



Disaster Relief Fund: FY 2017 Funding Requirements

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Homeland
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Federal Emergency Management Agency



Disaster Relief Fund: FY 2017 Funding Requirements

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I. Legislative Language

This document has been compiled pursuant to language set forth in the *Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 114-113), and the accompanying House Report 113- 481, and Senate Report 113-198.

The language in P.L. 114-113 states:

Provided, That 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 2016 with respect to budget year 2017 and current fiscal year 2016, respectively, by substituting "fiscal year 2017" for "fiscal year 2016" in paragraph (1)...

The language in House Report 113-481 states:

A provision is continued in the bill stating the information and timeframes in which FEMA must report to the Committees on the DRF. A report on the obligation of funds for disaster readiness and support, including quarterly updates, is required in Title V of this Act. The Committee continues statutory requirements for annual and monthly DRF reporting as originally directed in Public Law 112-74 and Public Law 113-2.

The language in Senate Report 113-198 states:

The Committee includes bill language requiring an expenditure plan and semiannual reports (reduced from the previous quarterly requirement) for disaster readiness and support costs; and a monthly report on disaster relief expenditures.

P.L. 114-4 (referenced above) 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

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator, pursuant to P.L. 114-113, is providing this report on the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) budget requirements as part of the FY 2017 President's Budget. 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), surge activities; and disaster readiness and support activities.
- The amount that will be obligated for catastrophic events.
- The amount that will be obligated for the noncatastrophic disasters.
- The amount that will be required for activities not covered under Section 251(b)(2)(D)(iii); P.L. 99-177.
- The unobligated balance of funds in the DRF that has been carried over from the prior fiscal year.
- 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.
- The amount of funds that were previously obligated or will be required for catastrophic events delineated by event and state for all prior years, the current year, the budget year plus 1, the budget year plus 2, and the budget year plus 3.

III. Assumptions

Providing cost estimates for events that, in some cases, have yet to occur can be complex and imprecise given various factors throughout the fiscal year that could alter the estimates in terms of total amount, category of expense, and/or timing of the obligation. 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. A catastrophic event is defined as a disaster or a grouping of disasters (i.e., a disaster event) resulting in a total projected 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 separately funded through supplemental funding, as needed.
2. Estimates for the known catastrophic disasters encompass bottom-up cost estimates obtained from the FEMA staff supporting the disasters working with State and local governments. Given FEMA's bottom-up cost estimating approach, cost estimates provided for FY 2017 and beyond are derived primarily from judgment and historical patterns, given that the spend plans typically do not go beyond one fiscal year. Further, the actual timing of the obligations is subject to the required clearance and approval processes, and the time needed to process.
3. Estimates for the noncatastrophic costs are based on a rolling average; a 10-year average of prior-year noncatastrophic obligations. The estimates assume that the noncatastrophic spending in the budget year keeps to this average.
4. The expected recoveries in a given year rely on a number of factors, including availability and sufficiency of resources to complete the closeout of contracts and grants, active participation from other Federal agencies in validating and closing out mission assignment (MA) balances, and obligation reviews and adjustments during the fiscal year that reduce future recoveries. The recovery estimate included reflects our current analysis of existing open obligations, historical trends and prior-year aggressive recovery efforts (including from Hurricane Katrina), and the impact of enhanced funds management and controls (e.g., strategic funds management, timelier review, and closeout of MAs during year of execution, etc.). Although some variability is inherent, estimated recoveries are expected to continue to decline due to improved estimating and funds management. Also, provisions in the 2011 Budget Control Act require that recoveries of funds obligated post-2012 be posted to the DRF category (i.e., Major DR or Base) from which the original obligation was made, which will result in fewer recoveries being applied to the Base.

5. The estimates assume that no major policy or legislative changes are enacted during the budget year that could significantly affect the projections. Policy changes or new legislative mandates that are enacted without associated resource considerations could affect the estimates. For example, the full impact to the DRF from new authorities granted within the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA) of 2013 (part of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2)) are still being realized and assessed.

6. The estimates are derived independent of projections of estimated carryover DRF balances from FY 2016 into FY 2017. Even though the DRF traditionally carries a fund balance across fiscal years, the potential for carryover, which can be affected by new FY 2016 catastrophic or other disaster events that FEMA cannot predict, has not been factored into the computation of FY 2017 requirements. These carryover balances are expected to be used to support funding of past catastrophic events, primarily Hurricanes Sandy and Katrina, and variances in historical disaster spending averages, beyond the estimates included for FY 2018 and beyond.

IV. FY 2017 DRF Funding Requirements

Figure 1 summarizes the estimated DRF funding requirements for FY 2017. In consideration of the assumptions listed in Section III of this report, a number of factors can cause significant variability in disaster spending in any given year.

The level of disaster activity can vary significantly from one year to the next. An obvious issue with predicting disaster activity and related costs stems from the inability to predict weather patterns, geologic events, incidents of terrorism, and other DRF-related funding scenarios over the long term, budget year to budget year.

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, immediate concerns. Thus, even what should be a predictable spending pattern on past events 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, etc.) inherent in disaster requirements. For example, projections included for past catastrophic events are reliant on estimates provided by regional FEMA staff working closely with states and localities based on assessment of the above factors.

The projections in this report reflect the result of monthly estimates in a static environment. As depicted in Figure 1 below, a reserve of \$1 billion is included to account for the variability of actual obligations given the factors described above. The estimated DRF end- of-year balance is dependent on the actual obligations and recoveries of that year.

Figure 1. DRF FY 2017 Funding Requirements

DRF Need in FY 2017			
(Dollars in Millions)			
	Base	Majors	Total
Major Declarations			
Catastrophic	\$ -	\$ 3,595	\$ 3,595
Non-Catastrophic	-	2,564	2,564
Subtotal	-	6,159	6,159
Base			
EM,FM,SU	381	-	381
DRS	235	-	235
Subtotal	616	-	616
OIG Transfer	24	-	24
Rescission	300	-	300
Reserve	-	1,000	1,000
Recoveries	(300)	(450)	(750)
Subtotal	24	550	574
Total	\$ 640	\$ 6,709	\$ 7,349

V. Specific Estimates

A. Funding for Major Disasters

In estimating the funding for major disasters, FEMA considers the projected FY 2017 obligations for noncatastrophic major declarations activities (\$2.564 billion) and FY 2017 estimates for the previously declared catastrophic events (\$3.595 billion). As shown in Table 1 below, the total FY 2017 estimated obligations for major declarations are therefore estimated to be \$6.159 billion.

B. Catastrophic Events

The FY 2017 estimates of \$3.595 billion for the previously declared catastrophic events were derived from a bottom-up process that utilizes spend plans prepared by regional FEMA staff working with impacted States and localities. As previously noted, an overarching issue in predicting DRF needs stems from the variability inherent in disaster requirements.

Provided in Appendix A are the details on the FY 2017 estimates for the following disaster events: Hurricanes Katrina/Rita/Wilma, Ike, Gustav, Irene, Isaac and Sandy; the 2008 Midwest Floods; the 2010 Tennessee Floods; the 2011 Spring Tornadoes; the 2011 Spring Floods, Tropical Storm Lee, and 2013 Colorado Flood. Again, these estimates are based on

the most current information available at the time of this reporting and do not project for the costs of additional catastrophic events.

Associated with the detailed estimates presented in Appendix A is a breakout of the projected funding for the current budget year, the budget year plus 1, 2 and 3.

Table 1. FY 2017 Estimated Obligations for Major Declarations

Major Declarations	Estimated Funding Requirement
(\$ in millions)	
Catastrophic	\$ 3,595
Non-Catastrophic	2,564
Total	\$ 6,159

C. Noncatastrophic Major Declaration Estimate

The projected FY 2017 obligations for noncatastrophic major declarations was determined on the basis of averaging the past 10 years of obligations. The noncatastrophic average is computed with no outliers (i.e., no exclusion of high or low values), because all data elements fall safely within a three-standard deviation distribution. As detailed in Table 2, the inflation-adjusted 10-year average is calculated to be \$2.564 billion or \$214 million per month.

Table 2. Historical Noncatastrophic Obligations

Non-Catastrophic Major Obligations		
(\$ in millions)		
<u>Fiscal Year</u>		
2006	\$	3,756
2007		3,131
2008		3,020
2009		3,622
2010		3,120
2011		2,234
2012		1,971
2013		1,388
2014		1,571
2015		1,825
Sub total		25,639
Monthly Average		214
10-Year Average	\$	2,564

D. Base Funding Estimates

In estimating the funding for major disasters, consideration was also given to the portion of the noncatastrophic total funding that will be used in support of the Base activities. Table 3 provides a historical depiction of the Base category funding. Since the funding for three of the activities (Emergencies, Fire Management, and Surge) is typically unplanned, the inflation-adjusted 10-year average of \$381 million formed the basis for the FY 2017 estimates for these categories.

Table 3. Historical Obligations

All Events				
Fiscal Year	Emergencies	FMAG	Surge	Total
2015	1,860,886	128,520,698	11,949,386	\$ 142,330,970
2014	17,409,014	105,921,339	7,804,803	131,135,155
2013	54,649,193	113,409,740	22,078,065	190,136,998
2012	268,001,363	53,567,953	36,366,715	357,936,032
2011	117,424,577	32,324,983	92,613,925	242,363,485
2010	47,418,089	123,118,286	31,839,610	202,375,985
2009	120,491,107	77,604,022	28,874,458	226,969,586
2008	489,581,974	137,380,921	320,732,309	947,695,204
2007	180,137,585	72,905,299	51,669,381	304,712,265
2006	883,698,455	82,265,658	97,086,189	1,063,050,301
Total	\$ 2,180,672,243	\$ 927,018,898	\$ 701,014,841	\$ 3,808,705,981
10 Yr Average	218,067,224	92,701,890	70,101,484	380,870,598

Conversely, the Disaster Readiness Support (DRS) category encompasses spending that is controlled through the more traditional annual budgeting process. Therefore, the FY 2017 budget estimate for this category is applied in lieu of the 10-year average. The cumulative average for the unplanned events plus the budget requirement for the DRS category make up the total \$616 million FY 2017 Base requirement as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Base Estimated Funding Requirements

Base Category	Estimated Funding Requirement
	(\$ in millions)
Emergencies	\$ 218
Fire	93
Surge	70
DRS	235
Total	\$ 616

DRS funding was established to bolster FEMA's general steady-state effectiveness and readiness. It enables FEMA to be more proactive and to advance a robust readiness posture to respond to large-scale, complex, presidentially declared major disasters instead of waiting for disasters to occur and reacting with more costly and less efficient response actions.

FEMA has increased its transparency and budgetary disciplines of the DRS through the use of detailed spend plans and program reviews. As a result, FEMA is better equipped to maintain its critical disaster support activities and infrastructure ensuring the timely delivery of disaster assistance.

The DRS program/project/activity (PPA) structure is broken into five major components for future budgeting and reporting:

- Cadre Operational Readiness and Deployability
- Readiness Support Contracts and Supplies
- Facilities Support
- Information Technology Support
- Working Capital Fund

This introduction of the PPA structure enhances the justification of resources needed to support cadre readiness and response capabilities. This maturing approach to reporting under the PPA structure is reflected in Table 5. Additionally, the PPAs preserve ongoing efforts to measure FEMA's current state of readiness and to assess future resource needs through the Cadre Operational Readiness & Deployability Status (CORDS) Report. The DRS structure supports the core CORDS Report, which provides FEMA leadership with an objective readiness report that demonstrates cadre preparedness across staffing, equipping, and training metrics.

The FY 2017 DRS estimated funding requirement includes the following:

- Reclassification of \$102.8 million to O&S
- Reclassification of \$1.9 million to PC&I
- Reduction of \$2.2 million in Grant Systems Modernization Efficiency

Table 5. PPA Reporting Structure

<u>PPA</u>	FY 2016 DRS Estimate	DRS Reclassification/Reduction	FY 2017 DRS Estimate
PPA: Cadre Operational Readiness and Deployability	\$ 120,134,892	\$ (4,775,125)	\$ 115,359,767
<i>Disaster Employee Staffing</i>	63,284,192	(590,860)	62,693,332
<i>Disaster Training</i>	33,148,107	-	33,148,107
<i>Disaster Employee Equipping</i>	23,702,593	(4,184,265)	19,518,328
PPA: Readiness Support Contracts and Supplies	59,419,891	(1,628,852)	57,791,039
<i>Readiness Support Contracts and Interagency Agreements</i>	46,100,200	(1,628,852)	44,471,348
<i>Stockpiling</i>	4,636,578	-	4,636,578
<i>Disaster Housing Program (temporary housing units)</i>	8,683,113	-	8,683,113
PPA: Facilities Support	52,886,077	(52,886,077)	-
<i>Leases and Support Cost</i>	52,886,077	(52,886,077)	-
PPA: Information Technology Support	91,812,479	(30,350,082)	61,462,397
<i>Disaster IT Systems</i>	91,812,479	(30,350,082)	61,462,397
PPA: Working Capital Fund	17,250,263	(17,250,263)	-
<i>FEMA Enterprise Costs</i>	3,473,471	(3,473,471)	-
<i>DHS Working Capital Fund</i>	13,776,792	(13,776,792)	-
Totals	\$ 341,503,602	\$ (106,890,399)	\$ 234,613,203

E. Prior Year Carryover

A number of factors influence the actual DRF end-of-year balance. Key factors that affect the ending balance include the actual FY 2016 obligations, recoveries, appropriations, and the prior-year carryover. As of the Monthly Congressional DRF Report for the month ending December 31, 2015, FEMA estimated that the DRF will end FY 2016 with a balance of \$2,273 million (excluding \$1 billion in reserve funding set aside for a no-notice event). As previously noted in Section IV, many factors can and will influence the actual balance. This estimate is a point-in-time calculation that is expected to change before the end of FY 2016, particularly as a result of expected Hurricane Katrina-related Public Assistance (PA) Alternative projects for the City of New Orleans Department of Public Works and Sewage and Water Board.

The carryover balance is not factored in estimating the DRF FY 2017 budget needs for the following reasons:

- Continued potential of new FY 2016 catastrophic or other disaster events that FEMA cannot predict in its current FY 2016 estimates
- Realization of variances in historical disaster spending averages, beyond the estimates included for FY 2017 and beyond
- Continued use of PA Section 428 grant and other SRIA authorities that could increase the total life of the disaster estimate

F. Future Year Carryover

The projected carryover into FY 2018 is dependent on the FY 2016 carryover, FY 2017 appropriation, and FY 2017 obligations.

G. Recoveries

In FY 2017, it is estimated that recoveries for the year will total approximately \$750 million. Recoveries totaled \$801 million, \$1.1 billion, \$910 million, and \$1.3 billion, in FY 2015, FY 2014, FY 2013, FY 2012, respectively, and are currently projected to be \$750 million in FY 2016. For FY 2017, this total is expected to remain at \$750 million as a result of a lower potential of available recoveries from a dwindling source of unliquidated obligations from prior catastrophic events and improved funds management practices implemented by FEMA in recent years.

Appendix A: DRF Catastrophic Event Obligations and Estimates Delineated by Event and State

Fiscal Years thru 2020

Event/DR	Obligations Thru FY15	FY16 Total Actual & Estimated	FY17 Estimated	FY18 thru FY20 Estimated	Total
Gustav					
1786-LA	\$ (1,600)	\$ (37)	\$ (95)	\$ (17)	\$ (1,749)
1789-AL	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
1793-AR	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
1794-MS	(42)	-	-	-	(42)
1806-FL	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Emergencies	(66)	-	-	-	(66)
	(1,731)	(37)	(95)	(17)	(1,880)
Ike					
1791-TX	(4,335)	(91)	(135)	(6)	(4,567)
1792-LA	(342)	(22)	(34)	(9)	(407)
1797-AL	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
1802-KY	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
1804-AR	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
1805-OH	(56)	-	-	-	(56)
Emergencies	(44)	-	-	-	(44)
	(4,812)	(113)	(169)	(15)	(5,109)
Katrina Rita Wilma					
1602-FL	(235)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(239)
1603-LA	(30,674)	(1,750)	(591)	(874)	(33,889)
1604-MS	(10,080)	(51)	(52)	(88)	(10,271)
1605-AL	(1,034)	-	-	-	(1,034)
1606-TX	(1,878)	-	-	-	(1,878)
1607-LA	(1,899)	(23)	(64)	(53)	(2,039)
1609-FL	(2,560)	(27)	(3)	(17)	(2,607)
Emergencies	(798)	-	-	-	(798)
	(49,158)	(1,852)	(711)	(1,034)	(52,755)

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Event/DR	Obligations Thru FY15	FY16 Total Actual & Estimated	FY17 Estimated	FY18 thru FY20 Estimated	Total
Midwest Floods					
1760-MO	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
1763-IA	(1,912)	(27)	(11)	(4)	(1,954)
1765-NE	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
1766-IN	(224)	-	-	-	(224)
1768-WI	(156)	-	-	-	(156)
1770-NE	(48)	-	-	-	(48)
1771-IL	(97)	-	-	-	(97)
1772-MN	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
1773-MO	(55)	-	-	-	(55)
1774-SD	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
1775-OK	(11)	-	-	-	(11)
1776-KS	(64)	-	-	-	(64)
1777-MI	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
	(2,607)	(27)	(11)	(4)	(2,649)
TN Floods					
1909-TN	(535)	(10)	(13)	(4)	(562)
	(535)	(10)	(13)	(4)	(562)
2011 Spring Tornadoes					
1971-AL	(708)	(4)	(16)	(17)	(745)
1972-MS	(67)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(74)
1973-GA	(45)	(1)	(6)	(2)	(54)
1974-TN	(92)	(1)	(1)	-	(94)
1975-AR	(104)	-	(3)	(1)	(108)
1976-KY	(60)	(1)	(1)	-	(62)
1980-MO	(533)	(5)	(10)	(5)	(553)
Emergencies	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
	(1,610)	(13)	(41)	(27)	(1,691)

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Event/DR	Obligations Thru FY15	FY16 Total Actual & Estimated	FY17 Estimated	FY18 thru FY20 Estimated	Total
2011 Spring Floods					
1981-ND	(624)	(28)	(14)	(2)	(668)
1982-MN	(28)	-	-	-	(28)
1983-MS	(36)	-	-	-	(36)
1984-SD	(81)	-	-	-	(81)
Emergencies	(38)	-	-	-	(38)
	(807)	(28)	(14)	(2)	(851)
Irene					
4017-PR	(136)	(4)	-	(1)	(141)
4019-NC	(196)	(3)	-	-	(199)
4020-NY	(879)	(48)	(8)	-	(935)
4021-NJ	(404)	(12)	-	(2)	(418)
4022-VT	(323)	(8)	(3)	-	(334)
4023-CT	(78)	-	(3)	-	(81)
4024-VA	(71)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(76)
4025-PA	(101)	(1)	(1)	-	(103)
4026-NH	(27)	-	-	-	(27)
4027-RI	(12)	-	-	-	(12)
4028-MA	(49)	(2)	(4)	-	(55)
4032-ME	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
4034-MD	(25)	-	(1)	(1)	(27)
4036-DC	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
4037-DE	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Emergencies	(60)	-	-	-	(60)
	(2,370)	(79)	(22)	(6)	(2,477)

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Event/DR	Obligations Thru FY15	FY16 Total Actual & Estimated	FY17 Estimated	FY18 thru FY20 Estimated	Total
Lee					
4030-PA	(375)	(4)	(1)	-	(380)
4031-NY	(407)	(50)	(1)	-	(458)
4038-MD	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
4039-NJ	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
4041-LA	(7)	(2)	-	-	(9)
4045-VA	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
Emergencies	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
	(818)	(56)	(2)	-	(876)
Isaac					
4080-LA	(679)	(33)	(21)	(3)	(736)
4081-MS	(92)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(99)
4082-AL	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
4084-FL	(25)	(9)	(1)	-	(35)
Emergencies	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
	(815)	(44)	(25)	(6)	(889)

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Event/DR	Obligations Thru FY15	FY16 Total Actual & Estimated	FY17 Estimated	FY18 thru FY20 Estimated	Total
Sandy					
4085-NY	(12,487)	(4,134)	(1,777)	(953)	(19,351)
4086-NJ	(2,978)	(257)	(686)	(8)	(3,929)
4087-CT	(115)	(11)	(3)	-	(129)
4089-RI	(17)	(2)	-	(1)	(20)
4090-DE	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
4091-MD	(49)	-	-	-	(49)
4092-VA	(14)	-	-	-	(14)
4093-WV	(23)	-	-	-	(23)
4095-NH	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
4096-DC	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
4097- MA	(16)	(5)	(4)	(2)	(27)
4098-OH	(23)	(6)	-	-	(29)
4099-PA	(17)	-	-	-	(17)
Emergencies	(26)	-	-	-	(26)
	(15,779)	(4,415)	(2,470)	(964)	(23,628)
2013 Colorado Flood					
4145-CO	(589)	(57)	(22)	(10)	(678)
	(589)	(57)	(22)	(10)	(678)
TOTAL	\$ (81,631)	\$ (6,731)	\$ (3,595)	\$ (2,089)	\$ (94,045)