

2. Factsheet | Evidence – Restoration of Essential Public Assets

One of the key eligibility requirements for Restoration of Essential Public Assets funding is the mandatory provision of evidence clearly demonstrating that the damage is a direct result of the eligible disaster. All councils must provide three layers of evidence that are clearly linked and provide a complete picture of the damaged essential public asset.

If a council cannot provide adequate evidence it may be ineligible for funding, or it may result in reduced funding.

(Section 4.3 and Appendix F, NSW Natural Disaster Essential Public Asset Guidelines)

1. Pre-disaster condition evidence

- Visual data (with metadata intact)
- Geospatial data
- Maintenance records
- Asset registers, and/or
- Inspection report/certification



Pre-disaster condition evidence:

- ✓ must be the latest evidence available, but no older than 4 years prior to the Natural Disaster Declaration (NDD) date
- ✓ must demonstrate the exact location and have a clear link to the same asset's damage evidence



2. Damage evidence

- Visual data (with metadata intact)
- Geospatial data, and/or
- Inspection report(s)



Damage evidence:

- ✓ must demonstrate a clear link to the same asset's pre-disaster condition evidence
- ✓ must be obtained as soon as reasonably practicable and before any works have started, and:
 - no later than 3 months for Emergency Works and Immediate Reconstruction Works
 - no later than 6 months for Essential Public Asset Reconstruction Works
 from the date the damaged asset becomes accessible to the council

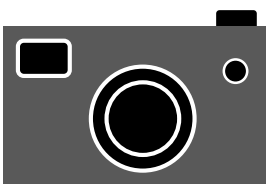
3. Completion of works evidence

- Visual data (with metadata intact)



Completion of works evidence:

- ✓ must be obtained as soon as possible after completion of works
- ✓ must include photographs or video footage with metadata intact that clearly identify the exact location and scope of all completed works
- ✓ must be provided for each location at which eligible works have been completed
- ✓ must include representative photo of each of the key works types undertaken on the damaged asset, i.e. photos of each treatment type if multiple treatment types were involved
- ✓ must demonstrate a clear link to the same asset's pre-disaster condition evidence and damage evidence.



Photos are considered an important component of the claim application. Accurate and comprehensive photo evidence assist in funding applications being assessed without delays.

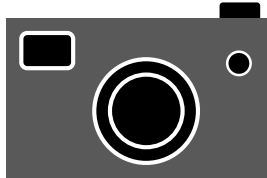
All photographic evidence should be in JPG format with metadata, including time/date, GPS coordinates (longitude and latitude) intact.

Systems that can transmit photographic evidence automatically to a central database location means that data is secure and easily accessible to all stakeholders. These types of systems are recommended and considered best practice.

(Appendix F, NSW Natural Disaster Essential Public Asset Guidelines)

Examples of acceptable photo evidence





Visual evidence with metadata intact:

- ✓ date/time
- ✓ exact location (longitude and latitude)
- ✓ clearly demonstrating the asset's: condition / scope of damage / works carried out
- ✓ provided for each location

If there is a conflict or inconsistency between this factsheet and the NSW Natural Disaster Essential Public Asset Restoration Guidelines, the guidelines prevail.