When contributing information for a state claim for reconstructing essential public assets, state and local government organisations need to provide evidence to show the location, nature and pre-disaster condition of the essential public asset.

Pre-disaster evidence must be the latest available evidence within the specified age limits at the time of the eligible disaster.

Some state and local government organisations may not have evidence available within the specified time limits. In this case, option e) inspection reports can be used.

Acceptable types of evidence are:

a) **Geospatial data**, including satellite images

   This can be useful to determine the overall pre-disaster condition of large assets like jetties and seawalls.

b) **Visual data**, including photographs or video footage

   Organisations are encouraged to develop databases of asset photographs and/or videos to provide a solid record of pre-event asset condition. For efficient use and cataloguing, captured data should include EXIF format metadata, including GPS coordinates and time/date.

c) **Maintenance records**

   Maintenance records complement asset registers help to support claim information. They can include:
• records of capital works/maintenance activities recorded by GPS coordinates and road chainage

• width of pavement works (where relevant)

• dates of works and activities.

d) **Asset registers**

Asset registers can provide pre-disaster condition evidence when there is a total asset loss and it is difficult to show other types of evidence. Organisations should develop and maintain accurate information about essential public assets and support this information with maintenance records. Asset registers should include:

• geospatial digital road data (centrelines)

• the functional classification of the asset

• road surface type

• typical cross section widths

• any other relevant public infrastructure.

e) **Inspection reports** or certification to confirm the eligible disaster caused the damage. A suitably qualified professional with an appropriate level of expertise and experience must do (or verify) the inspection report at the time of the damage assessment.

Post-disaster inspection reports will often be the main evidence used to establish both the event-related damage and pre-disaster condition. Where the pre-disaster condition of an asset is unclear, additional supporting pre-disaster evidence should be provided.

For data types a), b), c) and d) to be acceptable, they must be the latest available data and no older than two (2) years before the eligible disaster. For local government essential public assets, the data can be no older than four (4) years before the eligible disaster.
If evidence is not available within the specified time limits, state and local government organisations may use option e) inspection reports.

For more information

www.disasterassist.gov.au

Local Government Disaster Recovery Assistance Guidelines