Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

WRITTEN FEEDBACK

Date published: **Wednesday, 10 January 2024**

#1

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   Policy gives assurance that action will be taken when dangerous, earthquake prone or flood prone status of a dam is known to Council.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

No

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Nos 3 and 2 must be interchanged. Dams having a complying DSAP provides better confidence and lesser risk as opposed to previously unobserved deterioration or damage.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#2

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Do you have a dam on your property? Yes

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Do not support

   Tell us why

   The biggest dams are already monitored by watercare!

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

This is over the top!

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#3

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Do not support

   Tell us why

   The loss of cultural or historical things should not factor in during an assessment. These are literally things that are nice and are not critical to life and living All other factors seem relevant.

   Table 1—Determination of assessed damage level- etc

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

   A. A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions — Other

B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Other
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Other
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Other

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

A does not seem to appear in the ACT - a re-exisitng conditional should not be potential to damage historical or cultural things

C. Earthquake risk needs to be reasonable and based on the likelihood of an EQ during the life of the dam

D. as long as this is not historical or cultural driven

E. surely this must have been scoped into the design and build and maintenance of the dam. This should not be overbearing to farmers etc who have dams for animals health and wellbeing. Any changes with this must have a substantial lead in to any regulation change. Ak COuncil is known for being a pack of numpties <i have courser things I could say> to become like authoritarian and somewhat Nth Korean like when u decided something must change. Often the old ways are better.....

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and <u>do not</u> have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and <u>do</u> have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Other

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Seems logical however only if you consider the changes Ive outlined. Making changes just to save a historical thing is unwise, unfair, and totally unfit for purpose. eg a historic house is now in a flood zone - who cares... it is people that matter. Its just a house a thing. Likewise for any other historical thing

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

as above

Do you have a dam on your property? I would never tell you because I do not trust you. Ive witnessed how you treat people, families over the years.

All trust has gone

#4

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Te Herenga Waka o Orewa Marae

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   numerous environmental issues if a dam failure occurs.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

there are broad considerations

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

no

#5

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Manurewa

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?

Support

Tell us why

2. The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#6

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
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3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

I don't know

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#7

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Papakura

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#8

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   Dams are potentially dangerous. They need constant monitoring and supervision.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

No changes

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

No

#9

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Franklin

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   I don't know

   Tell us why

   Need clarity on impact to our whenua re flooding

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Other
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Other

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Other
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Other
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Other

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Need more info of effects

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

I don't know

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Need more info

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

Not yet

#10

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Franklin

Do you have a dam on your property? Yes

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Do not support

   Tell us why

   There is no need to bring in yet more draconian policy within Auckland - we have a consents process that invoke proper engineering assessments - why can't you leave well enough alone and stop more and more policy garbage all the time.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Do not support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Do not support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Do not support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Do not support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

I don't see the need for any change to policy and procedure.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

No

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

You cannot make these sorts of assessments superficially - only detailed geological testing and inspection will reveal dam risks that are accurate rather than subjective. Who is going to have to pay for all of this when some unqualified bureaucrat decides a dam is unsafe or needs to be investigated at owners cost???

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

You are yet again wasting more ratepayers money.

#11

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Franklin

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Do not support

   Tell us why

   Without clear simulations of various size dam collapses, the cost of regulation compliance on dam owners will be very high, as next minute an Iwi 2kms down stream needs to get consulted on what may be no different to a heavy rain fall in that upstream area.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Other
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Other
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Do not support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

It.s all about materiality. If the outcome is not a tsunami type wave over a certain height, then there is not elevated risk to human life. And that wave needs to go outside normal flood areas. The council needs to fund those assessments, not 1000+ dam owners.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
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3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

No

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Impact on the loss of human life should be the highest priority. The rest is just theory and risk changes.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

What has really changed in the last 50 years? If there was not a problem after the Auckland January floods, there is unlikely to be an ongoing problem,

And btw I am a qualified H&S Manager

#12

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#13

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? Yes

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   To ensure dangerous dams are speedily identified and danger mitigated.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Do not support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Dangerous dam policy should apply to all dams and not just dams with DSAP.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Low PIC dams should also be considered if its dangerous and proper actions to mitigate risks should be taken.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

It would be ideal to have one Dangerous Dams Policy that is consistent with all Councils. This will aid owner's interests that span over regional boundaries and consultants that deal with nation wide dams.

#14

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   I don't know

   Tell us why

   Not sure if "Earthquake Proof" is really required in a zone with more likely to have a Volcanic issue. Before forcing extra cost on dam owners a realistic examination of its chances of being affected by an earthquake in the near future needs to be done. Lets not be dominated by engineers from earthquake zones who have a conflict of interest

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support

B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Do not support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Other
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Other

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Please refer to previous comments. Too much emphasis ion Earthquake proof is being used in the Auckland Volcanic zone. By the time we are having earth tremors we need to look around to see where the eruption is happening.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

I don't know

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. **Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?**

#15

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Auckland Council - Resilient Land & Coasts department

Local Board: Ōrākei

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

No

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

The fairly simple approach is reasonable for first-pass triage, although item 2 (dams that are dangerous and have a DSAP) should be lower down the list than items 3, 4 and 5 since these could be just as dangerous and not have any management in place.

However, a better approach would be to undertake a rapid desk-based risk assessment and use the outcome to prioritise based on risk.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

Overall I think this policy is excellent, and a useful step.

The following feedback is to recommend minor adjustments to wording.

Section 4.1 - Delete the word "Group" from after Auckland Emergency Management. This is because AEM is part of the Group, it is not the Group. The Group is the Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) Group. The policy is correct that the notification should go to AEM, not the CDEM Group.

Section 4.3 - Will maps be created showing potentially affected communities? Who will identify these potentially affected communities, who will generate the maps, where will they be stored, and what consideration has been given to how the information will get onto LIMs (which is likely a requirement under section 44A (2) (a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987)?

Section 4.3 - Replace term "Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Group" with "Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) Group" and clarify what you mean when you say that you will "work with" the group.

Section 4.3 - Recommend changing "where there is or likely to be a risk of immediate danger" to "where there is or likely to be immediate danger" because there's always some risk of immediate danger. It could be incredibly low risk, but never zero.

Section 4.3 - The list of acceptable actions includes "Require the owner to engage a dam specialist...". Should this be "Require the owner to engage a Recognised Engineer..."?

Section 4.3 - The list of acceptable actions could be read as meaning these are the only acceptable options. To avoid any confusion, consider addition of a final bullet point "Other action recommended by the Recognised Engineer".

Section 4.5 - Paragraph 2 talks about "Council's assessment". It would be helpful to clarify what the role is for Council in undertaking assessments, as it could be inferred from this that it is Council's role to assess all dams.

Section 4.6 - The sentence "If there is a dispute regarding a dam’s dangerous, earthquake prone or flood prone classification, parties will bear their own costs" is reasonable but could incentivise disputes, since it could be read as over-riding the other aspects of this section where the owner is responsible for paying costs. Council could end up liable for costs which should not be Council costs. This could be resolved by changing the sentence to read, "If there is a dispute regarding a dam’s dangerous, earthquake prone or flood prone classification, parties will bear their own costs relating to the dispute".

There are a few terms in the policy which haven't been defined and could cause dispute. I recommend defining them, or referring to the Building Act / determinations where appropriate. These include:

- Immediate danger

- Potentially affected property owners and/or occupants (e.g. is this related to life risk e.g. population at risk, property risk, something else like farmers who may lose crops or people who's commute may be disrupted by loss of a road?)

#16

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

Do you have a dam on your property? Yes

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Do not support

   Tell us why

   It sounds like more cost for owners. We already have to comply and pay monitoring fees for dams on personal property but get nothing for the fee.

   Any upgrade costs should be on council especially if the surrounding factors of subdivisoins approved by council, stormwater pipes and under road pipes are the factors that make dams prone to flood in high rains.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Do not support

B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Other
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Other

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Existing dams need to be approved on the basis when they were originally installed. Any factors that have subsequently impacted such as council approved subdivsions, council stormwater pipes and under road pipes should be on the cost of the council not the owners who had fit for purpose when built.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. **Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?**

#17

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Generation Zero

Local Board: Waitematā

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   Identifying risks means far less impact on health & well being of communities in the event of a failure. Knowing the risks means creating solutions.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

By considering each of these criteria means the entire scope of potential risk is accounted for and can be addressed appropriately.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Other

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

The proposed hierarchy makes sense in regards to regular assessment but it is important that moderate earthquake or flood risk dams could be prioritised slightly more as they may have the most impact on people and infrastructure in one singular event.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

n/a

#18

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): North Shore Golf Club

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Do you have a dam on your property? Yes

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   For obvious reasons, a dangerous dam is dangerous as stated.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Other
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Do not support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Other
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Other

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Answer A, depends what the pre-existing condition, doesn't necessarily mean its unsafe

Answer D, Depends if that's related to no change of dam but due to legislation changes is reclassified, something can't be fine one minute and not the next or if say a housing development was built below the Dam. Surely if upgrades as a result shouldn't fall solely on the dam owner it would be a shared responsibility?

Answer E. I don't understand the question

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

Should be based on potential risk to life and infrastructure for water and include Environnement for effluent dams.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

Some dams have been in place for many years and are fine well-established dams, others may not. Careful consideration needs to be given to ensure that adequate support is given to those who have used best practice to maintain their dams, but their dam has fallen short of the new required criteria. Dams are not cheap to repair and its Wholey unfair if due to a potential as appose to a direct issue to have these repaired at great expense to the owner. You can't click your fingers and expect someone to jump, as that is likely their income at stake. Case by case situational approach needs to be followed not just a blanket approach.

#19

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

Do you have a dam on your property? Yes

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Do not support

   Tell us why

   Do not support the policy. Dam and landowners already have been burdened with additional expenses at a time when money is tight. Another over reach for the Council. 99% of all dam owners follow the rules and look after their dams. They should not have to bear the costs of a few bad ones.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Do not support

B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Do not support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Do not support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Do not support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Do not support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#20

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Healthy Waters Department, Auckland Council

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property? Yes

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   The Healthy Waters Operations Regional Planning Team has taken on some of the responsibilities (shared with others in Auckland Council) for managing the dam safety risks of purpose-built stormwater dams owned and operated by the Healthy Waters Department. In line with this role, the team supports the policy because we agree with its overall objective of reducing the risk of dams to people, property, and the environment.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Do not support

B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Do not support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Do not support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Do not support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Do not support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

We suggest that prioritisation is risk-based to the extent practicable. The criteria (A) to (E) as currently listed is not risk-based. Further explanation is provided further below.

Risk is dependent on the impacts and probability of failure in combination. The impacts and probability of a dam failure, and thus level of risk, does not depend directly on how the risk has been identified, whether based on pre-existing conditions (A), previously unobserved deterioration / damage (B), new assessment information (C), or an increase in Potential Impact Classification (D).

How the risk has been identified does not change the level of risk. The exception is that having a compliant DSAP (E) should typically reduce the risk of a failure, by increasing the probability of detection and intervention to prevent or mitigate a failure.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

No

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

The criteria proposed do not correspond directly with the impacts and probability of a failure i.e., do not reflect risk, noting risk is the combination of impacts and probability. For further explanation, please also see our response to Section 2.

Moreover, prioritising High PIC over Medium PIC is not “risk-based” because a High PIC “dangerous” dam is not necessarily higher risk than a Medium PIC “dangerous” dam. The different return periods for a threshold or moderate event for High and Medium PIC already offsets the difference in impacts of failure. The Medium PIC “dangerous” dam could potentially have a higher probability (i.e., be likely to fail in a more frequent event) than a given High PIC “dangerous” dam.

We suggest the following approach to prioritisation:

1 As the foremost criteria for prioritisation, higher risk dams should generally be prioritised over lower risk dams, considering the impacts in combination with the probability of failure. Regarding impacts, PIC could be taken as broadly representative of the level of impact at a simplified categorical level, though more detailed impacts could be considered where available (for instance, a High PIC dam with a Population at Risk of 10,000 people might be prioritised over a High PIC dam with a Population at risk of 100 people). Regarding probability, the return period of the event in which the dam is likely to fail could be referred to where known. In line with this risk-based approach, “dangerous” dams would be prioritised before “flood-prone” and “earthquake-prone” dams regardless of whether High PIC or Medium PIC and regardless of how the risk was identified (i.e., whether pre-existing or due to new information).

2 Some flexibility and room for discretion should be included in the approach to prioritisation. If dam owners are proactive in notifying Council of a “dangerous dam” and requesting to meet with Council to prepare a plan to resolve the risk, this should be encouraged. This may mean that Council agrees to meet with an owner, even though their dam may be further down the list on a purely risk-basis.

3 Another situation where some flexibility in the approach to prioritisation would be beneficial would be where an owner has multiple dams that are prone or dangerous, perhaps where a few of the dams are further down the list on a risk-basis. There may be efficiencies (savings for ratepayers) in discussing these dams with the owner collectively. Addressing all the dams at once, also has the potential to reduce overall risk to the community due to the dams in combination, even while the risk from any one of the dams may be lower than other singly owned dams.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

Title page, review period = 5 years. An earlier first review might be worthwhile to capture learnings from initial implementation.

Section 4.1 paragraph 2, refers to Council notifying AEM of all dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams in its region. Can details be provided on AEM's policy / approach to manage these structures?

Section 4.1 paragraph 3, refers to the status of a dam as dangerous, earthquake-prone, or flood-prone being on the LIM. Is this information proposed to be on the LIM for the property on which the dam is sited, or also all the downstream properties in the daybreak area? Is this information proposed for the prone dams as well as dangerous dams? This may affect a dam's owners approach and timing of engaging with affected parties. Has Council also consulted with insurers?

Section 4.2 paragraph 3, refers to Council working with the dam owner to develop a mutually agreed action plan with approach and timeframes for all dangerous, earthquake-prone, or flood-prone dams. What criteria Council will consider when agreeing the approach and timeframes? Will the expectation be remediating the risk to a level where the dam is no longer "prone" but not necessarily compliant with industry practice? Will a dam owner's budget constraints be taken into consideration? If a failure occurs after a plan and timeframes have been agreed but before the plan has been completed, where does the liability rest?

Section 4.3 paragraph 1, refers to a "risk of immediate danger" and the last paragraph of Section 4.3 refers to an assessment of immediate danger by the Chief Executive of the Council. Can guidance be provided on what criteria will be considered to identify "immediate danger" i.e., pre-application process for Building Consent with Waikato Regional Council, Certificate of Acceptance route, or s330 emergency provisions under the Resource Management Act, or other?

Section 4.4 refers to expediting required consents where practicable. Could further detail be provided on whether this is both building and resource consents and specific mechanisms for expedition envisaged?

Section 4.6 states that assessment costs will be borne by each party where the dam owner and Council dispute the status of the dam. Is this the case regardless of the resolution of the dispute i.e., if the dam proves to not be dangerous, flood-prone, or earthquake-prone, does the dam owner still bear the costs of proving this? What happens where the dam owner is not defined? There is a high risk that Council may not be able to recover costs, or that the process of recovering costs could be substantial in itself.

How are dams with unknown flood and earthquake performance dealt with in terms of regulatory actions and priorities by Council? Will Council actively search for dangerous and prone dams? Is there a risk that dangerous and prone dams will go unidentified if the responsibility for assessing the flood and earthquake performance rests solely with the dam

owner (and in some cases with a Recognised Engineer, assuming the dam owner engages one)?

What approach will Council take where ownership of a prone or dangerous dam is unclear, for instance where there is no landowner or multiple landowners? Will Council consider the landowner to be only the land under the dam embankment, or also consider the ponding area (up to crest level?), and appurtenant structures like spillways.

At what point should the dam owner notify the Council in terms of level of assessment and certainty that the dam meets the definition of prone or dangerous? Does there need to be high certainty that the dam meets the dangerous thresholds, or does this happen immediately even if there is some doubt in the assessment, or a more detailed next stage of assessment proposed?

At the end of Section 5, it is mentioned that additional dams will be picked up during the Building Consent process. Medium and High PIC dams that are Classifiable but not Large could be missed if relying on picking these up in the CCC process.

Appendix 1 - It would be useful to add Clauses 19 and 20 from the Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022 to the relevant legislation presented at the end of the policy statement. This includes the definition of key terms needed to identify if a dam is dangerous, flood-prone, or earthquake-prone.

How does the Auckland Regional Council TP109 Dam Safety Guidelines fit with the new Regulations? Is this document superseded?

#21

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   I support the policy because I agree with its overall objective of reducing the risk of dams to people, property, and the environment.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Do not support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Do not support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Do not support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Do not support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

I support prioritisation on a risk basis. However, I do not support the criteria listed because these do not reflect risk, which is conventionally defined as impact and probability in combination. Items A to D represent how the risk has been identified - the impact and probability do not necessarily change with how the risk was identified. The exception is having a compliant DSAP (Item E), which can reduce the risk of a failure by increasing the probability of identifying and intervening in a dam safety incident / emergency.

I would like to see dams prioritised based on risk i.e., based on the impacts of failure (could be taken as PIC unless more information on impacts is available) and the probability of failure (taken as the return period of the event in which the dam is expected to fail).

I would also like to see some flexibility and discretion in prioritisation, for instance to prioritise engaging on dams where the owner is being proactive in developing a plan and reaching out to Council, which should be encouraged.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

No

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

The criteria listed do not effectively prioritise dams based on risk because risk (defined as probability x impact) does not depend directly on how the risk was identified i.e., regardless of whether due to pre-existing conditions, deterioration / damage, new information, or an increase in PIC.

The criteria listed above refers only to dangerous dams, but the draft policy document refers to both dangerous and prone dams. I recommend that dangerous dams are prioritised over prone dams in line with the higher risk of the former.

The draft policy currently proposes prioritising High PIC dangerous dams over Medium PIC dangerous dams. This is not supported as it is not risk based. A dangerous dam is defined as likely to fail in a "moderate" flood, which is a 100-year ARI event for a High PIC dam and a 50-year ARI event for a Medium PIC dam. The difference in return period events triggering the "dangerous" definition already offsets (potentially cancels out) the difference in impacts between a Medium and High PIC dam.

See also response to Section 2.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

a) Approach should reflect higher risk of dangerous dams compared with prone dams.

A prone dam is likely to fail in a 250-year or 500-year ARI event compared with a 50-year or 100-year ARI event for a dangerous dam (range in ARI reflects whether Medium or High PIC respectively). Thus, the risk of a prone dam failing is less than the risk of a dangerous dam failing.

The actions taken by Council in performing functions, such as requiring owners to develop an action plan, taking intervening actions, notifying downstream communities, and undertaking assessments at an owners' cost, should reflect the higher risk and greater urgency of dangerous dams compared with prone dams.

The difference in risk between dangerous and prone dams should be communicated clearly to affected parties to avoid disproportionate alarm.

I also suggest that Council's priorities in fulfilling functions should prioritise dangerous dams over prone dams in line with a risk-based approach.

b) Communicating to the public on dangerous and prone dams.

The policy states that Council will notify downstream communities of dangerous and prone dams. There is also mention of including information on LIMs. I personally endorse greater transparency regarding the risks of being downstream of a dam, but caution that this needs to be done extremely carefully to avoid public alarm and backlash that is disproportionate to

the risk (considering likelihood and impact in combination), and also implications for insurance and house prices.

Communication should be clear that:

- Prone dams are significantly lower risk than a dangerous dam, regardless of whether Medium or High PIC.

- A Low, Medium, or High PIC dam that meets modern performance standards does not pose significant risk to downstream communities.

- The PIC of the dam in no way reflects the risk of a dam - this is because the PIC reflects potential impacts of failure only and does not reflect probability of failure. As an example, there may be high impacts if Lake Taupo re-erupted but when assessing risk, the probability of this occurring needs to be considered too. A High PIC dam is not higher risk than a Medium PIC dam provided compliant with modern practice. This is because higher performance standards are specified in modern practice for higher PIC dams, such that they have a lower probability of failure compared with lower PIC dams.

c) Notices to Fix.

Section 4.3 of the draft policy refers to Council issuing a Notice to Fix to formalise a plan for removing the danger. Clause 12 of the Building Act 2004 states that the Building Consent Authority (BCA) issues notices to fix. I understand the BCA role has been delegated to Waikato Regional Council (WRC) for Large dams. Would the Notice to Fix re a plan to remove the danger of a prone or dangerous dam come via WRC as the BCA? Or perhaps the reference to a notice to fix in the draft policy was meant to refer to the "written notice requiring work" under Clause 154(1)(c) in the Building Act 2004?

d) Expediting consents.

Section 4.4 of the draft policy refers to Council expediting consents. Can further detail be provided on whether this is envisaged to cover both building consent and resource consent, and what specific mechanisms are envisaged i.e., pre-application processes, s330 emergency provisions of the RMA, Certificates of Acceptance rather than conventional Building Consent and CCC approach, or other?

e) Cost recovery.

Section 4.6 of the draft policy refers to Council recovering costs from the dam owner for any assessment of the dam as dangerous or prone and for any work on a dam under clauses 154-156 of the Building Act 2004. Clause 156 of the Building Act 2004 refers to Council recovering costs for building work authorised by the District Court. What is the legal basis for recovering costs for an assessment, and for work under Clauses 154 and 155?

#22

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Franklin

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   Dams are constructed structures that are capable of storing large volumes of water (or other liquid). In doing so, an 'uncontrolled release" failure of the contents from a High and/or Medium Potential Impact dam is capable of causing levels of catastrophic damage to a downstream community (loss of life and uninhabitable floors), cultural or historical sites, critical and major infrastructure, and the natural environment. Therefore, it is important that all such dam structures are designed, maintained, and monitored to the highest standard to ensure structural soundness. Policies put in place require adherence to conditions that mitigate, and negate pre-existing risk (along with any risks that either are likely to develop or occur in the future), ensuring that these dams pose no undue risk to life, property or the natural environment by being put in harms way more than what would be considered as acceptably necessary.

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to**

dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Other
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Other
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Other
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Other
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Other

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

The incomplete nature of the risk assessment criteria provided within this draft policy was the reason that 'other' has been selected for A – E.

I support the following risk assessment criteria:

A. Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) compliance with regulations.

B. A dam is considered dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to pre-existing conditions.

C. A dam becomes dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to previously unobserved deterioration or damage.

D. A dam becomes dangerous due to either new or improved risk assessment information (exposure or setting) for a moderate flood, or moderate earthquake or in an ordinary course of event.

E. A dam becomes flood-prone and/or earthquake-prone due to new or improved risk assessment information (exposure or setting) for a "earthquake threshold event" or "flood threshold event."

F. Review and update the determination of a dam's potential impact classification to reflect any change of consequences of failure (i.e. determination of assessed damage level, e.g. urban development, Healthy Water's updated flood modelling incorporating increased effects of climate change and Maximum Possible Development within the affected catchment area as zoned by the Auckland Unitary Plan).

G. All dam risk assessment to be based on a worst-case scenario, that would include:

I. a ‘rainy day dam-break’ failure;

II. the dam at a maximum operating level (full) before dam failure occurs;

III. failure will occur during a 1% AEP rainfall event (adjusted by the most recent increase in climate change factor – 3.8oC); and

IV. an uncontrolled release of all of the dam’s contents further adds to, inundates, and intensifies an already flooded urban and/or rural AUP mapped 1% AEP floodplain as per the ID-159 Regionwide Rural Rapid Flood Model, May 2023.

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

No

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

To achieve a criteria that effectively prioritizes dams of the highest to lowest risk, the High Potential Impact classified dams should be prioritized ahead of Medium Potential Impact classified dams. The extent of damage able to be caused due to the failure should also be a factor that is taken into account when determining priority (i.e. a High Potential Impact dam that has the potential for a higher loss of life, higher level of damage etc, should take priority over other High Potential Impact dams that have a lower level of damage.)

Dams should be prioritized as follows:

1. High Potential Impact Dams that are considered dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations.

2. High Potential Impact Dams that are considered dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations.

3. High Potential Impact Dams that become dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to previously unobserved deterioration or damage.

4. High Potential Impact Dams that become dangerous due to either new or improved risk assessment information (exposure or setting) for a moderate flood, or moderate earthquake or in an ordinary course of event.

5. High Potential Impact Dams that become flood-prone and/or earthquake-prone due to new or improved risk assessment information (exposure or setting) for a “earthquake threshold event” or “flood threshold event.”

6. High Potential Impact Dams that become dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

7. Medium Potential Impact Dams that are considered dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations.

8. Medium Potential Impact Dams that are considered dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations.

9. Medium Potential Impact Dams that become dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to previously unobserved deterioration or damage.

10. Medium Potential Impact Dams that become dangerous due to either new or improved risk assessment information (exposure or setting) for a moderate flood, or moderate earthquake or in an ordinary course of event.

11. Medium Potential Impact Dams that become flood-prone and/or earthquake-prone due to new or improved risk assessment information (exposure or setting) for a “earthquake threshold event” or “flood threshold event.”

12. Medium Potential Impact Dams that become dangerous and/or earthquake-prone and/or flood-prone due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

Other feedback

First Point.

The Introduction section (Section 1) of Auckland Council's Policy on Dangerous and earthquake-prone and flood-prone dams (policy) appears to contain the following errors:

1. incorrectly states and omits the use of 'or more' in relation to cubic metres holding volumes. The correct definition for Classifiable dams is stated in the Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022 to be as follows:

For the purposes of the Act, classifiable dam means a dam that—

(a) Has a height of 4 or more metres and stores 20,000 or more cubic metres volume of water or other fluid; or

(b) Has a height of 1 or more metres and stores 40,000 or more cubic metres volume of water or other fluid.

2. Although the Building Act 2004 includes the term 'referable dams' it refers to the regulation for its defined meaning. However as stated in the draft policy, the Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022 does not include the term 'referable dams' which in turn creates inconsistency and confusion.

To include a term such as 'referable dams' within Auckland Council's policy, without a definition, is unambiguousness and does provide an appropriate understanding or interpretation of what type of dam would be covered by such a term.

3. The Building Act 2004, Subpart 7 – Safety of Dams, Section 133A Dams to which subpart 7 provisions apply, states that Sections 133B and 157 to 159 apply to all dams. Auckland Council's policy refers only to S133B and 157-158.

Second point

Auckland's water supply Wairoa Dam and Cosseys Dam both carry dam classification as High Potential Impact, are both located near documented fault lines (BECA map attached) and at the head of the flood prone Wairoa River Catchment. The Wairoa River Catchment now includes two urban precincts, with the I408 Clevedon Precinct currently under development.

The May 2023, ID_159 Regional Rural Rapid Flood Model incorporated a 3.8% Climate Change factor and increased MPD (in accordance with the AUP zoning) altering the mapped AUP Geomaps 1% AEP floodplain for the Wairoa River catchment and significantly increasing the land area now included within the 1% AEP floodplain. This flood model (without accounting for any dam failure scenario) already shows additional impacted habitable floors within the current development areas of the I408 Clevedon Precinct, including layering over large areas yet to be developed within the I408 Clevedon Precinct and the entire area of the I409 Clevedon Waterways Precinct. This updated ID_159 modelled area covered by the mapped 1% AEP floodplain has already shown an impact to the resilience of these newly designated urban precincts within this catchment.

The question therefore that needs to be addressed is, as to what level of catastrophic damage would occur if either/or both the Wairoa Dam or Cosseys Dam fail in a worst-case scenario. A

scenario where there is an uncontrolled release of all of the dam's contents that further adds to, inundates, and intensifies this catchments already flooded urban and/or rural AUP ID-159 mapped 1% AEP floodplain areas.

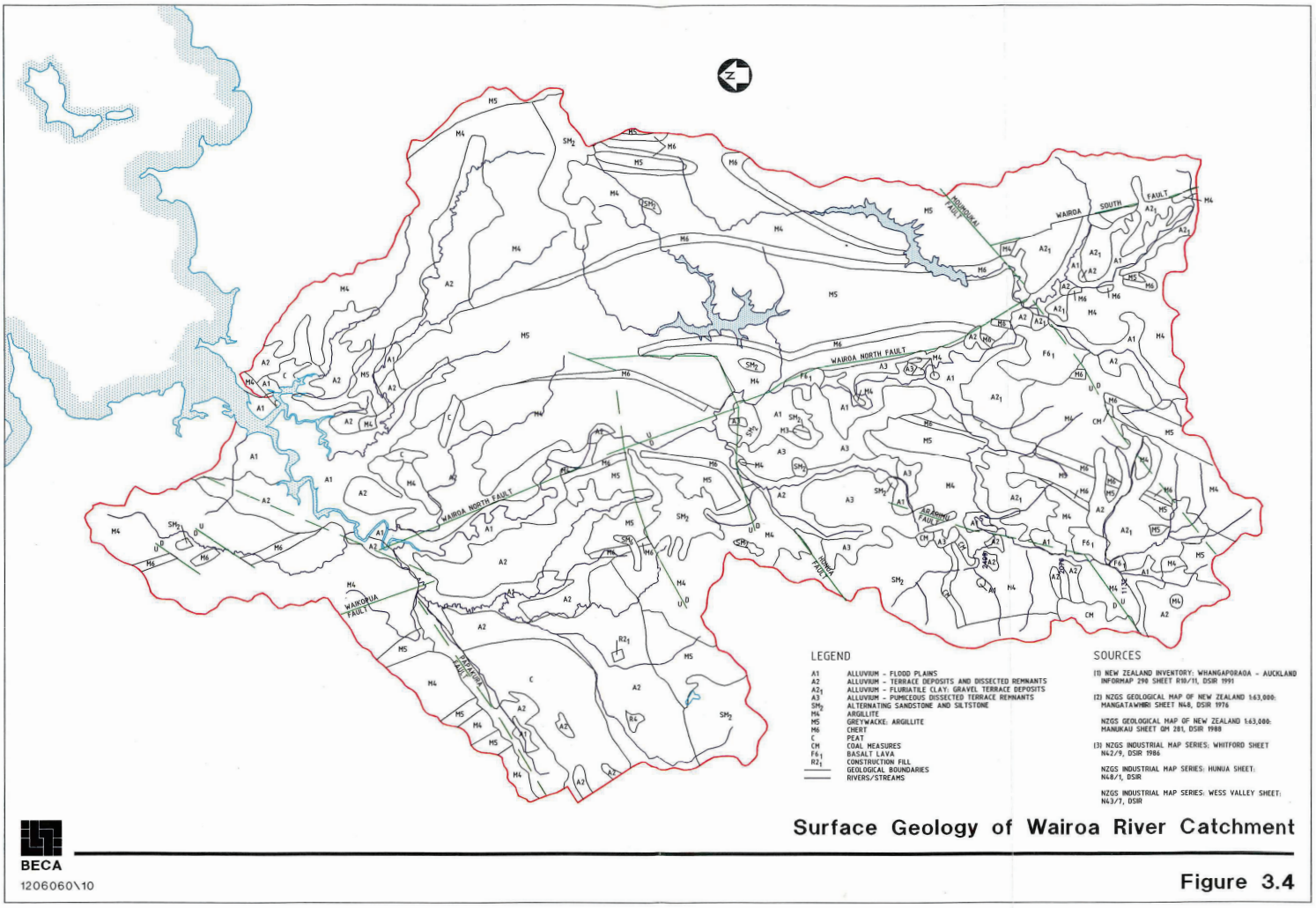
With a High Potential Impact Classification, neither the Wairoa Dam and/or Cosseys Dam should be sitting at 100% full (which they have recently done over most of the 2023 year), as the failure of these dams during a 1% AEP extreme rainfall event (such as a Cyclone) will further add to the downstream hazards and risks from flooding and coastal inundation already being experienced. Such an outcome would be considered unthinkable and unacceptable.

To account for and mitigate for a worst-case scenario to ensure urban environments are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change, measures should be taken to dual purpose the Wairoa Dam and Cosseys Dams. Both dams should function in a capacity that facilitates a means of both water supply and consistent flood control stormwater attenuation levels to provide for the prevention of spillage, and any increased of water inundation to urban environments within the Wairoa River catchment as a result of dam failure.

Third point

For all High Potential Impact and Medium Potential Impact dams, any predicted extreme weather events forecast with a high level of certainty to produce high levels of rainfall depth within the Auckland region, the fullness of a dam and its ability to increase the spillage of stormwater runoff volumes should be required to be mitigated through controlled release prior to the extreme weather events arrival.

Auckland Emergency Response expects the Auckland region to prepare for such events. When taking into consideration the 100% impervious nature of a water surface, and a dams ability to collect, hold and spill large volumes of stormwater runoff, High Potential Impact and Medium Potential Impacts dams should not be an exception to the need to prepare and mitigate for the probable outcome brought about by the extreme rainfall event.



BECA

1206060\10

Surface Geology of Wairoa River Catchment

Figure 3.4

#23

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   It is prudent to control flow of water when in excess for betterment of agriculture & industry & public. Construction of Dam should optimise such flow of water but dams should not prove dangerous to society

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#24

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   I f****** hate cracked unsafe dams

   What if they collapse at night and residents drown while sleeping, that's a horrible way to go!

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

A. Don't build dams if ground is unstable

B. Don't build dams in unsafe areas eg. tributaries

C. Be careful if an earthquake hits the area

D. Smash useless or quasi useless dams

E. Listen to the law

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

*** only love money and build cheap dams in dangerous areas

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

No, you are doing impeccably good

#25

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property?

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   Hi, I support this being bought up as safety is important and accidents are better prevented.

   Although I do not support The Dam Safety Team using this as an excuse to annually audit farmers which add another cost to trying to run a agricultural business.

   We have technology that can send a rocket to the moon so there must be some sort of technology that could alert whoever needs to be alerted when there is a rapid rise in dam flow.

   This summer was hopefully a one off event and I'm hopeful it is just that with dams not causing any issues that I heard of. If anything poor drainage of Auckland transport roading , culverts and drains where the main concern and hazard.

   As mentioned , don't make this just another excuse to charge farmers.

2. The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

A. A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions

B. A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage

C. A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk

D. An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)

E. Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. **Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?**

#26

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua

Local Board: Franklin

Do you have a dam on your property?

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua support the proposed new regulations -

   "Under the new regulations, owners of dams over a certain height or storage capacity will need to confirm the potential risk their dam would pose in the event of failure, put in place dam safety plans and undertake regular dam inspections".

   Dam owners need to regularly monitor the safety of their dams and report risks to councils, and therefore have a better chance of preventing a dam failure before it occurs. All dams should be registered including all the many illegal ones out there, no matter how big or small.

   Dam failure can adversely impact upon our:

   • Waahi tapu and taonga

   • Fisheries and mahinga kai areas

   • Iwi lands – including isolated iwi/whanau land (land locked with no receiving

   catchment)

- Traditional repo (wetlands)
- Marae and Papakainga (including infrastructure)
- The mana and mauri of our natural waterways
- Soils deposit (through contamination material in the dam)
- On all living organisms (down catchment of the dam)

2. The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

A. A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions

B. A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage

C. A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk

D. An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)

E. Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk

5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

NGAATI TE ATA WAIOHUA

"Ka whiti te raa ki tua o rehua ka ara a Kaiwhare i te rua"

5th December 2023

Auckland Council
The Dam Safety Team Building Capability, Building Consents department
SUBMISSION

Proposed Dangerous Dams Policy

Teenaa Koe

Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua **support** the proposed new regulations -

> *"Under the new regulations, owners of dams over a certain height or storage capacity will need to confirm the potential risk their dam would pose in the event of failure, put in place dam safety plans and undertake regular dam inspections".*

Dam owners need to regularly monitor the safety of their dams and report risks to councils, and therefore have a better chance of preventing a dam failure before it occurs. All dams should be registered including all the many illegal ones out there, no matter how big or small.

Dam failure can adversely impact upon our:

- Waahi tapu and taonga
- Fisheries and mahinga kai areas
- Iwi lands – including isolated iwi/whanau land (land locked with no receiving catchment)
- Traditional repo (wetlands)
- Marae and Papakainga (including infrastructure)
- The mana and mauri of our natural waterways
- Soils deposit (through contamination material in the dam)
- On all living organisms (down catchment of the dam)

Heoi anoo

[redacted]
Te Pou Taiao (Manager)
Ngaati Te Ata
c/- Po Box 437
Pukekohe 2120

[redacted]

#27

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc.

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property?

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

   A. A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions

   B. A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage

   C. A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk

D. An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)

E. Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

<see attached for full submission>

2. KEY ISSUES

2.1. The draft policy aims to align with recent changes to national regulations on dam safety. While Federated Farmers supports the policy intent, we have identified some key issues:

• Requirements for engineer certification of low potential impact dams

• Unintended consequences of compliance costs and practicality for farmers

• Unrestricted powers of the chief executive under section 4.3

3. ENGINEER CERTIFICATION OF LOW POTENTIAL IMPACT DAMS

3.1. Federated Farmers supports requiring dam owners to conduct initial assessments to determine potential impact classifications.

3.2. Federated Farmers has previously expressed concern at a national level regarding the requirement that initial owner assessments of dams which turn out to be low risk must be submitted to a recognised engineer for audit.

3.3. We are concerned about the costs of submitting a low potential impact classification (PIC) dam to a recognised engineer for a certificate when the benefits of doing so are likely to be very low.

3.4. If there is concern about the risk of dams being inappropriately assessed as a low PIC dam, there could be a regime where a random sample of low PIC dam assessments are audited.

3.5. There is a shortage of qualified engineers nationwide. Mandatory certification for low risk dams would divert limited engineering resources. It may also impose unreasonable costs on farmers

for audits of obviously low risk dams.

4. COMPLIANCE COSTS AND PRACTICALITY FOR FARMERS

4.1. As stated in the Introduction of the policy, the policy applies to all dams not just classifiable dams.

4.2. The number of dams that the policy will capture is unknown to both Federated Farmers and Council. There are at least 1000 dams known to Council but likely a lot more.

4.3. Many farms have multiple dams for irrigation, water supply or firefighting. While most will not meet thresholds to be classifiable, those that do face increased compliance costs and those that do not may as well.

4.4. For example, initial engineer assessments even for a low PIC dam can cost $3,000-$7,000 per dam. Ongoing compliance for medium/high risk dams like Dam Safety Assurance Programmes, can cost up to $50,000 every 5-10 years.

4.5. These costs could make irrigation dams uneconomic and impede on-farm water storage, which is vital for climate change adaptation. We caution against unintended consequences from unworkable or excessive requirements. 1 Proposed Regulatory Framework for Dam Safety, MBIE, 2019, pg 49 - 50.

5. CHIEF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 4.3

5.1 Section 4.3 of the consultation document grants the Chief Executive of the Council broad authority to take action when the condition of a dam jeopardizes the safety of persons,

property, or the environment. While the ability to swiftly address imminent dangers is important, there is merit in establishing stronger checks and balances on this power.

5.2 This submission proposes requiring an initial assessment by a qualified engineer, followed by an independent peer review, before the chief executive undertakes any substantive actions under Section 4.3. This aims to evaluate the necessity and proportionality of the proposed response.

5.3 Additionally, if the initial engineer recommends significant measures like demolition or decommissioning, mandatory consultation with both engineering experts and affected downstream communities should occur before action is taken.

5.4 An appeals process for dam owners who believe the chief executive has overstepped their authority should also be specified in the policy. This would enable disputes to be settled transparently and fairly.

5.5 Overall, placing further oversight and review requirements around the chief executive's emergency powers allows urgent safety issues to be addressed promptly when genuinely needed. However, it also prevents hasty or excessive actions that lack appropriate scrutiny,

providing checks and balances previously absent from this section of the draft policy.

6. TAILORED GUIDANCE AND RESOURCES

6.1 Federated Farmers believes that the needs of farmers owning agricultural and irrigation dams will be very different to those of other dam owners and very different again to those of engineers

and council staff.

6.2 With this in mind, Council should consider tailoring specific guidance material to different audiences acknowledging the unique needs of various dam owners compared to engineers and

council staff.

7. REVIEW PERIODS FOR MEDIUM POTENTIAL IMPACT DAMS

7.1 We support the draft policy’s alignment with national regulations, advocating for an initial 10 yearly review of Dam Safety Assurance Programmes (DSAPs) for medium impact dams. This approach recognises and supports the differentiated review periods stipulated by the regulations, which accurately reflect the lower risks associated with medium potential impact dams.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. Federated Farmers recommends Auckland Council:

• Remove mandatory engineer certification requirements for low potential impact dams.

• Ensure appropriate checks and balances, require independent engineering assessment

and peer review before the chief executive takes substantive action under Section 4.3.

• Develop practical guidance for dam owners to assist understanding of requirements.

Federated Farmers submission to Auckland Council – Draft policy on dangerous dams, earthquake prone dams, and flood-prone dams

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. Federated Farmers believes the draft dangerous dams policy has merit in aligning with national regulations and improving dam safety.

9.2. However, to ensure the policy strikes an appropriate balance, Auckland Council should consider removing mandatory certification requirements for low-risk dams, as the costs outweigh the benefits.

9.3. Oversight and review processes for the chief executive's emergency powers should also be strengthened.

9.4. Additionally, providing tailored guidance materials for dam owners and upholding the differentiated review timeframes will help minimize compliance burdens.

9.5. Federated Farmers looks forward to working constructively with Council to refine elements of the draft policy. Doing so will help produce a fair, practical framework that enhances dam safety across Auckland while avoiding undue impacts on dam owners. We believe addressing the concerns outlined in this submission will lead to a policy with broad support that sustainably achieves the shared aims of Council and dam owners.

SUBMISSION

TELEPHONE 0800 327 646 I **WEBSITE** WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ

FEDERATED FARMERS OF NEW ZEALAND

To: Auckland Council

Via email: [redacted]

Date: 7 December 2023

Submission on: Draft policy on dangerous dams, earthquake prone dams, and flood-prone dams

Submission by: Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc.

[redacted]
AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT
Federated Farmers of New Zealand
[redacted]
[redacted]

Address for service: [redacted]
POLICY ADVISOR (REGIONAL)
Federated Farmers of New Zealand
[redacted]
[redacted]

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Federated Farmers) welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission on Auckland Council's draft Policy on Dangerous Dams, Earthquake-Prone Dams and Flood-Prone Dams (the draft policy).

1.2. Federated Farmers is a voluntary membership-based organization that represents the interests of farmers in New Zealand. We work constructively with local and central government on policies affecting the agricultural sector.

1.3. We appreciate Auckland Council consulting on this important issue. Our submission focuses on ensuring the draft policy balances improving dam safety with minimizing compliance costs and practical workability, especially for farmers.

2. KEY ISSUES

2.1. The draft policy aims to align with recent changes to national regulations on dam safety. While Federated Farmers supports the policy intent, we have identified some key issues:

- Requirements for engineer certification of low potential impact dams
- Unintended consequences of compliance costs and practicality for farmers
- Unrestricted powers of the chief executive under section 4.3

3. ENGINEER CERTIFICATION OF LOW POTENTIAL IMPACT DAMS

3.1. Federated Farmers supports requiring dam owners to conduct initial assessments to determine potential impact classifications.

3.2. Federated Farmers has previously expressed concern at a national level regarding the requirement that initial owner assessments of dams which turn out to be low risk must be submitted to a recognised engineer for audit.

3.3. We are concerned about the costs of submitting a low potential impact classification (PIC) dam to a recognised engineer for a certificate when the benefits of doing so are likely to be very low.

3.4. If there is concern about the risk of dams being inappropriately assessed as a low PIC dam, there could be a regime where a random sample of low PIC dam assessments are audited.

3.5. There is a shortage of qualified engineers nationwide. Mandatory certification for low risk dams would divert limited engineering resources. It may also impose unreasonable costs on farmers for audits of obviously low risk dams.

4. COMPLIANCE COSTS AND PRACTICALITY FOR FARMERS

4.1. As stated in the Introduction of the policy, the policy applies to all dams not just classifiable dams.

4.2. The number of dams that the policy will capture is unknown to both Federated Farmers and Council. There are at least 1000 dams known to Council but likely a lot more.

4.3. Many farms have multiple dams for irrigation, water supply or firefighting. While most will not meet thresholds to be classifiable, those that do face increased compliance costs and those that do not may as well.

4.4. For example, initial engineer assessments even for a low PIC dam can cost $3,000-$7,000 per dam. Ongoing compliance for medium/high risk dams like Dam Safety Assurance Programmes, can cost up to $50,000 every 5-10 years.[1]

4.5. These costs could make irrigation dams uneconomic and impede on-farm water storage, which is vital for climate change adaptation. We caution against unintended consequences from unworkable or excessive requirements.

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8.1. Federated Farmers recommends Auckland Council:

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- Ensure appropriate checks and balances, require independent engineering assessment and peer review before the chief executive takes substantive action under Section 4.3.
- Develop practical guidance for dam owners to assist understanding of requirements.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. Federated Farmers believes the draft dangerous dams policy has merit in aligning with national regulations and improving dam safety.

9.2. However, to ensure the policy strikes an appropriate balance, Auckland Council should consider removing mandatory certification requirements for low-risk dams, as the costs outweigh the benefits.

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9.4. Additionally, providing tailored guidance materials for dam owners and upholding the differentiated review timeframes will help minimize compliance burdens.

9.5. Federated Farmers looks forward to working constructively with Council to refine elements of the draft policy. Doing so will help produce a fair, practical framework that enhances dam safety across Auckland while avoiding undue impacts on dam owners. We believe addressing the concerns outlined in this submission will lead to a policy with broad support that sustainably achieves the shared aims of Council and dam owners.

Federated Farmers thanks Auckland Council for considering our submission.

About Federated Farmers

Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers.

The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government plans, policies and spending impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.

FEDERATED FARMERS OF NEW ZEALAND

#28

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Waka Kotahi

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property?

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

   A. A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions

   B. A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage

   C. A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk

D. An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)

E. Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

Thank your for the opportunity to provide feedback. Waka Kotahi considers that there is the lack of a process or criteria by which we will be informed of dangerous dams affecting us. Sec 4.3 just sets out that the Council will warn downstream communities of dangerous dams by publishing the information.

Waka Kotahi would wish to receive direct communication on this, rather than relying on the release of more generally available information.

This is particularly important where dam failure may pose a risk to life or critical infrastructure, including lifeline assets. Waka Kotahi will be able to utilise such information to provide a more integrated approach with its operational and resilience planning. It will also be able to provide feedback to the Council on the potential implications of any risk arising from dam failure that can inform emergency preparedness and response planning.

Waka Kotahi considers that protecting strategic infrastructure, including State Highways, the rail network and lifeline routes should be identified as a priority. We consider this section, should be more explicit and set out that the Council will directly notify Waka Kotahi where there is a state highway downstream of the dam.

#29

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Chelsea Heritage Estate Regional Park Association

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property?

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

   A. A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions

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D. An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)

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Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

We would firstly like clarification from Auckland Council on two matters as part of this consultation:

1. Confirmation that none of the four Chelsea Dams in Birkenhead, North Shore, meet the criteria for classifiable dams (or conversely if any of them do); and

2. How Auckland Council would take action against itself if any of its own dam assets were deemed dangerous or a risk to the public in any way, and action was required. (Who would ultimately decide if the dams posed a danger or risk and is this purely limited to structural

damage/collapse as opposed to a) ecological/environmental risks and b) risk of loss of public amenity)

This submission focuses on Section 4.3: Directing and taking action

Auckland Council's draft policy states on Page 4 that:

The Council may intervene:

- For dangerous, earthquake-prone and flood-prone dams o If the owner of any dam fails to act in accordance with an agreed action plan; or
- Where there is no agreed action plan, or
- Where it considers that the agreed action plan requires review or amendment; or
- Where ownership is not known or is disputed; or
- For all dams, where there is or likely to be a risk of immediate danger.

Under the assumption that none of the Chelsea dams meet the criteria for classifiable dams, this submission relates to the final bullet point, namely: "For all dams, where there is or likely to be a risk of immediate danger."

3. We wish to know if risk or danger applies to and includes any ecological/environmental factors and potential loss of public amenity? In the case of the Chelsea Dams, there are freshwater values to be considered as the dams lie between a freshwater body (Duck Creek) and are a receiving environment for a natural watershed as well as a large stormwater network. The dams are also a public amenity enjoyed by locals and visitors as per the intent in the original sale and purchase agreement. The dams are a host to a range of native freshwater fish and invertebrates, as well as endangered birdlife. Note: we have submitted on the NPS-FM and asked if the Chelsea dams could be prioritised in the fish ladder action plan to restore connectivity to the waterway and and have their heritage classification considered a higher value and priority than it is currently.

In February 2023 following significant flooding events which resulted in significant scouring at the foot of Dam 4 where it flows directly into Chelsea Bay/the Waitemata Harbour, the dam underwent urgent and immediate repairs. Several truck loads of concrete were pumped in to mitigate and repair the damage. This work was completed with urgency and public access was quickly restored. Around 200 eels were removed beforehand, so there is precedent for ensuring environmental values and concerns are upheld while structural repair work is undertaken to the dams.

Council have commissioned previous reports to investigate the structural integrity of the dams and have found at least two if not more show signs of scouring and possible long-term damage to the brick walls which may affect the structural integrity and worsen over time.

CHERPA has asked on numerous occasions if any of the dams are able to undergo sediment removal (as has been done in the past), as sedimentation is a direct contributor to poor freshwater quality in the dams. CHERPA has been advised by Auckland Council staff that this can not occur due to, variously, budget constraints and the banks of one or more of the dams being structurally unsafe and potentially at risk of collapse.

4. We would like confirmation of which of the four dams are currently structurally unsafe for sediment removal? And what is the Council's plan to address this safety issue?

Before exercising any of its powers under Sections 154 to 159 of the Building Act the Council will, unless the circumstances dictate otherwise (such as where there is immediate danger to the safety of persons, property, or the environment), seek to discuss options for action with the owner of the dam, with a view to obtaining from the owner a mutually acceptable formal proposal for reducing or removing the danger.

Acceptable actions by the owner may include, one or more of the following;

- Operational changes such as reducing the volume of impounded fluid or completely emptying the reservoir.
- Reconfiguring an existing spillway or creating a new or supplementary spillway so as to limit the maximum impounded volume and/or to safely route flood flows;
- Increased surveillance and monitoring;
- Development of emergency preparedness and response plans;
- Review of the dam safety assurance programme;
- Require the owner to engage a dam specialist to investigate and make recommendations with any report provided to the Council;
- Implementing measures to enable controlled, rapid emptying of the impounded fluid;
- Measures downstream of the dam to mitigate the impact of dam failure;
- Physical works including reconstruction or partial demolition of the dam;
- Decommissioning and/or removal of the dam.

The whole or part of any agreement between the Council and the dam owner may be formalised in a Notice to Fix issued under section 164 of the Act. If agreement cannot be reached between the Council and the dam owner, the Council may exercise any of its statutory powers in sections 154-159 and 164 of the Act. The Council will notify potentially affected communities downstream of a dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. The Council will do this by publishing information about any dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams in its region. The Council will also work with the Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Group.

5. We are very interested in what the Council's enforcement process might be, as it is both the dam owner and the regional authority with enforcement powers over itself

6. In light of the existing report showing long-term structural damage starting to appear in the Chelsea dams' walls and toes, what is the Council's plan to mitigate or repair this damage? Of the options we have highlighted above, would any of those be on the table for Chelsea's dams?

In the case of the heritage-listed New Lynn Hotel and the lengthy period of considering what options were available to repair and maintain it, ultimately Auckland Council was unable to save the structure as the damage rapidly progressed, and sadly it was demolished.

7. What options has the Council considered for the longterm future of Chelsea's brick dams? It is almost certain we will experience more flash flooding events in future, and the dams – while not earthquake prone or likely to cause large property losses downstream – are ageing structures, subject to dangerous subsidence and large trees falling down cliffs into the water and near walkways/bridges in some places, so these heritage structures will require ongoing maintenance and care at the Council's cost.

The Council may at any time require the dam owner to review a dam safety assurance programme if the dam is an earthquake-prone or flood-prone dam. In a situation where a dam is regarded to be dangerous by the Council, the Council may:

- Erect a hoarding or fence to prevent people from approaching the dam nearer than is safe
- Attach a notice on or near the dam (or affected downstream areas) that warns people not to approach
- Make specific contact with potentially affected property owners and/or occupants
- Give written notice to the owner requiring work to be carried out on the dam, and within the time stated in the notice to remove or reduce the danger.

8. The dams attract a considerable number of walkers, dog walkers, joggers and visitors. Should fencing or hoarding be erected due to safety concerns, we would be disappointed if this resulted in an "out of sight, out of mind" approach where fencing remained permanently, affecting public amenities and walkway connectivity with repairs not being carried out.

Note: CHERPA submitted on this matter in a previous public consultation on prohibiting certain activities on Council water bodies.

In a situation where the Chief Executive of the Council considers that, because of the state of the dam, immediate danger to the safety of persons, property, or the environment is likely, then the Chief Executive of the Council may:

- Cause any action to be taken to that is necessary to remove that danger
- Recover the costs of taking any action from the dam owner.

9. We consider that ongoing toxic or anoxic algal blooms and raw wastewater pollution (faecal matter) are situations where the state of the dams are likely to pose an immediate danger to the safety of persons, property, or the environment, particularly as they discharge into Chelsea Bay and the Waitemata Harbour. Per our question (4) above, we are keen to know what the Council's plan is around restoring structural integrity to the dam walls, allowing the option for sediment removal in order to address the persistent freshwater quality issues in the dams.

7 December 2023

Auckland Council

Dam Safety Team

[redacted]

Submission on Auckland Council Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

We would firstly like clarification from Auckland Council on two matters as part of this consultation:

1. Confirmation that none of the four Chelsea Dams in Birkenhead, North Shore, meet the criteria for classifiable dams (or conversely if any of them do); and
2. How Auckland Council would take action against itself if any of its own dam assets were deemed dangerous or a risk to the public in any way, and action was required. (Who would ultimately decide if the dams posed a danger or risk and is this purely limited to structural damage/collapse as opposed to a) ecological/environmental risks and b) risk of loss of public amenity)

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Acceptable actions by the owner may include, one or more of the following;

- *Operational changes such as reducing the volume of impounded fluid or completely emptying the reservoir.*
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- *Increased surveillance and monitoring;*
- *Development of emergency preparedness and response plans;*
- *Review of the dam safety assurance programme;*
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- *Implementing measures to enable controlled, rapid emptying of the impounded fluid;*
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5. We are very interested in what the Council's enforcement process might be, as it is both the dam owner and the regional authority with enforcement powers over itself
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- *Cause any action to be taken to that is necessary to remove that danger*
- *Recover the costs of taking any action from the dam owner.*

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Yours faithfully

[redacted]

[redacted]

Treasurer – CHERPA – Chelsea Heritage Estate Regional Park Association

[redacted]

[redacted]

#30

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#31

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

   A. A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions

   B. A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage

   C. A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk

D. An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)

E. Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#32

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#33

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?

Support

Tell us why

2. The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#34

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

   A. A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions

   B. A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage

   C. A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk

D. An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)

E. Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#35

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#36

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#37

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#38

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#39

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#40

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#41

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#42

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

Please no more floods

#43

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?

Support

Tell us why

2. The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

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Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#44

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

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2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#45

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#46

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?

Support

Tell us why

2. The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

WR LB is the most affected yet are neglected

#47

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   I don't know

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#48

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#49

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#50

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#51

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#52

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#53

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
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C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#54

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#55

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?

I don't know

Tell us why

2. The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#56

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

What about the properties already flooded

#57

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#58

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
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Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#59

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?

I don't know

Tell us why

2. The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support
C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support

D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
2. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
3. Dams that have become dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage
4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

I don't know

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#60

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

   We don't want to be flooded

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
B.	A dam becomes dangerous due to previously un-observed deterioration or damage	Support

C.	A dam becomes dangerous due to new risk assessment information for flood or earthquake risk	Support
D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

3. We propose to use the above criteria to classify and prioritise dams (from highest to lowest priority) as follows:

1. Dams that are dangerous due to pre-existing conditions and do not have a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations
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4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#61

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

A.	A dam is considered dangerous due to pre-existing conditions	Support
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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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4. Dams that have become dangerous due to new information, e.g. assessment changed to be considered a moderate flood or earthquake risk
5. Dams that have become dangerous due to an increase in their potential impact classification.

In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#62

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#63

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#64

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#65

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#66

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Do you have a dam on your property? No

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Yes

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?

#67

Dam Safety Regulations and Dangerous Dams Policy

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

Do you have a dam on your property? Yes

Your feedback

1. **Overall, what is your opinion of our Dangerous Dams Policy?**

   Support

   Tell us why

2. **The Dangerous Dams Policy outlines our priorities when performing legislative functions in relation to dangerous, earthquake-prone or flood-prone dams. Our approach to dangerous dams is designed to reduce pre-existing risk while still being able to deal with risks that emerge in the future (see section 5 of the policy for full details).**

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D.	An increase in a dam's potential impact classification (i.e. a change in the consequences of failure)	Support
E.	Whether a dam has a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP) that complies with regulations	Support

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

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In all cases above, we would first consider dams with high potential impact, followed by medium potential impact.

Do you think our proposed criteria effectively prioritises dams of the highest to lowest risk?

Tell us why, and detail any changes you would like to see

4. Do you have any other feedback on the proposed policy?