



Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2024 Funding Requirements

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Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress



**Homeland
Security**

Federal Emergency Management Agency



Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2024 Funding Requirements

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I. Legislative Requirement

This document was compiled pursuant to language set forth in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328).

P.L. 117-328 states:

SEC. 308. 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), related to reporting on the Disaster Relief Fund, shall be applied in fiscal year 2023 with respect to budget year 2024 and current fiscal year 2023, respectively—

- (1) in paragraph (1) by substituting “fiscal year 2024” 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. 117-328) 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 99-177); ...

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 (42 U.S.C. 5122 (1)); for major disasters, as defined in Section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122 (2)); for fire management assistance grants, as defined in Section 420 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5187); for surge activities; and for disaster readiness and support 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 are 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 spend 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 assume 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 2024 DRF Funding Requirements

Table 1 summarizes the estimated DRF funding requirements for FY 2024. 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 to implement resilience projects that reduce future risks from natural disasters, pursuant to Section 1234 of P.L. 115-254. Given insufficient carryover balances in the DRF, FEMA will offset \$2.510 billion of the FY 2024 requirement from estimated recoveries.

Table 1. DRF FY 2024 Funding Requirements

DRF FY 2024 President's Budget (\$ in millions)			
	Base	Majors	Total
Major Declarations			
Catastrophics	\$ -	\$ 1,724	\$ 1,724
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	-	5,094	5,094
Harvey, Irma, Maria	-	6,005	6,005
Fiona and Ian	-	3,774	3,774
Noncatastrophic 10-yr. Historical Average	-	2,876	2,876
Subtotal	-	19,473	19,473
Base			
EM,FM,SU	343	-	343
DRS	406	-	406
Anticipated Transfer to USAID	10	-	10
Offset from Estimated Carryover Balance	(466)	-	(466)
Subtotal	293	-	293
Reserve	-	2,000	2,000
BRIC	-	1,000	1,000
Offset from Estimated Recoveries	(148)	(2,362)	(2,510)
Subtotal	(148)	638	490
Total	\$ 145	\$ 20,111	\$ 20,256

V. Specific Estimates

A. Funding for Major Disasters

In estimating funding for major disasters, FEMA considers projected FY 2024 obligations for previously declared catastrophic events (\$16.597 billion) and FY 2024 estimates for noncatastrophic major disaster activities (\$2.876 billion). As shown in Table 2 below, the total FY 2024 estimated requirement for major disasters is \$19.473 billion.

**Table 2. FY 2024 Estimated Obligations
for Major Disasters**

Major Declarations	Estimated Funding Requirement (\$ in millions)	
Catastrophic	\$	1,724
COVID-19		5,094
Harvey, Irma, Maria		6,005
Fiona and Ian		3,774
Noncatastrophic		2,876
Total	\$	19,473

B. Catastrophic Events

The FY 2024 requirement of \$16.597 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 2024 estimated obligations for the following events: 2005 hurricane season (Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma); Hurricanes Ike, Gustav, Irene, Isaac, Sandy, and Matthew; 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 Nebraska Winter Storm; COVID-19 pandemic; 2020 Puerto Rico earthquake; Hurricane Laura; 2020 California and Oregon wildfires; Hurricane Ida; and 2022 hurricane season (Hurricanes Fiona and Ian). 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 2022, projected obligations for FY 2023 and FY 2024, and an estimate for obligations from FY 2025 through FY 2027.

C. Noncatastrophic Major Disaster Estimate

Projected FY 2024 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 \$2.876 billion.

Table 3. Historical Obligations - Noncatastrophic Major Disasters

Noncatastrophic Obligations (\$ in millions)		
<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Total</u>
2013	\$	1,845
2014		2,052
2015		2,577
2016		3,967
2017		2,083
2018		2,585
2019		2,386
2020		3,795
2021		3,539
2022		3,931
Grand Total		<u>28,760</u>
10-Year Average	\$	2,876

D. DRF Base Funding Estimates

The DRF Base is used to fund emergency declarations (EM), fire management assistance grants (FMAG), predeclaration surge activities (SU), and programmatic readiness and preparedness activities authorized under the Stafford Act. The FY 2024 DRF Base requirement is \$759 million, which includes \$343 million for EM, FMAG, and SU, \$10 million for the anticipated transfer to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and \$406 million for the Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) account. Table 4 provides a historical depiction of the DRF Base category funding for EM, FMAG, and SU activities. Because funding for these activities is difficult to plan for, the 10-year average of \$343 million is the basis for the FY 2024 requirement.

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

All Events (\$ in millions)				
Fiscal Year	EM	FMAG	SU	Total
2013	\$ 67	\$ 138	\$ 27	\$ 232
2014	21	129	9	159
2015	2	157	15	174
2016	30	117	13	160
2017	116	71	189	376
2018	112	311	110	533
2019	149	225	119	493
2020	133	152	21	306
2021	212	257	134	603
2022	242	119	32	393
Grand Total	1,084	1,676	669	3,429
10-Year Average	\$ 108	\$ 168	\$ 67	\$ 343

Conversely, the DRS category encompasses spending controlled through a more traditional annual budgeting process; therefore, the FY 2024 budget estimate for this category is derived from spend 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 \$759 million FY 2024 DRF Base requirement as shown in Table 5. Given insufficient carryover balances in the DRF Base, FEMA will offset \$148 million of the FY 2024 requirement from estimated recoveries.

Table 5. DRF Base Estimated Funding Requirements

DRF Base Categories	Estimated Funding Requirement (\$ in millions)
EM	\$ 108
FMAG	168
SU	67
DRS	406
Anticipated Transfer to USAID	10
Offset from Estimated Carryover Balance	(466)
Offset from Estimated Recoveries	(148)
Total	\$ 145

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 that 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 2024 DRS requirement of \$406 million is based on FEMA’s detailed spend 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 prepositioned 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 informed better on how to maintain its critical disaster support activities and infrastructure, ensuring the timely delivery of disaster assistance. Table 6 depicts the FY 2024 DRS funding requirement of \$406 million.

Table 6. DRS Readiness Category Reporting Structure

Readiness Category	Allowable Costs	
Cadre Operational Readiness and Deployability		\$ 153
Disaster Employee Staffing	Nondeployed salaries and benefits, FEMA Corps contract for staff, and 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, and venues for training	66
Disaster Employee Equipping	Uniforms, equipment, telecom (services, devices, lines of service, wireless, and satellite), replacement and repair costs, and supplies for disaster operations	27

Readiness Category	Allowable Costs (\$ in millions)	FY 2024 Request
Readiness Support Contracts and Supplies		99
Readiness Support Contracts and Interagency Agreements (IAA)	IAAs, memoranda of agreement, memoranda of understanding, contracts necessary for technical assistance, and readiness support allowing for quick mobilization	80
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 nonperishable disaster response supplies	11
Disaster Housing Program	Temporary housing units and assistance	8
Facilities Support		61
Leases and Support Cost	Rental or lease of space or structures and associated facility costs	61
IT Support		93
IT Systems	Disaster IT, technical support, infrastructure costs, lifecycle system maintenance costs, cybersecurity, and any other operations & maintenance not specified	93
TOTAL DRS		\$ 406

E. Prior-Year Carryover

A number of factors influence the actual DRF carryover balance. Key factors that may change the FY 2023 ending balance include actual FY 2023 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, 2023, FEMA estimated that the DRF will end FY 2023 with a deficit of \$7.988 billion, (\$12.662) billion in the DRF Majors, \$4.208 billion in BRIC, and \$466 million in the DRF Base. This estimate is a point-in-time estimate that is expected to change before the end of FY 2023.

F. Future-Year Carryover

Projected carryover into FY 2025 is dependent on the FY 2024 carryover, FY 2024 appropriations, and FY 2024 obligations.

G. Recoveries

Recoveries totaled \$6.537 billion in FY 2022 and are expected to exceed \$3.3 billion by the end of FY 2023.

VI. Appendices

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

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

Event/DR	Obligations Through FY 2022 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2023 Actuals/Estimated ⁽²⁾	FY 2024 Estimated ⁽³⁾	FY 2025 Through FY 2027 Estimated	Total
Katrina Rita Wilma					
1602-FL	\$ 233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 233
1603-LA	32,859	171	27	23	33,080
1604-MS	10,111	3	2	3	10,119
1605-AL	1,039	-	-	-	1,039
1606-TX	1,877	-	-	-	1,877
1607-LA	1,919	2	1	4	1,926
1609-FL	2,567	2	-	-	2,569
Total	50,605	178	30	30	50,843
Gustav					
1786-LA	1,697	14	7	18	1,736
1789-AL	10	-	-	-	10
1793-AR	6	-	-	-	6
1794-MS	40	-	-	-	40
1806-FL	6	-	-	-	6
Total	1,759	14	7	18	1,798
Ike					
1791-TX	4,376	2	2	3	4,383
1792-LA	372	1	1	1	375
1797-AL	8	-	-	-	8
1802-KY	24	-	-	-	24
1804-AR	3	-	-	-	3
1805-OH	56	-	-	-	56
Total	4,839	3	3	4	4,849
TN Floods					
1909-TN	559	1	1	1	562
Total	559	1	1	1	562
2011 Spring Tornadoes					
1971-AL	698	-	-	1	699
1972-MS	67	-	-	-	67
1973-GA	44	-	-	-	44
1974-TN	89	-	-	-	89
1975-AR	103	-	-	-	103
1976-KY	60	-	-	-	60
1980-MO	510	-	-	-	510
Total	1,571	-	-	1	1,572

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	Obligations Through FY 2022 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2023 Actuals/Estimated ⁽²⁾	FY 2024 Estimated ⁽³⁾	FY 2025 Through FY 2027 Estimated	Total
Irene					
4017-PR	142	-	-	-	142
4019-NC	189	-	-	-	189
4020-NY	898	1	4	7	910
4021-NJ	398	2	-	1	401
4022-VT	338	2	1	3	344
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	1	1	56
4032-ME	3	-	-	-	3
4034-MD	25	-	-	-	25
4036-DC	4	-	-	-	4
4037-DE	3	-	-	-	3
Total	2,338	6	7	13	2,364
Lee					
4030-PA	375	-	-	-	375
4031-NY	425	10	7	9	451
4038-MD	15	-	-	-	15
4039-NJ	6	-	-	-	6
4041-LA	7	-	-	-	7
4045-VA	7	-	-	-	7
Total	835	10	7	9	861
Isaac					
4080-LA	701	3	4	6	714
4081-MS	91	-	-	-	91
4082-AL	10	-	-	-	10
4084-FL	29	-	-	1	30
Total	831	3	4	7	845
Sandy					
4085-NY	18,450	192	71	98	18,811
4086-NJ	3,404	100	30	41	3,575
4087-CT	123	-	-	-	123
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	18	-	1	-	19
4098-OH	24	-	-	-	24
4099-PA	17	-	-	-	17
Total	22,154	292	102	139	22,687

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

	Obligations Through FY 2022 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2023 Actuals/Estimated ⁽²⁾	FY 2024 Estimated ⁽³⁾	FY 2025 Through FY 2027 Estimated	Total
2013 Colorado Floods					
4145-CO	655	-	3	4	662
Total	655	-	3	4	662
WV Floods 4273					
4273-WV	587	50	17	25	679
Total	587	50	17	25	679
LA Floods 4277					
4277-LA	2,730	19	39	89	2,877
Total	2,730	19	39	89	2,877
Matthew					
4283-FL	503	36	9	13	561
4284-GA	146	9	4	6	165
4285-NC	675	78	4	5	762
4286-SC	398	5	7	9	419
4291-VA	41	-	-	-	41
Total	1,763	128	24	33	1,948
CA Winter Storms 4308					
4308-CA	874	69	38	49	1,030
Total	874	69	38	49	1,030
Harvey					
4332-TX	7,995	196	222	499	8,912
4345-LA	13	1	1	1	16
Total	8,008	197	223	500	8,928
Irma					
4335-VI	334	2	2	4	342
4336-PR	80	2	1	1	84
4337-FL	5,126	101	99	179	5,505
4338-GA	201	14	5	6	226
4341-FL	3	-	-	-	3
4346-SC	46	-	-	-	46
Total	5,790	119	107	190	6,206
Maria					
4339-PR	38,334	2,275	2,437	3,136	46,182
4340-VI	5,193	4,989	2,793	2,482	15,457
Total	43,527	7,264	5,230	5,618	61,639

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

	Obligations Through FY 2022 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2023 Actuals/Estimated ⁽²⁾	FY 2024 Estimated ⁽³⁾	FY 2025 Through FY 2027 Estimated	Total
CA Wildfires 2017					
4344-CA	1,418	69	46	59	1,592
Total	1,418	69	46	59	1,592
Florence					
4393-NC	1,494	41	43	108	1,686
4394-SC	247	3	3	6	259
4401-VA	46	2	-	1	49
Total	1,787	46	46	115	1,994
Michael					
4399-FL	2,999	103	123	277	3,502
4400-GA	329	53	8	9	399
4406-AL	19	1	1	2	23
4411-VA	42	5	2	3	52
4412-NC	29	1	1	1	32
Total	3,418	163	135	292	4,008
NE Winter Storm 2019					
4420-NE	698	22	16	21	757
Total	698	22	16	21	757
Yutu					
4404-NMI	851	66	15	17	949
Total	851	66	15	17	949
CA Wildfires 2018					
4407-CA	1,845	365	57	102	2,369
Total	1,845	365	57	102	2,369
PR Earthquake					
4473-PR	1,051	170	130	117	1,468
Total	1,051	170	130	117	1,468
COVID-19					
4480-NY	15,556	6,838	684	1,365	24,443
4481-WA	1,983	641	357	659	3,640
4482-CA	13,710	3,055	496	915	18,176
4483-IA	499	96	8	15	618
4484-LA	3,113	261	84	156	3,614
4485-TX	18,603	416	938	1,731	21,688
4486-FL	4,442	425	296	545	5,708
4487-NC	2,094	392	113	209	2,808
4488-NJ	3,923	981	43	79	5,026
4489-IL	2,895	732	62	115	3,804
4490-MO	1,062	226	19	35	1,342
4491-MD	2,280	414	253	467	3,414

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	Obligations Through FY 2022 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2023 Actuals/Estimated ⁽²⁾	FY 2024 Estimated ⁽³⁾	FY 2025 Through FY 2027 Estimated	Total
4492-SC	936	185	51	94	1,266
4493-PR	818	63	18	33	932
4494-MI	2,709	887	36	66	3,698
4495-GU	142	22	6	12	182
4496-MA	2,845	2,270	25	47	5,187
4497-KY	453	192	15	28	688
4498-CO	2,311	302	96	177	2,886
4499-OR	1,219	726	43	79	2,067
4500-CT	966	392	23	43	1,424
4501-GA	1,658	68	164	303	2,193
4502-DC	900	189	3	5	1,097
4503-AL	434	82	25	47	588
4504-KS	492	110	14	25	641
4505-RI	865	359	29	54	1,307
4506-PA	3,058	379	133	246	3,816
4507-OH	1,903	1,056	25	46	3,030
4508-MT	152	40	5	8	205
4509-ND	234	41	15	28	318
4510-HI	730	10	14	26	780
4511-MP	74	6	4	8	92
4512-VA	1,481	175	119	219	1,994
4513-VI	147	29	4	8	188
4514-TN	913	228	126	232	1,499
4515-IN	819	338	10	19	1,186
4516-NH	340	136	9	16	501
4517-WV	321	71	3	5	400
4518-AR	290	43	18	33	384
4520-WI	1,088	472	36	66	1,662
4521-NE	386	37	10	19	452
4522-ME	341	137	6	10	494
4523-NV	728	60	8	14	810
4524-AZ	1,440	202	47	87	1,776
4525-UT	479	84	17	32	612
4526-DE	320	40	2	4	366
4527-SD	35	13	2	3	53
4528-MS	733	73	102	189	1,097
4529-NM	528	72	18	33	651
4530-OK	412	33	16	30	491
4531-MN	1,043	223	18	33	1,317
4532-VT	503	130	11	20	664
4533-AK	180	386	15	29	610
4534-ID	295	36	10	19	360
4535-WY	98	16	12	22	148
4537-AS	16	4	1	2	23
4545-FL	-	2	-	1	3
4582-AZ	21	-	-	1	22
4591-AL	2	-	-	-	2
Total	106,018	24,896	4,717	8,812	144,443
CA Wildfire - 2020					
4558-CA	551	472	49	63	1,135
Total	551	472	49	63	1,135

	Obligations Through FY 2022 ⁽¹⁾	FY 2023 Actuals/Estimated ⁽²⁾	FY 2024 Estimated ⁽³⁾	FY 2025 Through FY 2027 Estimated	Total
Laura 4559					
4559-LA	2,464	883	228	256	3,831
4572-TX	65	28	16	18	127
Total	2,529	911	244	274	3,958
Oregon Wildfires					
4562-OR	644	234	58	74	1,010
Total	644	234	58	74	1,010
Ida					
4611-LA	4,321	1,481	442	441	6,685
4614-NJ	456	353	15	16	840
4615-NY	354	285	2	3	644
4618-PA	211	70	52	69	402
4626-MS	45	5	5	5	60
4627-DE	1	6	1	1	9
4629-CT	15	13	2	2	32
Total	5,403	2,213	519	537	8,672
Fiona					
4671-PR	253	3,610	733	943	5,539
Total	253	3,610	733	943	5,539
Ian					
4673-FL	94	4,077	2,761	236	7,168
4675-TR	-	3	-	-	3
4677-SC	-	23	-	-	23
Total	94	4,103	2,761	236	7,194
Catastrophic Subtotal	275,985	45,693	15,368	18,392	355,438
<i>Adjustment for Inflation</i>	-	-	1,229	1,736	2,965
Grand Total	\$ 275,985	\$ 45,693	\$ 16,597	\$ 20,128	\$ 358,403

- 1) Obligations through FY 2022 include recoveries of prior-year funds.
- 2) FY 2023 Actuals/Estimated as of January 31, 2023.
- 3) The FY 2024 President's Budget does not include estimated requirements for catastrophic events declared in FY 2023.

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
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant
FY	Fiscal Year
IAA	Interagency Agreement
IT	Information Technology
PDM	Predisaster Mitigation
RC	Readiness Category
SAE	Stafford Act Employee
SU	Surge Activity
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development