



# Don't Leave Money On The Table!

406 Hazard Mitigation



## Section 406 – Public Assistance Program

- The 406 grant is managed by the State under funding provided for in the Stafford Act. Section 406 mitigation measures are funded under the Public Assistance, or Infrastructure, program (PA).
- The 406 funding provides discretionary authority to fund mitigation measures in conjunction with the repair of the disaster-damaged facilities, so is limited to declared counties and eligible damaged facilities.
- Section 406 is applied on the parts of the facility that were damaged by the disaster and the mitigation measure directly reduce the potential of future, similar disaster damages to the eligible facility.
- Applicants who have questions regarding the Section 406 mitigation program should contact the State Public Assistance Officer assigned to their projects.



## The Magic Password.....Cost Effective

Mitigation measures are determined to be cost-effective if they:

- do not exceed 100% of project cost,
- are appropriate to the disaster damage,
- will prevent future similar damage,
- are directly related to the eligible damaged elements,
- do not increase risks or cause adverse effects to the property or elsewhere,
- meet standards of good professional judgment, and
- otherwise meet requirements stipulated in the policy on Hazard Mitigation Funding Under Section 406 (Stafford Act), RR Policy Number: 9526.1

## 406 Hazard Mitigation Case Study

Location: A city-owned Wastewater Treatment System surrounded by a golf course.

The wastewater system was originally a privately-owned system that was installed by the owner of the golf course land along with drip lines that were installed all over the golf course as an irrigation system.

A few years ago, the Wastewater facility was turned over to the City, and is now owned and maintained by the city.

A creek and its tributaries run through the golf course in various locations. Sewer lines were installed along the creek bank, and also run under the creek beds in two locations.

When this flooding incident occurred, the water eroded the embankment and exposed the lines that run along the creek. A 406 Hazard Mitigation proposal was submitted for relocating the lines away from the creek as far as possible, as well as stabilization of the existing embankment.





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## Examples of Reasonable Mitigation Measures:

- Installing new drainage facilities (including culverts) along a damaged road
- Dry flood proofing both damaged and undamaged buildings that contain components of a system that are functionally interdependent (ie: cases where the entire system is jeopardized if any one component of the system fails).
- Constructing floodwalls around damaged facilities
- Slope stabilization to protect facilities
- Riprap
- Retaining walls or gabian baskets
- Geotextile fabric
- Use of disaster-resistant materials for power poles



## The Application Process

The proposal is submitted with the Project Worksheet and describes in detail the additional work and cost associated with the mitigation measure.

Mitigation measures can be technically complex and must be thoroughly evaluated for feasibility, therefore you may want to ask your FEMA Public Assistance representative for technical assistance to identify hazard mitigation measures or in preparing a proposal. Since hazard mitigation will often change the pre-disaster design of the facility and will require consideration of environmental and historic preservation issues, FEMA may also obtain assistance from Technical Specialists in those areas.