

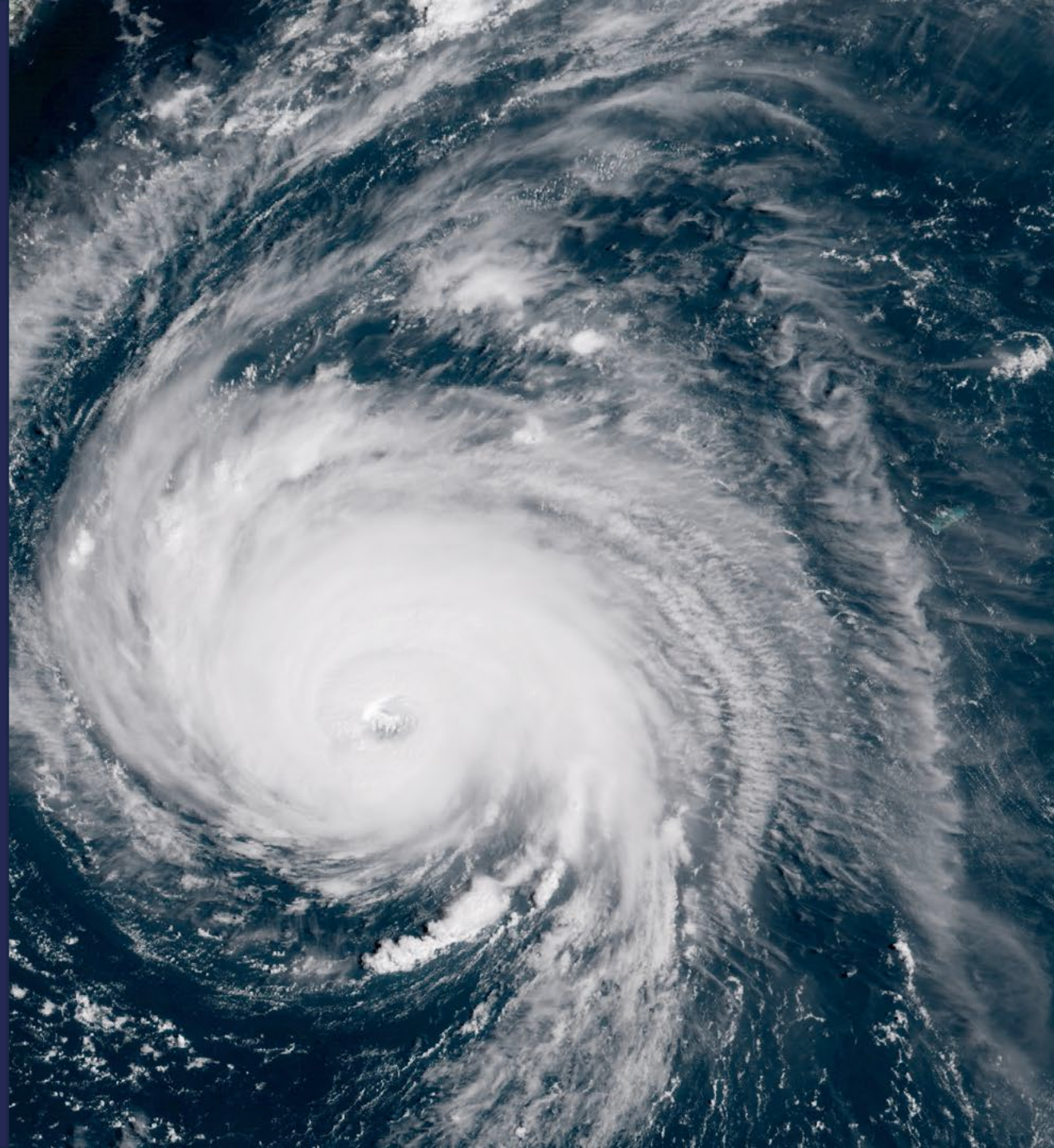
PA MITIGATION (406 MITIGATION)

Mitigating During Recovery Operations

2024 SCAHM Conference
March 19, 2024

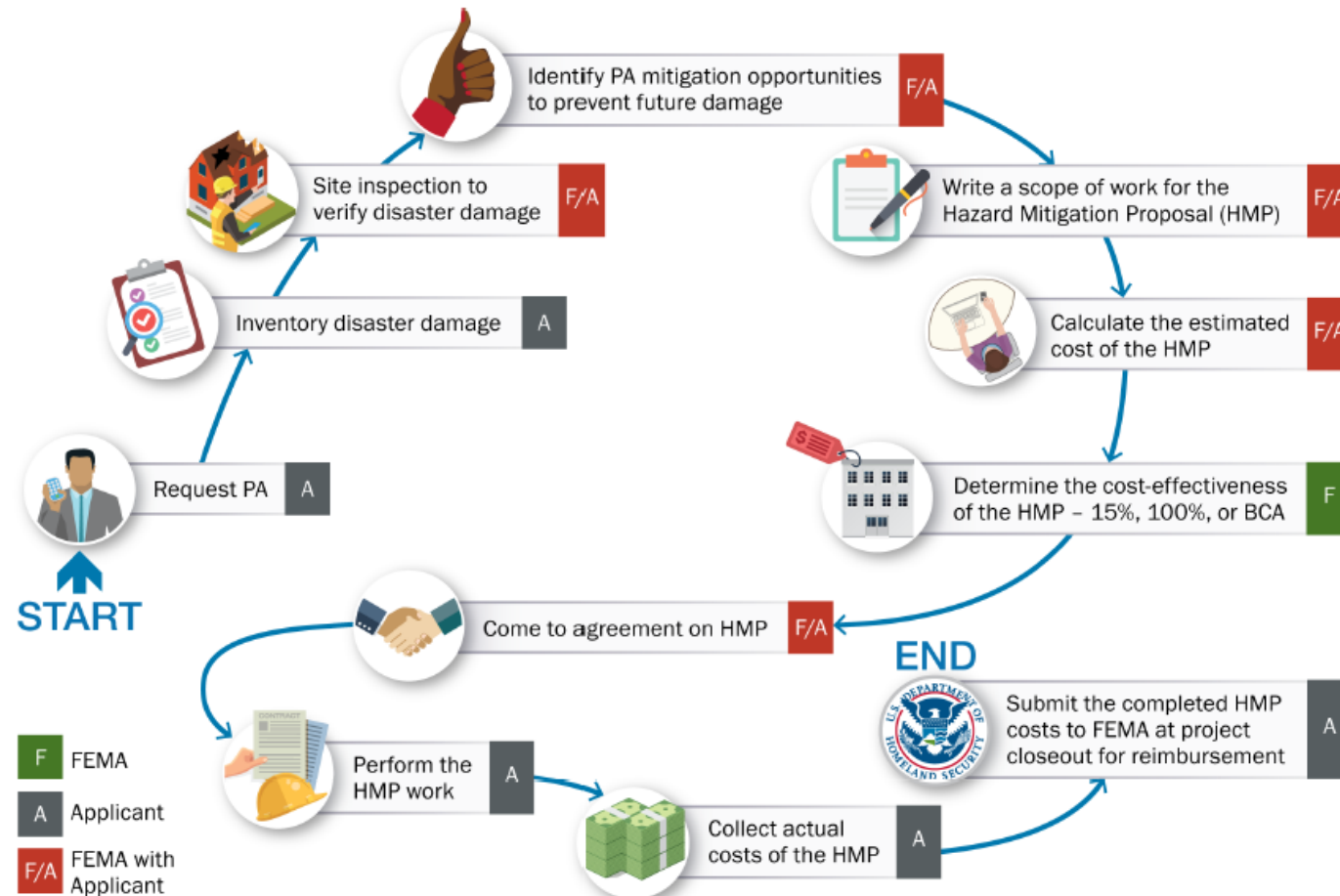


INSIGHT
PLANNING + DEVELOPMENT



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OVERVIEW

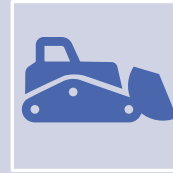
Public Assistance Process Flowchart



PA MITIGATION OVERVIEW



FEMA recognizes that the best time to protect a facility from future damage is during the recovery period.



Mitigation projects done during disaster recovery reduce overall cost associated with retrofitting a repaired facility.



If you qualify for repairs through FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act Section 406, then you may also be eligible for PA Mitigation (formerly referred to as 406 Mitigation).



Eligibility requirements for PA Mitigation are detailed in the Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG).

PA MITIGATION OVERVIEW

Stafford Act Section 406	Stafford Act Section 404	National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 NFIA	Stafford Act Section 203
PA Programs	HMA Programs		
<i>Disaster-related programs</i>  PA: Mitigation of incident-caused damage Funding: Available for disaster-damaged facilities only*	<i>Disaster-related programs</i>  HMGP: Multi-hazard, statewide mitigation Funding: Available for damaged and non-damaged facilities based on a percentage of dollars obligated to the PA and IA programs	<i>Non-disaster-related programs</i>  FMA: Flood mitigation for insured properties  PDM: Multi-hazard, project-specific	
NOTE: PA = Public Assistance HMA = Hazard Mitigation Assistance HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation IA = Individual Assistance			

WHO FUNDS YOUR PA MITIGATION PROJECT?

- Projects are funded by federal and non-federal sources.
- Federal share ranges from 75% to 90% of eligible costs. Any remaining eligible costs are funded by non-federal sources (e.g., state, community).
- In rare cases, FEMA pays 100% of eligible costs.
- The Applicant may use both PA mitigation and HMGP mitigation funds on the same facility, but not for the same work.
- The Applicant cannot use funds from one of these mitigation programs to meet the non-Federal cost share of work funded under the other mitigation program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- FEMA will verify damage if it is the result of a declared disaster and that mitigation measures do not negatively impact the facility's operation or surrounding area or make it susceptible to damage from another hazard.
- FEMA evaluates proposed PA Mitigation measures for four main factors:
 - Risk reduction;
 - Cost-effectiveness;
 - Technical feasibility and effectiveness; and
 - Compliance with EHP and other applicable laws and regulations.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility.
- If the mitigation measures are separate from the damaged portion(s) of the facility, FEMA determines eligibility on a case-by case basis considering how the mitigation measure protects the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Examples include:
 - Constructing floodwalls around damaged facilities;
 - Installing new drainage facilities (including culverts) along a damaged road;
 - Adding fire suppression systems at facilities damaged by wildfire; and
 - Dry floodproofing both damaged and undamaged buildings that contain components of a system that are functionally interdependent.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS

- PA Mitigation measures must meet one of the following tests of cost-effectiveness:
 - 1) The mitigation measure is specifically listed in “Appendix J: Cost-Effective Public Assistance Hazard Mitigation Measures” of the PAPPG V4, AND the cost of the mitigation measure does not exceed 100 percent of the damaged facility’s repair cost; OR
 - 2) The cost for the mitigation measure does not exceed 15 % of the damaged facility’s repair cost; OR
 - 3) The applicant demonstrates that a mitigation project is cost-effective with FEMA’s Benefit-Cost-Analysis (BCA) Toolkit. If 1 and 2 above are not cost effective and the BCA is, the project is cost effective.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS

- FEMA's BCA methodology considers common project benefits that tests 1 and 2 don't, which include reductions in the magnitude or frequency of:
 - Damage to the facility and its contents;
 - The need for emergency protective measures;
 - The need for temporary facilities;
 - Loss of function;
 - Casualties (typically included only for earthquake, tornado, and wildfire mitigation); and
 - Previous impacts regardless of whether the impacts occurred in Federal declarations (only if documented).

EXAMPLE PROJECTS

- The following are examples of cost-effective PA Mitigation measures under the 100-percent Rule listed in the PAPPG, Appendix J:
 - Replace drainage structure with a larger structure.
 - Install submersible pumps in water or wastewater plants.
 - Elevate equipment vulnerable to flood damage.
 - Anchor storage tanks to prevent movement.
 - Install shut-off valves on underground pipes.
 - Replace damaged power poles with higher-rated poles.
 - Elevate or dry floodproof buildings.

EXAMPLE PROJECTS

Examples of Mitigation Projects Funded by Public Assistance



A self-rising flood barrier protects structures by automatically raising the barrier when floodwaters rise.



Adding hurricane shutters protects windows against flying debris during high wind events such as hurricanes, tropical storms, or severe storms.



Adding noncombustible roof coverings can help protect roofs from wildfires.



Retrofitting a building by adding a steel brace frame to a structure's exterior helps prevent movement and building collapse during an earthquake.

EXAMPLE PROJECTS

Examples of Cost-Effective Mitigation Measures Listed in Appendix J



A flood door is an example of dry floodproofing a building.



An elevated heat pump is an example of elevating equipment to prevent flooding damage.



Replacing power poles with higher-rated poles prevents future damage.



To prevent flooding and erosion this culvert was replaced with a larger culvert and additional wingwalls.

Questions?

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