

# FACT SHEET

## DRFAWA: Essential public asset reconstruction (EPAR)

Under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Western Australia (DRFAWA), there are three main options to repair a damaged asset:

1. Emergency works
2. Immediate reconstruction works
3. Essential public asset reconstruction works

An additional option for minor works is available. This option must be discussed with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES).

This fact sheet provides detailed advice on the *essential public asset reconstruction (EPAR) works* option.

### Definition of EPAR

EPAR works are reconstruction works on an essential public asset, directly damaged by an eligible disaster, for which an estimated reconstruction cost has been developed and agreed.

### EPAR criteria

- Cost estimate submitted to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) no later than 12 months after the end of financial year in which the event occurred.
- All works must be completed no later than two years following the end of financial year in which the event occurred.
- All works on an essential public asset, directly damaged by an eligible disaster event, that:
  - Cannot be completed within three months of the event and/or
  - The value of works exceeds \$250,000, unless otherwise agreed with DFES.
- Cost estimate must be verified by an engineer or quantity surveyor with a suitable level of expertise and experience.

### What happens if works are not completed?

If for any reason the cost estimate cannot be submitted, or the EPAR works cannot be completed within the prescribed timeframes, DFES must be contacted to determine if an extension of time can be granted.

## Evidence requirements

Evidence is required for any works undertaken and reimbursed under the DRFAWA. For all EPAR works the following evidence must be provided:

- **Essential public asset status**

The asset must be an eligible essential public asset as per [DRFA – Guideline 1 – An essential public asset](#).

- **Location of asset and damage**

Information must be provided to verify the exact location of the asset, such as GPS coordinates, Straight Line Kilometre (SLK) references and road numbers.

- **Asset damage linked to eligible disaster event**

An assessment is required to detail the damage caused to the essential public asset and to confirm the damage is a direct result of the eligible disaster event.

Evidence of the exact location, nature and extent of damage to the essential public asset must be evidenced through:

- Geospatial data including satellite images
- Visual data including photographs or video footage
- Asset inspection report(s) conducted or verified by a qualified professional, with a suitable level of expertise and experience.

Note: All evidence must be provided as soon as possible, but no later than 12 months from the date of the eligible disaster.

Reference should be made and noted in the Cost Estimate – Template (under the Damage Pick-Up tab). Provide certification via the Cost Estimate – Template or the Damage Assessment – Template.

- **Pre-disaster condition information**

Information must be provided to confirm the pre-disaster condition of an essential public asset.

Evidence must be provided through one or more of the following:

- Geospatial data including satellite images
- Visual data including photographs or video footage
- Maintenance records
- Asset registers
- An inspection report or certification completed at the time of the damage assessment and conducted or verified by a qualified professional, with a suitable level of expertise and experience, who can confirm the damage was caused by an eligible disaster.

Note: All essential public asset evidence must be the most recent available data. It cannot be older than two years before the eligible disaster for state government agencies, or older than four years before the eligible disaster for local governments.

- **Pre-disaster function**

Evidence is required to show the function of the essential public asset prior to the disaster event.

Evidence must be provided using the Essential Public Asset Function Framework. This can be provided in summary form using the Pre-disaster Function Template, or through an asset register report, provided all requirements identified in the Pre-disaster function – Template are met.

- **Cost estimate**

A cost estimate must be developed by the asset owner and approved by DFES, in consultation with Main Roads WA.

The cost estimate must include details of the following costs:

- Construction costs;
- Project management and design costs;
- Contingency – as per the contingency table provided; and
- Cost escalation – as per the cost escalation table provided.

The cost estimate format, contingency and cost escalation tables are found in the Cost Estimate Template.

- **Actual costs**

Financial evidence is required to substantiate all costs to be claimed. Costs must be linked to the scope of works identified in the Cost Estimate.

- **Completion evidence**

Completion photos are required to show evidence of the works carried out to reconstruct the asset to its pre-disaster function.

## **More information and advice**

The full suite of DRFAWA fact sheets and other related documents are available on the DFES website ([www.dfes.wa.gov.au](http://www.dfes.wa.gov.au)), including:

- Fact sheets:
  - Asset repair options
  - Emergency works
  - Immediate reconstruction works
  - Evidence requirements
  - How to make a claim
  - Photographic evidence

- Templates:
  - Cost estimate (roads)
  - Cost estimate (all assets)
  - Pre-disaster function
  - Damage assessment.

If you have any questions or need additional support, contact the Disaster Recovery Funding team at [drfawa@dfes.wa.gov.au](mailto:drfawa@dfes.wa.gov.au).