



# **Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2025 Funding Requirements**

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Fiscal Year 2024 Report to Congress



**Homeland  
Security**

*Federal Emergency Management Agency*



# Disaster Relief Fund: Fiscal Year 2025 Funding Requirements

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# I. Legislative Requirement

This document has been compiled pursuant to language set forth in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 118-35), which extends the terms and conditions of the FY 2023 Department of Homeland Security 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 [2023] 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 non-catastrophic 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

The report includes cost estimates for disaster-related events that, in some cases, have yet to occur or are complex and imprecise. Changing events over the fiscal year may alter estimates like total amount, category of expense, and/or timing of obligations. Several assumptions, listed below, are considered with respect to cost estimates presented.

1. Estimates assume 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 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. Bottom-up estimates and spend plans typically do not go beyond one fiscal year, estimates for FY 2025 and beyond are based primarily on available cost-estimate information. Further, the actual timing of obligations is subject to required clearance and approval processes.
3. FEMA defines a non-catastrophic event as a major disaster declaration that costs the Federal Government less than \$500 million. Estimates for non-catastrophic disasters are based on a rolling 10-year average of prior-year non-catastrophic disaster obligations. Estimates assume non-catastrophic spending in the budget year holds to this average. The average is updated at the beginning of each fiscal year after final accounting closeout.
4. Recovered funds depend on several factors, including availability of resources to close out contracts and grants, active participation from other federal agencies to validate and close out mission assignment balances, and obligation reviews and adjustments during reduce future fund recovery.
5. Estimates assume no major policy or legislative changes will be enacted during the budget year that affect projections significantly. Policy changes or new legislative mandates enacted without associated resource considerations could affect estimates. For example, impacts 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 2025 DRF Funding Requirements

Table 1 summarizes estimated DRF funding requirements for FY 2025. Considering assumptions in Section III of this report, a number of factors can cause significant variability in disaster spending.

An obvious issue with forecasting disaster activity and related costs stems from an 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 variability (scope, impact, location, type of requirements, state and local capabilities, legislative and policy changes, etc.) inherent in disaster requirements. For example, projections used in past catastrophic events rely on estimates provided by regional FEMA staff working closely with states and localities based on assessment that rely on variable factors.

As depicted in Table 1 below, a reserve of \$2 billion is included to ensure FEMA maintains the ability to fund initial response operations for new significant events. A total of \$1 billion is set aside for 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 insufficient carryover balances in the DRF Majors, FEMA will offset \$4 billion of the FY 2025 requirement from estimated recoveries. Additionally, \$5.261 billion reflects estimated requirements above the Disaster Cap Allocation and is primarily related to COVID-19 reimbursements. The \$811 million requirement in the DRF Base is offset by carryover balances and projected recoveries.



**Table 1. DRF FY 2025 Funding Requirements**

<b>DRF FY 2025 President's Budget</b>			
<b>(\$ in millions)</b>			
	<b>Base</b>	<b>Majors</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Major Declarations</b>			
Catastrophics	\$ -	\$ 2,993	\$ 2,993
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	-	11,590	11,590
Harvey, Irma, Maria	-	8,390	8,390
Fiona and Ian	-	2,800	2,800
Noncatastrophic 10-yr. Historical Average	-	3,196	3,196
Requirements Above Disaster Cap	-	(5,261)	(5,261)
Subtotal	-	23,708	23,708
<b>Base</b>			
EM,FM,SU	357	-	357
DRS	444	-	444
Anticipated Transfer to USAID	10	-	10
Offset from Estimated Carryover Balance	(533)	-	(533)
Subtotal	278	-	278
Reserve	-	2,000	2,000
BRIC	-	1,000	1,000
Offset from Estimated Recoveries	(278)	(4,000)	(4,278)
Subtotal	(278)	(1,000)	(1,278)
<b>Total President's Budget</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 22,708</b>	<b>\$ 22,708</b>

## V. Specific Estimates

### A. Funding for Major Disasters

In estimating funding for major disasters, FEMA considers projected FY 2025 obligations for previously declared catastrophic events (\$25.773 billion) and FY 2025 estimates for non-catastrophic major disaster activities (\$3.196 billion). As shown in Table 2 below, the total FY 2025 estimated requirement for major disasters is \$28.969 billion, of which \$5.261 billion is offset for estimated requirements that exceed the Disaster Cap Allocation.

**Table 2. FY 2025 Estimated Obligations for Major Disasters**

<b>Major Declarations</b>	<b>Estimated Funding Requirement</b>
	<b>(\$ in millions)</b>
Catastrophic	\$ 2,993
COVID-19	11,590
Harvey, Irma, Maria	8,390
Fiona and Ian	2,800
Noncatastrophic	3,196
Requirements Above Disaster Cap	(5,261)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 23,708</b>

## B. Catastrophic Events

The FY 2025 requirement of \$25.773 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 2025 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; 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; 2022 hurricane season (Hurricanes Fiona and Ian); 2023 Hawaii wildfires and Hurricane Idalia. These estimates were derived using the most current information available and assume no new catastrophic events will occur during the budget year.

Detailed estimates presented in the appendix include total obligations through FY 2023, projected obligations for FY 2024 and FY 2025, and an estimate for obligations from FY 2026 through FY 2028.

## C. Non-catastrophic Major Disaster Estimate

Projected FY 2025 obligations for non-catastrophic major disasters were determined by averaging the past 10 years' obligations. The average was computed without excluding high and low values, as all data fell safely within three standard deviations of the mean. As detailed in Table 3, the inflation-adjusted 10-year average is calculated at \$3.196 billion.

**Table 3. Historical Obligations – Non-catastrophic Major Disasters**

Non-catastrophic Obligations (\$ in millions)		
<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Total</u>
2014	\$	2,125
2015		2,675
2016		4,094
2017		2,159
2018		2,685
2019		2,481
2020		3,930
2021		3,661
2022		4,066
2023		4,079
Grand Total		31,955
<b>10-Year Average</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,196</b>

## D. DRF Base Funding Estimates

The DRF Base is used to fund Emergency declarations (EM), Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG), pre-declaration Surge activities (SU), and programmatic readiness and preparedness activities authorized under the Stafford Act. The FY 2025 DRF Base requirement is \$811 million, which includes \$357 million for EM, FMAG, and SU, \$10 million for the anticipated transfer to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and \$444 million for the Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) account. Table 4 provides a historical depiction of DRF Base category funding for EM, FMAG, and SU activities. Because funding for these activities is difficult to project, the 10-year average of \$357 million is the basis for the FY 2025 requirement.

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

All Events (\$ in millions)					
Fiscal Year	EM	FMAG	SU	Total	
2014	\$ 22	\$ 134	\$ 10	\$ 166	
2015	2	163	15	180	
2016	31	121	14	166	
2017	120	74	195	389	
2018	116	323	115	554	
2019	155	234	124	513	
2020	138	158	21	317	
2021	219	265	139	623	
2022	252	114	33	399	
2023	96	139	26	261	
Grand Total	1,151	1,725	692	3,568	
<b>10-Year Average</b>	<b>\$ 115</b>	<b>\$ 173</b>	<b>\$ 69</b>	<b>\$ 357</b>	

Conversely, the DRS category encompasses spending controlled through a more traditional annual budgeting process; therefore, the FY 2025 budget estimate for this category is derived from spend plans in lieu of the 10-year average. The average for EM, FMAG, and SU activities, the anticipated transfer to USAID, plus DRS category budget requirements make up the total \$811 million FY 2025 DRF Base requirement as shown in Table 5. FEMA will offset the \$811 million of the FY 2025 DRF Base requirement from carryover balances and projected recoveries.

**Table 5. DRF Base Estimated Funding Requirements**

DRF Base Categories	Estimated Funding Requirement (\$ in millions)
EM	\$ 115
FMAG	173
SU	69
DRS	444
Anticipated Transfer to USAID	10
Offset from Estimated Carryover Balance	(533)
Offset from Estimated Recoveries	(278)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

DRS funding enables FEMA to be more proactive and provides 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 a disaster season, the more DRS costs shift to the Major Disasters portion of the DRF. Conversely, a less active disaster season results in greater DRS obligations, which is supported by the DRF Base. The FY 2025 DRS requirement of \$444 million is based on FEMA’s detailed spend plans using a zero-based budget methodology prepared by FEMA program offices. 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-enterprise-wide information technology (IT) systems that directly support disaster response and recovery activities.

FEMA continues to increase 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 resource justification 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 critical disaster support activities and infrastructure, ensuring timely delivery of disaster assistance. Table 6 depicts the FY 2025 DRS funding requirement of \$444 million.

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

<b>Readiness Category</b>		<b>Allowable Costs (\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2025 Request</b>
<b>Cadre Operational Readiness and Deployability</b>			<b>\$ 167</b>
Disaster Employee Staffing	Nondeployed salaries and benefits, FEMA Corps contract for staff, and hiring costs (i.e., recruiting, background investigations, SAE onboarding)		74
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
<b>Readiness Support Contracts and Supplies</b>			<b>105</b>
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		87
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
<b>Facilities Support</b>			<b>66</b>
Leases and Support Cost	Rental or lease of space or structures and associated facility costs		66
<b>IT Support</b>			<b>106</b>
IT Systems	Disaster IT, technical support, infrastructure costs, lifecycle system maintenance costs, cybersecurity, and any other operations & maintenance not specified		106
<b>Total DRS</b>			<b>\$ 444</b>

Table may not sum to total due to rounding.

## E. Prior-Year Carryover

Several factors influence the actual DRF carryover balance. Key factors that may change the FY 2024 ending balance include actual FY 2024 obligations and recoveries, actual transfers, supplemental appropriations, and the 6 percent set-aside amount for BRIC, per P.L. 115-254. As of the month ending December 31, 2023, FEMA estimated the DRF will end FY 2024 with a deficit of (\$2.438) billion, (\$6.962) billion in the DRF Majors, \$3.991 billion in BRIC, and \$533 million in the DRF Base. This estimate is a point-in-time estimate that is expected to change before the end of FY 2024.

## F. Future-Year Carryover

Projected carryover into FY 2026 is dependent on the FY 2025 carryover, FY 2025 appropriations, and FY 2025 obligations.

## G. Recoveries

Recoveries totaled \$6.671 billion in FY 2023 and are expected to exceed \$4.148 billion by the end of FY 2024.

## VI. Appendices

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

Event/DR	Obligations Through FY 2023 <sup>(1)</sup>	FY 2024 Actuals/Estimated <sup>(2)</sup>	FY 2025 Estimated <sup>(3)</sup>	FY 2026 Through FY 2028 Estimated	Total
<b>Katrina Rita Wilma</b>					
1602-FL	\$ 233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 233
1603-LA	33,000	112	60	56	33,228
1604-MS	10,110	3	11	16	10,140
1605-AL	1,039	-	-	-	1,039
1606-TX	1,877	-	-	-	1,877
1607-LA	1,922	2	6	6	1,936
1609-FL	2,567	2	1	-	2,570
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,748</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>51,023</b>
<b>Gustav</b>					
1786-LA	1,693	3	2	18	1,716
1789-AL	10	-	-	-	10
1793-AR	6	-	-	-	6
1794-MS	40	-	-	-	40
1806-FL	6	-	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,778</b>
<b>Ike</b>					
1791-TX	4,370	8	4	20	4,402
1792-LA	370	-	1	6	377
1797-AL	8	-	-	-	8
1802-KY	24	-	-	-	24
1804-AR	3	-	-	-	3
1805-OH	56	-	-	-	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,831</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4,870</b>
<b>TN Floods</b>					
1909-TN	559	4	-	-	563
<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>563</b>
<b>Irene</b>					
4017-PR	138	-	1	1	140
4019-NC	189	-	-	-	189
4020-NY	898	1	1	3	903
4021-NJ	400	-	-	-	400
4022-VT	337	-	-	-	337
4023-CT	75	-	-	-	75
4024-VA	73	-	-	-	73

	Obligations Through FY 2023 <sup>(1)</sup>	FY 2024 Actuals/Estimated <sup>(2)</sup>	FY 2025 Estimated <sup>(3)</sup>	FY 2026 Through FY 2028 Estimated	Total
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,343</b>
<b>Lee</b>					
4030-PA	375	-	-	-	375
4031-NY	442	1	2	5	450
4038-MD	15	-	-	-	15
4039-NJ	6	-	-	-	6
4041-LA	7	-	-	-	7
4045-VA	7	-	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>Isaac</b>					
4080-LA	684	3	3	7	697
4081-MS	90	-	-	-	90
4082-AL	10	-	-	-	10
4084-FL	29	-	-	-	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>826</b>
<b>Sandy</b>					
4085-NY	18,421	242	124	144	18,931
4086-NJ	3,444	191	29	46	3,710
4087-CT	123	-	-	1	124
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	2	-	-	20
4098-OH	24	-	-	-	24
4099-PA	17	-	-	-	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,165</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>22,944</b>
<b>2013 Colorado Floods</b>					
4145-CO	652	16	1	14	683
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>683</b>
<b>WV Floods 4273</b>					
4273-WV	618	27	11	29	685
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>LA Floods 4277</b>					
4277-LA	2,754	11	4	76	2,845
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,845</b>



	Obligations Through FY 2023 <sup>(1)</sup>	FY 2024 Actuals/Estimated <sup>(2)</sup>	FY 2025 Estimated <sup>(3)</sup>	FY 2026 Through FY 2028 Estimated	Total
<b>Matthew</b>					
4283-FL	499	12	10	24	545
4284-GA	146	6	1	6	159
4285-NC	687	14	16	51	768
4286-SC	396	11	2	6	415
4291-VA	41	-	-	-	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,928</b>
<b>CA Winter Storms 4308</b>					
4308-CA	929	65	29	33	1,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,056</b>
<b>Harvey</b>					
4332-TX	8,148	139	111	526	8,924
4345-LA	14	-	1	1	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,162</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>8,940</b>
<b>Irma</b>					
4335-VI	329	4	6	5	344
4336-PR	83	2	1	1	87
4337-FL	5,157	177	142	169	5,645
4338-GA	200	17	6	6	229
4341-FL	3	-	-	-	3
4346-SC	46	-	1	2	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,818</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>6,357</b>
<b>Maria</b>					
4339-PR	41,284	4,171	3,375	3,799	52,629
4340-VI	7,195	5,317	4,424	1,883	18,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,479</b>	<b>9,488</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>71,448</b>
<b>CA Wildfires 2017</b>					
4344-CA	1,436	48	28	104	1,616
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,616</b>
<b>Florence</b>					
4393-NC	1,513	29	32	105	1,679
4394-SC	248	5	3	2	258
4401-VA	47	1	1	1	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,987</b>
<b>Michael</b>					
4399-FL	3,039	248	82	284	3,653
4400-GA	338	37	11	13	399
4406-AL	20	-	1	2	23
4411-VA	43	9	1	1	54
4412-NC	26	1	1	1	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>4,158</b>
<b>NE Winter Storm 2019</b>					
4420-NE	708	12	9	30	759
<b>Total</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>759</b>

	Obligations Through FY 2023 <sup>(1)</sup>	FY 2024 Actuals/Estimated <sup>(2)</sup>	FY 2025 Estimated <sup>(3)</sup>	FY 2026 Through FY 2028 Estimated	Total
<b>Yutu</b>					
4404-NMI	854	25	17	40	936
<b>Total</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>CA Wildfires 2018</b>					
4407-CA	1,854	758	186	223	3,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>3,021</b>
<b>PR Earthquake</b>					
4473-PR	1,214	96	78	79	1,467
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,467</b>
<b>COVID-19</b>					
4480-NY	18,782	3,976	709	151	23,618
4481-WA	2,876	890	10	334	4,110
4482-CA	15,367	5,211	4,937	1,990	27,505
4483-IA	533	340	4	74	951
4484-LA	3,156	388	212	42	3,798
4485-TX	18,476	561	630	1,967	21,634
4486-FL	4,379	1,251	49	1,630	7,309
4487-NC	2,425	675	290	124	3,514
4488-NJ	4,588	749	67	89	5,493
4489-IL	3,066	787	520	411	4,784
4490-MO	1,133	679	40	168	2,020
4491-MD	2,648	1,204	199	455	4,506
4492-SC	946	220	148	99	1,413
4493-PR	606	13	17	45	681
4494-MI	2,750	454	579	238	4,021
4495-GU	134	17	23	1	175
4496-MA	3,930	1,519	196	306	5,951
4497-KY	430	152	60	34	676
4498-CO	2,589	218	25	245	3,077
4499-OR	1,431	970	31	234	2,666
4500-CT	1,352	122	13	92	1,579
4501-GA	1,698	838	511	31	3,078
4502-DC	1,141	78	2	126	1,347
4503-AL	423	76	146	27	672
4504-KS	577	232	1	54	864
4505-RI	1,054	79	12	112	1,257
4506-PA	3,539	792	266	166	4,763
4507-OH	1,866	518	476	140	3,000
4508-MT	143	27	1	9	180
4509-ND	296	37	9	57	399
4510-HI	742	59	9	73	883
4511-MP	89	56	4	10	159
4512-VA	1,551	341	58	165	2,115
4513-VI	188	30	-	1	219
4514-TN	994	295	75	153	1,517

	Obligations Through FY 2023 <sup>(1)</sup>	FY 2024 Actuals/Estimated <sup>(2)</sup>	FY 2025 Estimated <sup>(3)</sup>	FY 2026 Through FY 2028 Estimated	Total
4515-IN	824	58	222	49	1,153
4516-NH	423	92	5	31	551
4517-WV	397	58	3	28	486
4518-AR	391	86	36	3	516
4520-WI	1,186	183	96	107	1,572
4521-NE	379	90	3	37	509
4522-ME	461	140	21	7	629
4523-NV	678	26	22	20	746
4524-AZ	1,391	381	511	139	2,422
4525-UT	532	69	13	55	669
4526-DE	325	66	1	51	443
4527-SD	42	25	-	-	67
4528-MS	745	223	9	92	1,069
4529-NM	520	242	122	3	887
4530-OK	418	291	98	6	813
4531-MN	1,058	479	85	53	1,675
4532-VT	558	54	5	30	647
4533-AK	527	60	1	24	612
4534-ID	313	53	4	25	395
4535-WY	111	-	1	5	117
4537-AS	21	5	2	2	30
4545-FL	2	-	-	1	3
4582-AZ	19	-	-	-	19
4591-AL	2	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,221</b>	<b>26,535</b>	<b>11,589</b>	<b>10,621</b>	<b>165,966</b>
<b>CA Wildfire - 2020</b>					
4558-CA	646	95	65	384	1,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1,190</b>
<b>Laura 4559</b>					
4559-LA	3,592	522	406	228	4,748
4572-TX	74	9	16	19	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>4,866</b>
<b>Oregon Wildfires</b>					
4562-OR	763	234	29	35	1,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,061</b>
<b>Ida</b>					
4611-LA	5,670	847	356	422	7,295
4614-NJ	621	179	47	40	887
4615-NY	428	249	281	215	1,173
4618-PA	273	124	63	37	497
4626-MS	52	1	2	2	57
4627-DE	3	5	2	-	10
4629-CT	20	9	3	3	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>9,954</b>

	Obligations Through FY 2023 <sup>(1)</sup>	FY 2024 Actuals/Estimated <sup>(2)</sup>	FY 2025 Estimated <sup>(3)</sup>	FY 2026 Through FY 2028 Estimated	Total
<b>Fiona</b>					
4671-PR	2,895	1,220	1,194	1,222	6,531
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>6,531</b>
<b>Ian</b>					
4673-FL	4,038	2,047	1,493	2,079	9,657
4675-TR	3	1	1	1	6
4677-SC	26	10	5	2	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,067</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>9,706</b>
<b>Hawaii Wildfires</b>					
4724-HI	847	893	180	243	2,163
<b>Total</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2,163</b>
<b>Idalia</b>					
4734-FL	409	778	660	673	2,520
4738-GA	7	62	-	-	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>2,589</b>
<b>Catastrophic Subtotal</b>	<b>302,167</b>	<b>45,653</b>	<b>25,228</b>	<b>24,071</b>	<b>397,119</b>
<i>Adjustment for Inflation</i>	-	-	545	538	1,083
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 302,167</b>	<b>\$ 45,653</b>	<b>\$ 25,773</b>	<b>\$ 24,609</b>	<b>\$ 398,202</b>

- 1) Obligations through FY 2023 include recoveries of prior-year funds.
- 2) FY 2024 Actuals/Estimated as of December 31, 2023.
- 3) The FY 2025 President's Budget does not include estimated requirements for catastrophic events declared in FY 2024.

## Appendix B: Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation:</b>	<b>Definition:</b>
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
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