



# **Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2022 Funding Requirements**

*May 5, 2021*

Fiscal Year 2021 Report to Congress



**Homeland  
Security**

*Federal Emergency Management Agency*

# Message from the Administrator

May 5, 2021

I am pleased to present the following report, “Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2022 Funding Requirements,” which has been prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

This document has been compiled pursuant to language set forth in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 133).

Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard  
Chair, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Chuck Fleischmann  
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Chris Murphy  
Chair, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Shelley Moore Capito  
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to FEMA’s Congressional Affairs Division at (202) 646-4500.

Sincerely,



Deanne Criswell  
Administrator  
Federal Emergency Management Agency





# Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2022 Funding Requirements

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# I. Legislative Requirement

This document has been compiled pursuant to language set forth in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L.- 116-260).

P.L. 116-260 states:

SEC. 306. 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 2021 with respect to budget year 2022 and current fiscal year 2021, respectively—

- (1) in paragraph (1) by substituting “fiscal year 2022” 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. 116-260) 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 [2022] 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...

## II. Background

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), pursuant to P.L. 116-260, is providing this report on the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) budget requirements. Specifically, the reporting requirements include:

- The amount that will be 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 that will be obligated for catastrophic events;
- The amount that will be obligated for noncatastrophic disasters;
- The unobligated balance of funds in the DRF that has been carried over from the prior fiscal years;
- The unobligated balance of funds in the DRF that will be carried over in the next fiscal year;
- The amount of previously obligated funds that will be recovered for the budget year; and
- The amount of funds that previously were obligated or will be 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 can be complex and imprecise, given various factors throughout the fiscal year that may alter the estimates—total amount, category of expense, and/or timing of the obligation could change. To that end, several assumptions, listed below, should be considered with respect to the cost estimates presented.

1. The estimates assume that no new catastrophic events will occur during the budget year. 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 already have 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 the spending plans typically do not go beyond 1 fiscal year, estimates for FY 2022 and beyond are based primarily on available cost estimate information. Further, the actual timing of the 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 the 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 that can be 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. The 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 that are 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, or DRRA (P.L. 115-254).
6. Pursuant to Section 1234 of P.L. 115-254, the estimate includes a 6 percent set-aside for predisaster mitigation (PDM) also referred to as Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC).

## IV. FY 2022 DRF Funding Requirements

Table 1 summarizes the estimated DRF funding requirements for FY 2022. 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 during the long term, from one budget year to the next. A secondary issue arises when one of these events occurs and resources are diverted from existing recovery and mitigation efforts to address these 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 COVID-19 anticipated costs and initial response operations for any unprecedented event. \$500M is included for the BRIC grant program to help communities implement climate resilience projects that reduce future risks from natural disasters. Given sufficient carryover balances in the DRF Base, FEMA is not seeking additional funding in FY 2022.

**Table 1. DRF FY 2022 Funding Requirements**

DRF FY 2022 President's Budget (\$ in millions)			
	Base	Majors	Total
<b>Major Declarations</b>			
Catastrophics	\$ -	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,219
COVID-19	-	9,298	9,298
Harvey, Irma, Maria	-	4,087	4,087
Noncatastrophic 10-yr. Historical Average	-	2,195	2,195
Subtotal	-	16,799	16,799
<b>Base</b>			
EM,FM,SU	277	-	277
DRS	370	-	370
Anticipated Transfer to USAID	21	-	21
Offset from Estimated Carryover Balance	(668)	-	(668)
Subtotal	-	-	-
Reserve	-	2,000	2,000
BRIC Climate Change <sup>(1)</sup>	-	500	500
Subtotal	-	2,500	2,500
<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 19,299</b>	<b>\$ 19,299</b>

1) Funding for this initiative is excluded from the Disaster Relief Majors Allocation.

2) This table does not include prior year recoveries.

## V. Specific Estimates

### A. Funding for Major Disasters

In estimating the funding for major disasters, FEMA considers the projected FY 2022 obligations for previously declared catastrophic events (\$14.604 billion) and FY 2022 estimates for the noncatastrophic major disaster activities (\$2.195 billion). As shown in Table 2 below, the total FY 2022 estimated requirement for major disasters is \$16.799 billion.

### B. Catastrophic Events

The FY 2022 requirement of \$14.604 billion for previously declared catastrophic events is derived from a bottom-up budgeting process using spending plans prepared by regional FEMA staff working with affected states and localities. The FY 2022 estimate for Coronavirus Disease 2019 reflects an increase up to the major disaster allocation for anticipated costs associated with emerging COVID-19 resource needs.

Provided in Appendix A are details on the FY 2022 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; 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, Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic, and Hurricane Laura. These estimates were derived using the most current information available and assume that no new catastrophic events will occur during the budget year.

The detailed estimates presented in the appendix include total obligations through FY 2020, projected obligations for FY 2021 and FY 2022, and an estimate for obligations from FY 2023 through FY 2025.

**Table 2. FY 2022 Estimated Obligations for Major Disasters**

<b>Major Declarations</b>	<b>Estimated Funding Requirement (\$ in millions)</b>	
Catastrophic	\$	1,219
Noncatastrophic		2,195
COVID-19		9,298
Harvey, Irma, Maria		4,087
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>16,799</b>



### C. Noncatastrophic Major Disaster Estimate

The projected FY 2022 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 two standard deviations of the mean. As detailed in Table 3, the inflation-adjusted 10-year average is calculated to be \$2.195 billion.

**Table 3. Historical Obligations - Noncatastrophic Major Disasters**

<b>Noncatastrophic Obligations (\$ in millions)</b>		
<b><u>Fiscal Year</u></b>		<b><u>Total</u></b>
2011	\$	2,236
2012		1,989
2013		1,457
2014		1,648
2015		2,073
2016		3,226
2017		1,727
2018		2,201
2019		2,067
2020		3,330
Grand Total		21,954
<b>10-Year Average</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,195</b>

### D. 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 2022 DRF Base requirement is \$668 million, which includes \$277 million for EM, FMAG, and SU, \$21 million for the anticipated transfers to USAID, and \$370 million for the Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) account. Table 4 provides a historical depiction of the Base category funding for EM, FMAG, and SU activities. Because funding for these activities can be difficult to plan for, the 10-year average of \$277 million is the basis for the FY 2022 requirement.

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

All Events (\$ in millions)							
Fiscal Year	EM		FMAG		SU		Total
2011	\$	125	\$	35	\$	99	\$ 259
2012		284		57		39	380
2013		58		121		24	203
2014		19		113		8	140
2015		2		138		13	153
2016		27		103		12	142
2017		101		62		164	327
2018		98		273		97	468
2019		130		197		104	431
2020		117		134		18	269
Grand Total		961		1,233		578	2,772
<b>10-Year Average</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>\$ 277</b>

Conversely, the DRS category encompasses spending that is controlled through a more traditional annual budgeting process; therefore, the FY 2022 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 \$668 million FY 2022 Base requirement as shown in Table 5. Given sufficient carryover balances in the DRF Base, FEMA is not seeking additional funding in FY 2022.

**Table 5. Base Estimated Funding Requirements**

Base Categories	Estimated Funding Requirement (\$ in millions)
EM	\$ 96
FMAG	123
SU	58
DRS	370
Anticipated Transfer to USAID	21
Offset from Estimated Carryover Balance	(668)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

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 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 2022 DRS requirement of \$370 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 (SAEs) 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.
- FEMA integration teams.
- 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 cadre preparedness across staffing, equipping, and training 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 (e.g., reliable communications, an effective intake process, an efficient delivery system for disaster commodities, and improved oversight of disaster aid through FEMA’s technical assistance contractors). Table 6 depicts the FY 2022 DRS funding requirement of \$370 million.

**Table 6. DRS Readiness Category Reporting Structure**

Readiness Category	Allowable Costs (\$ in millions)	FY 2022 Request
<b>Cadre Operational Readiness and Deployability</b>		<b>\$ 135</b>
Disaster Employee Staffing	Non-Deployed salaries and benefits; FEMA Corps contract for staff; hiring costs (i.e., recruiting, background investigations, SAE onboarding)	55
Disaster Employee Training	Course/Exercise development and delivery costs, travel for training, SAE orientation, FEMA Qualifications System, venue for training	55
Disaster Employee Equipping	Uniforms, equipment, telecom (services, devices, lines of service, wireless, and satellite), replacement and repair costs, and supplies for disaster operations	25
<b>Readiness Support Contracts and Supplies</b>		<b>71</b>
Readiness Support Contracts and Interagency Agreements (IAA)	IAs, memoranda of agreement, memoranda of understanding, contracts necessary for technical assistance, readiness support allowing for quick mobilization	52

Readiness Category	Allowable Costs (\$ in millions)	FY 2022 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	11
Disaster Housing Program	Temporary housing units and assistance	8
<b>Facilities Support</b>		<b>91</b>
Leases and Support Cost	Rental or lease of space or structures and associated facility costs	91
<b>Information Technology Support</b>		<b>73</b>
IT Systems	Disaster IT, technical support, infrastructure costs, lifecycle system maintenance costs, cybersecurity, and any other operations & maintenance not specified	73
<b>TOTAL DRS</b>		<b>\$ 370</b>

### E. Prior-Year Carryover

A number of factors influence the actual DRF carryover balance. Key factors that may change the FY 2021 ending balance include the actual FY 2021 obligations and recoveries, actual transfers, supplemental appropriations, and the 6-percent set-aside amount for PDM, per P.L. 115-254. As of the DRF monthly congressional report for the month ending March 31, 2021, FEMA estimated that the DRF will end FY 2021 with a balance of \$7.681 billion. This estimate is a point-in-time estimate that is expected to change before the end of FY 2021.

### F. Future-Year Carryover

The projected carryover into FY 2023 is dependent on the FY 2022 carryover, FY 2022 appropriations, and FY 2022 obligations.

### G. Recoveries

Recoveries totaled \$1.952 billion in FY 2020 and are expected to exceed \$6.3 billion by the end of FY 2021. The increase in recoveries is primarily for lost wages assistance associated with the COVID-19 events.

## VI. Appendices

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

Event/DR	Obligations Through FY 2020 (1)	FY 2021 Estimated (2)	FY 2022 Estimated (3)	FY 2023 Through FY 2025 Estimated	Total
<b>Gustav</b>					
1786-LA	\$ 1,685	\$ 19	\$ 17	\$ 24	\$ 1,745
1789-AL	10	-	-	-	10
1793-AR	6	-	-	-	6
1794-MS	40	-	-	-	40
1806-FL	6	-	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,807</b>
<b>Ike</b>					
1791-TX	4,402	4	3	1	4,410
1792-LA	372	1	-	-	373
1797-AL	8	-	-	-	8
1802-KY	24	-	-	-	24
1804-AR	3	-	-	-	3
1805-OH	56	-	-	-	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,874</b>
<b>Katrina Rita Wilma</b>					
1602-FL	233	-	-	-	233
1603-LA	32,825	156	50	110	33,141
1604-MS	10,113	1	-	-	10,114
1605-AL	1,043	-	-	-	1,043
1606-TX	1,878	-	-	-	1,878
1607-LA	1,928	2	3	1	1,934
1609-FL	2,565	2	-	-	2,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,585</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>50,910</b>
<b>Midwest Floods</b>					
1760-MO	-	-	-	-	-
1763-IA	-	-	-	-	-
1765-NE	-	-	-	-	-
1766-IN	-	-	-	-	-
1768-WI	-	-	-	-	-
1770-NE	-	-	-	-	-
1771-IL	-	-	-	-	-
1772-MN	-	-	-	-	-
1773-MO	-	-	-	-	-
1774-SD	-	-	-	-	-
1775-OK	-	-	-	-	-
1776-KS	-	-	-	-	-
1777-MI	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TN Floods</b>					
1909-TN	557	3	1	-	561
<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>561</b>

Event/DR	Obligations Through FY 2020 (1)	FY 2021 Estimated (2)	FY 2022 Estimated (3)	FY 2023 Through FY 2025 Estimated	Total
<b>2011 Spring Tornadoes</b>					
1971-AL	702	1	-	-	703
1972-MS	67	-	-	-	67
1973-GA	44	-	-	-	44
1974-TN	92	-	-	-	92
1975-AR	104	-	-	-	104
1976-KY	60	2	1	-	63
1980-MO	511	-	-	-	511
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,584</b>
<b>Irene</b>					
4017-PR	142	-	-	-	142
4019-NC	189	-	-	-	189
4020-NY	889	12	5	5	911
4021-NJ	398	1	1	-	400
4022-VT	331	9	1	1	342
4023-CT	76	-	-	-	76
4024-VA	73	-	-	-	73
4025-PA	99	-	-	-	99
4026-NH	27	-	-	-	27
4027-RI	11	-	-	-	11
4028-MA	53	-	-	-	53
4032-ME	3	-	-	-	3
4034-MD	25	-	-	-	25
4036-DC	4	-	-	-	4
4037-DE	3	-	-	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,358</b>
<b>Lee</b>					
4030-PA	374	-	-	-	374
4031-NY	452	5	3	1	461
4038-MD	15	-	-	-	15
4039-NJ	6	-	-	-	6
4041-LA	7	-	-	-	7
4045-VA	7	-	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>870</b>
<b>Isaac</b>					
4080-LA	703	1	-	-	704
4081-MS	91	-	-	-	91
4082-AL	10	-	-	-	10
4084-FL	29	1	-	-	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>835</b>

Event/DR	Obligations Through FY 2020 (1)	FY 2021 Estimated (2)	FY 2022 Estimated (3)	FY 2023 Through FY 2025 Estimated	Total
<b>Sandy</b>					
4085-NY	17,876	707	95	146	18,824
4086-NJ	3,342	73	4	9	3,428
4087-CT	124	-	1	2	127
4089-RI	19	-	-	-	19
4090-DE	8	-	-	-	8
4091-MD	50	-	1	2	53
4092-VA	14	-	-	-	14
4093-WV	23	-	-	-	23
4095-NH	3	-	-	-	3
4096-DC	3	-	-	-	3
4097- MA	17	2	-	-	19
4098-OH	24	-	-	-	24
4099-PA	17	-	-	-	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,520</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>22,562</b>
<b>2013 Colorado Floods</b>					
4145-CO	645	7	3	6	661
<b>Total</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>661</b>
<b>WV Floods 4273</b>					
4273-WV	558	35	1	2	596
<b>Total</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>Matthew</b>					
4283-FL	492	46	3	6	547
4284-GA	148	10	-	-	158
4285-NC	665	78	5	10	758
4286-SC	394	12	5	11	422
4291-VA	41	-	-	-	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,926</b>
<b>LA Floods 4277</b>					
4277-LA	2,668	93	62	114	2,937
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2,937</b>
<b>CA Winter Storms 4308</b>					
4308-CA	548	329	31	56	964
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>964</b>
<b>CA Wildfires 2017</b>					
4344-CA	1,439	79	48	132	1,698
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,698</b>

	Obligations Through FY 2020 (1)	FY 2021 Estimated (2)	FY 2022 Estimated (3)	FY 2023 Through FY 2025 Estimated	Total
<b>Event/DR</b>					
<b>Harvey</b>					
4332-TX	7,469	590	310	396	8,765
4345-LA	13	-	-	-	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>8,778</b>
<b>Irma</b>					
4335-VI	329	10	1	3	343
4336-PR	82	5	1	1	89
4337-FL	4,736	529	67	108	5,440
4338-GA	207	17	3	3	230
4341-FL	7	-	-	-	7
4346-SC	47	1	1	1	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>6,159</b>
<b>Maria</b>					
4339-PR	28,681	7,260	3,356	3,557	42,854
4340-VI	3,283	668	348	269	4,568
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,964</b>	<b>7,928</b>	<b>3,704</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>47,422</b>
<b>Florence</b>					
4393-NC	1,318	304	112	159	1,893
4394-SC	242	13	7	13	275
4401-VA	33	11	-	1	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,212</b>
<b>Michael</b>					
4399-FL	2,043	1,034	498	553	4,128
4400-GA	318	18	24	45	405
4406-AL	19	1	2	3	25
4411-VA	41	2	1	1	45
4412-NC	20	7	2	2	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>4,634</b>
<b>Yutu</b>					
4404-NMI	636	160	18	59	873
<b>Total</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>873</b>
<b>CA Wildfires 2018</b>					
4407-CA	1,377	682	85	243	2,387
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2,387</b>



	Obligations Through FY 2020 (1)	FY 2021 Estimated (2)	FY 2022 Estimated (3)	FY 2023 Through FY 2025 Estimated	Total
<b>Event/DR</b>					
<b>COVID-19</b>					
4480-NY	5,882	802	1,028	-	7,712
4481-WA	1,314	291	305	-	1,910
4482-CA	9,536	1,364	1,530	-	12,430
4483-IA	396	173	60	-	629
4484-LA	1,300	75	182	-	1,557
4485-TX	5,670	9	1,087	-	6,766
4486-FL	1,702	626	435	-	2,763
4487-NC	939	410	187	-	1,536
4488-NJ	1,977	284	404	-	2,665
4489-IL	1,563	375	239	-	2,177
4490-MO	470	72	73	-	615
4491-MD	978	97	298	-	1,373
4492-SC	413	134	97	-	644
4493-PR	120	710	97	-	927
4494-MI	2,154	148	245	-	2,547
4495-GU	47	48	14	-	109
4496-MA	1,347	80	315	-	1,742
4497-KY	236	22	59	-	317
4498-CO	775	381	159	-	1,315
4499-OR	488	160	119	-	767
4500-CT	493	83	66	-	642
4501-GA	1,854	121	250	-	2,225
4502-DC	255	70	36	-	361
4503-AL	366	10	73	-	449
4504-KS	181	10	27	-	218
4505-RI	242	101	63	-	406
4506-PA	2,912	95	313	-	3,320
4507-OH	1,516	62	175	-	1,753
4508-MT	71	56	14	-	141
4509-ND	61	56	24	-	141
4510-HI	475	36	69	-	580
4511-MP	19	22	6	-	47
4512-VA	776	152	228	-	1,156
4513-VI	34	12	10	-	56
4514-TN	619	35	125	-	779
4515-IN	534	20	88	-	642
4516-NH	129	16	26	-	171
4517-WV	149	16	23	-	188
4518-AR	70	75	15	-	160
4520-WI	339	94	85	-	518
4521-NE	179	18	40	-	237
4522-ME	157	12	19	-	188
4523-NV	506	51	63	-	620
4524-AZ	1,198	86	145	-	1,429
4525-UT	114	171	50	-	335
4526-DE	85	28	17	-	130
4527-SD	15	66	6	-	87
4528-MS	298	29	71	-	398
4529-NM	280	29	39	-	348
4530-OK	337	5	37	-	379
4531-MN	610	15	78	-	703
4532-VT	104	33	28	-	165
4533-AK	85	6	18	-	109
4534-ID	51	37	32	-	120
4535-WY	17	21	4	-	42
4537-AS	1	2	1	-	4
4545-FL	-	5	1	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,439</b>	<b>8,017</b>	<b>9,298</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,754</b>

	Obligations Through FY 2020 (1)	FY 2021 Estimated (2)	FY 2022 Estimated (3)	FY 2023 Through FY 2025 Estimated	Total
<b>Event/DR</b>					
<b>Laura 4559</b>					
<b>4559-LA</b>	571	596	126	468	1,761
<b>Total</b>	571	596	126	468	1,761
<b>Catastrophic Subtotal</b>	<b>196,380</b>	<b>21,616</b>	<b>14,604</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>239,123</b>
<i>Adjustment for Inflation</i>	-	-	-	457	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 196,380</b>	<b>\$ 21,616</b>	<b>\$ 14,604</b>	<b>\$ 6,980</b>	<b>\$ 239,580</b>

- 1) Obligations through FY 2020 include recoveries of prior-year funds.
- 2) FY 2021 Estimated as of October 31, 2020.
- 3) The FY 2022 President's Budget does not include estimated requirements for catastrophic events declared in FY 2021.

## Appendix B: Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation:</b>	<b>Definition:</b>
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DRF	Disaster Relief Fund
DRRA	Disaster Recovery Reform Act
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