



Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2023 Funding Requirements

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Fiscal Year 2022 Report to Congress



**Homeland
Security**

Federal Emergency Management Agency



Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2023 Funding Requirements

Table of Contents

I.	Legislative Requirement	1
II.	Background	3
III.	Assumptions.....	4
IV.	FY 2023 DRF Funding Requirements	6
V.	Specific Estimates.....	7
	A. Funding for Major Disasters	7
	B. Catastrophic Events	7
	C. Noncatastrophic Major Disaster Estimate	8
	D. Base Funding Estimates	8
	E. Prior-Year Carryover	11
	F. Future-Year Carryover.....	11
	G. Recoveries.....	11
VI.	Appendices.....	12
	Appendix A: DRF Catastrophic Event Obligations and Estimates Delineated by Event and State (\$ in millions).....	12
	Appendix B: Abbreviations	18

I. Legislative Requirement

This document has been compiled pursuant to language set forth in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103).

P.L. 117-103 states:

SEC. 307. The reporting requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 114-4) shall be applied in fiscal year 2022 with respect to budget year 2023 and current fiscal year 2022, respectively—

- (1) in paragraph (1) by substituting “fiscal year 2023” for “fiscal year 2016”; and
- (2) in paragraph (2) by inserting “business” after “fifth”.

The FY 2015 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 114-4) (referenced in P.L. 117-103) states:

Provided, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following reports, including a specific description of the methodology and the source data used in developing such reports:

- (1) an estimate of the following amounts shall be submitted for the budget year at the time that the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2016 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code:
 - (A) the unobligated balance of funds to be carried over from the prior fiscal year to the budget year;
 - (B) the unobligated balance of funds to be carried over from the budget year to the budget year plus 1;
 - (C) the amount of obligations for non-catastrophic events for the budget year;
 - (D) the amount of obligations for the budget year for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State;
 - (E) the total amount that has been previously obligated or will be required for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State for all prior years, the current year, the budget year, the budget year plus 1, the budget year plus 2, and the budget year plus 3 and beyond;
 - (F) the amount of previously obligated funds that will be recovered for the budget year;
 - (G) the amount that will be required for obligations for emergencies, as described in section 102(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(1)), major disasters, as described in section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act 42 U.S.C. 5122(2)), fire management assistance grants, as described in section 420 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5187), surge activities, and disaster readiness and support activities; and

(H) the amount required for activities not covered under section 251(b)(2)(D)(iii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(D)(iii); Public Law 9-177)...

II. Background

Reporting requirements for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) include:

- The amount required for obligations for emergencies, as defined in Section 102(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, or Stafford Act, (42 U.S.C. 5122 (1)); for major disasters, as defined in Section 102(2) of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5122 (2)); for fire management (FM) assistance grants (FMAG), as defined in Section 420 of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5187); for surge activities (SU); and for disaster readiness and support (DRS) activities;
- The amount required for obligations for catastrophic events;
- The amount required for obligations for noncatastrophic disasters;
- The unobligated balance of funds in the DRF that were carried over from the prior fiscal years;
- The unobligated balance of funds in the DRF for carryover in the next fiscal year;
- The amount of previously obligated funds recovered for the budget year; and
- The amount of funds previously obligated or required for catastrophic events, delineated by event and state for all prior years, the current year, the budget year plus one, the budget year plus two, and the budget year plus three.

III. Assumptions

Providing cost estimates for disaster-related events that, in some cases, have yet to occur is complex and imprecise, given various factors throughout the fiscal year that may alter the estimates—total amount, category of expense, and/or timing of obligations could change. To that end, several assumptions, listed below, are considered with respect to cost estimates presented.

1. Estimates assume that no new catastrophic events will occur during the budget year. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines a catastrophic event as a disaster or a grouping of disasters (i.e., a disaster event) resulting in a total cost to the Federal Government in excess of \$500 million. As in prior years, the budget assumes that future catastrophic events during the budget year will be funded separately with emergency supplemental appropriations.
2. Estimates for catastrophic events that occurred are derived from bottom-up cost estimates obtained from FEMA staff working with state and local governments to support disaster relief. Given this approach and given that spending plans typically do not go beyond 1 fiscal year, estimates for FY 2023 and beyond are based primarily on available cost-estimate information. Further, the actual timing of obligations is subject to the required clearance and approval processes.
3. FEMA defines a noncatastrophic event as a major disaster declaration that costs the Federal Government less than \$500 million. Estimates for noncatastrophic disasters are based on a rolling 10-year average of prior-year noncatastrophic disaster obligations. The estimates assumes that noncatastrophic spending in the budget year holds to this average. The average is updated at the beginning of each fiscal year after final closeout of the accounting system.
4. The amount of funds expected to be recovered in a given year depends on several factors, including availability of resources to close out contracts and grants, active participation from other federal agencies in validating and closing out mission assignment balances, and obligation reviews and adjustments during the fiscal year that reduce future recovery of funds.
5. Estimates assume that no major policy or legislative changes will be enacted during the budget year that could affect projections significantly. Policy changes or new legislative mandates enacted without associated resource considerations could affect the estimates. For example, the impact to the DRF from new authorities granted within the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (part of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2)) resulted in additional obligations of more than \$1 billion in FY 2016 for Hurricane Katrina-capped public assistance grants. Other examples include presidentially authorized cost-share adjustments, expanded eligibility, Presidential Executive Orders, and costs related to the implementation of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act (P.L. 115-254).

6. Pursuant to Section 1234 of P.L. 115-254, estimates include a 6-percent set-aside for predisaster mitigation (PDM), also referred to as Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC).

IV. FY 2023 DRF Funding Requirements

Table 1 summarizes the estimated DRF funding requirements for FY 2023. In consideration of the assumptions listed in Section III of this report, a number of factors can cause significant variability in disaster spending in a given year.

An obvious issue with forecasting disaster activity and related costs stems from the inability to predict weather patterns, geologic events, incidents of terrorism, pandemics, and other DRF-related funding scenarios from one budget year to the next. A secondary issue arises when events occur and resources are diverted from existing recovery and mitigation efforts to address new, urgent, and immediate concerns. Thus, predictable spending patterns for ongoing recovery efforts may change as more urgent needs take precedence. Another overarching issue in predicting DRF budget needs stems from the variability (scope, impact, location, type of requirements, state and local capabilities, legislative and policy changes, etc.) inherent in disaster requirements. For example, projections included for past catastrophic events rely on estimates provided by regional FEMA staff working closely with states and localities based on assessment of the above factors.

As depicted in Table 1 below, a reserve of \$2 billion is included to ensure that FEMA maintains the ability to fund initial response operations for new significant events. A total of \$1 billion is set aside for PDM through the BRIC grant program to help communities implement resilience projects that reduce future risks from natural disasters, pursuant to Section 1234 of P.L. 115-254. Given sufficient carryover balances in the DRF Base, FEMA is not seeking additional funding in FY 2023.

Table 1. DRF FY 2023 Funding Requirements

DRF FY 2023 President's Budget (\$ in millions)			
	Base	Majors	Total
Major Declarations			
Catastrophics	\$ -	\$ 1,711	\$ 1,711
COVID-19	-	8,733	8,733
Harvey, Irma, Maria	-	3,758	3,758
Noncatastrophic 10-yr. Historical Average	-	2,538	2,538
Subtotal	-	16,740	16,740
Base			
EM,FM,SU	322	-	322
DRS	393	-	393
Anticipated Transfer to USAID	10	-	10
Offset from Estimated Carryover Balance	(725)	-	(725)
Subtotal	-	-	-
Reserve	-	2,000	2,000
BRIC	-	1,000	1,000
Subtotal	-	3,000	3,000
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 19,740	\$ 19,740

1) This table does not include prior-year recoveries.

V. Specific Estimates

A. Funding for Major Disasters

In estimating funding for major disasters, FEMA considers projected FY 2023 obligations for previously declared catastrophic events (\$14.202 billion) and FY 2023 estimates for noncatastrophic major disaster activities (\$2.538 billion). As shown in Table 2 below, the total FY 2023 estimated requirement for major disasters is \$16.74 billion.

Table 2. FY 2023 Estimated Obligations for Major Disasters

Major Declarations	Estimated Funding Requirement (\$ in millions)	
Catastrophic	\$	1,711
Noncatastrophic		2,538
COVID-19		8,733
Harvey, Irma, Maria		3,758
Total	\$	16,740

B. Catastrophic Events

The FY 2023 requirement of \$14.202 billion for previously declared catastrophic events is derived from a bottom-up budgeting process using spend plans prepared by regional FEMA staff working with affected states and localities.

Appendix A includes details on the FY 2023 estimated obligations for the following events: 2005 hurricane season (Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma); Hurricanes Ike, Gustav, Irene, Isaac, Sandy, and Matthew; 2008 Midwest floods; 2010 Tennessee floods; 2011 Spring tornadoes and floods; 2013 Colorado flood; 2016 West Virginia floods, 2016 Louisiana floods; Tropical Storm Lee; 2017 California winter storms, 2017 California wildfires; 2017 hurricane season (Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria); Hurricane Florence; Hurricane Michael; Typhoon Yutu; 2018 California wildfires; 2019 Northeast Winter Storm, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic; 2020 Puerto Rico earthquake; Hurricane Laura, 2020 California and Oregon wildfires; and Hurricane Ida. These estimates were derived using the most current information available and assume that no new catastrophic events will occur during the budget year.

Detailed estimates presented in the appendix include total obligations through FY 2021, projected obligations for FY 2022 and FY 2023, and an estimate for obligations from FY 2024 through FY 2026.

C. Noncatastrophic Major Disaster Estimate

Projected FY 2023 obligations for noncatastrophic major disasters were determined by averaging the past 10 years' obligations. The average was computed with no outliers (i.e., no exclusion of high or low values) because all data fall safely within three standard deviations of the mean. As detailed in Table 3, the inflation-adjusted 10-year average is calculated to be \$2.538 billion.

Table 3. Historical Obligations - Noncatastrophic Major Disasters

Fiscal Year		Total
2012	\$	2,369
2013		1,711
2014		1,904
2015		2,393
2016		3,677
2017		1,927
2018		2,398
2019		2,212
2020		3,520
2021		3,269
Grand Total		25,380
10-Year Average	\$	2,538

D. Base Funding Estimates

The DRF Base is used to fund emergency declarations (EM), FMAGs, predeclaration SUs, and programmatic readiness and preparedness activities authorized under the Stafford Act. The FY 2023 DRF Base requirement is \$725 million, which includes \$322 million for EMs, FMAGs, and SUs, \$10 million for the anticipated transfer to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and \$393 million for the DRS account. Table 4 provides a historical depiction of the Base category funding for EM, FMAG, and SU activities. Because funding for these activities is difficult to plan for, the 10-year average of \$322 million is the basis for the FY 2023 requirement.

Table 4. Historical Obligations - Base Activities (EM, FMAG, SU)

All Events (\$ in millions)					
Fiscal Year	EM	FMAG	SU	Total	
2012	\$ 303	\$ 61	\$ 41	\$ 405	
2013	62	128	25	215	
2014	20	120	9	149	
2015	2	146	14	162	
2016	28	108	12	148	
2017	107	66	175	348	
2018	104	289	102	495	
2019	138	209	111	458	
2020	123	141	19	283	
2021	196	237	124	557	
Grand Total	1,083	1,505	632	3,220	
10-Year Average	\$ 108	\$ 151	\$ 63	\$ 322	

Conversely, the DRS category encompasses spending controlled through a more traditional annual budgeting process; therefore, the FY 2023 budget estimate for this category is derived from spending plans in lieu of the 10-year average. The average for the EM, FMAG, and SU activities, the anticipated transfer to USAID, plus the budget requirements for the DRS category, make up the total FY 2023 Base requirement of \$725 million as shown in Table 5. Given sufficient carryover balances in the DRF Base, FEMA is not seeking additional funding in FY 2023.

Table 5. Base Estimated Funding Requirements

Base Categories	Estimated Funding Requirement (\$ in millions)
EM	\$ 108
FMAG	151
SU	63
DRS	393
Anticipated Transfer to USAID	10
Offset from Estimated Carryover Balance	(725)
Total	\$ -

DRS funding enables FEMA to be more proactive and to provide a robust readiness posture to respond to large-scale, complex, presidentially declared major disasters instead of waiting for disasters to occur and then reacting with costlier and less efficient response actions. This funding allows FEMA to provide timely disaster response, responsive customer service, and cost-effective program oversight and delivery. Cost variability in the DRS account is driven by the severity of annual disasters, which determines the level of workforce response activities. Typically, the more active the disaster season, the more these DRS costs shift to the Major Disasters portion of the DRF. Conversely, a less active disaster season results in greater obligations in the DRS, which is supported by the DRF Base. The FY 2023 DRS requirement of \$393 million is based on FEMA’s detailed spending plans using a zero-based budget

methodology prepared by the FEMA program offices. The DRS funds key activities and initiatives, such as:

- Salaries and expenses for Stafford Act Employees (SAE) while not deployed to a specific disaster;
- Qualifications, training, and equipment for SAEs;
- Stockpiling and maintaining of pre-positioned disaster assets and commodities;
- Support contracts that enable FEMA to mobilize response and recovery capacities as quickly as needed;
- Disaster facilities and support costs; and
- Non-enterprisewide information technology (IT) systems that directly support disaster response and recovery activities.

FEMA continues to increase its transparency and budgetary disciplines within the DRS account using detailed annual spend plans and program reviews. DRS readiness categories (RC) provide added visibility in reporting cost projections and obligations. DRS RCs include: (1) cadre operational readiness and deployability structure; (2) readiness support contracts and supplies; (3) facilities support; and (4) IT support. FEMA measures operational readiness annually through Government Performance and Results Act reporting, which demonstrates preparedness across disaster employee staffing, training, and equipping metrics.

In addition, the RC structure enhances the justification of resources needed to support cadre operational readiness and response capabilities. This approach helps to measure FEMA’s current state of readiness and identifies potential weaknesses and needs. As a result, FEMA is better informed on how to maintain its critical disaster support activities and infrastructure, ensuring the timely delivery of disaster assistance. Table 6 depicts the FY 2023 DRS funding requirement of \$393 million.

Table 6. DRS Readiness Category Reporting Structure

Readiness Category	Allowable Costs (\$ in millions)	FY 2023 Request
Cadre Operational Readiness and Deployability		\$ 147
Disaster Employee Staffing	Non-Deployed salaries and benefits; FEMA Corps contract for staff; hiring costs (i.e., recruiting, background investigations, SAE onboarding)	60
Disaster Employee Training	Course/Exercise development and delivery costs, travel for training, SAE orientation, FEMA Qualifications System, venue for training	61
Disaster Employee Equipping	Uniforms, equipment, telecom (services, devices, lines of service, wireless, and satellite), replacement and repair costs, and supplies for disaster operations	26
Readiness Support Contracts and Supplies		82
Readiness Support Contracts and Interagency Agreements (IAA)	IAAs, memoranda of agreement, memoranda of understanding, contracts necessary for technical assistance, readiness support allowing for quick mobilization	63

Readiness Category	Allowable Costs (\$ in millions)	FY 2023 Request
Stockpiling	Storage, maintenance and delivery of disaster response goods and supplies. Purchase and storage of perishable disaster response supplies and consumables. Purchase and storage of non perishable disaster response supplies	11
Disaster Housing Program	Temporary housing units and assistance	8
Facilities Support		86
Leases and Support Cost	Rental or lease of space or structures and associated facility costs	86
Information Technology Support		78
IT Systems	Disaster IT, technical support, infrastructure costs, lifecycle system maintenance costs, cybersecurity, and any other operations & maintenance not specified	78
	TOTAL DRS	\$ 393

E. Prior-Year Carryover

A number of factors influence the actual DRF carryover balance. Key factors that may change the FY 2022 ending balance include actual FY 2022 obligations and recoveries, actual transfers, supplemental appropriations, and the 6 percent set-aside amount for PDM, per P.L. 115-254. As of the month ending January 31, 2022, FEMA estimated that the DRF will end FY 2022 with a balance of \$11.885 billion, projecting \$8.443 billion in the DRF Majors and \$3.442 billion in the Base. This estimate is a point-in-time estimate that is expected to change before the end of FY 2022.

F. Future-Year Carryover

Projected carryover into FY 2024 is dependent on the FY 2023 carryover, FY 2023 appropriations, and FY 2023 obligations.

G. Recoveries

Recoveries totaled \$8.156 billion in FY 2021 and are expected to exceed \$3.3 billion by the end of FY 2022.

VI. Appendices

Appendix A: DRF Catastrophic Event Obligations and Estimates Delineated by Event and State (\$ in millions)

	Obligations Through FY 2021 (1)	FY 2022 Estimated (2)	FY 2023 Estimated (3)	FY 2024 Through FY 2026 Estimated	Total
Event/DR					
Gustav					
1786-LA	\$ 1,692	\$ 13	\$ 11	\$ 17	\$ 1,733
1789-AL	10	1	-	-	11
1793-AR	6	-	-	-	6
1794-MS	40	-	-	-	40
1806-FL	6	-	-	-	6
Total	1,754	14	11	17	1,796
Ike					
1791-TX	4,395	7	12	37	4,451
1792-LA	372	2	2	6	382
1797-AL	8	-	-	-	8
1802-KY	24	-	-	-	24
1804-AR	3	-	-	-	3
1805-OH	55	-	-	-	55
Total	4,857	9	14	43	4,923
Katrina Rita Wilma					
1602-FL	233	-	-	-	233
1603-LA	32,856	138	59	52	33,105
1604-MS	10,113	2	3	10	10,128
1605-AL	1,043	-	-	-	1,043
1606-TX	1,878	-	-	-	1,878
1607-LA	1,928	3	2	7	1,940
1609-FL	2,567	2	-	-	2,569
Total	50,618	145	64	69	50,896
Midwest Floods					
1760-MO	3	-	-	-	3
1763-IA	1,874	-	-	-	1,874
1765-NE	2	-	-	-	2
1766-IN	213	-	-	-	213
1768-WI	156	-	-	-	156
1770-NE	48	-	-	-	48
1771-IL	91	-	-	-	91
1772-MN	9	-	-	-	9
1773-MO	55	-	-	-	55
1774-SD	8	-	-	-	8
1775-OK	10	-	-	-	10
1776-KS	64	-	-	-	64
1777-MI	18	-	-	-	18
Total	2,551	-	-	-	2,551
TN Floods					
1909-TN	559	2	2	3	566
Total	559	2	2	3	566

	Obligations Through FY 2021 (1)	FY 2022 Estimated (2)	FY 2023 Estimated (3)	FY 2024 Through FY 2026 Estimated	Total
2011 Spring Tornadoes					
1971-AL	703	-	-	-	703
1972-MS	67	-	-	-	67
1973-GA	44	-	-	-	44
1974-TN	90	-	-	-	90
1975-AR	104	-	-	-	104
1976-KY	59	-	1	-	60
1980-MO	510	-	-	-	510
Total	1,577	-	1	-	1,578
2011 Spring Floods					
1981-ND	637	-	-	-	637
1982-MN	27	-	-	-	27
1983-MS	36	-	-	-	36
1984-SD	83	-	-	-	83
Total	783	-	-	-	783
Irene					
4017-PR	143	-	-	-	143
4019-NC	189	-	-	-	189
4020-NY	891	25	8	11	935
4021-NJ	398	1	2	6	407
4022-VT	330	7	2	3	342
4023-CT	75	-	1	1	77
4024-VA	73	-	-	-	73
4025-PA	99	-	-	-	99
4026-NH	27	-	-	-	27
4027-RI	11	-	-	-	11
4028-MA	53	1	-	-	54
4032-ME	3	-	-	-	3
4034-MD	25	-	-	-	25
4036-DC	4	-	-	-	4
4037-DE	3	-	-	-	3
Total	2,324	34	13	21	2,392
Lee					
4030-PA	374	-	-	-	374
4031-NY	431	6	-	-	437
4038-MD	15	-	-	-	15
4039-NJ	6	-	-	-	6
4041-LA	7	-	-	-	7
4045-VA	7	-	-	-	7
Total	840	6	-	-	846
Isaac					
4080-LA	704	11	4	5	724
4081-MS	91	-	-	-	91
4082-AL	10	-	-	-	10
4084-FL	29	-	-	1	30
Total	834	11	4	6	855

	Obligations Through FY 2021 (1)	FY 2022 Estimated (2)	FY 2023 Estimated (3)	FY 2024 Through FY 2026 Estimated	Total
Sandy					
4085-NY	18,301	183	29	39	18,552
4086-NJ	3,402	94	4	5	3,505
4087-CT	124	-	-	1	125
4089-RI	19	-	-	-	19
4090-DE	8	-	-	-	8
4091-MD	48	-	-	-	48
4092-VA	14	-	-	-	14
4093-WV	23	-	-	-	23
4095-NH	3	-	-	-	3
4096-DC	3	-	-	-	3
4097- MA	19	-	-	1	20
4098-OH	24	-	-	-	24
4099-PA	17	-	-	-	17
Total	22,005	277	33	46	22,361
2013 Colorado Floods					
4145-CO	647	2	2	2	653
Total	647	2	2	2	653
WV Floods 4273					
4273-WV	582	32	6	10	630
Total	582	32	6	10	630
Matthew					
4283-FL	495	37	2	2	536
4284-GA	148	12	-	-	160
4285-NC	670	89	3	4	766
4286-SC	396	14	4	6	420
4291-VA	40	1	-	-	41
Total	1,749	153	9	12	1,923
LA Floods 4277					
4277-LA	2,687	100	44	56	2,887
Total	2,687	100	44	56	2,887
CA Winter Storms 4308					
4308-CA	866	64	43	55	1,028
Total	866	64	43	55	1,028
CA Wildfires 2017					
4344-CA	1,457	76	65	82	1,680
Total	1,457	76	65	82	1,680
Harvey					
4332-TX	8,006	381	385	491	9,263
4345-LA	14	-	-	1	15
Total	8,020	381	385	492	9,278

	Obligations Through FY 2021 (1)	FY 2022 Estimated (2)	FY 2023 Estimated (3)	FY 2024 Through FY 2026 Estimated	Total
Irma					
4335-VI	329	20	3	4	356
4336-PR	76	6	1	1	84
4337-FL	5,077	157	73	94	5,401
4338-GA	197	8	7	9	221
4341-FL	7	-	-	-	7
4346-SC	46	-	2	2	50
Total	5,732	191	86	110	6,119
Maria					
4339-PR	35,244	4,957	2,952	3,290	46,443
4340-VI	4,300	3,669	335	373	8,677
Total	39,544	8,626	3,287	3,663	55,120
PR Earthquake					
4473-PR	688	420	68	75	1,251
Total	688	420	68	75	1,251
Florence					
4393-NC	1,469	124	78	87	1,758
4394-SC	248	3	5	7	263
4401-VA	45	2	2	2	51
Total	1,762	129	85	96	2,072
Michael					
4399-FL	2,789	306	227	253	3,575
4400-GA	328	31	19	21	399
4406-AL	20	3	2	3	28
4411-VA	41	2	2	2	47
4412-NC	27	2	-	1	30
Total	3,205	344	250	280	4,079
Yutu					
4404-NMI	801	73	24	31	929
Total	801	73	24	31	929
CA Wildfires 2018					
4407-CA	1,817	59	118	150	2,144
Total	1,817	59	118	150	2,144
COVID-19					
4480-NY	7,085	3,191	1,055	503	11,834
4481-WA	1,839	505	367	175	2,886
4482-CA	12,547	4,469	1,257	599	18,872
4483-IA	436	76	86	41	639
4484-LA	2,301	711	292	139	3,443
4485-TX	15,322	3,194	2,297	1,094	21,907
4486-FL	3,876	884	259	123	5,142
4487-NC	1,266	392	102	49	1,809
4488-NJ	2,931	770	263	125	4,089
4489-IL	2,433	395	126	60	3,014
4490-MO	817	184	80	38	1,119
4491-MD	1,953	689	103	49	2,794

	Obligations Through FY 2021 (1)	FY 2022 Estimated (2)	FY 2023 Estimated (3)	FY 2024 Through FY 2026 Estimated	Total
COVID-19					
4492-SC	728	300	69	33	1,130
4493-PR	748	184	60	29	1,021
4494-MI	2,551	409	102	49	3,111
4495-GU	165	52	11	5	233
4496-MA	2,217	611	178	85	3,091
4497-KY	382	147	34	16	579
4498-CO	1,661	749	215	102	2,727
4499-OR	908	347	103	49	1,407
4500-CT	684	309	50	24	1,067
4501-GA	1,631	288	169	80	2,168
4502-DC	534	236	19	9	798
4503-AL	398	13	33	16	460
4504-KS	251	275	15	7	548
4505-RI	600	349	63	30	1,042
4506-PA	2,590	707	109	52	3,458
4507-OH	1,593	439	103	49	2,184
4508-MT	127	47	13	6	193
4509-ND	219	74	35	17	345
4510-HI	701	99	58	28	886
4511-MP	51	29	10	5	95
4512-VA	1,274	454	69	33	1,830
4513-VI	86	72	58	28	244
4514-TN	830	181	45	21	1,077
4515-IN	785	241	50	24	1,100
4516-NH	303	30	19	9	361
4517-WV	257	72	9	4	342
4518-AR	167	130	140	67	504
4520-WI	527	694	67	32	1,320
4521-NE	308	128	47	22	505
4522-ME	224	106	14	6	350
4523-NV	713	131	45	21	910
4524-AZ	1,419	336	103	49	1,907
4525-UT	275	160	55	26	516
4526-DE	180	157	8	4	349
4527-SD	35	32	7	3	77
4528-MS	702	202	92	44	1,040
4529-NM	418	128	23	11	580
4530-OK	378	31	22	11	442
4531-MN	816	305	34	16	1,171
4532-VT	385	46	19	9	459
4533-AK	136	93	21	10	260
4534-ID	160	115	29	14	318
4535-WY	73	73	14	7	167
4537-AS	5	5	1	1	12
4545-FL		9	1		10
4582-NV	11	10	1		22
4591-AL	-	2	4	2	8
Total	82,012	25,067	8,733	4,160	119,972

	Obligations Through FY 2021 (1)	FY 2022 Estimated (2)	FY 2023 Estimated (3)	FY 2024 Through FY 2026 Estimated	Total
Laura 4559					
4559-LA	1,520	695	337	376	2,928
4572-TX	5	47	5	5	62
Total	1,525	742	342	381	2,990
Ida					
4611-LA	1,847	2,724	177	219	4,967
4614-NJ	131	269	57	70	527
4615-NY	113	224	71	88	496
4618-PA	20	235	20	25	300
4626-MS	-	42	-	-	42
4627-DE	-	3	-	-	3
4629-CT	-	21	-	-	21
Total	2,111	3,518	325	402	6,356
NE Winter Storm					
4420-NE	583	150	18	23	774
Total	583	150	18	23	774
CA Wildfire - 2020					
4558-CA	400	274	122	155	951
Total	400	274	122	155	951
Oregon Wildfires					
4562-OR	446	236	48	61	791
Total	446	236	48	61	791
Catastrophic Subtotal	245,336	41,135	14,202	10,501	311,174
<i>Adjustment for Inflation</i>	-	-	-	98	98
Grand Total	\$ 245,336	\$ 41,135	\$ 14,202	\$ 10,599	\$ 311,272

- 1) Obligations through FY 2021 include recoveries of prior-year funds.
- 2) FY 2022 Estimated as of February 28, 2022.
- 3) The FY 2023 President's Budget does not include estimated requirements for catastrophic events declared in FY 2022.

Appendix B: Abbreviations

Abbreviation:	Definition:
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DRF	Disaster Relief Fund
DRS	Disaster Readiness and Support
EM	Emergency Declaration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FM	Fire Management
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant
FY	Fiscal Year
IAA	Interagency Agreement
IT	Information Technology
PDM	Predisaster Mitigation
RC	Readiness Category
SAE	Stafford Act Employee
Stafford Act	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
SU	Surge Activity
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development