

The Difference Between Section 404 and Section 406 Hazard Mitigation Measures.

The Stafford Act provides for two types of funding for hazard mitigation measures: statewide mitigation programs (Section 404) and mitigation for disaster-damaged facilities (Section 406) The differences are as follows:

HMGP Section 404– Separate program administered by the state. Applies to structural and non-structural measures; such as planning, property acquisition, and drainage projects. Projects ARE NOT disaster specific and applicants can be statewide. The State receives 15% of the assistance paid out through the disaster for mitigation projects.

Section 406 Mitigation - Administered by the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Program and applies only to damaged infrastructure. Must apply to the damaged element of the facility, therefore it is disaster specific and only applies to disaster applicants for PA. No program-wide limits on funds, but each project must be cost-effective and approved by FEMA.



You do not have to wait for a disaster to submit an HMGP application.

SD Office of Emergency Management

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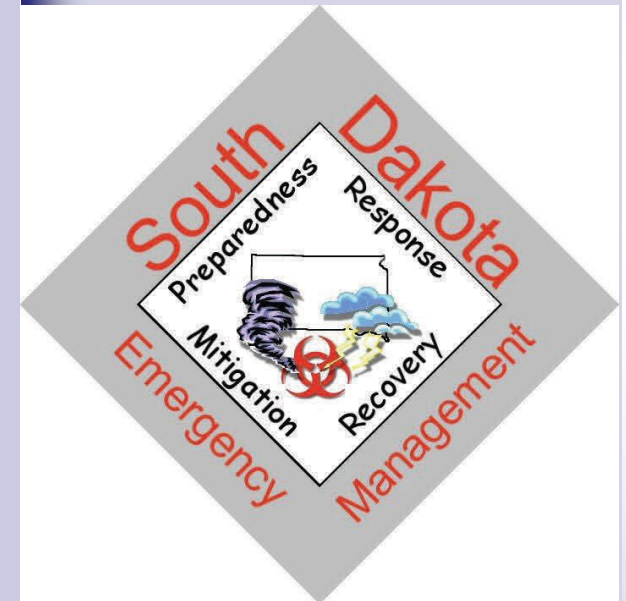
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Office of Emergency Management

Mitigation Program



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Mitigation Program

Mitigation

Is defined as lessening or eliminating the effects of natural disasters on people and property. A mitigation project can go a long way in preventing loss of life and property damage for future events.

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (HMA)

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs present a critical opportunity to reduce the risk to individuals and property from natural hazards while simultaneously reducing reliance on federal funds.

Grant Programs under the HMA

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Pre-Disaster Grant Program (PDM)

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

(HMGP: Section 404 Mitigation)

The HMGP is authorized by Section 404 of the Roberts T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C) 5170c. HMGP funds become available after a presidential disaster declaration has been declared in the state. Forty-five to ninety days from declaration date, the State office will conduct applicant briefings across the state to notify everyone that funding is available. These funds are available statewide and projects **DO NOT** have to be disaster specific. All applications are due to the state ten months from the declaration date and subsequently are presented to the state hazard mitigation team to evaluate and select projects that will be submitted to FEMA. The State must have projects submitted to FEMA one year from the disaster declaration date. Once submitted to FEMA, they have one year to approve or deny the projects. Once approved by FEMA, the applicant is notified of the award and has three years to complete the work.

Eligible Projects

Eligible projects are from a jurisdiction that has a FEMA approved Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (PDM). Applicants can be from the following:

- ◇ State and Local Governments
- ◇ Certain Private Non-Profit organizations or institutions
- ◇ Tribal Governments

All mitigation projects must be cost effective, be both engineering and technically feasible, and meet Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation requirements in accordance with HMA Unified Guidance. Cost effective means a benefit cost analysis (BCA) needs to be greater than one. Also, they need a detailed scope of work and good cost estimates. Work CAN NOT be completed before the grant award, unless pre-authorized. NOTE: It is highly recommended to have an engineer involved at the VERY beginning of the development stages of the application.

Examples of projects:

- ◆ Acquisitions and Relocations of structures from hazard-prone areas
- ◆ Drainage Improvement; storm drainage, channel restoration, and bank stabilization
- ◆ Safe Rooms
- ◆ Generators and Warning Sirens
- ◆ Hazard Mitigation Planning
- ◆ Power line burials

This grant program is a 75% federal share and 25% local cost share. The local cost share can be hard or soft match.

Remember that mitigation projects may not stop at a jurisdictional boundary; therefore, a project can be multi-jurisdictional. One jurisdiction needs to take the lead and be the applicant but the cost share of 25% can be divided between all jurisdictions involved.

The local match CAN NOT come from another federal source unless it loses federal identity.



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