



Disaster Relief Fund: FY 2016 Funding Requirements

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Homeland
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Federal Emergency Management Agency



Disaster Relief Fund: FY 2016 Funding Requirements

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I. Legislative Language

The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014, Pub. L. No. 113-76 (2014) included the following reporting requirement in the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) appropriation:

Provided further, 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 2015 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;

(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);

As it related to this reporting requirement, House Report No. 113-91 stated:

The Committee continues statutory requirements for annual and monthly DRF reporting as originally directed in Public Law 112-74 and Public Law 113-2.

FEMA is currently operating under a continuing resolution: Continuing Appropriations Resolution, Pub. L. No. 113-164 (2014) (as amended by the Consolidated and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, Pub. L. No. 113-235 (2014)). As such, FEMA has carried forward the above DRF reporting requirement and prepared this document as part of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016.

II. Background

The FEMA Administrator, pursuant to Pub. L. No. 113-76 and Pub. L. No. 113-164 (as amended), is providing this report on the DRF budget requirements as part of the President's Budget submission for FY2016. Specifically, the reporting requirements include:

- 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 that will be obligated for the non-catastrophic disasters.
- The amount that will be obligated for catastrophic events, delineated by event and state.
- 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.
- The amount of previously obligated funds that will be recovered for the budget year.
- 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 required for activities not covered under Section 251(b)(2)(D)(iii); P.L. 99-177.

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 2016 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 non-catastrophic costs are based on a rolling average; a 10-year average of prior-year non-catastrophic obligations. The estimates assume that the non-catastrophic 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 close-out 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 close-out 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 less recoveries being applied to the Base.
5. The estimates assume 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 2015 into FY 2016. Even though the DRF traditionally carries a fund balance across fiscal years, the potential for carryover, which can be affected by new FY 2015 catastrophic or other disaster events that FEMA cannot predict, has not been factored into the computation of FY 2016 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 2016 and beyond.

IV. FY 2016 DRF Funding Requirements

Figure 1 summarizes the estimated DRF funding requirements for FY 2016. 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 obligations 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 2016 Funding Requirements

(Dollars in millions)	
DRF Need in FY 2016	7,375
Catastrophic	3,224
Non-Catastrophic	3,901
Reserve	1,000
Estimated Recoveries	<i>(750)</i>
Breakdown per BCA	7,375
Disaster Relief Cap Adjustment	6,713
Base/Non-Major Disasters	662

The above figures are gross and do not include the proposed \$24 million transfer to the DHS Office of the Inspector General

V. Specific Estimates

A. 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 2015 obligations, recoveries, appropriations, and the prior-year carryover. As of the Monthly Congressional DRF Report for the month ending December 31, 2014, FEMA estimated that the DRF will end fiscal year 2015 with a balance of \$2,746 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 2015, particularly as a result of expected Hurricane Sandy-related Public Assistance (PA) Alternative projects that includes mitigation funding.

The carryover balance is not factored in estimating the DRF FY 2016 budget needs for the following reasons:

- Continued potential of new FY 2015 catastrophic or other disaster events that FEMA cannot predict in its current FY 2015 estimates.
- Expectation that a significant part of this balance will be used to support unanticipated costs associated with past catastrophic events, primarily Hurricanes Sandy and Katrina.
- Realization of variances in historical disaster spending averages, beyond the estimates included for FY 2016 and beyond.
- Continued use of PA Section 428 grant and other SRIA authorities that could increase the total life of the disaster estimate.

B. Future Year Carryover

Summarized in Figure 1 are the DRF funding requirements for FY 2016. The projected carryover into FY 2017 is dependent on the FY 2015 carryover, FY 2016 appropriation, and FY 2016 obligations.

C. Non-Catastrophic Estimate

The projected FY 2016 obligations for non-catastrophic activities are determined on the basis of averaging the past 10 years of obligations. The non-catastrophic 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 1, the 10-year average is calculated to be \$3.901 billion or \$325 million per month.

Table 1. Historical Non-Catastrophic Obligations

Non-Catastrophic Obligations (in millions)	
Fiscal Year	(FY 2014 Dollars)
2005	\$ 2,742
2006	4,708
2007	7,279
2008	5,939
2009	3,700
2010	3,943
2011	3,152
2012	2,718
2013	2,363
2014	2,464
10-Year Average	\$ 3,901
Monthly Average	325

D. Catastrophic Events

The FY 2016 estimates of \$3.224 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 2016 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.

E. Recoveries

In FY 2016, it is estimated that recoveries for the year will total approximately \$750 million. Recoveries totaled \$1.1 billion, \$910 million, \$1.3 billion, and \$2.1 billion, in FY 2014, FY 2013, FY 2012, and FY 2011, respectively, and are currently projected to be \$750 million in FY 2015. For FY 2016, 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.

F. Funding for Major Disasters

In estimating the funding for major disasters, FEMA considers the projected FY 2016 obligations for non-catastrophic activities (\$3.901 billion) and FY 2016 estimates for the previously declared catastrophic events (3.224 billion). Given that in FY 2016 the total DRF obligations are therefore estimated to be \$7.125 billion

and the projected obligations for non-major disaster activities (explained below) are \$741 million, funding required for major disasters is estimated at \$6.384 billion, the delta between the two amounts.

G. Base Funding Estimates

In estimating the funding for major disasters, consideration was also given to the portion of the non-catastrophic total funding that will be used in support of the Base activities. Table 2 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 10-year average of \$399 million formed the basis for the FY2016 estimates for these categories.

Table 2. Historical Obligations

All Events				
Fiscal Year	Emergencies	FMAG	Surge	Total
FY 14	\$ 17,014,419	\$ 103,520,512	\$ 7,627,898	\$ 128,162,829
FY 13	52,558,156	109,070,354	21,233,295	182,861,805
FY 12	254,016,438	50,772,493	34,469,016	339,257,947
FY 11	109,045,479	30,018,360	86,005,247	225,069,086
FY 10	42,686,634	110,833,341	28,662,602	182,182,577
FY 09	106,717,713	68,733,071	25,573,805	201,024,589
FY 08	435,147,773	122,106,215	285,071,668	842,325,655
FY 07	154,193,483	74,582,471	44,227,760	273,003,714
FY 06	733,529,903	71,394,153	80,616,684	885,540,739
FY 05	444,621,118	76,899,966	209,519,608	731,040,692
Total	\$ 2,349,531,115	\$ 817,930,934	\$ 823,007,583	\$ 3,990,469,633
10 Yr Avg	234,953,112	81,793,093	82,300,758	399,046,963

Conversely, the Disaster Readiness Support (DRS) and Other category encompass spending that is controlled through the more traditional annual budgeting process. Therefore, the FY 2016 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 \$741 million FY 2016 Base requirement as shown in Table 3 below. When estimated recoveries are included, \$662 million is sufficient to fund all Base requirements in FY 2016.

Table 3. Base Estimated Funding Requirements

Base Category	Estimated Funding Requirement
	(\$ millions)
Emergencies	\$235
Fire Management	82
Surge	82
DRS	342
Total*	\$741

*The difference between the FY16 Base requirements and the Base funding request will be addressed through prior-year recoveries.

DRS funding was established to bolster FEMA’s general steady-state effectiveness and readiness. It enables FEMA to be more proactive and 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.

The DRS structure supports the core Cadre Operational Readiness & Deployability Status (CORDS) structure. The CORDS Report provides FEMA leadership with an objective readiness report that demonstrates Cadre preparedness across staffing, equipping, and training metrics. Reflected in the chart below is a maturing approach, future versions will include metrics that tie back to the CORDS readiness assessment. The following are the categories within the DRS:

- Category 1 – Disaster Staffing: Costs associated with disaster staff (Incident Management Cadre of On-Call Response/Recovery Employment (IM-COREs), FEMA Corp, Federal Coordination Officers/Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FCO/FDRCs), etc.) where these S&B costs cannot be directly charged to a Disaster/DR. [Note: FEMA needs a prepared, ready and qualified workforce to prepare and respond to Disasters, but we cannot wait for the actual Disasters or related DRF Major funds to hire and train disaster personnel, especially given the uncertain nature, size, and frequency of disasters.]
- Category 2 - Disaster Staffing Readiness: Costs associated with ensuring all disaster staff are ready to fully execute their roles and responsibilities, including meeting FEMA Qualifying Standard (FQS) standards (e.g., Training system/delivery, Equipment, Security processing, etc.)
- Category 3 – Infrastructure Support: Costs associated with the necessary infrastructure to support the above (e.g., Information Technology, Telecommunications, Facility Support- including capital improvements, etc.)
- Category 4 – Stockpiling Delivery: Costs associated with stockpiling (based on assessments and evaluations) of supplies and disaster-related equipment and the overall delivery system (e.g., Inventory Management and Tracking system/Logistics Supply Chain Management (LSCMS).
- Category 5 – Standby Technical Assistance: Costs associated with necessary stand-by technical assistance readiness contracts in support of PA and IA (e.g., Housing Inspectors)

CAPABILITY	FY 2014 DRS Spend Plan	FY 2015 DRS Estimated Request	FY 2016 DRS Estimate	Delta (FY16- FY15)
Disaster Staffing Total	\$ 50,932,382	\$ 49,897,333	\$ 52,849,926	\$ 2,952,593
Disaster Staffing Readiness Total	\$ 49,535,545	\$ 50,225,232	\$ 54,911,813	\$ 4,686,581
Infrastructure Support Total	\$ 158,300,057	\$ 157,485,844	\$ 156,282,087	\$ (1,203,757)
Stockpiling Delivery Total	\$ 47,073,388	\$ 46,493,000	\$ 39,193,000	\$ (7,300,000)
Stand-by Technical Assistance Total	\$ 35,322,842	\$ 36,916,265	\$ 38,266,776	\$ 1,350,511
Grand Total	\$ 341,164,213	\$ 341,017,674	\$ 341,503,602	\$ 485,928

The FY 2016 request for the DRS includes the following:

- Increase of \$1.9 million for the Grants System Modernization in the DRS, which is the beginning of a multi-year effort;
- Increase of \$1.6 million for the maintenance and operations of the Training Center Facility for Incident Workforce, which will continue in the out years;
- Increase of \$3.5 million for Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT) and IM COREs, which will continue in the out years;
- Increase of \$3.9 million for background investigation for disaster personnel which will continue in the out years;
- Decrease of \$6.4 million for the Moffett Distribution Center renovation completed in FY15;
- Decrease of \$2.7 million for centrally managed costs, and
- Decrease of \$1.3 million for the Disaster Housing Program

Appendix A: Catastrophic Event Obligations

Fiscal Years 2014-2019

(in millions)

Event/DR	Obligations Thru FY14	FY15 Total Actual & Estimated	FY16 Estimated	FY17-FY19 Estimated ⁽¹⁾	Total
Gustav					
1786-LA	\$ (1,570)	\$ (34)	\$ (158)	\$ (1)	\$ (1,763)
1789-AL	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
1793-AR	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
1794-MS	(43)	-	-	-	(43)
1806-FL	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Emergencies	(66)	-	-	-	(66)
	(1,702)	(34)	(158)	(1)	(1,895)
Ike					
1791-TX	(4,287)	(91)	(275)	(4)	(4,657)
1792-LA	(333)	(12)	(64)	-	(409)
1797-AL	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
1802-KY	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
1804-AR	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
1805-OH	(56)	-	-	-	(56)
Emergencies	(44)	-	-	-	(44)
	(4,755)	(103)	(339)	(4)	(5,201)
Katrina Rita Wilma					
1602-FL	(238)	(2)	(2)	-	(242)
1603-LA	(30,211)	(419)	(1,030)	(77)	(31,737)
1604-MS	(10,081)	(35)	(129)	(3)	(10,248)
1605-AL	(1,034)	-	-	-	(1,034)
1606-TX	(1,875)	(2)	-	-	(1,877)
1607-LA	(1,899)	(26)	(102)	-	(2,027)
1609-FL	(2,555)	(31)	(4)	-	(2,590)
Emergencies	(800)	-	-	-	(800)
	(48,693)	(515)	(1,267)	(80)	(50,555)

Appendix A: Catastrophic Event Obligations
Fiscal Years 2014-2019

Midwest Floods

1760-MO	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
1763-IA	(1,905)	(23)	(15)	-	(1,943)
1765-NE	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
1766-IN	(225)	-	-	-	(225)
1768-WI	(159)	-	-	-	(159)
1770-NE	(48)	-	-	-	(48)
1771-IL	(96)	-	-	-	(96)
1772-MN	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
1773-MO	(55)	-	-	-	(55)
1774-SD	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
1775-OK	(11)	-	-	-	(11)
1776-KS	(65)	-	-	-	(65)
1777-MI	(19)	-	-	-	(19)
	(2,605)	(23)	(15)	-	(2,643)

TN Floods

1909-TN	(531)	(30)	(4)	-	(565)
	(531)	(30)	(4)	-	(565)

2011 Spring Tornadoes

1971-AL	(710)	(5)	(23)	(1)	(739)
1972-MS	(66)	(3)	(5)	-	(74)
1973-GA	(46)	(1)	-	-	(47)
1974-TN	(92)	(1)	(1)	-	(94)
1975-AR	(102)	(3)	(3)	-	(108)
1976-KY	(58)	(5)	(2)	-	(65)
1980-MO	(508)	(28)	(28)	-	(564)
Emergencies	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
	(1,583)	(46)	(62)	(1)	(1,692)

Appendix A: Catastrophic Event Obligations
Fiscal Years 2014-2019

2011 Spring Floods

1981-ND	(617)	(27)	(17)	-	(661)
1982-MN	(28)	-	-	-	(28)
1983-MS	(37)	-	-	-	(37)
1984-SD	(79)	-	-	-	(79)
Emergencies	(38)	-	-	-	(38)
	(799)	(27)	(17)	-	(843)

Irene

4017-PR	(135)	(2)	-	-	(137)
4019-NC	(193)	(3)	(35)	(1)	(232)
4020-NY	(833)	(51)	(24)	(1)	(909)
4021-NJ	(402)	(5)	(2)	-	(409)
4022-VT	(315)	(14)	(4)	-	(333)
4023-CT	(78)	(1)	(1)	-	(80)
4024-VA	(71)	(4)	(3)	-	(78)
4025-PA	(97)	(5)	-	-	(102)
4026-NH	(25)	(1)	-	-	(26)
4027-RI	(12)	-	-	-	(12)
4028-MA	(46)	(1)	(1)	-	(48)
4032-ME	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
4034-MD	(25)	(1)	-	-	(26)
4036-DC	(3)	-	(1)	-	(4)
4037-DE	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Emergencies	(60)	-	-	-	(60)
	(2,301)	(88)	(71)	(2)	(2,462)

Appendix A: Catastrophic Event Obligations
Fiscal Years 2014-2019

Lee

4030-PA	(375)	(7)	(1)	-	(383)
4031-NY	(352)	(67)	(6)	-	(425)
4038-MD	(13)	(1)	-	-	(14)
4039-NJ	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
4041-LA	(7)	-	(1)	-	(8)
4045-VA	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
Emergencies	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
	(763)	(75)	(8)	-	(846)

Isaac

4080-LA	(641)	(62)	(60)	(1)	(764)
4081-MS	(91)	(6)	(5)	-	(102)
4082-AL	(9)	(1)	(2)	-	(12)
4084-FL	(22)	(9)	(9)	-	(40)
Emergencies	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
	(773)	(78)	(76)	(1)	(928)

**Appendix A: Catastrophic Event Obligations
Fiscal Years 2014-2019**

Event/DR	Obligations Thru FY14	FY15 Total Actual & Estimated	FY16 Estimated	FY17-FY19 Estimated ⁽¹⁾	Total
Sandy					
4085-NY	(7,734)	(4,781)	(1,035)	(641)	(14,191)
4086-NJ	(2,559)	(386)	(75)	(119)	(3,139)
4087-CT	(103)	(20)	(2)	(1)	(126)
4089-RI	(15)	(2)	(2)	-	(19)
4090-DE	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
4091-MD	(43)	(6)	(1)	-	(50)
4092-VA	(12)	(1)	(1)	-	(14)
4093-WV	(23)	(1)	-	-	(24)
4095-NH	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
4096-DC	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
4097- MA	(14)	(4)	(8)	-	(26)
4098-OH	(17)	(7)	-	-	(24)
4099-PA	(17)	(1)	-	-	(18)
Emergencies	(26)	-	-	-	(26)
	(10,577)	(5,209)	(1,124)	(761)	(17,671)
2013 Colorado Flood					
4145-CO	(487)	(74)	(83)	-	(644)
	(487)	(74)	(83)	-	(644)
TOTAL	\$ (75,569)	\$ (6,302)	\$ (3,224)	\$ (850)	\$ (85,945)

(1) FY17 to FY19 is an estimate from remaining Life of Disaster funds to date and does not include potential costs for legal claims, cost overruns, or new catastrophic events.