



**Mitigation
For
Public
Assistance
Projects**





Mitigation for Public Assistance Projects

- Projects that are approved as part of a major disaster declaration may be eligible for additional mitigation funding under Section 406 of the Stafford Act.
- 406 mitigation is a cost share-based program available to help mitigate future damages to sites that were damaged as a direct result of a disaster.
- 406 mitigation measures improve on pre-disaster design and function.
- Hazard Mitigation Proposals are submitted with the project worksheet and describe the scope and cost of the proposed mitigation measures.



406 Mitigation Costs

- Mitigation cost share is the same as PA project cost share; 75% Federal/25% applicant.
- Mitigation proposals must be cost effective.
 - Some proposed mitigation can cost no more than 15% of the total project cost.
 - May need a benefit cost analysis.
- Appendix J of the PAPPG lists mitigation measures eligible for costs up to 100% of the total project cost.

Appendix J

APPENDIX J: COST-EFFECTIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES

FEMA considers the following mitigation measures to be cost-effective Public Assistance (PA) mitigation if the measures do not exceed 100 percent of the eligible repair cost (prior to any insurance reductions). The mitigation measures must meet all eligibility requirements described in [Chapter 8:IV. Hazard Mitigation](#). There may be instances where these measures are required by codes or standards. In such cases FEMA first evaluates whether the work is eligible as a code or standard (See [Chapter 8:II. Codes and Standards](#)).

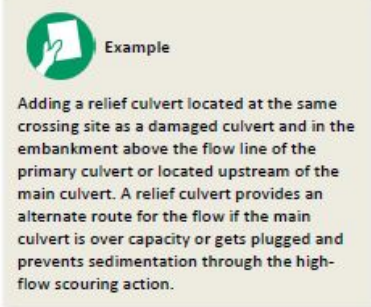
I. Drainage Structures:

For Sections I.A. and I.C. (below), PA and environmental and historic preservation (EHP) staff coordinate to determine whether a hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) study is needed. The Applicant must submit an H&H study to determine the appropriate culvert size with no adverse up or downstream impacts and National Flood Insurance Program regulations when:

- The facility is in a special flood hazard area;
- There is a potential adverse impact to the floodplain;⁴⁰⁵
- There is a potential adverse impact to a federally listed threatened or endangered species, critical habitat, or essential fish habitat;⁴⁰⁶ or
- It is required to demonstrate compliance with the Clean Water Act.

A. Replace the structure with multiple structures or a larger structure. The Applicant may use existing SLTT drainage criteria for sizing replacement culverts. The Applicant must consider replacement structures with regard to the total drainage system.

B. For the purpose of erosion control, add properly designed entrance and exit structures, such as a headwall, wingwalls, flared aprons, or energy dissipation measures to increase efficiency and help to minimize scour and erosion. Depending on the severity of erosion, solutions for bank protection may include gabion baskets, rip rap,







- Appendix J of the Public Assistance Program Policy Guide (PAPPG) provides examples of mitigation measures that are already proven to be cost effective.
- Mitigation measures listed in Appendix J may cost up to 100% of the eligible project costs.
- For example, if the cost to return a site to pre-disaster conditions is \$25,000, approved mitigation may cost up to an additional \$25,000.



Mitigation Proposals

- All permanent work Public Assistance projects can be evaluated for possible mitigation measures.
- Possible mitigation can be identified as early as the damage inventory.
- A Hazard Mitigation Proposal will be attached to the project and evaluated by FEMA mitigation staff.
- Hazard Mitigation work must comply with the same rules and regulations that all Public Assistance projects adhere to.
- FEMA Environment and Historic Preservation (EHP) staff will also review mitigation proposals for compliance.

Other Mitigation Programs

Stafford Act Section 406	Stafford Act Section 404	National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 NFIA	Stafford Act Section 203
PA Program	HMA Programs		
<p><i>Disaster-related program</i></p>  <p>PA: Mitigation of incident caused damage</p> <p>Funding: Available for disaster-damaged facilities only*</p>	<p><i>Disaster-related program</i></p>  <p>HMGP: Multi-hazard, statewide mitigation</p> <p>Funding: Available for damaged and non-damaged facilities based on a percentage of dollars obligated to the PA and IA programs</p>	<p><i>Non-disaster-related programs</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>FMA: Flood mitigation for insured properties</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>BRIC: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities</p> </div> </div>	
<p>NOTE: PA = Public Assistance HMA = Hazard Mitigation Assistance HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program</p>		<p>FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance BRIC = Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities IA = Individual Assistance</p>	

* See exception for Alternative Procedure Projects in Chapter 2, Section VII.G.4(c).

- Other mitigation programs are available to help make your infrastructure more resilient.
- SDOEM staff administers the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, the NFIA FMA program, and helps applicants with their BRIC plans.

Have Questions?

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