

Eligibility of Essential Public Assets

For eligible events up to and including **31 October 2018** under the *Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) Determination 2017*.

What is an eligible essential public asset?

An **eligible essential public asset** must be a **transport** or **public infrastructure asset** of an **eligible undertaking** which, the Queensland Government considers and the Australian Government agrees, is a necessary part of the state's infrastructure *and* is integral to the normal functioning of a community.

Transport infrastructure	Public infrastructure
<p>An asset that is an integral part of a state's infrastructure and is associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ roads and road infrastructure (including footpaths, bike lanes, pedestrian bridges) ✓ bridges ✓ tunnels ✓ culverts ✓ other essential or supporting components of the infrastructure such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ retaining structures ✓ road furniture ✓ drainage ✓ marine infrastructure such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ boat ramps ✓ jetties ✓ guidance buoys ✓ and marine infrastructure demonstrated to be integral to the normal functioning of coastal and island communities require Commonwealth confirmation of eligibility. 	<p>An asset that is an integral part of a state's infrastructure and is associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ health ✓ education ✓ justice ✓ welfare ✓ public hospitals ✓ schools ✓ housing ✓ prisons/correctional facilities ✓ police ✓ fire and emergency services' stations ✓ levees ✓ state/territory or local government offices ✓ stormwater infrastructure ✓ water and waste water infrastructure ✓ river height monitoring assets used to deliver flood warnings to communities.

What about assets that are not listed above?

For those assets not listed, agreement on eligibility must be sought via the QRA with the Australian Government.

What is an eligible undertaking?

An eligible undertaking is a body that is either:

- a department or other agency of a state government **or**
- established by or under state legislation for public purposes (for example, a local government) and provides services free of charge or at a rate that is 50 per cent or less of the cost to provide those services.

Which assets are ineligible?

The Australian Government identifies the following assets as **ineligible**:

- ✗ road rest area infrastructure
- ✗ fire trails
- ✗ boat ramps or jetties located in national parks, reserves and recreation areas
- ✗ sporting, recreational or community facilities (e.g. playgrounds and associated facilities)
- ✗ religious establishments (e.g. churches, temples and mosques)
- ✗ memorials and cemeteries
- ✗ assets that are damaged due to contributing factors such as poor design, poor construction, inadequate maintenance or pre-disaster damage
- ✗ environmental assets such as natural vegetation, waterways, beaches or undeveloped land
- ✗ river walls and sea walls except where the wall directly protects an eligible essential public asset
- ✗ privately owned infrastructure that may be used for emergency services.

Insurance and eligibility

Insurance must be claimed in the first instance where a damaged asset is insured.

Eligibility where the asset restoration is estimated at \$1,000,000 or more

For asset restoration estimated at \$1 million or more, the applicant via the QRA, must seek Australian Government agreement that an asset is classified as an essential public asset within a reasonable time of commencing any restoration or replacement activities.

Ineligible costs

Under the NDRRA, eligibility criteria apply to the essential public asset, the proposed scope of works and the costs claimed reconstructing the asset.

Costs considered to be **ineligible** for reimbursement by the Australian Government include:

- any costs that would have been incurred even if the event did not occur, such as maintenance.
- costs reimbursable under other external funding sources, e.g. Insurance, Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF).
- non-specific indirect and overhead costs including internal administration costs such as finance, human resources, back-office processing and administration.
- consequential losses subsequent to the actual event (e.g. business interruptions, loss of income, damage not directly caused by the event, additional damage after the event).
- costs that could normally be absorbed by, or reasonably managed within, the State's financial, human and other resource capacity.
- costs associated with the preparation of NDRRA submissions, NDRRA reporting and NDRRA acquittal.

Note: The above examples are not exhaustive and the primary reference regarding eligibility is the Australian Government's 2017 NDRRA Determination.

Where there are (unintended) inconsistencies between these tip sheets, the Australian Government's NDRRA Determination 2017 and the Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines, the Commonwealth NDRRA Determination will prevail.