Floodplain Management Programs - Guidelines for Applicants

Closing date: 5.00 pm 9 April 2015
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1. **Introduction**

The NSW Government provides technical and financial support to local government under the Floodplain Management Program (the Program) to manage flood risk. The primary objective of the Program is to support the implementation of the NSW Flood Prone Land Policy, which aims to reduce the impacts of flooding and flood liability on communities and to reduce private and public losses resulting from floods, using ecologically positive methods wherever possible.

The Program is administered by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).


2. **Eligibility**

2.1 **Who can apply?**

The following organisations are eligible to apply.

- local councils
- county councils
- other government bodies with equivalent floodplain risk management responsibilities to local councils (e.g. Lord Howe Island Board, Hunter Local Land Services (LLS)).

Local councils can also work together in a group, provided that:

- one council is the lead agency in terms of signing of the funding agreement, managing monies and reporting on the project, or
- a relevant Regional Organisation of Councils applies for and manages the funding.

2.2 **What will be funded?**

Applications can be made for the following independent projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td>Flood study (including data collection).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>Prepare or review floodplain risk management study and plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>Investigation, design and/or feasibility study (where required) for works identified in a floodplain risk management plan; this stage must be undertaken for any works projects that are likely to exceed a total project cost of $500,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 4</td>
<td>Implementing actions identified in a floodplain risk management plan, including but not limited to:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>structural works such as levees, detention basins, flood gates and flow conveyance improvements</td>
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<td></td>
<td>flood warning systems</td>
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<td></td>
<td>evacuation management</td>
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<td></td>
<td>voluntary house raising (further information on the eligibility criteria and implementation of <a href="#">voluntary house raising projects</a> is available on the OEH website)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>voluntary purchase (further information on the eligibility criteria and implementation of <a href="#">voluntary purchase projects</a> is available on the OEH website).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2.3 What will not be funded?

Funding will not be provided for:

- **GST** - the project cost is to exclude GST.
- **Retrospective projects** - funding is not available for works already completed.
- **Administration costs** - unless otherwise approved in writing by OEH, all internal costs (including on-costs) associated with the core activities of the applicant are ineligible for funding. An applicant’s core activities include preparing study briefs, reviewing proposals and tenders, researching and copying records, attending meetings, contract and grant administration, accounting costs, liaising with the public and with government agencies.
- **Non-monetary contributions as matching funds** - an applicant’s matching funds must be in the form of monetary contributions, and cannot include in-kind or voluntary contributions.
- **Contingencies** - should not be included in the application.
- Projects the applicant can reasonably be expected to undertake without financial assistance from the program.

3. Funding priorities

Generally, the highest priority will be given to the following projects:

- Flood studies or floodplain risk management studies and plans (or reviews), with the highest priority given to those in areas with significant development pressures or where existing communities are exposed to flood risk but where this risk is not fully understood.
- The next stage of a mitigation work that is integral to a stage in progress; for example, the next stage of a levee project or works to offset the impacts from a levee project being constructed.
- Mitigation works that are identified as a high priority in adopted Floodplain Risk Management Studies and Plans.

4. What applicants will need to contribute

Assistance under the Program is usually $2 from government for every $1 provided by the applicant. The source(s) of the applicant’s share of funds should be detailed in the application and cannot include funds received under other NSW or Commonwealth grant programs.

4.1 Special consideration

An applicant unable to match the Program’s funding contribution may apply for special consideration. The application should demonstrate why the issue being addressed is of regional or state-wide significance and that the applicant does not have the financial capacity to address it. The applicant’s financial capacity will be assessed considering its per capita general purpose grants under the Local Government Financial Assistance Grants, as established by the Local Government Grants Commission. **If you intend to apply for special consideration you should contact the Senior Team Leader, Contestable Grants to discuss an agreed maximum funding ratio.**

If special consideration is awarded, the applicant will be eligible to:
• an increased government contribution towards the cost of the project
• claim project management costs undertaken either:
  o internally (with the costs used as in-kind contributions to match funding); or
  o externally (selected by a competitive process and funded as a specific cost).

4.2 Partnerships

Where a group of local councils are working together in partnership (either under the lead of one of the councils or a relevant Regional Organisation of Councils), then the lead council or Regional Organisation of Councils is able to claim a portion of project management costs applicable to the funded project for the purpose of resourcing either:

• a dedicated project manager selected by a competitive process, or
• a staff member from one of the councils or a Regional Organisation of Councils.

Any eligible project management costs (referred to above) must be directly related to the funded project and can include the administrative costs noted under ‘What will not be funded?’ The amount eligible for funding is to be capped at 10 per cent of the total project cost.

5. Project implementation timeframe

Projects should not extend beyond three years.

Projects should be realistically timed as extensions to timeframes may not always be granted.

6. Funding agreements

Successful applicants must enter into a performance-based funding agreement that stipulates all funding obligations and conditions. The agreement will need to be duly executed by the general manager (or delegated authority) within 45 days of the Minister’s formal grant offer.

Consider the conditions in the sample funding agreement before submitting an application as changes to the agreement will only be made in exceptional circumstances.

7. Assessment process

Applications will be initially checked to confirm eligibility and completeness. Ineligible, late or incomplete applications will not be assessed.

Applications will then be assessed by technical OEH staff against the assessment criteria listed below. An independent panel, which includes independent expert and stakeholder representation, will then assess and prioritise applications on a state-wide basis.

The Minister for the Environment or the Minister for Police and Emergency Services will approve all grant offers.

Details of successful applications will be placed on the OEH website. All applicants will be notified in writing of the outcome of their application.
8. Assessment criteria

8.1 Essential criteria
All applicants must be able to demonstrate:

- the project meets the objectives of the Floodplain Management Program
- capacity to deliver the project, past grants management history, available resources and financial commitment, proposed timeframe, and whether the project is realistic based on completion of prerequisite consultant briefs, preconstruction work or approvals
- commitment to maintain any works in a condition suitable to meet its design intent for the design life
- the floodplain risk management process outlined in the Floodplain Development Manual (2005) has been followed.

Projects need to meet all four essential criteria to be eligible for funding.

8.2 Other criteria
Applications will also be assessed on:

- the extent to which the project is cost-effective in addressing one or more of the Program's priorities
- the technical feasibility, effectiveness and efficiency of risk mitigation solutions
- the level of state or regional significance, including the immediacy of any threats
- the level of community support
- for works, the outcomes of ranking based on the scoring system endorsed by the Floodplain Management Association (see New Works Ranking Form and ‘Instructions on completing the application form’ following for more details)
- the priority of the project with regard to the relevant adopted floodplain risk management plan (if applicable).

Note: An application will be awarded a reduced ranking if it is not well thought out or it has unclear objectives or outcomes.

9. Additional guidance on some specific items

9.1 Pit and Pipe Survey
Floodplain risk management is primarily aimed at addressing riverine and local overland flooding. As part of this understanding an assessment of the capacity and performance of trunk drainage systems may be necessary. This may, in some cases, require some survey of the trunk drainage system and this is generally eligible for funding. However, broader survey of minor and feeder drainage systems is not generally funded. Survey for asset management purposes is ineligible for funding. As a guide, to determine the extent of the trunk drainage system, the applicant may consider these as generally involving pipes of a minimum of 0.75 metre diameter. If surveying outside of these parameters is required then strong justification should be provided by the applicant.
9.2 Floor Level Survey
Floor level surveys may be undertaken using a range of different methods depending upon the intended end use of the information and the terrain. These purposes may vary from assessment of flood damages through to provision of more specific advice to the community. The applicant should consider the intended purpose and methodology relevant to their situation and include a suitable budgetary allowance as part of their application. If highly specific and detailed floor level survey is required then strong justification as to why this level of detail is required should be included in the application.

9.3 Community Consultation
Community consultation is an integral part of the floodplain risk management process. The methodology used for community consultation can vary depending upon the type and scale of the study, the area of concern, the needs of the community and the general methods council may use to consult the community.
All applications for flood studies and floodplain risk management studies and plans are to include an appropriate budgetary allowance that considers the scope and scale of consultation appropriate for this study.

10. Contacts for assistance
For assistance with grant applications, contact the Office of Environment and Heritage offices listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>(02) 6627 0233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter/Central Coast</td>
<td>(02) 4904 2594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Sydney</td>
<td>(02) 8837 6097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illawarra</td>
<td>(02) 4224 4159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>(02) 4224 4153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.1 General administration inquiries
For general grant administration inquiries, contact the Senior Team Leader, Contestable Grants - Coast, Estuary and Flood on (02) 9895 6533 or by email at coastal.estuary.floodgrants@environment.nsw.gov.au.
11. Submission process

Closing date
Applications must be received by **5.00 pm 9 April 2015**. Any application that is late, incomplete or ineligible will not be considered.

Lodging the application
Submit your entire application by one of the methods below. (i.e. do not email and also post). Email is the preferred option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Email to:</th>
<th><a href="mailto:coastalestuary.floodgrants@environment.nsw.gov.au">coastalestuary.floodgrants@environment.nsw.gov.au</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email to:</td>
<td>Post to: Senior Team Leader Contestable Grants - Coast, Estuary and Flood PO Box 644 Parramatta NSW 2124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Please email the application form as a Word document and the work plan as an Excel document - do not print as PDF. Attachments can be emailed as Word, Excel or PDF documents.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If the application form or work plan is not submitted in the format specified above, they will not be accepted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure you email your entire application, including all attachments, e.g. work plans, maps, new works ranking form (where applicable); etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emailed applications must not be larger than <strong>10MB</strong> including all attachments.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>If posting your application, please send a USB or CD with your saved application form and any attachments. <strong>No hard copies</strong> please.</td>
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12. Other programs

The Office of Environment and Heritage also offers [Coastal and Estuary grant programs](#), for further information, please see the website.

The NSW Environmental Trust offers a range of other environmental grants for local government. For further information, please see the [Trust's website](#).
13. Instructions for completing the application form

Separate application forms should be completed for each project.

Applications that are incomplete or do not provide the necessary level of detail to facilitate an adequate assessment of the project against others on a state-wide basis will be considered ineligible for funding. Lodging an application for financial assistance does not guarantee assistance will be offered.

Project stages which cannot demonstrate that they meet the objectives of the Floodplain Management Program will be considered ineligible for funding (see ‘Essential criteria’ and ‘Other criteria’ above).

These explanatory notes correspond to the items on the application form.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floodplain Management Program Assessment criteria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Applicant details</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The applicant must be a local council, Regional Organisation of Councils or be explicitly included in the section above under ‘Who can apply’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If you have a project partner(s), attach a letter of support from that organisation, which also outlines details of the partner’s financial and other resource commitment to the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Project title</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide a title for your project in 80 characters or less. If your application is successful, this project name will be used on the grant documentation and for promotional purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The title should be self-explanatory and, where possible, include the location name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Project stage and category</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The applicant should indicate the stage and category of the project stage they are applying for. Only one box should be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If it is likely that a project will progress from one stage to the next stage within the next twelve months, you should lodge a separate application for each stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Note that each individual flood study or flood risk management study and plan should be considered a separate stage and therefore a separate application should be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If there is any uncertainty about the best category to use, contact your OEH regional office listed on page 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Project timeframe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• List the expected commencement and completion dates for the project or project stage. You may have up to three years to deliver the project. The proposed commencement date cannot be prior to 1 July 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You should be realistic with your timeframe, as this will set the funding term duration for the funding agreement, if you are awarded a grant.</td>
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</table>
5. Project location

- Describe the geographic extent of the project including, for example, town, latitude, longitude, nearby road, beach or other notable landmark. You should also attach a locality diagram or map and where relevant attach photographs of the site to be worked on.
- Use the relevant state electorates, not federal electorates.
- Information on the Local Government Area (LGA), state electorate, federal electorate, Local Land Services region and catchment are required for program reporting purposes. They will not be considered as part of the assessment process.

6. Budget overview

- Provide a breakdown of the projected project expenditure on a financial-year basis. A financial year commences on 1 July 2015 and concludes on 30 June 2016. This should be consistent with the more detailed budget outlined in the attached preliminary work plan. Refer to point 4 regarding the project timeframe.

7. Special consideration

- Applicants normally contribute $1 for each $2 of grant funding. If an applicant is unable to fund their matching contribution, they can apply for special consideration. Councils need to justify their application for special consideration and must speak to the Grants Program Coordinator to discuss what ratio can be applied for.
- Applications for special consideration should demonstrate why the issue being addressed is of regional or state-wide significance and that the applicant does not have the financial capacity to address it. The applicant’s financial capacity will be assessed considering its per capita general purpose grants under the Local Government Financial Assistance Grants, as established by the Local Government Grants Commission.
- Contact the Senior Team Leader, Contestable Grants for more information about funding ratios.

8. Financial commitment to the project stage and ongoing maintenance

- The applicant should indicate whether it is able to provide the required matching funding for the project, and if the project has been identified in its forward budgets.
- For works projects - it is an essential criterion that the applicant also demonstrates its commitment to maintain any works in a condition suitable to meet the design intent for the design life of the works.

9. Project summary

- Provide a succinct plain language summary of the project (maximum of 150 words) for promotional and media purposes. This should include an overview of the project including project location, the issues the project will address, expected outcomes and how these will be achieved.

10. Other funding

- Provide details of any current or planned proposals for accessing funds from other funding programs for this project or components of this project.
- Include information about the other funding program, the project scope and budget, the indicative timing of the project and proposal, and any impacts it may have on this application.

11. Other grants at this location

- Provide details of any previous grants received for similar projects at this location in the last 10 years. This should include funding under any NSW or Commonwealth Government grant programs.
12. Flood history and studies

- Provide a brief description of the flood history of the project area and any information about the severity of previous floods, and the damages and losses incurred (e.g. evacuation required, essential services at risk of failure).
- If applicable, list any relevant studies undertaken to quantify the flood risk or to develop the proposed mitigation works or measures (e.g. flood studies, floodplain risk management studies). For implementation project stages, state whether the project stage is identified as a priority in the adopted floodplain risk management plan for the location.

13. Regional or state significance

- Outline why the project is of state or regional significance. Justification may include (but not be limited to) the impact on regionally or state significant infrastructure, the impact on state or nationally significant natural assets, the implications for significant developments or urban release areas.
- Include details on the number of properties/people likely to be impacted or at risk during flood events.

14. Why is funding required

- Explain why this project would not proceed without funding.

15. Project objective

The objective should be about the issue or problem you want to overcome and ultimately what you want your project to achieve. A strong objective should be:
- specific about what you want to achieve
- measurable
- achievable
- realistic
- time-bound.

E.g. to implement flood mitigation works in Dolphin catchment to reduce flood inundation for 30 houses in the 1 in 20 year flood by June 2017.

16. Project outcomes

- The project outcome is the broad effect or benefit of the project stage. Outcome statements often use words like: increase, decrease, improve, expand, update, upgrade, maintain, start or complete.
- Outcomes should be specific, measurable and realistic e.g. reduced risk from flooding, engaging the community in floodplain management, improved management of [issue].
17. Project outputs

This section should list some measures or outputs you will achieve through delivery of the project. For example:

- the number of community forums/workshops conducted
- the length of levee constructed or rehabilitated
- number of houses raised or purchased
- the number of flood-prone properties with protection measures in place
- the number of flood-prone properties covered by a floodplain risk management study or plan
- a management plan developed
- guidelines to manage future growth strategies
- flood intelligence for local flood plans
- number of resilience tools implemented
- annual average damages reduction.

18. Program objectives and priorities

- Applicants must demonstrate how the project meets the Floodplain Management Program’s objectives and priorities (see ‘Assessment criteria’ above). Applications that cannot demonstrate this will be ineligible for funding.

19. Floodplain risk management

- If this project relates to a recommended action in a floodplain risk management plan, the applicant should provide details of the plan, the relative priority of the action or recommendation, and whether or not council has formally adopted the plan.

20. Community and other support

- Describe the level of community support and outline the consultation that has been undertaken, or is proposed to be undertaken, to assess the need for, appropriateness of and support for the project stage.
- For projects dealing with evacuation management or flood warning systems, you must provide written evidence of support from the State Emergency Service or Bureau of Meteorology, respectively.

21. New works ranking form

- For new works (including structural works, flood warning, evacuation management, voluntary purchase and voluntary house-raising) you must also submit a New Works Ranking Form to enable ranking using the scoring system endorsed by the Floodplain Management Association.
- Applicants should contact the relevant OEH officer for information on this scoring. Note that councils may update this form once the investigation and design stage has been completed.

22. Preliminary work plan

- The preliminary work plan should outline the project stage’s expected milestones, activities, timeline, budget and grant amount sought for each milestone. You should be realistic with your timeframe, as this will set the funding term duration for the funding agreement, if you are awarded a grant.
- Please refer to ‘What is the timeframe for project implementation?’ for information on the maximum project stage duration.
### 23. Capacity to deliver

- Applicants must demonstrate that they have the capacity to deliver the project as outlined. The justification should outline the applicant’s past grant management performance and their available resources. It needs to show that the proposed timeframe is realistic when completing the prerequisite consultant briefs, preconstruction work or approvals. For studies and management plans, the applicant should describe ways in which the council’s floodplain management committee will implement the project. Applications that cannot demonstrate capacity to deliver will be ineligible for funding. Past grantee performance will also be a consideration when assessing this question.

### 24. Funding agreement

- Applicants must enter into a [performance-based funding agreement](#). A sample funding agreement is available on the website.

### 25. Competitive tendering of contract

- The Grant Agreement you will be asked to sign if you are awarded a grant states that works should be undertaken via a contract after calling for competitive tenders. In exceptional circumstances this condition may be waived and if you intend to take an alternative approach, you should clearly justify why an alternative approach will deliver a better outcome. If Council intend to do elements of the work in-house this should also be included in this section of the application so later approval does not need to be sought i.e. in-house floor level survey, community consultation etc.

### 26. Discussions with OEH

- OEH recommends that applicants initially discuss the project with OEH staff regarding the overall concept, preliminary cost estimate and eligibility for funding. OEH staff can also provide technical advice on draft applications (see Contacts for assistance).
14. Instructions for completing the New Works Ranking Form

The New Works Ranking Form assists with the ranking of new works only and is the scoring system endorsed by the Floodplain Management Association. It should be completed where applicants are submitting an application for a new works project which has not previously been scored or where council would like to update a project’s scoring based on improved information.

The New Works Ranking Form includes a number of project assessment sheets.

All applicants are to complete sheets 1 and 2. In addition, depending on the type of project, complete sheet:

- 3 for integrated schemes and structural works projects
- 4 for evacuation management improvement projects
- 5 for flood warning improvement projects
- 6 for voluntary purchase and house raising projects

Information should be provided in relation to the flood on which the flood planning level is based or, if this is not available, the largest known historical flood.

Sheet 1 provides preliminary data. This is usually available from the relevant flood study and/or floodplain risk management study and indicates the extent of the flood problem to which a community is exposed.

Sheets 2-6 provide detailed and specific data required for project stages seeking funding for floodplain management works. Works include structural works, flood warning, evacuation management, voluntary purchase and voluntary house raising projects. This data is used to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the project stage in reducing flood problems and meeting associated objectives so these can be compared on a state wide basis.

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**Project stage assessment sheet 1: All categories of applications**

| C1. | **The source of flood information** used to answer the questions must be indicated. Where OEH does not have a copy of the appropriate studies and other documentation such as a review of environmental factors (REF) or environmental impact statement (EIS), as appropriate, a copy will be requested to assist in undertaking an impartial check of the data provided. |
| C2. | **Hazard level in area** assesses important factors in defining the level of flood hazard in the area, as defined in the *Floodplain Development Manual*. |
| C3. | **Scale of problem – number of dwellings affected** provides an indication of the number of people affected by flooding. |
| C4. | **Scale of problem – percentage of dwellings flooded** provides an indication of the scale of the problem from a local perspective. |
| C5. | **Scale of problem – occurrence of over floor flooding** looks at the frequency of damaging flooding and gives an indication of the regularity and therefore the ongoing impact of flooding on the community. |
| C6. | **Scale of problem – evacuation requirements** indicates the degree of evacuation problems to which the community is exposed. |
Project assessment sheet 2: Detailed data – all categories of applications

Detailed data are required for all projects.

C7. Community involvement in project investigates the degree of project development in accordance with the principles of the Floodplain Development Manual.

C8. Strategic planning in place investigates the degree to which strategic planning is being used to control new development and redevelopment in the floodplain.

C9. Benefit/cost ratio for proposed works considers the economic efficiency of the project in reducing flood damages.

C10. Incorporation of environmental considerations and enhancements examines whether environmental impacts have been considered and whether these have been incorporated in the project. It also indicates whether opportunities for environmental enhancement have been considered and are being implemented as part of the project.

C11. Environmental assessment for compatibility with ecologically sustainable development (ESD) considers how the project has dealt with environmental impacts and addressed ESD principles.

Project assessment sheet 3: Specific data – integrated schemes and structural works only

Integrated schemes are projects that involved a range of structural work components or measures that work together as an integral scheme to provide flood benefits. The benefits of the scheme would generally significantly outweigh the benefits of individual components.

C12. Average damage per dwelling examines the existing damage level in the town based on average (determined from actual rather than potential) damage per dwelling that is likely to occur without the proposed management measures.

C13. Average annual damage per dwelling examines the cost of flooding per dwelling across a range of floods, not just the planning-level flood. This provides an indication of the long-term cost of flooding to the community.

C14. Percentage reduction in average annual damage per dwelling examines the efficiency of the project in reducing damage from a range of events on a per dwelling basis.

C15. Social improvements resulting from project examines the degree to which the project has addressed the social impacts.

Project assessment sheet 4: Specific data – projects to improve evacuation management only

C16. Hazard level (as defined in the Floodplain Development Manual) examines the hazard that exists in the township, the potential for isolation, the logistics of evacuation and the hazard associated with the evacuation route.

C17. Evacuation management examines whether external evacuation resources are required and flood predictions are available, how flood ready the community is, whether the State Emergency Service supports the project and whether their support reduces the need for external evacuation resources, i.e. there are fewer people to evacuate, or they can evacuate themselves unassisted.

C18. Scale of evacuation problem indicates the number of people requiring evacuation to provide information on the scale of the problem.

C19. Social improvements resulting from project examines the degree to which the project has addressed the social impacts.
### Project assessment sheet 5: Specific data – projects to improve flood warning only

| C20. | Hazard level (as defined in the *Floodplain Development Manual*) examines the level of hazard in the community. |
| C21. | Flood warning examines the feasibility and likely effectiveness of flood warning projects. These projects must have the support of the Flood Warning Consultative Committee. |
| C22. | Flood warning – scale of problem examines the current shortcomings in the existing flood warning system, if any system exists. |
| C23. | Social improvements resulting from project examines the degree to which the project has addressed the social impacts. |

### Project assessment sheet 6: Specific data – voluntary purchase and house raising projects only

| C24. | Average damage per dwelling examines the existing damage level in the town based on average (determined from actual rather than potential) damage per dwelling that is likely to occur without the proposed management measures. |
| C25. | Average annual damage per dwelling examines the cost of flooding per dwelling across a range of floods, not just the planning-level flood. This provides an indication of the long-term cost of flooding to the community. |
| C26. | Hazard level (as defined in the *Floodplain Development Manual*) examines the hazard that exists in the township, the potential for isolation, the logistics of evacuation and the hazard associated with the evacuation route. |
| C27. | Social improvements resulting from project examines the degree to which the project has addressed social impacts. |