terms of principles late tomorrow morning.

From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 8:45 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a) @ Parliament; 9(2)(a)
Cc: 9(2)(a) @ Parliament; Bryan Dunne; 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Re Friday meeting

9(2)(a)

Below is a copy of the flow chart showing the key work tasks and also the principal organisations involved.

The following list is some of the key agencies / organisations that will be doing something towards the "stage 1" land options report. There are others involved in the recovery process (i.e. social agencies etc) but they will probably not be contributors to the report at this stage. At this meeting we should probably aim to have those organisations represented which will be doing something towards the report.

A person from each organisation will be required who has the delegated authority to commit to the proposed work programme with agreed time frames. In some cases a second person (i.e. the "doer") may also be required. The names beside each organisation are the "doers" who we have been interfacing and coordinating the work to date. The list of names is not complete (because we don't know who all the people should be) and leave it up to yourself and Bryan to determine who the appropriate people are.

MCDEM (may need NZAM) – The national controller and 9(2)(a)
GNS (also representing the natural hazards platform i.e UOA, UOC, NIWA and anyone else who they may speak for) – 9(2)(a) and any other people from the other groups on the natural hazard platform who he considers are necessary

LINZ – 9(2)(a)

CCC – 9(2)(a), 9(2)(a)

SDC

WDC – 9(2)(a)

ECAN

DBH

The Engineering Advisory Group – Dave Brunson

HNZ

The Insurers (IAG, AMI, Lumley, Tower, Vero/AA) – 9(2)(a) (IAG), 9(2)(a) and 9(2)(a) (AMI), 9(2)(a) (Lumley), 9(2)(a) and 9(2)(a) (Tower), 9(2)(a) and 9(2)(a) (Vero/AA)

EQC – Bryan and Lance

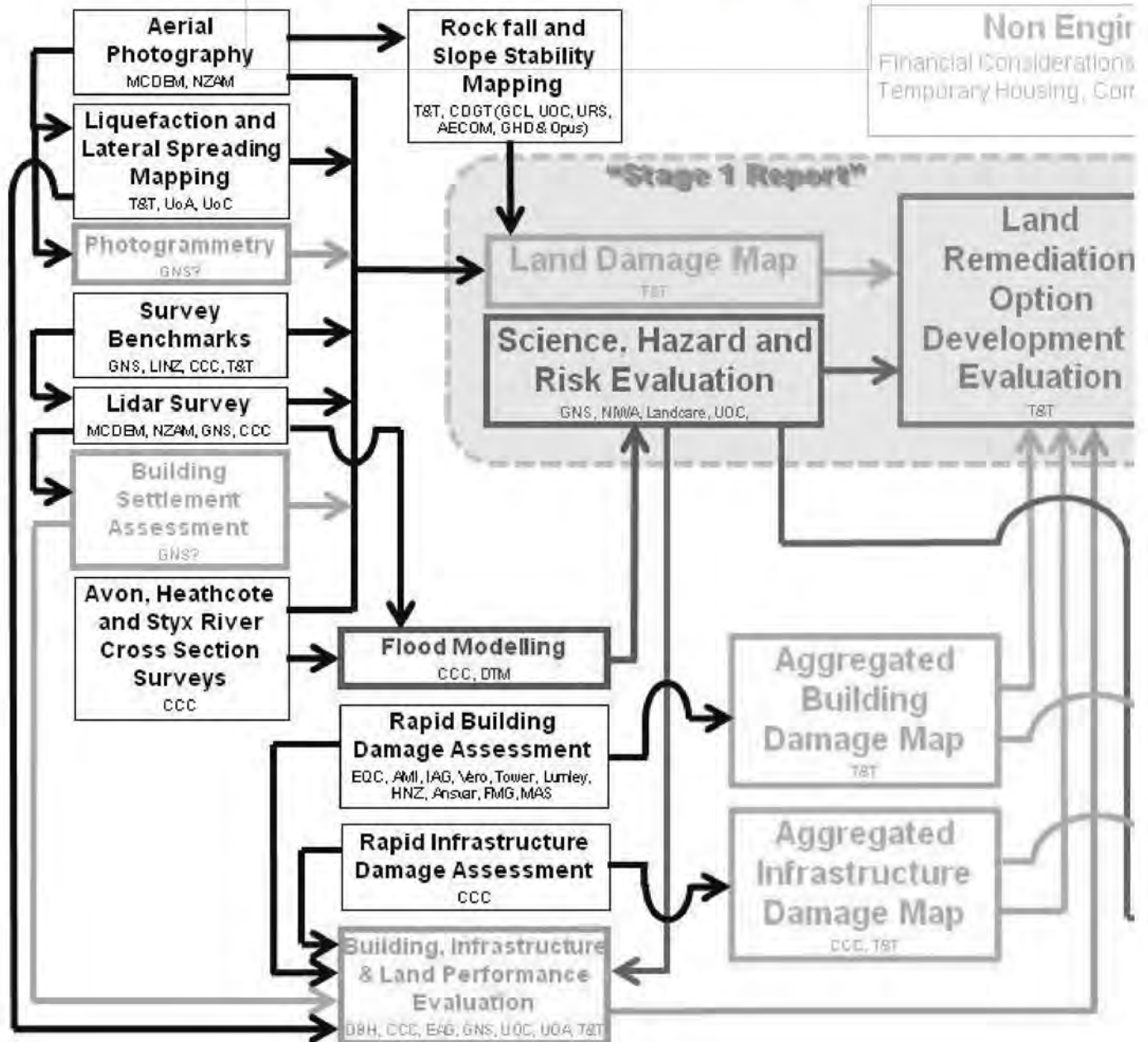
MFE?

Ngai Tahu?

9(2)(a) and I need to head off to another meeting now. 9(2)(a) will add contact phone numbers and emails of the names we have listed above.

Regards

9(2)(a)



Dr 9(2)(a)
Senior Geotechnical Engineer
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
Ph: +9(2)(a)
Mob: [Redacted]
Fax: [Redacted]
Email: 9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz

+++++
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9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 11:24 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW:
Attachments: Brief EECA strategy 1.docx; EQ Remedial heater problem defn (2).doc

-----Original Message-----

From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@fcc.co.nz]
Sent: Monday, 21 March 2011 3:10 p.m.
To: Bryan Dunne
Cc: Ian Simpson; 9(2)(a)
Subject:

Bryan

Here is the paper that 9(2)(a) said we were doing on EECA at about the same time you are preparing the Board paper. You may find some of this useful - including the back up plan we have discussed, prepared by EECA.

Happy to discuss.

regards

9(2)(a)
Establishment Manager

EQR Command Centre
PO Box 80105, Riccarton, Christchurch 8440
Ph: +9(2)(a) Mobile: +9(2)(a) Fax: 9(2)(a) Email: 9(2)(a)@fcc.co.nz

Helping the recovery in CANTERBURY

The Fletcher Construction Company | As agents for The Earthquake Commission

BRIEFING DOCUMENT

21 March 2011

EECA CHIMNEY REPAIR PROGRAMME (CRP)

by Fletcher EQR

Background

EECA is a government controlled entity that post September earthquake was given authority by EQC to manage the installation of a clean heat source programme in lieu of rebuilding chimneys damaged by the earthquake (the so-called Chimney Repair Programme (CPR)).

Funding was expected to be neutral – the cost outcome of an installed clean heat source with no chimney roughly equating to the cost of re-installing a damaged chimney.

For a number of reasons this authority to EECA is now being considered to be directed to the Fletcher EQC project management contract, including:

1. Overlap between EECA and Fletcher / EQR in the work being done for individual claimants
2. EECA Board determining that delivery of the installation programme was increasingly out of its scope of operations
3. The extent of a typical installation increasing beyond simple chimney demolition and heat source installation.
4. Concern being expressed at the rate of progress of installed units

Since late February EQR has been proceeding to integrate the EECA delivery solutions into its organisation as a Clean Heat Hub, and to re-organise the EECA base of contractors to carry out repair works as part of the wider EQR Hub network. The EECA Clean Heat Hub would be retained to provide the intellectual property for EECA approved solutions.

At about this time, the priority was changed to meet the so-called Winter Heat programme, which was to identify and provide at least one approved clean heat source for those homes that relied upon a now-damaged chimney for the sole source of household heat, or otherwise for those claimants defined as vulnerable. The objective was to have at least one warm room per affected house prior to winter (nominally 1st May).

Winter Heat programme

This priority heating programme now is the main focus of the Fletcher EQR Clean Heat Hub, and the key issues are as follows:

1. **Numbers of units:** Pre-22/2, EQC expected that about 4-5,000 units would be required to be installed prior to winter for those in the “sole source of heat” priority category.

Since 22/2 this number will have grown, but it is not yet clear to what extent. The current queue is over 7,000 (largely through call centre contact to date), but a number of these may be for homes that are no longer habited, or to be demolished. Figures up to 10,000 units have been discussed.

2. **Determining the required clean heat source:** contacting the claimant to determine what is required, and other necessary aspects of the priority repair work, and placing an order.

This is the current bottleneck – now being handled via two call centres and email at an increasing rate per day. With the current vacancy rate in Christchurch, making contact with homeowners is difficult.

3. **The capacity of the industry** for supply and installation, and installation rates. The three main manufacturers of heat pumps maintain that they can supply and install at the rate of up to 1,200 per week. This level of work has not been tested in Christchurch.

The supply and installation of solid fuel burners is a different matter, as the installation is more specialised and the installer base much smaller.

Heat pumps are the preferred units for the winter programme, although more claimants than historically expected are requesting solid fuel burners due to the recent power shortages.

4. **Timing:** EQC is undergoing a “rapid response assessment” of all homes in the affected area. This will identify aspects of emergency work, including sole source heating situations, and these claims flow through to Fletcher EQR. The RRA is expected to be complete before the end of April – leaving no time to supply and install heat units discovered in the final weeks.
5. **Clarity of the funding** to satisfy the parties including re-insurers, and contractual instruction to both EECA and EQC / Fletcher, both of whom are operating currently on MOUs.
6. **Growing public concern** over what appears to be lack of action in achieving the required targets, with winter fast approaching.
7. **“Plan B” preparation:** With uncertainties over the number of heat units to be installed, and an unproven capacity to install, having an alternative to heat homes will be necessary both for humanitarian and political reasons.

While not an EQC insured concern, it is clearly a social concern.

Plan B: Alternative heat sources

Given there are concerns about meeting the EECA targets for the priority winter heating programme, it would seem prudent to consider available alternatives to achieve the objective of warm rooms for winter.

A paper attached from EECA investigates the options.

The recommendation from EECA is to make available electrical heaters, as opposed to bottled gas or other forms of heat, for areas that have power available, with gas in those areas with compromised power supply.

Some factors to consider are:

1. whether some form of financial assistance would be made available for those who need heat as a result of the earthquakes. The question of who qualifies may be very difficult to determine and create significant administrative difficulties. Any such assistance may apply to purchase and/or operating costs (as operating costs of electric heaters are greater than for heat pumps, per attached)
2. whether this assistance would link to approved suppliers and approved products such as electrical heaters, as a discount or similar. There is an argument for simplicity, to just allow the market to gear up with electrical

heaters and for the assistance to come by way of a subsidy for all residential power bills over the period 1 May through 1 September.

3. how any assistance, if required, would be directed (recipient, methodology etc). Claimants could be confirmed as being eligible for the CRP “wait list” but as noted above the administration of this qualification process is going to be another task for already over burdened teams.
4. re-confirming that any such additional load on the electrical network would not impact the system in the affected areas, based on numbers (and Orion confirm that heat pumps are more efficient than other electric heaters)
5. determining what the lead times would be for such a programme and how it could be communicated.

We are told that there are sufficient available supplies of electrical heating if required.

Progress to date

The initial progress by EECA on the CRP was to accredit over 60 contractors, and process over 2,700 claims. Of these over 550 are underway or have been completed from the original chimney programme, and about 850 priority winter heating claims have been similarly underway or completed since early February.

Over 1,200 claims have been re-allocated to Fletcher EQR hubs as non-emergency CRP work.

Chimney Repair Programme

Fletcher EQR proposes to continue the chimney repair programme (of which the winter heat programme is a subset) as homes with chimney damage are repaired as part of its project management process.

The Clean Heat Hub would manage the supply and installation of the heat pump units, with appropriate interface with approved suppliers and installers.

The contractors previously working with EECA generally will be accredited to Fletcher EQR for the repair programme.

Contractual positions

Fletcher EQR and EECA have been working together closely on this transition, but the contractual positions of both do not yet reflect the proposed outcome.

It has been recognised that EQC will require Ministerial direction to confirm the approach to be taken, and for this direction to flow through to the contractual arrangements under which EECA and Fletcher EQR have been working.

A part of this process, the financial position of EECA in particular will need consideration, as currently EECA has not invoiced EQC for any of its management or repair costs under the MOU.

Fletcher EQR proposes any of its costs be treated the same as work performed under its existing project management function.

Recommendations

Given the EECA progress to date, the difficulties in establishing claimant details and the unproven installation rate of installers, Fletcher EQR recommends that EQC discusses

the whole issue of winter heat with the Government to gain direction on what contingency plans it would like to put in place.

A further recommendation is that Fletcher EQR proceed to integrate the previous EECA group into its Hub network for reasons of practicality and outcome.

EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY – WINTER 2011 ALTERNATIVE HEATING

Problem Definition

Winter 2011 'alternative heating' required for Canterbury homes that have damaged/unsafe heating appliances.

Aim is to have one warm room (per inhabited home) as a minimum.

Context

By mid-March 2011 electricity supply had been restored to areas outside the Christchurch CBD, with the exception of a few small pockets of customers usually due to low voltage cable faults.

Orion, the local lines company, has advised that where possible we should be installing heatpumps in the extensively damaged eastern suburbs of Christchurch as they present less peak load demands on the lines network than portable electric heaters. They expressed no concerns about the volumes of heatpumps to be installed. Other areas of the city (excluding the CBD) have functioning networks.

There are no gas supply issues in Christchurch at present.

Decision Drivers

- The fundamental criteria is warmth/comfort in homes over winter;
- However, there are plenty of low-cost easily-distributed heating options, we're not constrained technically;
- **Safety, cost and legacy issues** are likely drivers of programme design;
- Keep doing 'clean heat' provision in parallel (it may be the best option for some);

Preferred 'Alternative Heating' Fuels are Electricity and Bottled Gas (9kg LPG)

- Electricity used via radiant, fan or column heater is low cost and very effective heating for most room sizes (large rooms may need two heaters);
- Bottled 9kg LPG (and cabinet heater) is relatively easily distributed (centralised refills via Contact's Kaiapoi reticulation network which is operational, and then vehicle drop-off to regional centres for consumer collection) [many service stations are closed, so these not viable refill sites in near term];
- Other options:
 - o Night store electrical heating may be of use if electrical network is peak constrained. However, installation costs make heatpumps a better option;
- Other fuels (viable only if existing appliance is safely functioning):
 - o Diesel (needs flue);
 - o Coal (fuel distribution; flue);
 - o Wood (flue).

Electricity is a preferable fuel over 9kg bottled LPG because:

- electricity is a delivered fuel, (9kg bottles require refill & delivery – Contact's network is workable, but not easily accessible for all consumers);

- electricity (plus fan heater) is cheaper than 9kg LPG;
- electricity has no moisture issues (cabinet heaters are not flued and release water vapour into the dwelling, as well as requiring ventilation resulting in heat losses);
- legacy issues are lesser with electrical heating versus cabinet heaters (cabinet heaters are most prevalent in lower socio-economic areas, because part-filling of 9kg bottles is seen as more manageable than a electricity or gas account with a power company);
- potential safety issues (eg the need for ventilation etc) with cabinet heaters.
- Only key benefit of 9kg LPG is that it is storable, and is therefore not susceptible to reticulation failure (eg reticulated gas or electricity) due to aftershocks or similar.

Consider Complementary Measures

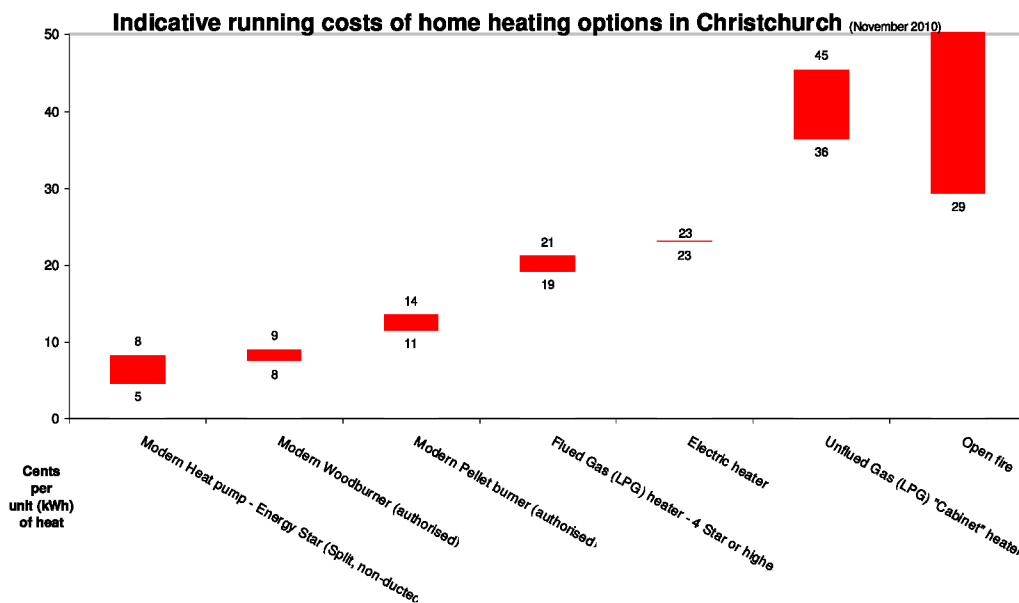
Given that whole home heating is unlikely to be achieved in many cases, consider:

- electric blankets (low cost to buy and run, but high comfort provision);
- where reticulated gas networks have failed, 40 kg bottled gas may be able to be plumbed in to existing appliances (pressure needs checking) – this would allow cooking and heating;
- Where electricity is unlikely to be able to be reconnected, provision of gas stove (primus type) along with cabinet heater may be sufficient to allow people to stay in their homes.

Operating costs are a factor

While portable electric heaters and gas cabinet heaters are a cheap up-front cost they do have high operating costs compared to the most energy efficient heating sources. Consumers should be made aware of these costs to avoid surprises at the end of the month (see diagram below for a comparison).

Where possible those in the most need and with lower incomes should be prioritised for the Winter Heat Programme. Targeting low income suburbs (particularly eastern suburbs) with the programme is one method of achieving this.



	Portable Electric Heaters	Portable LPG Heaters (9kg bottles)	Electric blankets
Heating capacity	Up to 2.4 kW (10 A) 1 heater suitable for small rooms (15 sqm) 2 heaters needed for large, poorly insulated or draughty rooms	Max. 3.5 to 5 kW heat output 1 heater enough to heat most rooms (though a window needs to be left open – draughts) 25 hours typical run time @ 5kW; (9Kg bottle)	Warm up a bed (before people get in) (50-100 W)
Capital cost	\$30 (cheap fan heaters) to \$150 (quality convection/oil column or radiant heaters)	from ~\$180 incl. 9kg bottle plus ~\$120 fireguard (recommended)	from \$30 single / \$140 king size
Running costs	~24 cents/kWh heat delivered → ~58 cents/hour for 2.4 kW heater → \$3.50/day @ 6 hrs/day use → \$313 per 3 months	~36-45 cents/kWh (allows for ventilation losses) → ~130 cents/hour (\$3.50/kg gas price) → \$15.25/day @ 6 hrs/day use → \$1,372 per 3 months	1-3 cents/hour
Pros	Clean and safe operation	No electricity needed	Cheap to run
	Portable Often different heat output settings	Portable High heat output Radiant heat suitable for large, un-insulated or draughty rooms	Low electrical load good for strained grid and unlikely to cause overheating/fire risk in damaged wiring in house
	Households can keep electric heaters and continue to use them in bedrooms etc. following the installation of a clean, efficient heater	Often different heat output settings	
	Fan heaters: Very good heat distribution around the room Can be used in combination with convection/oil column heaters as a booster during warm-up period high-wall mounted models can be installed out of reach from children for safety Inexpensive		
	Radiant heaters: Good for heating people in one area of large rooms that cannot be heated in their entirety. For quick instant heat without waiting until the air in the room has warmed up High-wall mounted models can be installed out of reach from children for safety,		
	Convection heaters: Low surface temperatures – safe for children etc. Quiet operation Thermostats (often unreliable)		
Cons	Require 240V/ up to 10A electricity supply Electrical wiring in houses may have been damaged in earthquake / got wet → overheating/fire/electrocution risk under high electrical load of electrical heaters? →electrical safety assessment needed prior to use? Check with MED Energy Safety on practical guidelines	Release combustion gases and water vapour into indoor air → health risk and increased dampness issues incl. mould etc → people with asthma particularly at risk Additional heat loss due to extra ventilation required for safe operation (leave a window open)	Only keep people warm when they're in bed Doesn't heat room i.e. dampness/mould risk
	Need to check with Orion if certain areas couldn't handle the electric load if all/most houses used them simultaneously Explore possible use of generators with Orion (though cabinet heaters likely to be cheaper than diesel generators if its is simply a mater of incremental heating demand causing supply issues).	Fire and safety risk due to high radiant heat output – fireguard highly recommended in households with children	Safety considerations need to be clearly communicated: Turn off when going to bed/ to sleep Don't use it with a hot water bottle. Young children or anyone with continence problems should not use an electric blanket, unless it is rated as waterproof. Be especially careful not to leave an infant or someone who is very ill on a blanket that's turned on. They could suffer fatal heatstroke. Don't leave piles of clothing on the bed (or sleeping pets) when it is on.

			Localised overheating could cause the fail-safe mechanism to trigger. Make sure the blanket lies smooth and flat, and is not over-hanging the edge of the bed.
	Limited heat output requires selection of correct type for situation and two heaters for large, poorly insulated or draughty rooms	Bottle needs refilling after ~25 hours of use (max. heat setting), i.e. at least once a week	
		No thermostat (but usually different heat output settings)	
	Fan heaters: Noisy Thermostats uncommon	Health and Safety considerations need to be clearly communicated and followed (refer to MED Energy Safety guidelines on their website): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One metre rule • Fireguard • Window open • Don't use in bedrooms/confined space • Check connections for gas leaks • Annual servicing (already part of MED labelling requirements but they may not be enforced in this emergency situation)	
	Radiant heaters: No thermostatic control Fire risk if too close to combustible materials Floor standing models dangerous for children without fire guard	Risk of people using them incorrectly, e.g. without ventilation or in bedrooms or small, confined spaces (e.g. bathroom) → nausea, headaches, unconsciousness, death	
	Convection heaters: Can easily be tipped over by children unless fixed in place - the weight and sharp fins of oil column heaters can be particularly dangerous.	Regulation requires specific approval from the Ministry of Economic Development before an appliance can be sold in New Zealand. Includes the provision of safety and health labelling on all LPG cabinet heaters, as a condition of their approval for sale in New Zealand.	
		Procedures for handling returned portable gas heaters with leftover gas in gas bottles need to be established.	
		Unflued gas heaters are an unhealthy/expensive/risky heating option and should be returned following the installation of a clean, efficient heater to avoid householders continue to use them in bedrooms etc.	
Availability	Not checked but unlikely to be of concern	Around 1200 available now in NZ but winter stock yet to arrive	Not checked but unlikely to be of concern

Recommendations:

1. In houses with existing heating systems (heat pumps, wood burners, open fires, wood pellet burners, flued gas or diesel burners etc.) these should be assessed to establish whether they are functioning and safe to operate.
2. For houses without electricity or without functioning and safe to operate heaters emergency heaters should be provided. These include portable electric heaters, portable LPG heaters supplemented by electric blankets (and clothing, bedding, insulation etc as required).
3. Portable electric heaters are the safer and cheaper to run option in houses where there are no issues with electricity supply and electric wiring. An electrical safety assessment is recommended prior to use of electric heaters.
4. Depending on the size and thermal efficiency of the room to be heated different types of electric heaters are more or less appropriate. Good information and a choice should be provided to households to facilitate selection of the most suitable electric heater types.
5. Portable LPG heaters are the only option in houses without electricity or where the load of electric heaters is too high. Due to the associated health and safety risks and high running costs these should be provided on a temporary basis and returned once safer clean and efficient heaters are installed and operating.
6. Guidelines for the safe use of either type of heater should be provided to consumers.
7. Electric blankets may be a good supplementary option to keep people warm in their beds. However, they are not recommended to be used while people are in bed.
8. The Winter Heat Programme should target:
 - a. low income suburbs to provide the most efficient heating sources (which have high up-front cost paid by insurance and low operating costs);
 - b. the eastern suburbs to reduce the extra peak load demands on the local lines network by the extensive use of portable electric heaters.

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 6:44 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Selwyn District Council Contacts

SDC contacts

From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@disputeresolution.co.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 5:08 p.m.
To: Bryan Dunne
Cc: 9(2)(a); 9(2)(a) @ Pro Directions; 9(2)(a); 9(2)(a)@selwyn.govt.nz;
9(2)(a)@selwyn.govt.nz
Subject: Selwyn District Council Contacts

Hi Bryan

Further to our brief telephone discussion this afternoon, the Selwyn District Council CE 9(2)(a) has confirmed that the following Council staff will assist in regard to both information sharing initiatives and infrastructure initiatives. Those staff are:

- 9(2)(a), Asset Manager. email 9(2)(a)@selwyn.govt.nz phone 9(2)(a)
- 9(2)(a), Environmental Services Manager. email 9(2)(a)@selwyn.govt.nz phone 9(2)(a)

Both 9(2)(a) and 9(2)(a) have delegated authority to represent SDC.

Can some one please get back to 9(2)(a) and 9(2)(a) regarding the time and venue for Fridays meeting.

If I can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards

Terry Wynyard
NZ Earthquake Commission
Phone: 9(2)(a)

9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 4:14 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Information Request

Hey Mr H

Would this be the appropriate response to Mr Mellor's question? It's taken from the CCC MoU and confirms my understanding of payment – EQC would pay for what it was liable for with the rest being funded out of the \$140M from the Crown

1.1 If EQC considers that the Land Remediation has the effect of settling any part of a valid claim under the EQC Act, EQC will contribute to the cost of the Land Remediation the amount that EQC considers it would have cost to settle that part of the claim other than through the Land Remediation.

9(2)(a)

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 12:46 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Information Request

9(2)(a)

Just to clarify, this means that EQC would be paying \$180m on top of what the Crown was going to pay -\$140m. So, in the properties where the Crown was funding to remediate to a higher level was the EQC going to pay part of that? Or does the \$180m relate to other properties – ie are they mutually exclusive? I'm trying to get a handle on whether the EQC will pay for any of the remediation to a higher level, or was that solely the Crown.

Make sense?

Cheers
Pete

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury

Tel: 9(2)(a) 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz]
Sent: Friday, 18 March 2011 9:17 a.m.
To: Peter Mellor
Cc: Bryan Dunne
Subject: RE: Information Request

I've tracked down the paper.

Initial estimates put the total cost @ around \$260M to remediate to level F compared to \$141M which was EQC statutory requirement. This is the no. I had in my head.

The ACE paper splits the costs as follows

EQC statutory requirement: \$180M
Crown contribution for additional remediation work: \$140M
Total: \$320M

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Friday, 18 March 2011 8:41 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Information Request

Great, thanks 9(2)(a)

Are you a regular at CERSOG these days?

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury
Tel: 9(2)(a) | 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz]
Sent: Friday, 18 March 2011 8:35 a.m.
To: Peter Mellor
Subject: RE: Information Request

Hi Pete

Sorry, I passed it on to Bryan to get an answer and thought he'd got back to you directly as I heard your name and land stuff being mentioned in discussions. I'll chase it up.

I'll give it a go trying to get some timeframes too.

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Thursday, 17 March 2011 5:32 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Information Request

9(2)(a)

To follow up on this email... and also, in the table – which I think does the trick, would it be possible to get a sense of the timeframe for each of the boxes in the process framework.

Cheers
Pete

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury
Tel: +9(2)(a) | 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 4:58 p.m.
To: Peter Mellor
Subject: RE: Information Request

Yes it does. For some reason I had a figure of \$200+M in my head based on something I'd seen. However, it may be right based on the preliminary estimates floating around at the time.

I'll have a scout round and see what I can find but unfortunately I won't be able to get back to you til tomorrow morning as I have to leave at 5.

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 4:48 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Information Request

Hi 9(2)(a)

I have that paper/minute. It refers to total remediation of \$320m and the cost of additional remediation is \$140m. So i'm not sure if that means EQC costs were going to be \$320m? Seems high.

Pete

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury
Tel: 9(2)(a) | 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 3:36 p.m.
To: Peter Mellor
Subject: RE: Information Request

Hi Peter

Here's the latest.

The MoU states that *"if EQC considers that the Land Remediation has the effect of settling any part of a valid claim under the EQC Act, EQC will contribute to the cost of the Land Remediation the amount that EQC considers it would have cost to settle that part of the claim other than through the Land Remediation."*

Presumably the Concept Design Report will outline the estimated split of costs.

I had the Cab paper yesterday but can't track it down at the moment - so don't know whether it estimated the cost that EQC might have to cover itself, as opposed to the Crown 'top-up'. The Cab reference is ACE Min (10) 6/1 if Pete wants to look it up.

9(2)(a)

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 12:17 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Information Request

9(2)(a)

One other thing... there is a question about the reason for remediating to Level 4 – why was L4 decided and what was the cost differential anticipated to be between what EQC would normally do to remediate the land and the L4.

I understand that the differential is effectively \$140m to remediate to a higher level (as approved by Cabinet), but what would EQC have spent if it was only remediating to its legislative requirement. And, will that funding still be part of the 'MOU remediation'?

Make sense? Happy to have a chat if that is confusing...

And, the info you sent through so far looks good, cheers for that.

Cheers
Pete

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury

Tel: +9(2)(a) 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 9:36 a.m.
To: Peter Mellor
Subject: RE: Information Request

Yes that's what I was thinking. I tried, but it was getting too fiddly so I just cheated and put it in a table

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 9:33 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Information Request

Thats cool. 9(2)(a) I'm not sure of the format that I'll send it - I thought maybe a flow diagram for the process...so there might be a bit of back and forth before its final.

Thanks a lot though, that will be very useful.
Pete

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury

Tel: +9(2)(a) 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 9:07 a.m.
To: Peter Mellor
Subject: RE: Information Request

Apologies again Peter. I actually sent the draft last night at about 5 but I saw this morning that it was still held up in our system.

Bryan may have some amendments/comments but it was the best I could do at the time.

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 9:03 a.m.

To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Information Request

Thanks 9(2)(a)

I will go through your responses and get back to you if I have any questions.

Cheers
Pete

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury
Tel: +64 9(2)(a) 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz]
 Sent: Wednesday, 16 March 2011 8:25 a.m.
 To: Peter Mellor
 Cc: Bryan Dunne
 Subject: Information Request

Hi Peter

Bryan's asked me to look after your request. Apologies for not getting back sooner.

Attached is a draft reply. The land remediation stuff is pretty much squared away.

The info on the processes is the best I can do at this stage with the key person being down in Chch.

Hopefully this gets through as the email system is having maintenance done on it.

9(2)(a)
Advisor
Earthquake Commission

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9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 1:41 p.m.
To: Richard Forgan (9(2)(a))@treasury.govt.nz
Cc: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: meeting this morning

Richard

Sorry, had to leave early – was there anything further that you want/are waiting for from EQC?

Thanks

Bryan

Bryan Dunne | Strategy & Policy | The Earthquake Commission (EQC)

Tel: +91 9(2)(a) bryandunne@eqc.govt.nz

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9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 11:29 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Over and Unders numbers
Attachments: Revised Overs and Unders 210311.xlsx

From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@adexec.co.nz]
Sent: Monday, 21 March 2011 5:42 p.m.
To: Bryan Dunne
Subject: Over and Unders numbers

Hi Bryan

Summary of the cost structure for the EECA CRP jobs to date. As you can see, there was enough difference between the total reinstatement costs and the decommissioning costs to cover \$1.3m worth of clean heat installations. However, note the sensitivity of a potential mix change between heat pumps and woodburners

9(2)(a)
Ph: +9(2)(a)

CRP Jobs as at 17th March 2011

Jobs taking a 'Clean Heat Option'

	No of Jobs	Cost	Ave Cost
Heat pumps	238	822831	\$3,457.27
other	94	479898	\$5,105.30
	<u>332</u>	<u>1302729</u>	<u>\$3,923.88</u>

Analysis of EECA's CRP jobs

	No of Jobs	Assessed Claim Value	Actual Quotes	Diff	%
Value excluding Clean Heat Options	585	5,518	3,939		
Claen Heat Options (per above)			1,303		
Total	<u>585</u>	<u>5,518</u>	<u>5,242</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>5.00%</u>

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2011 9:51 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Interpretation of Clause 28
Attachments: RE: EECA MoU; CHCDOC01-#273687-v4-LA_EECA_to_EQC.DOC

9(2)(H)

9(2)(a)

CHAPMAN TRIPP | D: 9(2)(a)
www.chapmantripp.com

PA: Beatrice Law +69(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@adexec.co.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 15 March 2011 5:56 p.m.
To: Bryan Dunne; 9(2)(a)
Cc: 9(2)(a)
Subject: Interpretation of Clause 28

Hi

Following on from our meeting this morning I'm wondering if we are interpreting clause 28 differently. My understanding is that EECA bills EQC for the Assessed Claim Value (ACV) and that the cost of running the PMO should not be added to this figure. EECA then bills 10% of the ACV to EQC in order to cover its PMO costs. The interpretation that I thought I heard was that EECA needed to deduct the 10% fee for Chimney PMO services off the ACV and then bill that net amount to EQC. It then billed the 10%. Could confirm your understanding. Thanks

9(2)(a)

Ph: 9(2)(a)

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[EECA LETTERHEAD]

[Date]

Ian Simpson
The Earthquake Commission
PO Box 790
Wellington 6140

EECA's role

- 1 EECA is the New Zealand Government agency charged with responsibility for encouraging and promoting energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of renewable resources of energy.
- 2 EECA runs the Warm Up New Zealand: Heat Smart programme, under which over 60,000 houses have received grants for insulation and clean heating through contracted Service Providers.
- 3 EECA's background in managing this programme includes expertise in developing processes and systems to manage thousands of claims and payments, manage provider contracts, technical audits and Quality Assurance regimes, understanding and communicating product specifications and assisting house owners to choose the right energy efficient and clean heater for their needs.

Canterbury Earthquake

- 4 Canterbury experienced a serious earthquake on Saturday, 4 September 2010 leading to widespread damage.
- 5 Canterbury houses suffered damage ranging from destruction requiring demolition and rebuilding to minor damage. Minor damage includes damage to chimneys with varying degrees of impact on the house structure.
- 6 The Government is seeking solutions to repair/rebuild housing in Canterbury as quickly as possible.

Proposal

- 7 In most cases, it is cheaper to decommission or remove a damaged chimney and install an efficient heater than it is to repair/rebuild a damaged chimney (especially in brick). Given that a significant number of houses in Canterbury have chimney damage, the Government believes there is an opportunity to

work with EQC on chimney repair, while also providing clean, efficient heating options for house owners.

8 The Minister of Energy and Resources has therefore proposed a programme whereby:

- (a) EECA decommissions/removes the chimney on EQC's behalf; and
- (b) EECA on its own behalf installs a clean heating device.

House owners who participate in the programme would receive chimney decommission/removal and installation of clean heating as the settlement of their claim to EQC.

9 This letter sets out the basis on which EQC and EECA agree this will occur.

Chimney Replacement Programme Eligibility Parameters

10 The arrangements set out in this letter only apply to claims where the only structural damage is to, or relating to, chimneys (and, possibly, other minor non-structural damage). Properties with additional structural damage will be referred to The Fletcher Construction Company Limited as EQC's Project Management Office.

11 The parties will in good faith discuss and consider the basis on which the Chimney Replacement Programme can be extended to claims being project managed by The Fletcher Construction Company Limited on EQC's behalf.

12 EQC will determine which homeowners are eligible for participation in the chimney replacement programme (CRP) having regard to paragraph 10 above and the eligibility parameters set out in Part A of the Schedule. EQC has no obligation, however, to refer any homeowner to EECA.

13 EQC will refer claims to EECA that it considers are eligible for the CRP operated by EECA. In referring a claim to EECA EQC will specify (i) the scope of work for which EECA will be responsible for reinstating/making safe; and (ii) EQC's assessed claim value in relation to that scope of work (EQC's Assessed Claim Value) which will be paid to EECA in accordance with paragraph 29. Ultimately the decision as to whether each eligible homeowner participates in the CRP or has the chimney(s) reinstated rests with:

13.1 EECA – who must be satisfied with the EQC's ~~a~~Assessed ~~Claim v~~Value ~~of the homeowner's claim in relation to the chimneys and associated damage within the scope of EECA's responsibility as Chimney PMO;~~ and

- 13.2 the homeowner - only homeowners who have directed EQC to pay ~~the balance of their~~ Assessed eClaim entitlement Value to EECA (in accordance with paragraph 130) may participate in the CRP.

Entitlements of Eligible Claimants

- 14 The entitlements of homeowners who EQC determines are eligible to participate in the programme are set out in Part B of the Schedule.
- 15 Each party may at any time change those entitlements specified in Part B of the Schedule that solely relate to that party's role.

Referral back to EQC

- 16 All houses that are eligible for assessment under the CRP will be referred back to EQC by EECA if:
- the assessment shows substantive damage to parts of the house other than the chimney and collateral damage; or
 - the provider deems the work to be of such complexity that the provider cannot take on the work.
- 17 A homeowner may opt to have their chimney rebuilt, but they will not be eligible for a clean heating device. ~~In this case, the claim will be referred to the PMO unless EQC otherwise agrees.~~

How the work will be carried out

- 18 EECA will take on project management of the repair work as EQC's agent, but will be responsible for the installation of clean heat as principal. The programme will therefore effectively be administered in 2 parts:
- **Part 1 - Reinstatement work** – EQC will engage EECA to project manage the work required to decommission, remove and make safe the chimney for eligible claimants, and do any other reinstatement work within the scope of works EQC refers to EECA with the claim with the house owner to obtain their agreement to participate in the CRP (together the *reinstatement work*). For this reinstatement work, EECA will be acting as EQC's agent in a project management capacity and will engage suitable contractors and consultants for the reinstatement work; and
 - **Part 2 - Installation of clean heating device** – EECA will, as principal, be responsible to install a new clean heating device where a house owner chooses to have a clean heating device installed. This will be subject to agreement between EECA and the house owner. EECA will carry the liability for this work, and will not be acting as EQC's project manager.

- 19 EECA will carry out Parts 1 and 2 of the work on an integrated and seamless basis for each eligible claimant.
- 20 Unless stated otherwise, paragraphs 21 to 4959 of this letter set out EECA's relationship with EQC, as project manager for reinstatement work (excepting any clean heat installation).

EECA engaged immediately on an interim basis

- 21 EQC engages, and EECA accepts its engagement, as Chimney Project Management Organisation (Chimney PMO) of the Chimney Replacement Programme on the following terms.

Services to be provided

- 22 EECA will administer the Chimney Replacement Programme under a Chimney PMO model.
- 23 As Chimney PMO under this letter, EECA will comply with EQC's reasonable directions, including developing policies, protocols, processes and structures with EQC for the relevant reinstatement work (including Chimney PMO governance and interaction with EQC and the various stakeholders), setting of priorities, reporting, deliverables and critical path timeline, in each case in line with any relevant Government policies and mandates.
- 24 EECA acknowledges that it requires delegated authority (including Ministerial approval to that delegation) before it can commence project management of the reinstatement works.

Capacity and timeframes

- 25 EQC and EECA each recognise that:
 - 25.1 it is important that reinstatement works commence and are seen to be underway as soon as possible; but
 - 25.2 appropriate structures and processes must be in place before the reinstatement works are scaled up.
- 26 EECA and EQC will agree the rate and degree to which the Chimney Replacement Programme is ramped up.

Performance standard

- 27 EECA will at all times act:

27.1 with the degree of skill care and diligence reasonably expected of a professional service provider providing services similar to the Chimney PMO services; and

27.2 in accordance with:

- (a) all applicable laws; and
- (b) EQC's instructions.

28 In addition EECA acknowledges EQC's project goals that all reinstatement work is completed properly, as quickly as practicable and in a manner that provides value for money in the circumstances.

Payments to EECA

29 EQC will pay EQC's Assessed Claim Value to EECA (being EQC's estimated cost of reinstating, in accordance with the Earthquake Commission Act 1993, the chimney and associated damage for which the Chimney PMO is responsible). EECA will apply that amount in the following order:

29.1 first, to pay in full all liabilities EQC incurs under the CRP administered by EECA;

29.2 second, as a fee for Chimney PMO services up to 10% of the amount referred to in paragraph 29.1 plus gst (if any); and

29.3 third, towards the cost of provision of clean heating device(s) for that claimant in accordance with the claimant's agreement with EECA to participate in the CRP.

30 In relation to each claim referred to EECA, EECA shall ensure that EQC has no liability to pay more than EQC's Assessed Claim Value. If at any time EECA considers that EQC's Assessed Claim Value for a claim is inadequate, EECA may request that EQC increase the EQC's Assessed Claim Value for that value. Any increase will be at EQC's sole discretion.

29 EQC will pay EECA for services as Chimney PMO under this letter:

29.1 agreed costs of EECA establishing the project management functions of the Chimney Replacement Programme, including agreed advertising, call centre, database development, office relocation etc;

29.2 EECA's actual and reasonable costs of the Part 1 reinstatement works (including chimney removal/decommissioning or

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~~reinstatement costs incurred on EQC's behalf as agent so that EECA may pay those costs on EQC's behalf), plus an administration fee of 10% for up to the first 10,000 homes; 6% thereafter,~~

~~in each case plus gst, if any.~~

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~~30—At each claimant's direction EQC will also pay the claimant's Balance Claim Amount (as defined in paragraph 31) to EECA. EECA will apply this amount towards the provision of clean heating device(s) for that claimant in accordance with the claimant's agreement with EECA to participate in the CRP.~~

~~31—In respect of a claim the Balance Claim Amount means either:~~

~~31.1—EQC's estimated cost of reinstating, in accordance with the Earthquake Commission Act 1993, the chimney and associated damage for which the Chimney PMO is responsible~~

~~Less~~

~~The costs referred to in clause 29.2 for the relevant chimney and a fair and equitable allocation of the costs referred to in clause 29.1; or~~

~~31.2—nothing, if the amount in paragraph 31.1 is less than zero.~~

~~3231~~ EECA will invoice EQC in a cycle to be agreed by the CFO's of both parties on the basis that EECA will not be required to fund the cashflow, provided that EQC need not pay any amount disputed in good faith while the dispute is being resolved.

Record keeping and audit rights

~~3332~~ EECA will maintain full complete and accurate records of all:

~~33-132.1~~ time spent providing the Chimney PMO;

~~33-232.2~~ disbursements incurred as Chimney PMO; and

~~33-332.3~~ all payment claims by contractors, consultants and suppliers in relation to reinstatement works and the installation of the clean heating device.

~~3433~~ EQC may at any time require such records to be audited by a reputable firm of accountants nominated by EQC.

EECA to be EQC's agent (once appropriate delegations are in place)

| **3534** EECA will source and manage skilled and competent contractors, suppliers and consultants to carry out the relevant reinstatement work. EQC acknowledges that:

| **35-134.1** the scale of the resourcing requirements is expected to necessitate EECA appointing consultants and contractors that it has not worked with before; and

| **35-234.2** EECA is expected to make work available, where practicable, to local contractors, consultants and trades people that meet the engagement criteria notified or approved by EQC.

| **3635** EQC will not issue any instructions to any contractor or consultant managed by EECA other than through EECA.

| **3736** Subject to EQC obtaining all necessary Ministerial approvals, EQC will appoint EECA its agent to enter into contracts with contractors and consultants on EQC's behalf for the Part 1: reinstatement work. EECA is acting as principal in relation to the Part 2: installation of clean heating device works.

Requirements for EQC contracts with contractors and consultants

| **3837** All contracts entered into or arranged by EECA for EQC must be:

| **38-137.1** with a person accredited against criteria agreed with EQC;

| **38-237.2** at rates not exceeding a schedule of rates agreed with EQC from time to time;

| **38-337.3** in a form approved by EQC; and

| **38-437.4** complying with any other requirement advised by EQC from time to time, unless otherwise agreed in writing by EQC on each occasion.

EECA exclusions

| **3938** EECA (as Chimney PMO) is not responsible for the:

| **39-138.1** design of any reinstatement works;

| **39-238.2** construction of any reinstatement works; or

| **39-338.3** work of any other contractors/consultants/supplier to EQC.

| [4039](#) Paragraph [3839](#) is subject to EECA performing its project management role to the standard set out in paragraph 27.

Access to Claimant's property

| [4140](#) For the purposes of section 32(1) of the Earthquake Commission Act 1993 (the *EQC Act*), EQC will as soon as practicable after the date of acceptance of this proposal, provide EECA with written authorisation for EECA representatives at any reasonable time to enter any land, building or place to which the reinstatement works relate for the purpose of obtaining any information that EQC may reasonably require for the purposes of the *EQC Act*.

| [4241](#) EECA must not make a record of, divulge, or communicate to any person, any information acquired in exercising this power, except as permitted under clause 32(4) of the *EQC Act* and when exercising this power EECA must comply with the requirements in clause 33 of the *EQC Act*.

Insurance required to be held by EECA

| [4342](#) Prior to the commencement of any reinstatement works EECA must, after consultation with EQC, arrange contract works insurance, public liability insurance and professional indemnity insurance to cover all reinstatement works under this letter. The initial policies are likely to be for cover on an interim basis while insurance options (including project insurance by EQC) are explored.

Reporting

| [4443](#) EECA must report to EQC regularly regarding the progress of the reinstatement works and the installation of the clean heating device and otherwise as and when required by EQC from time to time.

Promotion of Chimney Replacement Programme

| [4544](#) EECA will at its cost undertake marketing and promotional activities to support the Chimney Replacement Programme, including supporting information such as generic home heating advice.

Intellectual Property ownership

| [4645](#) Subject to paragraph [4647](#), EQC will own any new intellectual property created by EECA in connection with the reinstatement project, regardless of the medium that such intellectual property is held on. EECA may use such intellectual property for the sole purpose of the project, unless EQC agrees otherwise in writing.

| [4746](#) EECA will own any new intellectual property developed by EECA in relation to any of its IT systems. EQC may obtain, use, modify and sublicense any such intellectual property for the purposes of its statutory functions.

Other Property ownership

| [4847](#) EQC will own all other property purchased for the project and reimbursable by EQC. EECA will maintain an asset register of that property.

Health and Safety

| [4948](#) EECA will use all reasonable endeavours to discharge or assist in discharging EQC's obligations under the Health & Safety in Employment Act 1992 in relation to the reinstatement works, including:

| [49.148.1](#) requiring each contractor performing reinstatement works to have a health & safety plan; and

| [49.248.2](#) raising health & safety issues with contractors, property occupiers and any other person in control of the workplace, and ensuring these are addressed appropriately and swiftly.

Conflicts of interest

| [5049](#) EECA must use its best endeavours to ensure that conflicts do not arise with respect to EECA's role under this letter. EECA must notify EQC immediately in writing if it becomes aware that a conflict of interest may arise or has arisen.

Part 2 of the Works – Installation of clean heating device

| [5150](#) EECA will arrange for the agreed clean heating device to be installed for part 2 of the works as a principal party and not as EQC's agent. This work will occur concurrently with the reinstatement works, and will be carried out in a proper and professional manner at all times.

| [5251](#) EECA acknowledges that the work carried out by it is likely to have reputational effects for EQC. EECA will, when requested, provide all assistance and information requested by EQC to assist EQC to resolve any claims or issues raised by homeowners.

No assignment

| [5352](#) EECA may not assign any of its rights under this letter without EQC's consent.

Termination of letter

| **5453** Both EQC and EECA may terminate the arrangements set out in this letter by written notice to the other, but only after discussion between the CEO's of EECA and EQC.

| **5554** On termination of the arrangements set out in this letter for any reason:

| **55.154.1** EECA will assist EQC with a smooth transition of the Chimney PMO function to an alternative provider as requested by EQC, including continuing to provide Chimney PMO services until an alternative provider is secured.

| **55.254.2** EECA's actual termination costs with third parties and reasonable disengagement and demobilisation (including re-location) costs for its personnel are recoverable in accordance with this letter.

Confidentiality

| **5655** Except as required by law, or any Ministerial or governmental requirement, neither party may disclose any confidential information of the other obtained in relation to this letter and the parties roles under it.

| **5756** EECA must refer any requests for information under the Official Information Act 1982 immediately to EQC, and will work together to respond to the request.

Legal status

| **5857** This letter binds EQC and EECA from the time that EQC returns a counter-signed copy to EECA.

EQC's acceptance to the terms in this letter

| **5958** Please contact the writer if you require clarification or if you would like to discuss any aspect of this letter. Otherwise please indicate your acceptance to the terms of this letter by signing in the space provided below and returning a copy of the signed letter to us.

Yours faithfully

Mike Underhill
Chief Executive
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority

Accepted for and on behalf of

The Earthquake Commission
by
Ian Simpson
Chief Executive

Date:

SCHEDULE

Part A – Eligibility Parameters

- 1 Houses that have suffered significant chimney damage but no structural damage would be referred to EECA for possible inclusion in the CRP.
- 2 Eligible claimants are:
 - Claimants with residential property in the Canterbury Region located in the Territorial Local Authorities north of Timaru and south of Kaikoura;
 - Subject to an unsettled claim for damage lodged with EQC (EQC claims currently require the claimant to have verified house insurance);
 - Claimants who have a house with one or some chimney(s) damaged in the earthquake.
- 3 Claimants whose payout has been made to their insurance company are not eligible.

Part B – Entitlements of eligible homeowners

- 4 A claimant meeting the criteria is eligible for:
 - An assessment of the Earthquake damage by an Estimator and EQC Loss Adjustor;
 - Decommissioning of an existing chimney (*Decommissioning* means the physical process of removing the chimney from active status);
 - Repairs to other minor Earthquake damage to the house; and
 - Installation of a clean heating device to replace the chimney.
- 5 Eligible claimants are entitled to replace a chimney that has been decommissioned replaced with an approved clean heating device. A claimant may decline a clean heater.
- 6 The claimant is eligible for a clean heater for every chimney that is decommissioned.
- 7 In line with Environment Canterbury (ECAN) policy, claimants can only have one solid fuel burner per house.
- 8 Where a claimant wants to replace one damaged chimney with a clean heating device, they may select a clean heat device from the following:

- ECAN-approved wood burner;
 - ENERGY STAR qualified heat pump;
 - 4-star AGA-rated flued gas heaters; or an
 - ECAN-approved wood pellet burner.
- 9 However if the claimant wants to replace any additional chimney with a clean heat device, then they can only choose from the following:
- ENERGY STAR qualified heat pump; or a
 - 4-star AGA-rated flued gas heaters.

9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2011 8:46 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Cc: Bryan Dunne
Subject: FW: draft info sheet
Attachments: 2032072_1.doc

May be good if you have a look through this as well.

I will collate any comments.

There are a few technical "mistakes" concerning our process I've picked up with a quick scan.

I've told Pete I'd get comments back to him this morning, but I can push this out if necessary.

9(2)(a)

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 3:59 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: draft info sheet

Hi 9(2)(a)

We used the information you sent through and summarised it.... through doing that I thought it would be wise to run it past you to make sure that nothing has been dropped off, or the wrong message being given for a particular section.

Also, at a meeting a point was made about insurance policies lapsing if a property has been vacant for more than 6 weeks. Can you confirm that this is the case, and the implication for any premise that is vacant because it is inhabitable... potentially could this be an issue if a suburb is being moved and a number of premises have to be left vacant?

Cheers

Pete

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury

Tel: 9(2)(a) 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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EQC FACTSHEET

What are the main steps in the insurance process?

What	When
Emergency repairs	Underway
Lodgement of claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claims for the February quake close on 23 May
Property assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessment (visual inspection) to identify which areas require urgent action • Then full assessment of properties with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ severe damage ○ minor damage ○ no damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 2 months: complete by April 2011 • Assessments complete within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4 months (by June) ○ 4 – 6 months (by August) ○ 6 – 9 months (by November)
High-level land assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial mapping to determine areas of land lifting and slumping • Full Geotech report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underway • 3 months (by May)
Claims resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Straightforward' claims can be settled once each property's assessment is complete • Land remediation works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Straightforward' claims will take up to 12 months to work through (i.e. up to Feb 2012) • Potentially 6 months to reach concept design stage then several years of construction

What are the Government's obligations regarding land claims?

The EQC has defined a series of categories of land performance in earthquake conditions relating to the strength of the land and its resistance to deformation and liquefaction. The categories range from *level zero* (worst performing) to *level ten* (best performing).

Under existing law, however, EQC is only required to choose the lower cost option of either returning the land to its pre-earthquake state (e.g. by filling in cracks with gravel) or paying out the value of land.

In October 2010, Cabinet decided to move away from this policy and remediate all damaged land to at least a *level four* standard. The key rationale for the decision was to provide affected landowners and communities with the confidence to rebuild on damaged land. In most cases, this meant bringing the land to a higher standard than existed before the quake, and requires extensive land strengthening works, such as the construction of land dykes along the edges of waterways and/or waffle foundation slabs under areas of housing.

None of these costs are covered by EQC's reinsurance contracts because they sit outside EQC's legal obligations. The cost of the additional land remediation works therefore represents an additional charge to the Crown. However, the Government now has a choice as to whether it continues to remediate damaged land in Christchurch to a *level four* standard or adopts an alternative approach.

How does remediating to *level four* compare with EQC's statutory requirement?

After the September 2011 event, the cost of EQC's statutory requirement was estimated at \$180 million. The Crown contributed an additional \$140 million to remediate land to the higher *level four* standard. The total estimated land remediation cost was \$320 million.

What are the main constraints on a fast response in processing claims?

There are many constraints to a fast response in processing claims, primarily relating to the size and scale of the earthquake disaster.

Beyond this, the most difficult issues relate to the resolution of land damage claims, especially in a context where the Government has committed to large scale land remediation works that will involve multiple properties across wide areas of the city. In this context, the successful settlement of land claims now depends on:

- Full geotechnical assessments of the extent of land damage for each property. EQC must run a robust assessment process in order to satisfy its obligations to its reinsurers. Any attempts to short-cut the assessment process may place reinsurance funding at risk.
- The size and scope of the overall program of land remediation works. In many cases, it will not be practical or cost-effective to conduct land remediation work on a property-by-property basis. But larger scale works will take more time to start because of the need to:
 - Determine the extent of the works – which involves a policy decision about the extent of reconstruction vs. relocation.
 - Consult with local authorities, landowners, private insurers and the community. Consultation will be complicated in situations where:
 - largely undamaged houses must be demolished to facilitate the construction works
 - there are uninsured properties.
 - Execute a procurement processes.

POLICY SCENARIOS

What are property-owners entitled to under existing EQC policy?

House	The costs of rebuilding or repairing up to a maximum of \$100,000 + GST.
Contents	Replacement or indemnity value up to a maximum of \$20,000 + GST.
Land	<p>EQC will pay the lower of the value of damaged land or the cost of repairing the land to the standard agreed by Cabinet in October. The cover includes land under and within 8m of the house or buildings serving the house; land under the main access way up to 60m from the house or buildings serving the house; and some retaining structures, bridges and culverts.</p> <p>Any insurance pay-out will be the lower of the value of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The destroyed or damaged land; • 4,000 square metres of land in the neighbourhood; or • The minimum-sized building allowed in the area by the district plan.

Depending on their policy, a property owner may also get a 'top-up' from their private insurer if the damage exceeds the maximum EQC pay-out.

What happens if property-owners want to leave the land?

- This is a private decision (unless the Government takes a policy decision to remove housing from certain areas of Christchurch). The property-owner will receive their insurance payments and will need to dispose of the land in the real estate market. The Government is not responsible for any subsequent gains or losses in such property transactions.
- The value of the land will however, be affected by the remediation. The remediation works will strengthen the land for future earthquakes and is likely to increase its value relative to similar land that has not been strengthened.

What happens if property-owners do not want to leave the land?

- In cases where the owner does not wish to leave the property, the Government could acquire the land under the Public Works Act or the Land Act.
- The Land Act allows land to be acquired for 'any Government purpose'. This provides the Government with broad latitude to design a policy framework tailored to its particular goals, covering matters such as the degree of compulsion involved in purchase, the timing of purchase, and the basis for valuing the land.

What happens to property-owners if Government decides to demolish their suburb?

- Property-owners will receive the payments detailed above if they are eligible for them. However, there will be some properties in the affected areas that are only moderately damaged or even undamaged. Under existing policy, the owners of these properties will receive only the EQC payments they are entitled to and nothing further.

What must be done before decisions on suburbs can be made?

- EQC must satisfy its obligations to its reinsurers. This will entail the collection of information about the condition of individual properties as well as of the suburb as a whole (in order to build an understanding of general geotechnical risks and flood risks). We understand this will take 3 months to complete.
- There is also a complication relating to the interests of private insurers, who are responsible in some cases for a top-up over and beyond the level of EQC insurance (almost definitely for damaged houses that require a complete rebuild). Private insurers may want to assess all of the affected properties to their own satisfaction before they agree to the EQC pay-out, which could take some time. There is also a risk of delay if EQC and the private insurer disagree about whether it is necessary to rebuild the house.

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2011 9:54 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: RE: draft info sheet

Can we have some clarity about what this is intended to be used for and by whom?

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2011 8:46 a.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Cc: Bryan Dunne
Subject: FW: draft info sheet

May be good if you have a look through this as well.

I will collate any comments.

There are a few technical "mistakes" concerning our process I've picked up with a quick scan.

I've told Pete I'd get comments back to him this morning, but I can push this out if necessary.

9(2)(a)

From: Peter Mellor [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2011 3:59 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: draft info sheet

Hi 9(2)(a)

We used the information you sent through and summarised it.... through doing that I thought it would be wise to run it past you to make sure that nothing has been dropped off, or the wrong message being given for a particular section.

Also, at a meeting a point was made about insurance policies lapsing if a property has been vacant for more than 6 weeks. Can you confirm that this is the case, and the implication for any premise that is vacant because it is inhabitable... potentially could this be an issue if a suburb is being moved and a number of premises have to be left vacant?

Cheers

Pete

Peter Mellor | Senior Advisor | The Treasury

Tel: 9(2)(a) | 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2011 3:19 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Communications: social networking

Hi Jo,

I'm free on Friday from 12noon if this is good for you? If not, Monday or Tuesday next week would also suite...

9(2)(a)
Communications Advisor
Earthquake Commission
Wellington, New Zealand

Tel: 9(2)(a)
Email: 9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Monday, 21 March 2011 3:27 p.m.
To: Jo Hickling
Cc: 9(2)(a)
Subject: FW: Communications: social networking

Hi Jo

Yep that will be fine - 9(2)(a) will be happy to come along and have a chat about her social media work.

9(2)(a)

9(2)(a) | Manager Public Affairs (Christchurch earthquake) | **The Earthquake Commission (EQC)**
Tel: +64 9(2)(a) | 9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz

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From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Monday, 21 March 2011 3:19 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: FW: Communications: social networking

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Friday, 18 March 2011 4:04 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: FW: Communications: social networking

Would it be ok for Jo to borrow 9(2)(a) for an hour next week????

From: Jo Hickling [mailto:9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz]
Sent: Friday, 18 March 2011 3:50 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: Communications: social networking

Hey there

Would you mind asking 9(2)(a) if he would mind me 'borrowing' 9(2)(a) for an hour next week to talk about using social networking for our corp comms.

It's not something we have done much of here – and from what i can remember, she has at least some experience in using twitter and facebook for internal and external comms.

Treas would like to explore putting something in place for both times of crisis and potential recruitment/branding.

Thanks alot ☺

Jo Hickling | Human Resources Manager | **The Treasury**
Tel: 9(2)(a) 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2011 10:28 a.m.
To: David Pickens (9(2)(a))@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: Weekly Report

Hi David

Can I get an update on the EECA transfer/Winter heating programme for the weekly report please, pref by 4 if this is doable.

Anything else you're working on that could be include?

Cheers

9(2)(a)

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2011 3:29 p.m.
To: Richard Forgan (9(2)(a))@treasury.govt.nz
Cc: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Data
Attachments: Canterburyrecovery.projectorbit data layer description.xlsx;
Canterburyrecovery.projectorbit data access matrix.xlsx

Here you go (I couldn't see any infra maps in the list but have seen a CCC map of waste water – so that data is around). Min Brownlee is meeting with contributing agencies – including CCC – on Friday to encourage open sharing.

Note disclaimers and use judgement on distributing access within Treasury please.

Any problems give me a yell

Cheers
Bryan

Bryan Dunne | Strategy & Policy | The Earthquake Commission (EQC)

Tel: +9(2)(a) bryandunne@eqc.govt.nz

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b. any use, dissemination or copying of this email is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 23 March 2011 8:42 a.m.
To: Bryan Dunne
Subject: RE: Data

Hi Bryan

As per your request there is now a login and password for Treasury to the orbit website.

Below is some text you can use to send to Treasury with the details.

Regards

9(2)(a)

The centralised geospatial database website is all up and running. This centralised geospatial database is a collection of data from many organisations (both public and private) combined together to build a common operating picture for all organisations involved in the recovery effort and hopefully make everyone's work slightly more efficient. Attached is an excel spreadsheet (Canterburyrecovery.projectorbit data access matrix.xlsx) with a matrix table showing all the layers of available data in the top row and all the organisations who are part of the system in the left hand column. The yes's and no's in the matrix indicate which organisation can see which information layers. An excel spreadsheet describing what each data layer contains is also attached (Canterburyrecovery.projectorbit data layer description.xlsx).

The spreadsheets are dynamic and will keep growing as more data layers are added. Also from time to time data layers will be updated. These spreadsheets are uploaded onto the orbit site so that everything will be available on the website.

The spreadsheet matrix shows the different layers, so that you can know what data is available, what data you have access to and what data layers you don't have access to. I believe it is important for all organisations involved in the recovery to also know what data layers they do not have access to, so that they can ask the right people the right questions and hopefully get approval for access to a required data layer they may currently not have access to.

The web site can be found at:

<https://canterburyrecovery.projectorbit.com/>

9(2)(a) log
Login:
Passwor



The access to data layers / maps are confidential and not to be shared with the public and / or media. They are shared on the basis of helping government agencies make informed decisions with respect to the recovery process. Therefore, please distribute the login and password details throughout Treasury with care.

Please note - the maps etc available on the website are unfinished and neither have all QA procedures been completed. They are shared on the basis of "best endeavours" to help everyone see the emerging common operating picture.

Regards

9(2)(a)

Dr 9(2)(a)
Senior Geotechnical Engineer
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

Layer file name	Earthquake Event	Data Origin	Map Description	Version
Aerial Photos 22Feb 2011	21-Feb-11	Ministry of Civil Defense and Emergenc	Aerial photos taken on 24 Feburay 2011 by NZAM	
CCC 22Feb Map01 Red Placard v1.1	22-Feb-11	Christchurch City Council	Houses with a red or orange sticker from Christchurch City Council	1.1
CCC 22Feb Map02 Yellow Placard v1.1	22-Feb-11	Christchurch City Council	Houses with a yellow sticker from Christchurch City Council	1.1
CCC 22Feb Map03 Green Placard v1.1	22-Feb-11	Christchurch City Council	Houses with a green sticker from Christchurch City Council	1.1
DBH 22Feb Map01 Vacant Land v1.0	22-Feb-11	Department of Building & Housing	Area identified by DBH for new subdivisions for housing development	1.0
ECAN 4Sept Map01 Aerial Photograph	4-Sep-11	Environment Canterbury	Aerial photo of Chistchurch City following the 4 September 2010 event	
EQC 4Sept Map01 MMI v1.0	4-Sep-11	Earthquake Commission	Modified Mercalli Intensity Shaking contours	1.0
EQC 22Feb Map01 MMI v1.0	22-Feb-11	Earthquake Commission	Modified Mercalli Intensity Shaking contours	1.0
GCL 22Feb Map01 Liquefaction Property v1.0	22-Feb-11	Geoteck Consulting Limited	Land damage mapping based on property by property inspections	1.0
T&T 4Sept Map01 Liquefaction Recon v0.1	4-Sep-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Liquefaction severity mapping based on initial recogisance	1.0
T&T 4Sept Map02 Liquefaction Property v1.1	4-Sep-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Land damage mapping based on property by property inspections	1.1
T&T 4Sept Map03 Lateral Spread Property v1.0	4-Sep-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Lateral spreading cracks identified and mapped on a property by property basis	1.0
T&T 4Sept Map30 Investigation v1.0	4-Sep-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Geotechnical Site investigation locations	1.0
T&T 4Sept Map31 Investigation Report Areas v1.0	4-Sep-11	Tonkin & Taylor	The subject areas to which the geotechnical and factural reports applied	1.0
T&T 4Sept Map40 Perimeter Treatment v1.0	4-Sep-11	Tonkin & Taylor	The extent and location of perimeter treatment	1.0
T&T 4Sept Map50 Zone v1.0	4-Sep-11	Tonkin & Taylor	The zone A, B, & C recovery areas as per the December 2010 stage 2 report	1.0
T&T 22Feb Map01 Liquefaction Recon v0.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Liquefaction severity mapping based on initial recogisance	0.0
T&T 22Feb Map02 Liquefaction Aerial v1.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Liquefaction severity mapping based on aerial photography	1.0
T&T 22Feb Map03 Liquefaction Aerial v2.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Liquefaction severity mapping based on aerial photography	2.0
T&T 22Feb Map04 Liquefaction Oblique v1.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Liquefaction severity mapping based on oblique photos from a helicopter	1.0
T&T 22Feb Map05 Liquefaction Road v1.1	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Liquefaction severity mapping based on road drive by inspections	1.1
T&T 22Feb Map06 Liquefaction Property v1.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Land damage mapping based on property by property inspections	1.0
T&T 22Feb Map07 Lateral Spread Aerial v1.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Liquefaction severity mapping based on aerial photography	1.0
T&T 22Feb Map08 Vector Displacement v1.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Lateral spreading direction based on survey bench mark movement	1.0
T&T 22Feb Map50 Zone v1.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	The zone A, B, & C recovery areas (preliminary)	1.0
T&T 22Feb Map70 Accelerometer Stations v1.0	22-Feb-11	Tonkin & Taylor	Location of accelerometers from which trace records of the shaking have been obtained	1.0
UOC 22Feb Map01 Liquefaction Road v1.0	22-Feb-11	University of Canterbury	Liquefaction severity mapping based on road drive by inspections	1.0
UOC 22Feb Map02 Lateral Spread Property (Avon) v1.0	22-Feb-11	University of Canterbury	Lateral spreading cracks identified and mapped on a property by property basis	1.0
UOC 22Feb Map02 Lateral Spread Property (Heathcote) v1.0	22-Feb-11	University of Canterbury	Lateral spreading cracks identified and mapped on a property by property basis	1.0

9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 24 March 2011 10:08 a.m.
To: '9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz'
Subject: CIO Forum today

Hi Franz,
I know this is late but is it ok if I bring along another person, please?

I have been on leave for 4 weeks so have had a stand-in from Datacom, 9(2)(a), and I do not think it would cause any conflicts given todays discussions to have her tag along this once as I get back into the groove. She may be with EQC/me for some time yet.

9(2)(a)
IT Manager, Earthquake Commission
Level 20, Majestic Centre, 100 Willis Street, Wellington 6140
Mobile +9(2)(a)
Fax +64 4
Email 9(2)(a)@eqc.govt.nz



Please consider the environment before printing this email

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Thursday, 24 March 2011 1:06 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: WDC MOU

Any update or tell me where I should look (ie if you've emailed me)

From: Michael Wintringham
Sent: Thursday, 24 March 2011 11:15 a.m.
To: Bryan Dunne
Subject: WDC MOU

Bryan

I know you have plenty on your plate but I was wondering where the Board Paper on the MOU is. I've heard nothing since I (and Keith) gave our brief feedback on the draft to 9(2)(a) on Tuesday morning.

Michael

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Thursday, 24 March 2011 2:02 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz; 9(2)(a)@dpmc.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Proposed Residential Relocation Criteria
Attachments: Residential Relocation Criteria.docx; ATT00001.htm

FYI

From: 9(2)(a) [mailto:9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz]
Sent: Thursday, 24 March 2011 2:00 p.m.
To: Bryan Dunne
Subject: Fwd: Proposed Residential Relocation Criteria

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: 9(2)(a) <9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz>
Date: 24 March 2011 11:40:35 AM NZDT
To: "9(2)(a) (MIN)" <9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz>, "9(2)(a) (MIN)" <9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz>
Cc: 9(2)(a) <9(2)(a)@tonkin.co.nz>
Subject: Proposed Residential Relocation Criteria

Hi 9(2)(a) and 9(2)(a)

Just some of our thoughts on criteria around relocation issues for your information/consideration when talking with others.

Feel free to contact us to discuss.

Kind regards

9(2)(a)

9(2)(a)

Senior Engineering Geologist

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

Environmental and Engineering Consultants

PO Box 5271, Wellesley Street, Auckland 1036

105 Carlton Gore Road, Newmarket

+64 9 9(2)(a)

+64 9

+64 2

Residential Relocation Criteria

With the possible exception of some specific areas in the Port Hills where seismic land displacement has occurred, no land has been inherently damaged in terms of its ability to support residential buildings as a result of the Canterbury Earthquakes on 4 September 2010 (Darfield Earthquake) and the aftershock of 22 February 2011 (Christchurch Earthquake).

The land on the flat plains that has undergone liquefaction has returned to its pre-earthquake condition and is today just as suitable for building on as it was on 3 September 2010. The land surface (which did not liquefy because it was above the groundwater table) may need raising and reshaping, and cracks infilled, but the subsurface ground conditions below the groundwater table is no more susceptible to liquefaction now than it has always been.

After the earthquake of 4 September 2010 the building and infrastructure damage was relatively localised and could be mostly repaired and rebuilt on. Also, the communities wanted to remain where they were. Rebuilding communities where they were, with Government assistance to increase resilience against future earthquakes, was also seen as the best way to maintain people's equity. The earthquake was considered to have a return period of about 500 years, and hence was at a level within the loadings code for residential property where damage would be expected but loss of life was not.

Following the aftershock (Christchurch Earthquake) of 22 February 2011, the building and infrastructure damage has been determined to be more widespread and in some places needs to be mostly rebuilt. The flat plains land areas have also experienced widespread lowering due to regional tectonic deformation and liquefaction related ground settlement. This land is now more susceptible to flood inundation. It is likely the most severely affected communities in some of these areas no longer want to remain where they are. The recent earthquake was a very rare event, the return period for which is considered to be about 2,500 years. This is well outside the loadings code for residential buildings, and significant building damage could be expected, together with loss of life which is what occurred.

Accordingly, even though the Christchurch Earthquake of 22 February 2011 was a very rare event and the extreme levels of ground acceleration that affected Christchurch are very unlikely to be repeated again this century, in those areas where the majority of properties and infrastructure now need to be rebuilt rather than repaired, and the flat land is now subject to a greater threat of flood inundation, the option of rebuilding the community in a different location needs to be considered. If central Government, and the insurance community, desire a stronger more resilient community in the severely affected areas, ground strengthening and building modifications may also be required.

In sloping land areas (Port Hills) following the 22 February 2011 event where land has now been identified by the local authority as subject to potential rockfall hazard consideration should also be made to the occupancy of that identified land for the future if mitigation works are unable to be economically or physically practical.

In determining which, if any, rebuilding should be relocated elsewhere, it is essential to establish the criteria against which such decision making would be made. It is also important to recognise that some insurance policies already cater for the rebuilding of residential houses elsewhere, and that

people are already exercising this option which means that depopulation of suburbs is already happening, albeit to a small degree.

Criteria that could be considered in determining relocation include:

Financial Criteria (includes costs/ insurance/ infrastructure aspects)

- Areas where most (e.g. > 90%) of the houses need to be rebuilt
- Areas where most (e.g. >90%) of the public infrastructure (sewer, stormwater and roads) need to be rebuilt
- The cost of rebuilding the community elsewhere is less expensive (e.g. 10%)
- Rebuilding in the existing location would not obtain insurance cover

Technical Criteria (includes regulation requirements/ ground conditions/ additional hazard aspects)

- Areas where most (e.g. 90%) of the land would need to be raised by more than 300 mm to prevent inundation from a 1 in 50 year flood event, or a 1 in 50 year tsunami event
- Rebuilding in the existing location would only be consented under S72 of the Building Act 2004 (applies to flat land and sloping land areas)
- Areas where ground conditions may not be suitable for rebuilding or where the ground needs significant engineering works to make it suitable

Social Criteria (includes timeframes/ planning/ community aspects)

- Communities are not happy to remain/ rebuild in suburbs (e.g. >50%)
- The time for rebuilding the community elsewhere is significantly (e.g. more than 3 months) faster
- Rebuilding in the existing location and connection to essential infrastructure (power, sewer and water) would take too long (e.g. more than 5 years).

Taking the above criteria as an example, and assuming the information backing the criteria is known, it is possible to already identify some areas where relocation would be clearly appropriate, and some areas where relocation would be clearly not appropriate. The problem is that even with set criteria there are still going to be very large areas where it is not at all clear whether relocation would be appropriate or not. A line would need to be drawn, immediately either side of which the differences are going to be slight (or uncertain).

Reducing the number of criteria would assist the determination process. Many of the most severely damaged communities are also subject to additional natural hazards as a cumulative result of the 4 September 2010 earthquake and 22 February 2011 aftershock. Accordingly, if the inundation hazard (from flood, tsunami and/ or rockfall) was the sole criterion, this can be both reasonably well defined spatially and easily communicated. The cost of mitigation against the cost of relocation can also be reliably quantified.

Whatever criteria are utilised, it is important to determine the extent of relocation that could result from applying the criteria, before the process is initiated, and what the financial, social and technical implications of relocation are. In short, we need to have a pretty good idea where we are going to end up before we start saying this is what we are going to do.

9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Friday, 25 March 2011 10:08 a.m.
To: '9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@dpmc.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@med.govt.nz'; Bryan Dunne; '9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@bovairdpartners.co.nz';
'9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@rbnz.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@xtra.co.nz';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; Ian Simpson; '9(2)(a)';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; Lance Dixon;
'9(2)(a) Michael Wintringham; '9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz'; Phillip Jacques;
'9(2)(a)@aonbenfield.com'; '9(2)(a)@orcon.net.nz'; '9(2)(a)';
'9(2)(a)@parliament.govt.nz'; '9(2)(a)@dpmc.govt.nz';
'9(2)(a)@xtra.co.nz'; '9(2)(a)breakawayinvestments.co.nz'
Subject: Ministerial Weekly Report Attached
Attachments: Ministerial Weekly Report 24 3 11 (PDF).pdf

Have a good weekend

9(2)(a)
Advisor
Earthquake Commission



Ministerial Weekly Progress Report

TO: Minister in Charge of the Earthquake Commission
Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery

FROM: Chief Executive of the Earthquake Commission

DATE: 24 March 2011

SUBJECT: Earthquake Commission Response to Canterbury Earthquake

1. HIGHLIGHTS

Claims

As at 23 March 2011, EQC had received 267,991 claims for all insurable events, including 14,943 claims for emergency repairs. Just over \$809 million has been allocated to meeting claims.

Emergency Repairs

Fletcher Construction PMO hubs continue to focus on emergency repairs. As of last week, 1736 repairs had been completed, with another 553 in progress. Another 800 jobs were issued to the Fletcher Construction PMO this week.

Rapid assessments

Inspections of 37 suburbs have been completed, with a total of 110,117 properties inspected to date. All Zone 1 suburbs have been inspected, with inspections of all Zone 2 suburbs expected to be completed this week. Inspections in the Christchurch CBD will begin this week.

Full assessments

Full assessment of properties where the damage is likely to be over \$100,000 started on 22 March 2011. A total of 285 inspections have been completed to date.

Additional land remediation works

The Memorandum of Understanding with Waimakariri District Council has been agreed and will be signed following finalisation of the Ministerial Direction. The Waimakariri District Council also announced its suburb rebuilding programme on 22 March, of which the land remediation programme is a part.

Communications

Residents can ring 0800DAMAGE to get a rapid assessment if they were missed or, in some cases, get a repeat assessment. Publicity on the recommencement of full assessments will begin next week.

2. SITUATION AT A GLANCE

2.1 State of Play for All Events (as at 23 March 2011)

DATE OF EARTHQUAKE	CLAIMS DEADLINE	NO. OF CLAIMANTS	
		This Week	Last Week
22-Feb-11	23-May-11	84,036	73,495
4-Feb-11	4-May-11	438	141
20-Jan-11	20-Apr-11	2,908	2,827
26-Dec-10	28-Mar-11	18,347	18,126
14-Nov-10	Passed	2,144	2,137
19-Oct-10	Passed	3,178	3,176
4-Sep-11	Passed	156,940	156,934
		267,991	256,836

N.B.: Any week-to-week fluctuations in claims data (including 4-Sep-10, 19-Oct-10 and 14-Nov-10) results from claims being assigned to the correct event.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON ALL EVENTS	\$809M
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BUILDING & LAND CLAIMS	CLAIMS LODGED ¹	CLAIMS OPEN ²	CLAIMS ASSESSED ³	CLAIMS CLOSED ⁴
<\$10K	178,792	159,787	65,827	19,005
\$10K-\$100K	41,914	40,751	28,764	1,163
\$100K+	5,118	4,864	5,027	254
Land	54,674	51,621	18,456	3,053

N.B.: The figures listed are not comparable to claims figures listed in the previous table. A claimant's file may have contents, building and land claims.

¹Lodged = building claims are assigned to each category based on cost estimates made by EQC's claims database. A more accurate assignment is made once a claim is assessed.

²Open = lodged and being processed.

³Assessed = inspected and loss calculated.

⁴Closed = settled (payment made or declined).

2.2 Claims for 22 February 2011 Earthquake only (as at 23 March 2011)

CLAIMS DATA	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Claims received to date	84,036	73,495
Emergency repair claims	14,943	14,082
Not Weatherproof only	4,937	4,492
Uninhabitable only	5,183	4,953
Not Weatherproof & Uninhabitable	4,823	4,637



3. GOVERNMENT PRIORITY AREAS

3.1 Emergency Repair Programme

EQC are prioritising requests for emergency repairs for properties that are not weathertight or habitable; have winter heating issues; or whose residents are vulnerable. The Fletcher Construction PMO will carry out the majority of repairs with the remainder managed by individual claimants.

EMERGENCY REPAIRS (AS AT 18 MARCH 2011)	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Jobs in progress for the week	553	1,245
Jobs completed for the week	732	483
Total jobs completed	1,736	1,004

Source: Fletcher Construction PMO (as at 18-Mar-11).

N.B.: The drop in "jobs in progress" reflects last week's reported figures being cumulative. We have now changed to reporting the actual figure for the week.

Comment

- The figures provided do not include emergency repairs that homeowners have organised themselves.
- On Tuesday 21 March 2011, a further 800 jobs were issued to the Fletcher Construction PMO. Emergency repairs identified through the Rapid Assessment process are now being issued to the Fletcher Construction PMO for action.

3.2 Winter Heating Programme and Chimney Replacement Programme

Chimney Replacement Programme

- EQC and EECA entered into an arrangement in December to offer people whose chimneys were damaged the choice to replace their old log burners or open fires with a new, clean efficient heating system as part of their claim. EECA was the agency responsible for installing the heating devices.
- EQC is working with EECA to get up-to-date figures on the programme's performance.
- At 22 February 2011, EQC had assessed 32,000 properties indicating chimney damage. These figures were higher than original estimates.
- EECA and EQC now agree that the most effective way to address heating demand is to transfer the programme to the Fletcher Construction PMO to manage in order to decrease duplication and increase efficiency. Officials are currently working through how this is best done.

Winter Heating Programme

- The Winter Heating Programme was implemented by EQC, EECA and Fletcher Construction PMO from 3 March to get heating into the homes that need it most before winter (nominally 1 May 2011). This programme takes priority over the wider "Chimney Replacement Programme".
- Priority is being assigned to those homes with occupants who are sick, elderly or who have young children, or houses with no other heating source.
- EQC estimate a total of 9,000-10,000 claims will qualify for the Winter Heating Programme, although revision is likely.
- Installation is proceeding at approximately 50-100 per day. This was expected by EECA to reach approximately 140 when the scheme is operating at its full potential, suggesting late May/June before all priority cases can be dealt with. However, there is some risk to

achieving this rate. High residential absentee rates will likely slow the roll-out of heating options.

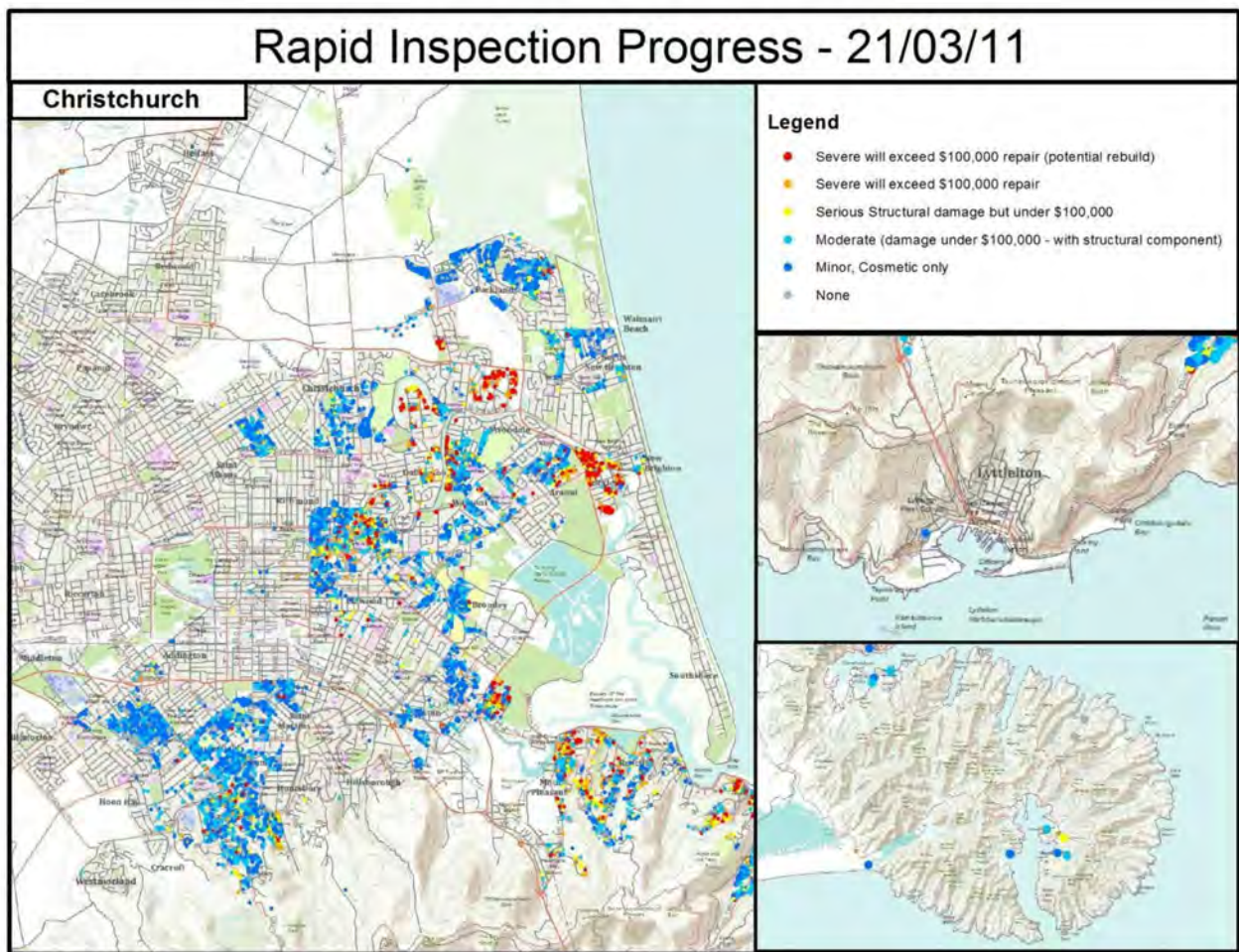
- Options are being explored for interim solutions should the Winter Heating Programme grow beyond what can be achieved.

Comment

- A joint EQC/EECA paper will be prepared shortly for Ministers outlining how the winter heating programme is operating and, if necessary, seeking powers and funding for the EQC to run the programme as efficiently as possible.

4. EQC CLAIMS PROCESSING

4.1 “Operation Rapid” Progress



Source: Eagle Technology/GIS

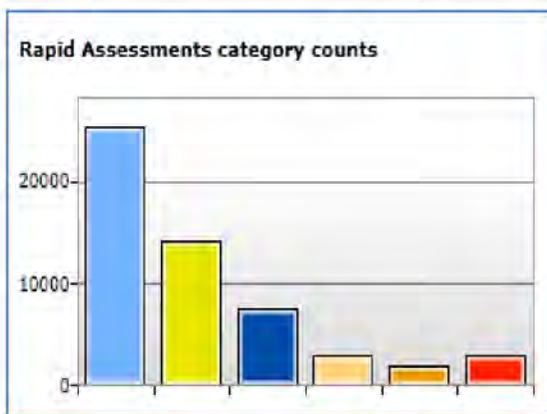
RAPID ASSESSMENT FIELD OPERATIONS (as at 23 March 2011)	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
No. of assessors	348	353
No. of completed assessments (as at 23 March 2011)	110,117	58,172
No. of over cap claims identified	1,782	1,302

Source: EQC (as at 23-Mar-11)

RAPID ASSESSMENT CATEGORY COUNTS (as at 23 March 2011)	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Properties with only minor or cosmetic damage	26,379	N/A
Properties with moderate structural damage (<\$100,000)	14,677	N/A
Properties with serious structural damage (<\$100,000)	3,138	N/A
Properties with severe structural damage (>\$100,000)	5,163	N/A
Total	58,483	N/A

Source: EQC (as at 23-Mar-11)

BREAKDOWN OF PROPERTIES WITH SEVERE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE (as at 23 March 2011)	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Properties initially assessed as not requiring a rebuild	1,996	N/A
Properties initially assessed as requiring a potential rebuild	3,167	N/A



Rapid Assessment Progress ^

- Severe will exceed \$100,000 repair (potential)
- Severe will exceed \$100,000 repair
- Serious Structural damage but under \$100,000
- Moderate (damage under \$100,000 - with str)
- Minor, Cosmetic only
- None

Comment:

- The Rapid Assessment Category Count results need to be treated with caution. It is based upon 58,483 assessments uploaded into the rapid assessment database (as at 23 March) rather than the actual number of assessments completed for each damage category.
- The reason for this difference is that prior to the full roll-out of the in-field technology currently being used to capture information on a property, EQC used a paper based system. These paper forms were used in the first week of rapid assessments which focused on the worst affected areas.
- A large amount of data is still to be inputted, with the worst affected areas being among the backlog to be entered. Therefore, caution should be exercised in drawing any conclusions about the whole city from these preliminary figures as the worst affected suburbs may represent much of the outstanding data to be entered.
- Data capture is progressing rapidly, however. A total of approximately 90,000 assessments are expected to have been loaded into the system before midnight Thursday 23 March 2011, with the backlog expected to be cleared by late next week. Future weekly reports will provide updates on data capture.

4.2 Full Assessment Work Programme

- EQC began full assessments on 22 March 2011. Thus far, 285 assessments have been completed.
- Full assessments will be prioritised as follows:
 - Houses with severe structural damage will be revisited for a full assessment by mid-July. Those needing repairs of more than \$100,000 + GST will then be passed on to the homeowner's insurance company for follow-up.
 - Houses with minor structural damage will be revisited for a full assessment from mid-July to mid-September.
 - Houses with no structural damage will be revisited for a full assessment from mid-September to mid-December.
- EQC will be deploying assessors in increasing numbers in coming weeks to conduct the full assessments. Currently 76 assessors have been deployed this week. Approximately 160 assessors will be deployed by 26 March 2011, rising to around 500 once rapid assessments are completed.

5. FLETCHER CONSTRUCTION PMO ACTIVITY

5.1 PMO Hub Roll-Out

- All hubs and contractor resource continue to focus on emergency response to make properties habitable.
- The core work programme in the north and west of Christchurch City and in Waimakariri will continue as before. This work has been put on hold in other areas to focus on the emergency repairs response.
- The hub roll-out is being accelerated in the worst affected areas.

HUB LOCATION	CLAIMS IN HUB		IN PROGRESS		COMPLETED		REPAIR COSTS	
	This week	Last week	This week	Last week	This week	Last week	Feb-11 \$M	To date \$M
Selwyn								
Selwyn Central	1,162	1,093	483	453	60	47	1.1	1.7
Malvern / Ellesmere / Springs	114	160	34	25	0	0		
Waimakariri								
Kaiapoi	594	544	475	436	40	31	1.5	3.1
Rangiora	751	642	402	354	24	13	2.2	2.2
Christchurch								
Riccarton Wigram (Halswell)	880	880	758	692	31	25	2.0	2.3
Fendalton Waimairi	1,828	1,608	312	282	10	6	2.0	2.7
Spreydon	825	825	117	94	6	6	0.9	0.9
Heathcote								
Hagley Ferrymead	642	634	34	78	4	2	0.8	0.8
Banks Peninsula	252	173	91	66	0	0		
Quick Response	344	344	110	110	215	215	0.2	0.3
Total	7,392	6,903	2,816	2,590	390	345	10.7	14.0

Source: Fletcher Construction PMO (as at 18-Mar-11)

N.B.: Work completed by the Quick Response hub is included in the emergency repairs figures.

5.2 PMO Workforce

RESOURCES	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
EQR/PMO staff	209	194
Contractors		
Registered	949	949
Accredited	300	277
Contractor FTE estimate	<i>tbc</i>	1,385

Source: Fletcher Construction PMO (as at 18-Mar-11)

Unchanged Risk: It is likely that as a result of the 22 February event, the complexity and average value of repairs has increased. This may have an impact on contractor and trades requirements and, therefore, on temporary accommodation requirements.

6. ADDITIONAL LAND REMEDIATION WORKS PROGRAMME

6.1 Programme for Detailed Damage Assessment

- A draft work programme is being prepared by Tonkin & Taylor for EQC to analyse land damage in the Canterbury region arising from the 22 February earthquake.
- Tonkin & Taylor's first full technical report on land damage and remediation options is expected in July/August. Analysis will be based on data gathered from the following activities:
 - Aerial mapping of the affected areas and LiDAR mapping to determine areas of lifting and slumping (completed).
 - LiDAR data analysis will be completed in the next week.
 - The LiDAR maps will then be analysed and compared with those developed on the 6th September 2010.
 - Information from Christchurch City Council flood maps and its updated flood models will also be integrated into the analysis to determine changes in flood risk for affected areas.
 - Data from the GNS seismic hazard assessment will also inform the analysis.
- A Memorandum of Understanding on remediation with Waimakariri District Council has been agreed and will be signed following finalisation of a Ministerial Direction. The Waimakariri District Council also announced its suburb rebuilding programme on 22 March 2011.
- The Minister for CER has been informed of the issues associated with defining the nature of the land damage.

6.2 Additional Land Remediation Works Programme

Key issues that will continue to impact on the additional land remediation works programme progress/milestones which need to be monitored over time are:

- Fitting works within the fiscal cap.
- Private insurer decisions concerning demolition and rebuilding works.

WORKSTREAM	CCC	WDC	COMMENT
Spencerville	●	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract awarded for the proposed stone column repair work. • The contractor has recommenced work on the site. • Restrictions at Lyttelton Port means that machinery arriving from overseas will now be unloaded at Auckland on 6 April. • Critical path is dependent on private insurers' decisions concerning demolition and rebuild.
Early works	N/A	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waimakariri only received relatively minor liquefaction from the 22 February event. • The proposed land remediation programme is still considered the most appropriate response in Waimakariri. • The WDC announced its suburb rebuilding programme on 22 March 2011. • Critical path is dependent on private insurers' decisions concerning demolition and rebuild.
MoUs	N/A	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement has been reached with WDC on the indemnity issue. • MoU with WDC expected to be signed next week. • A Ministerial Direction is currently being drafted. • The MoU negotiations with CCC have been set aside until the additional land remediation solution for East Christchurch is understood and agreement has been reached about how this should be delivered.
Concept Design Report	N/A	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on the Christchurch report has been put on hold. • A scaled down report is being prepared for Kaiapoi (north and south bank), which is on target for issue to Treasury on 31 March 2011.

Unchanged Risk: Spencerville – The contractor **9(2)(a)** had already advised EQC of a shipping delay to the delivery of the Stone Column Probe (noted in the Weekly Report for the week ending 17 February 2011). Restrictions at Lyttelton port mean that the Probe will now be unloaded at Auckland on 6 April 2011.

9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Monday, 28 March 2011 5:50 p.m.
To: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Cc: 9(2)(a)
Subject: FW: my thoughts on Treasury infrastructure paper for tomorrow

Brian

9(2)(a) will attend from EQC (this is going to get very confusing between the three of us...). Here's my (Bryan's) comments that he 9(2)(a) may speak to if they're not clear. Comments are a bit pointed in one section but it's mainly for effect...

Cheers

Bryan

Land remediation

Pre-quake policy

The Earthquake Commission (EQC) is responsible for the insurance of residential land (and only where the property in question has home or contents fire insurance). [this is quite important – ie it's only residential and it's only if they have a current home or contents fire insurance policy. ie if the policy lapsed or was suspended prior to 22 Feb we won't cover land damage to that property] When land is damaged by an event such as an earthquake, EQC is required to choose the lower cost option of:

- As circumstances permit and in a reasonably sufficient manner, Returning the land to its pre-earthquake state; or
- Paying out the value of land, meaning whichever is the smallest of:
 - The value of the damaged land, based on a professional valuation;
 - The value of 4000 square metres of land at the site of the damage;
 - The value of the minimum-sized building lot allowed by the district plan in the area.

Post-quake decisions

Following the September quake, the Government decided that some land [it was not all the land] badly damaged by that September 2010 earthquake should be remediated to a greater degree than EQC must do to settle claims under the EQC Act (Cab Min (10) 36/11 refers). That land was mainly in Christchurch and Waimakariri. ~~In October 2010, Cabinet decided to remediate all damaged land in the September earthquake to a higher standard than required by~~ The higher costs of this additional remediation are not covered by EQC's reinsurance contracts and therefore represented an additional ~~charge~~ cost to the Crown. The key rationale behind Cabinet's decision was to provide greater confidence and certainty to affected landowners and communities. The vehicle for implementing this policy decision was a Ministerial Direction to EQC.

In November 2010, Cabinet agreed that the EQC would carry out the land remediation works via a memorandum of understanding with the relevant local authorities (CAB Min (10) 39/9 refers) and appropriated \$140 million to pay for the cost of land remediation to a higher standard than required by the EQC Act (ACE Min (10) 6/1 refers). The extent of land damage in Christchurch from the 22 February earthquake was far greater than 4 September. As a result the approach to additional land remediation may have to be totally revisited.

In December 2010, Cabinet agreed that the EQC could make insurance payments to owners of the worst affected land for the insured value of their land, where the cost of proposed land remediation work was greater than the

insured (pre-earthquake market) value of the land (ACE Min (10) 8/4 refers). This is because the Ministerial Direction from October did not make sense in situations where the cost of remediation was higher than the value of the land, or where remediation was physically impossible. The decision to permit insurance payments rather than simply return the land to its pre-earthquake state (which would have been cheaper) was made on the basis of equity considerations. If EQC had merely returned the land to its pre-earthquake standard, the owners of this land would have been left significantly worse off than other landowners benefiting from the major remediation works.

Work underway

Spencerville Pilot Project

The EQC had just started a pilot project of land remediation for six properties in Spencerville at the time of the February earthquake. The pilot was intended to serve as a trial for the broader land remediation program (testing critical factors that would impact on costs) and as a concrete demonstration of progress towards recovery. Site work began in February, but was subsequently delayed as the contractors transferred to emergency work in Christchurch. Work on site has now recommenced.

Kaiapoi

Subject to a direction from the Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery The EQC will shortly enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Waimakariri District Council to commence additional land remediation works in the Kaiapoi area. The Council has shown some interest in extending the works to the Kaiapoi CBD, which was equally affected by land damage but is not covered by EQC insurance.

Christchurch

~~The process of land assessment took far longer than expected following the September earthquake. This led to considerable frustration and dissatisfaction among the community, particularly regarding the quality of communications from the EQC and the Government.~~ (sorry but I find this to be quite a subjective statement. Happy for Treasury to advise on what is the optimal period for undertaking and reporting on geotechnical land assessments and how technical reports, intended for geotechnical and insurance purposes/audiences and not originally intended for general public, should be communicated in a plain language way. Basically the same statement could be made (equally unfairly) about some working papers on Treasury's website ☺)

Significant additional land damage in large parts of Christchurch occurred as a result of the February earthquake, including more lateral spreading, worse and more extensive liquefaction, rockfalls and landslips and substantial areas of land slumping. The eastern suburbs were particularly affected. The EQC's engineers advise additional geotechnical evaluations will be required in suburbs that have already been assessed. Other suburbs not included in the previous assessment process may also now need to be studied. As a result, the program of remediation works proposed after the September earthquake will need to be completely re-examined.

A Ministerial direction has now separated the EQC [it's being done by the local council via the MoU we have agreed – rather than by EQC] work in Waimakariri and Spencerville from the broader additional land remediation project, to ensure the delays in Christchurch do not preclude work starting elsewhere.

Bryan Dunne | Strategy & Policy | The Earthquake Commission (EQC)

Tel: 9(2)(a) [REDACTED] bryandunne@eqc.govt.nz

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9(2)(a)

From: Bryan Dunne
Sent: Tuesday, 29 March 2011 6:54 p.m.
To: Ashley Owers 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: FW: EQC Correspondence - process details & technology

Some answers

they will need internet access for the EQC Cisco VPN. So we'll need to supply EQC laptop. May need a couple of days to install and test Cisco client and source RSA Tokens.

Technology

Regarding computer systems – are you able to find out:

1. What type of remote access does EQC have in place? For example: Citrix, Remote Desktop, Cisco remote VPN.
2. Would EQC staff be attempting to access the EQC system from their machines or Treasury laptops?

Thanks

Ash

Ashley Owers | Ministerial Advisory Service (Team Leader) | The Treasury

Tel: 9(2)(a)@treasury.govt.nz

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9(2)(a)

From: 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 30 March 2011 4:49 p.m.
To: David Pickens (9(2)(a))@treasury.govt.nz
Subject: Weekly Report

Yo D-dog – anything you want to amend from last week’s blurb?

3.2 Winter Heating Programme and Chimney Replacement Programme

Chimney Replacement Programme

- EQC and EECA entered into an arrangement in December to offer people whose chimneys were damaged the choice to replace their old log burners or open fires with a new, clean efficient heating system as part of their claim. EECA was the agency responsible for installing the heating devices.
- EQC is working with EECA to get up-to-date figures on the programme’s performance.
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Comment

- A joint EQC/EECA paper will be prepared shortly for Ministers outlining how the winter heating programme is operating and, if necessary, seeking powers and funding for the EQC to run the programme as efficiently as possible.

9(2)(a)

Advisor
Earthquake Commission