

# Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Recovery



Damage from natural and man-made disasters expose vulnerabilities within the built environment. Public Assistance (PA) Mitigation provides grant funding to protect damaged items against future impacts, typically addressing the exposed vulnerabilities. This information sheet describes the substance and rules for including PA Mitigation funding within FEMA's Public Assistance permanent work projects.



## Post-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Assistance

### PA 406 Hazard Mitigation

**WHO:** During the recovery process your FEMA Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) and Mitigation Specialist will assist you in identifying, developing, and finalizing Hazard Mitigation proposals.

**WHAT:** PA 406 Mitigation provides funding (75% federal cost share) to implement resilience measures into public assistance projects to reduce the potential of future damage.

**WHEN:** Exploratory Calls and Recovery Scoping Meetings are your first opportunities to communicate which damaged facilities need mitigation. In the event a 406 Mitigation Specialist is not present, request to talk with one. To ensure resilience measures are optimized in your recovery process, communicate your Hazard Mitigation needs early.


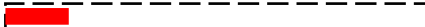


For additional guidance, see the [FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide](#).

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### PA 406 MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

PA 406 Mitigation funded projects must:

1. Be technically feasible.
2. Comply with Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) laws, regulations, and Executive Orders.
3. Directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portions of the facility that is eligible for Public Assistance permanent repairs (Category C through G).
4. Meet one of the following tests of cost-effectiveness:

- I. **15%**    
Cost does not exceed 15% of the total eligible cost of eligible repair work for the damaged facility.
- II. **100%**   
Cost does not exceed 100% of the total eligible cost of eligible repair work and is listed in [Appendix J of the FEMA's Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide \(PAPPG\)](#).
- III. **BCA**   
Have a benefit-cost ratio equal to or greater than 1.

— — PA Funding       406 Funding

## OTHER METHODS OF ACHIEVING RESILIENCY

Resiliency may be achieved through the Public Assistance Program without the addition of hazard mitigation funding. Under the following Public Assistance funded upgrades, resiliency can be added to projects to go above and beyond in-kind repair:

1. **Codes and standards:** FEMA provides PA funding to restore facilities based on pre-disaster design and function in conformity with current applicable codes, specifications, and standards. Applicants are required to provide documentation to support the eligibility of the codes or standard upgrades. Codes and standards also include regulatory requirements, when triggered, such as local floodplain ordinance requirements for communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
2. **Consensus-Based Codes, Specifications and Standards (CBCSS):** If a Code and Standard does not meet the program eligibility requirements, it may be considered for eligibility under Consensus-Based Codes, Specifications and Standards.

Applicants are responsible for identifying CBCSS applicable to each eligible Public Assistance project. Reference Appendix A of the CBCSS Policy and the [Frequently Asked Questions](#) for more details.

3. **Method of Repair:** Resiliency may be achieved through alternate methods of repair when in-kind restoration is not technically feasible or when the alternate repair can be made at a lesser cost than restoring a facility in-kind. Applicants are responsible for providing supporting documents and justification if a Method of Repair is requested.
4. **Relocation:** If a facility is destroyed (eligible for replacement) and subject to heavy repetitive damage, it may be considered for permanent relocation if the relocation is not barred by regulations, and it's determined as cost effective. Applicants are responsible for providing supporting documentation when this is requested.



For additional guidance, see the [FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide](#).

## Hazard Mitigation Examples

### Category C

**Drainage Facilities:** realign, raise, increase capacity, change material or engineer replacement.



### Category D

**Stormwater Runoff:** retention basins, vegetative buffers, permeable surfaces, re-route, increase capacity



### Category E

**Building Utilities:** elevate or relocate equipment, encase or dry/wet proof components, anchor or redistribute



### Category F

**Power Utilities:** increase pole class strength, reinforce, elevate, underground lines and/or equipment.



### Category G

**Erosion & Shore Protection:** open or floating decking, establish riparian buffers, acquisition, relocation.



### Category I

**FEMA Reimbursement for Post-Disaster Floodplain Management and Building Code Administration and Enforcement:** provide communities with the resources to administer and enforce building code and floodplain management ordinances following a major disaster declaration through FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program.



## Hazard Mitigation Resources & Best Practices

### Category C—Roads & Bridges

- [Roads](#)
- [Road and Highway Surfaces](#)
- [Road Shoulders and Embankments](#)
- [Drainage and Culverts](#)
- [Bridges](#)
- [Roadway Lights, Poles, and Signage](#)

### Category D—Water Control Facilities

- [Water Control Facilities](#)
- [Channels, Aqueducts, and Canals](#)
- [Basins](#)
- [Mitigation of Dams and Reservoirs](#)

### Category E—Buildings & Equipment

- [Buildings, Systems, and Equipment](#)
- [Foundations](#)
- [Wall Systems and Openings](#)
- [Sloped Roofs](#) and [Low-Slope Roofs](#)
- [HVAC](#)
- [Electrical](#)
- [Plumbing](#)
- [Conveyances](#)
- [Roofs](#)

### Category F—Utilities

- [Public Utilities](#)
- [Drinking Water Systems](#)
- [Wastewater Treatment Systems](#)
- [Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution](#)
- [Communication Towers, Masts, and Antennas](#)

### Category G—Parks, Recreational Facilities, and other items

- [Parks, Recreational & Other Facilities](#)
- [Parks and Recreational Facilities](#)
- [Mass Transit Facilities](#)
- [Earth Slope Stabilization](#)
- [Shorelines](#)
- [Coastal Facilities](#)

### Building Code Implementation:

- [Federal Role in State and Local Building Codes and Standards](#)
- Adopting and complying with the current [International Building Code \(IBC\)](#) and [International Residential Code \(IRC\)](#).
- Adopting and complying with [ASCE 24-14](#)
- FEMA [Building Code Documents](#)
- [Idaho Building Codes](#) guide



Use URL for access to hazard mitigation resources: <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/building-science/publications>

## DR-4905-ID Specific Guidance

### Recurrence Interval

Two separate recurrence intervals have been established for the purpose of Benefit-Cost Analyses (BCA) utilizing FEMA's BCA methodology for FEMA grant programs.

- A recurrence interval of 10-Years is established for the following counties: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah and Shoshone.
- A recurrence interval of 15-Years is established for the following counties: Lewis and Nez Perce.

See *DR-4905-ID 2025 Wind Storm - Recurrence Interval* report, dated May 1, 2026. These values shall be used in determining the cost-effectiveness on proposed hazard mitigation projects.



For additional guidance, reference the [FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis](#) webpage.