

CRS Report for Congress

Received through the CRS Web

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Legislation for Disaster Assistance: Summary Data FY1989 to FY2005

January 9, 2006

Justin Murray
Information Research Specialist
Knowledge Services Group

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Legislation for Disaster Assistance: Summary Data FY1989 to FY2005

Summary

This report provides summary information on emergency supplemental appropriations enacted after major disasters since 1989. More recently, Hurricane Katrina made landfall on the Gulf Coast of the United States on August 29, 2005, as a Category 3 hurricane after passing over South Florida as a Category 1 hurricane on August 25, 2005. In response, on September 2, 2005, President Bush signed into law a \$10.5 billion supplemental appropriations measure, P.L. 109-61, which provided disaster assistance funds for the affected areas. On September 9, 2005, the President signed into law a second supplemental measure totaling \$51.8 billion in appropriations, P.L. 109-62. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers most of these funds.

Hurricane Rita passed the vicinity of the Florida Keys on September 20, 2005, as a Category 2 hurricane and made landfall along the Gulf Coast of Texas and Louisiana as a Category 3 on September 25. This report will be updated as events warrant.

Contents

Overview	1
Selected CRS Reports	6

List of Tables

Table 1. Presidential Requests and Appropriations, Emergency Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, FY1989-FY2005	2
---	---

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Legislation for Disaster Assistance: Summary Data FY1989 to FY2005

Overview

From FY1989 through FY2005, Congress appropriated more than \$150 billion for disaster assistance in 28 appropriations measures, primarily supplemental appropriations acts, after significant catastrophes occurred in the United States.¹ The median annual funding during this 17-year period was \$3.5 billion; the mean, \$8.9 billion. Disasters during FY2001 and FY2005 were especially costly. In FY2001, supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance totaled \$20.3 billion, most of which went towards recovery following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. In FY2005, after hurricanes devastated parts of Florida in the summer of 2004 and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita struck the Gulf Coast in the summer of 2005, supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance reached an all-time high of \$73.4 billion — 49% of the total appropriated for disaster assistance for the entire 17-year period of FY1989 through FY2005. Two high-cost years, FY2001 and FY2005, account for 62% of the 17-year total.

This report provides summary information on emergency supplemental appropriations legislation enacted since 1989 after significant catastrophes. The data in this report include funds appropriated to the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and funds appropriated to other agencies.² Emergency assistance funding includes appropriations for disaster relief, repair of federal facilities, and hazard mitigation activities oriented toward reducing the affects of future disasters. DRF appropriations are obligated for all major disasters and emergencies issued under the

¹ This amount does not include disaster assistance funding made available through regular annual appropriations legislation (with one exception in FY2000 after Hurricane Floyd) or funding enacted for agricultural disasters. For information on emergency agriculture funding, see CRS Report RL31095, *Emergency Funding for Agriculture: A Brief History of Supplemental Appropriations, FY1989-FY2005*, by Ralph Chite.

² Disaster relief funding allocated in P.L. 107-117 was not included in the table below because it was an allocation of funding appropriated in P.L. 107-38. The majority of federal emergency assistance funding listed in this report was provided through the Disaster Relief Fund. More information on the emergency funding provided to the DRF appears in CRS Report RL33053, *Federal Disaster Assistance: Presidential Declarations, Eligible Activities and Funding*, by Keith Bea.

Stafford Act,³ not only those significant events that lead to supplemental appropriations. Counterterrorism and national security appropriations are not included in the emergency assistance compilation.

As reflected in **Table 1** below, most supplemental appropriations were enacted as stand-alone legislation. However, in some instances, emergency disaster relief funding was enacted as part of regular appropriations measures, continuing appropriations acts (continuing resolutions), or in omnibus appropriations legislation. Requested funding levels noted in the third column of the table reflect House Appropriations Committee data on total requested funding for the entire enacted bill. Where possible, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) data taken from correspondence to Congress requesting emergency supplemental funding is used to identify dates of Administration requests for supplemental funding.⁴

Table 1. Presidential Requests and Appropriations, Emergency Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, FY1989-FY2005
(Nominal dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Disaster Event and Date of Major Disaster Declaration ^a (nominal dollars in thousands)	Administration Request, by Date and Amount ^b (nominal dollars in thousands)	Date Signed into Law and P.L. Number	Total Appropriation	Emergency Assistance Funding and Percentage of Appropriation (nominal dollars in thousands)
2005	Hurricane Katrina Aug. 29, 2005	Sept. 7, 2005 \$51,800,000	Sept. 8, 2005 P.L. 109-62	\$51,800,000	\$51,800,000 100%
2005	Hurricane Katrina Aug. 29, 2005	Sept. 1, 2005 \$10,500,000	Sept. 2, 2005 P.L. 109-61	\$10,500,000	\$10,500,000 100%
2005	Hurricanes Ivan, Jeanne Sept. 1, 2004	Sept. 14, 2004 \$3,100,000	Oct. 13, 2004 P.L. 108-324	\$14,500,000	\$11,103,887 76.6%
2004	Hurricanes Charley, Frances Sept. 1, 2004	Sept. 6, 2004 \$2,000,000	Sept. 8, 2004 P.L. 108-303	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000 100%

³ The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.

⁴ The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) website on Supplementals, Amendments, and Releases [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/amendments.htm>] contains a list of the presidential submission transmittals and estimates from calendar year 2003 to the present. Calendar year OMB 2004 submissions and estimates are available at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/04amendments.htm>]; calendar year OMB 2003 submissions and estimates are available at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/03amendments.htm>].

Fiscal Year	Disaster Event and Date of Major Disaster Declaration ^a (nominal dollars in thousands)	Administration Request, by Date and Amount ^b (nominal dollars in thousands)	Date Signed into Law and P.L. Number	Total Appropriation	Emergency Assistance Funding and Percentage of Appropriation (nominal dollars in thousands)
2004	Wildfires various dates	— ^c	Aug. 8, 2004 P.L. 108-287	\$417,500,000	\$500,000 0.12%
2004	Hurricane Isabel Sept. 18, 2003	\$87,000,000 Sept. 17, 2003 ^d	Nov. 6, 2003 P.L. 108-106	\$87,500,000	\$813,000 0.93%
2003	Storms various 2003 dates	July 7, 2003 (continued from \$1,900,000 request below)	Sept. 30, 2003 P.L. 108-83	\$3,500,000	\$820,700 23.4%
2003	Tornados May 6, 2003	July 7, 2003 \$1,900,000	Aug. 8, 2003 P.L. 108-69	\$983,600	\$983,600 100%
2002	Terrorist attacks Sept. 11, 2001	Mar. 21, 2002 \$27,100,000	Aug. 2, 2002 P.L. 107-206	\$26,600,000	\$6,167,600 23.2%
2001	Terrorist attacks Sept. 11, 2001	Sept. 12, 2001 \$20,000,000	Sept. 18, 2001 P.L. 107-38	\$40,000,000 ^e	\$20,000,000 50%
2001	Nisqually Earthquake	^f	July 24, 2001 P.L. 107-20	\$8,980,000	\$365,700 4.9%
2000	Hurricane Floyd Sept. 16, 1999	Sept. 21, 1999 \$97,500 ^g	Oct. 20, 1999 P.L. 106-74	\$99,500,000	\$2,480,425 2.5%
1999	Tornados various dates	^h	May 21, 1999 P.L. 106-31	\$13,100,000	\$1,296,723 9.9%
1999	Hurricanes Georges, Bonnie flooding various dates	\$7,780,000 ⁱ	Oct. 21, 1998 P.L. 105-277	\$21,000,000	\$1,830,977 8.7%
1998	El Niño floods Feb. 9, 1998	Mar. 24, 1998 \$22,560,000	May 1, 1998 P.L. 105-174	\$6,006,000	\$2,602,173 43.3%
1997	Dakotas flooding Apr. 7, 1997	Mar. 19, 1997 \$3,480,000	June 12, 1997 P.L. 105-18	\$9,163,000	\$5,863,883 64%
1995	Oklahoma City bombing Apr. 25, 1995	^j	July 27, 1995 P.L. 104-19	\$7,453,000	\$6,599,531 88.6%
1995	Northridge Earthquake, Tropical Storm Alberto various dates	\$90,100,000 ^k	Sept. 28, 1994 P.L. 103-327	\$90,100,000	\$417,500 ^l 0.46%

Fiscal Year	Disaster Event and Date of Major Disaster Declaration ^a (nominal dollars in thousands)	Administration Request, by Date and Amount ^b (nominal dollars in thousands)	Date Signed into Law and P.L. Number	Total Appropriation	Emergency Assistance Funding and Percentage of Appropriation (nominal dollars in thousands)
1994	Midwest floods, CA fires and Northridge earthquake Jan. 17, 1994	Sept. 28, 1994 \$11,430,000	Feb. 12, 1994 P.L. 103-211	\$11,535,000	\$8,837,952 76.6%
1993	Midwest floods/ June 11, 1993	July 14, 1993 \$3,980,000	Aug. 12, 1993 P.L. 103-75	\$4,411,000	\$3,494,750 79.2%
1993	Hurricanes Andrew, Iniki various dates	^m	July 2, 1993 P.L. 103-50	\$3,500,000	\$52,345 1.5%
1992	Hurricanes Andrew, Iniki Aug. 24, 1992	Sept. 8, 1992 \$6,530,000	Sept. 23, 1992 P.L. 102-368	\$12,775,000	\$5,767,116 45.1%
1992	L.A. riots/Chicago flood various dates	ⁿ	June 22, 1992 P.L. 102-302	\$1,191,000	\$469,650 39.4%
1992	Hurricane Bob various dates	June 28, 1991 \$693,000	Dec. 12, 1991 P.L. 102-229	\$6,849,000	\$943,000 13.8%
1990	Hurricane Hugo/Exxon Valdez various dates	^o	May 25, 1990 P.L. 101-302	\$4,300,000	\$670,412 15.6%
1990	Hurricane Hugo Loma Prieta Earthquake Oct. 18, 1989	^p	Oct. 26, 1989 P.L. 101-130	\$2,850,000	\$2,850,000 100%
1989	Hurricane Hugo Sept. 20, 1989	^q	Sept. 29, 1989 P.L. 101-100	\$1,108,000	\$1,108,000 100%
1989	Fires on federal lands various dates	^r	June 30, 1989 P.L. 101-45	\$3,564,000	\$348,969 9.8%

Sources: Supplemental funding totals based on compiled CRS data on Emergency Appropriations After Disasters, FY1989-FY2005. Other supplemental funding totals obtained from Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Supplemental Appropriations series, including "CBO Data on Supplemental Budget Authority for the 2000s" available at [<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/66xx/doc6630/SuppApprop.pdf>], *Supplemental Appropriations in the 1990s* [<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/27xx/doc2768/Report.pdf>].

Totals for Administration requests were obtained from OMB correspondence to Congress (see footnote above) and from the House Appropriations Committee Budget Estimates volumes, Table VIIIa. Editions for recent Congresses (through the 107th) are available on the Government Printing Office GPO Access Congressional Documents site at [<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/serialset/cdocuments/budgets.html>].

- a. Data in this column represent the date the President issued a major disaster declaration for the disaster that appeared to be the primary catalyst for the supplemental appropriations legislation. In a series of disasters (such as the Midwest floods of 1993), this date represents the first of several declarations associated with that particular disaster. In some instances, identifying which disasters were primarily associated with consideration of the supplemental appropriations is not possible.
- b. Data in this column represent the date the President submitted a request to Congress for supplemental funds. In some instances funding was not requested by the White House but was included by Congress in regular appropriations measures.
- c. FY2004 supplemental funds to meet wildfire suppression requirements were included in the FY2005 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-287. For more information on the statute, see CRS Report RL32783, *FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan, Tsunami Relief, and Other Activities*, by Amy Belasco and Larry Nowels.
- d. The President submitted a supplemental request of \$87 billion for ongoing military operations and for reconstruction assistance in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. During conference on H.R. 3289 (P.L. 108-106, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan Act, 2004), \$500 million for FEMA for disaster relief for Hurricane Isabel and the California wildfires was added to the legislation, bringing the total enacted funding for P.L. 108-106 to \$87.5 billion.
- e. P.L. 107-117 allocated funds appropriated in P.L. 107-38, which was enacted shortly after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Under P.L. 107-38, \$20 billion was available immediately, whereas the remaining \$20 billion became available when allocated in P.L. 107-117, enacted on January 10, 2002. \$11.579 billion of the second half of the \$40 billion was provided for emergency disaster assistance.
- f. An OMB supplemental request for the Nisqually earthquake could not be identified.
- g. The appropriations associated with Hurricane Floyd were not supplemental appropriations but were incorporated into the regular FY2000 appropriations legislation, P.L. 106-74, Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000. These data are included because Congress increased FY2000 DRF funding primarily in response to Hurricane Floyd.
- h. An initial administration request of \$687 million was submitted on February 16, 1999 (see discussion in H.Rept. 106-064, p. 7) for relief funding for Hurricanes Georges and Bonnie, but additional emergency disaster funding was added to the legislation to address tornado damage and other natural disasters during 1999.
- i. Emergency relief funding for flooding caused by Hurricanes Georges and Bonnie was included in P.L. 105-277, the FY2000 Consolidated Appropriations Act.
- j. P.L. 103-211 provided \$11.53 billion in DRF appropriations largely in response to the Northridge earthquake in California. See White House press release from FEMA Director James Lee Witt on January 12, 1995, [<http://www.ibiblio.org/pub/archives/whitehouse-papers/1995/Jan/1995-01-12-fema-director-witt-on-california-flood-relief.text>], visited on November 3, 2005. Administration supplemental request correspondence to Congress for subsequent funding for Northridge and Okalahoma City could not be identified.
- k. An OMB supplemental request or requested Administration funding level for Tropical Storm Alberto could not be identified. Tropical Storm Alberto disaster funding was included in P.L. 103-327, the FY1995 Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act.
- l. The CBO scored supplemental funding as \$357.0 million.
- m. An OMB supplemental request for Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki could not be identified.
- n. An OMB supplemental request for the Los Angeles riots and Chicago flood could not be identified.
- o. An OMB supplemental request for Hurricane Hugo and the Exxon Valdez incident could not be identified.
- p. No OMB request for this funding could be identified. Disaster funding in P.L. 101-130 was enacted as a continuing resolution, which amended the previous continuing resolution enacted as P.L. 101-100 to extend its provision until November 15, 1989.
- q. No request could be identified.
- r. An OMB supplemental request for the 1989 fires on federal lands or the requested Administration funding level could not be identified.

Selected CRS Reports

CRS Report RL31999, *Disaster Relief and Response: FY2003 Supplemental Appropriations*, by Keith Bea.

CRS Report RS22239, *Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Hurricane Relief*, by Keith Bea.

CRS Report RL33053, *Federal Disaster Assistance: Presidential Declarations, Eligible Activities and Funding*, by Keith Bea.

CRS Report RL32783, *FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan, Tsunami Relief, and Other Activities*, by Amy Belasco and Larry Nowels.

CRS Report RL32581, *Supplemental Appropriations for the 2004 Hurricanes and Other Disasters*, by Keith Bea and Ralph M. Chite.