

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements

Pre and post disaster condition evidence

This tip sheet summarises the **pre-disaster** and **post-disaster asset condition evidence** acceptable when applying for **DRFA Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets (REPA)** or **Immediate Reconstruction Works (IRW)** funding.

REPA and IRW submissions must be lodged for approval of eligible scope to reconstruct eligible essential public assets (i.e. transport infrastructure (e.g. roads) or public infrastructure (e.g. levees, stormwater systems) and a Recommended Value.

Submissions must be supported with data and evidence supporting assessment of the damaged assets including name, location (GPS coordinates and/or chainages), nature and extent of damage, and the proposed scope to restore the event damage, in line with pre-disaster function. **Under the DRFA, evidence of pre and post disaster condition is required to demonstrate new damage to the asset caused as a direct result of the event.**

Acceptable pre-disaster condition evidence

Type of evidence	Timeframe collected?	Notes
Visual data including photographs or video footage		Applicants are encouraged to develop and update databases of asset photographs and/or videos, to maintain a solid record of pre-event asset condition of all assets. For efficiency of use and cataloguing, captured visual data should include Exchangeable Image File format (EXIF) metadata, including GPS coordinates and time/date captured.
Geospatial data including satellite images		Geospatial data is useful in determining the overall pre-disaster configuration of large assets i.e. jetties and seawalls. However, it is generally not useful in determining the condition of small scale features i.e. pavement condition.
Maintenance records	Local Governments – latest available pre-disaster condition evidence but no older than four years before the event. State agencies – latest available pre-disaster condition evidence but no older than two years before the event.	Maintenance records support REPA and IRW submissions when they complement asset registers and provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> record of capital works/maintenance activities recorded by GPS coordinates and road chainage width of pavement works (where relevant) and dates of works and activities.
Asset registers		Asset registers can provide the required pre-disaster condition evidence to support submissions in cases where the eligible disaster has caused total asset loss. In this situation it can be difficult to determine pre-disaster condition using other means. Applicants are therefore encouraged to develop and maintain an accurate register with information of essential assets supported by maintenance records . For the purposes of the DRFA, transport asset registers should include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> geospatial digital road data (centrelines) road functional classification road surface type typical cross section widths. For general information about asset management systems refer to the <i>Local Government Association of Queensland Road Asset and Bridge Management Kit</i> .
Inspection reports prepared by a suitably qualified professional	Undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable, but by the earliest of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no later than 12 months after the eligible disaster; or within nine months (by 31 March) following the financial year in which the disaster occurred, i.e. prior to the lodgement due date. 	Post disaster inspection reports continue to be the primary evidence utilised to establish both the post event related damage and pre-disaster condition of assets . Where the pre- disaster condition of an asset is unclear, additional supporting pre-disaster evidence should be provided to link the damage to the disaster.

Post disaster asset condition evidence requirements

Type of evidence	Timeframe collected?	Notes
Visual data including photographs or video footage (JPEG including EXIF metadata, including GPS coordinates and time/date taken)	Post disaster damage evidence must be collected as soon as reasonably practicable, and by the earliest of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 12 months after the eligible disaster; or • within nine months (by 31 March) following the financial year in which the disaster occurred. 	For efficiency of use in cataloguing and uploading to MARS, captured visual data should include Exchangeable Image File format (EXIF) metadata, including GPS coordinates and time/date captured.
Geospatial data including satellite images to further support photographic evidence		Geospatial data is useful in determining the overall pre-disaster configuration of large assets i.e. jetties and seawalls. However, it is generally not useful in determining the condition of small scale features i.e. pavement condition.
Inspection reports prepared by a suitably qualified professional <i>and supported by photographic evidence (where damage is visible)</i>		Post disaster inspection reports continue as primary evidence utilised to establish both the post event related damage and pre-disaster condition of assets.

References and tools	QRA website: www.qra.qld.gov.au <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request DRFA activation • DRFA Toolbox: Tip sheet 3 practical guide to photo evidence • DRFA 2018, Section 6.2 • Queensland Disaster Funding Guidelines (QDFG) Section 9 • Applying for DRFA funding
-----------------------------	--

Need help?	Contact your QRA Regional Liaison Officer (RLO)
-------------------	---