

CRS Report for Congress

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Legislation for Disaster Assistance: Summary Data, FY1989 to FY2007

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Summary

This report provides summary information on emergency supplemental appropriations enacted after major disasters since 1989. During the 18-year span from FY1989 through FY2006, Congress appropriated roughly \$200 billion for disaster assistance. Most of the appropriations were preceded by a presidential request for supplemental funding. Some appropriations have been offset by rescissions.

The most recent and costly disasters occurred in the summer of 2005 when Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma made landfall in Gulf Coast states. To date, Congress has appropriated over \$110 billion in four supplementals, largely in response to those hurricanes. Portions of the appropriations were offset by rescinding over \$34 billion in previously appropriated funds, explained in the section titled “Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma.”

Prior to FY2005 and the hurricanes, only the terrorist attacks of 2001 led to supplemental appropriations legislation that exceeded \$20 billion. Congress appropriated a total of more than \$26 billion for disaster assistance in response to the attacks. Other supplemental appropriations legislation enacted after catastrophic disasters (or several significant disasters that occurred in short time intervals) range from almost \$366 million in FY2001 before the terrorist attacks (largely due to the Nisqually earthquake in the summer of 2001) to over \$12 billion for the Midwest floods of 1993 and the Northridge earthquake of 1994. In the latter instances, Congress appropriated funds to address the needs caused by more than one disaster.

At times, the supplementals enacted by Congress have included only disaster funding. The supplementals enacted after Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake, in addition to the first two enacted after Hurricane Katrina, serve as examples. On other occasions, however, disaster funding has been part of larger pieces of legislation that appropriated funds for purposes other than disaster assistance. In the latter category of statutes, disaster funding ranges from less than 1% (wildfires and Hurricane Isabel, FY2004) to almost 90% of the total appropriations (Oklahoma City bombing of 2005).

President Bush submitted a request to Congress for FY2007 supplemental funding along with the FY2008 budget request. The majority of the supplemental funds requested would be used for the military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The request includes \$3.4 billion for recovery costs associated with Hurricane Katrina.

This report will be updated as events warrant to reflect any additional supplemental disaster assistance appropriations in the 110th Congress.

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Overview | 1 |
| Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma | 10 |
| Selected CRS Reports | 13 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1. Presidential Requests and Appropriations, Emergency Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, FY1989-FY2006 | 4 |
| Table 2. FY2005-FY2006 Supplemental Disaster Appropriations After Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma | 11 |
| Table 3. Rescissions and Offsets, P.L. 109-148 | 12 |

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Legislation for Disaster Assistance: Summary Data, FY1989 to FY2007

Overview

From FY1989 through FY2006, Congress appropriated almost \$200 billion for disaster assistance in 30 appropriations measures, primarily supplemental appropriations acts, after significant catastrophes occurred in the United States.¹ The median annual funding during the 18-year period FY1989 through FY2006 was \$2.2 billion; the mean annual funding during that period was \$11 billion (\$199 billion/18). The mean funding for all 30 enacted emergency supplemental bills was \$6.6 billion (\$199 billion/30).²

Disasters during 2001 and 2005 were especially costly. In FY2001 and FY2002, supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance exceeded \$26 billion, most of which went toward recovery following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. In FY2005 and FY2006, after Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma struck the Gulf Coast in the summer of 2005, supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance reached an all-time high of \$110.6 billion — roughly 55% of the total appropriated for disaster assistance for the entire 18-year period FY1989 through FY2006.

The most recent action by Congress occurred on June 15, 2006, when the President signed into law P.L. 109-234, legislation providing \$94.5 billion in emergency FY2006 supplemental spending for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, foreign assistance in support of the war on terror and other international crises, additional relief for victims of Gulf Coast hurricanes, and other matters. Of the \$94.5 billion, the legislation provided \$19.3 billion in additional relief for victims of Gulf Coast hurricanes and other disasters. Included in the \$19.3 billion is \$5.2

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 agricultural funding, see CRS Report RL31095, *Emergency Funding for Agriculture: A Brief History of Supplemental Appropriations, FY1989-FY2006*, by Ralph Chite.

² Mean annual funding reflects the total funding for the period divided by 18, representing each of the 18 fiscal years in FY1989-FY2006. The mean funding for the set of all of the enacted bills reflects the total funding for the period divided by the total number of 30 enacted measures.

billion for Community Development Block Grants. The measure also appropriated \$3.7 billion for levee repair and flood control projects.³

The most recent action taken by the Administration consists of a supplemental FY2007 request submitted to Congress along with the FY2008 budget.⁴

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), as well as funds appropriated to other agencies.⁵ Emergency assistance funding includes appropriations for disaster relief, repair of federal facilities, and hazard mitigation activities directed at reducing the impact of future disasters. DRF appropriations are obligated for all major disasters and emergencies issued under the Stafford Act,⁶ not only those significant events that lead to supplemental appropriations. Counterterrorism, law enforcement, and national security appropriations are not included in this compilation.

³ For additional details on P.L. 109-234, The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006, see CRS Report RL33298, *FY2006 Supplemental Appropriations: Iraq and Other International Activities; Additional Hurricane Katrina Relief*, coordinated by Paul Irwin and Larry Nowels.

⁴ See U.S. President, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2008 Appendix* (Washington: 2007), [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2008/pdf/appendix/sup.pdf>], visited Feb. 26, 2007.

⁵ Disaster relief funding allocated in P.L. 107-117 is not included in **Table 1** 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 Stafford Act Disaster Assistance: Presidential Declarations, Eligible Activities, and Funding*, by Keith Bea.

⁶ The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.

As reflected in **Table 1** below, supplemental appropriations have been enacted as stand-alone legislation. However, in some instances, emergency disaster relief funding has been 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 **Table 1** 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 are used to identify dates of Administration requests for supplemental funding.⁷

⁷ 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>]. All three websites visited Feb. 26, 2007.

Table 1. Presidential Requests and Appropriations, Emergency Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, FY1989-FY2006

(dollars in thousands)

| Fiscal Year | Disaster Event and Date of Major Disaster Declaration ^A | Administration Request, by Date and Amount ^B | Date Signed into Law and P.L. Number | Total Appropriation in Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding and Percentage of Appropriation Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding in FY2007 Dollars |
|--------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| 2007 | Hurricane Katrina Aug. 29, 2005 | Feb. 5, 2007 \$3,400,000 | — | — | — | — |
| 2006 | Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Wilma; Aug. - Sept. 2005 | Feb. 16, 2006 \$19,800,000 | June 15, 2006 P.L. 109-234 | \$94,520,000 | \$19,340,000 20.4% | \$19,764,722 |
| 2006 | Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Wilma; Aug. - Sept. 2005 | Oct. 28, 2005 \$17,100,000 ^C | Dec. 30, 2005 P.L. 109-148 | \$453,500,000 | \$29,046,985 6.4% | \$29,684,880 |
| 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% | \$54,800,000 |
| 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% | \$11,000,983 |
| 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% | \$11,633,636 |

CRS-5

| Fiscal Year | Disaster Event and Date of Major Disaster Declaration ^A | Administration Request, by Date and Amount ^B | Date Signed into Law and P.L. Number | Total Appropriation in Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding and Percentage of Appropriation Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding in FY2007 Dollars |
|--------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| 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% | \$2,153,126 |
| 2004 | Wildfires various dates | ^D | Aug. 8, 2004 P.L. 108-287 | \$417,500,000 | \$500,000 0.12% | \$538,281 |
| 2004 | Hurricane Isabel Sept. 18, 2003 | \$87,000,000 Sept. 17, 2003 ^E | Nov. 6, 2003 P.L. 108-106 | \$87,500,000 | \$813,000 0.93% | \$875,246 |
| 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% | \$904,714 |
| 2003 | Tornadoes May 6, 2003 | July 7, 2003 \$1,900,000 | Aug. 8, 2003 P.L. 108-69 | \$983,600 | \$983,600 100% | \$1,084,290 |
| 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% | \$6,933,229 |
| 2001 | Terrorist attacks Sept. 11, 2001 | Sept. 12, 2001 \$20,000,000 | Sept. 18, 2001 P.L. 107-38 | \$40,000,000 ^F | \$20,000,000 50% | \$22,913,247 |
| 2001 | Nisqually Earthquake | ^G | July 24, 2001 P.L. 107-20 | \$8,980,000 | \$365,700 4.9% | \$418,969 |

CRS-6

| Fiscal Year | Disaster Event and Date of Major Disaster Declaration ^A | Administration Request, by Date and Amount ^B | Date Signed into Law and P.L. Number | Total Appropriation in Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding and Percentage of Appropriation Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding in FY2007 Dollars |
|--------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| 2000 | Hurricane Floyd Sept. 16, 1999 | Sept. 21, 1999 \$97,500 ^H | Oct. 20, 1999 P.L. 106-74 | \$99,500,000 | \$2,480,425 2.5% | \$2,908,794 |
| 1999 | Tornadoes various dates | ^I | May 21, 1999 P.L. 106-31 | \$13,100,000 | \$1,296,723 9.9% | \$1,551,384 |
| 1999 | Hurricanes Georges, Bonnie flooding various dates | \$7,780,000 ^J | Oct. 21, 1998 P.L. 105-277 | \$21,000,000 | \$1,830,977 8.7% | \$2,190,560 |
| 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% | \$3,154,076 |
| 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% | \$7,193,823 |
| 1995 | Oklahoma City bombing Apr. 25, 1995 | ^K | July 27, 1995 P.L. 104-19 | \$7,453,000 | \$6,599,531 88.6% | \$8,395,823 |
| 1995 | Northridge Earthquake, Tropical Storm Alberto various dates | \$90,100,000 ^L | Sept. 28, 1994 P.L. 103-327 | \$90,100,000 | \$417,500 ^M 0.46% | \$531,137 |

CRS-7

| Fiscal Year | Disaster Event and Date of Major Disaster Declaration ^A | Administration Request, by Date and Amount ^B | Date Signed into Law and P.L. Number | Total Appropriation in Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding and Percentage of Appropriation Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding in FY2007 Dollars |
|--------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| 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% | \$11,480,135 |
| 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% | \$4,637,128 |
| 1993 | Hurricanes Andrew, Iniki various dates | ^N | July 2, 1993 P.L. 103-50 | \$3,500,000 | \$52,345 1.5% | \$69,456 |
| 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% | \$7,825,847 |
| 1992 | L.A. riots/Chicago flood various dates | ^O | June 22, 1992 P.L. 102-302 | \$1,191,000 | \$ 469,650 39.4% | \$637,305 |
| 1992 | Hurricane Bob various dates | June 28, 1991 \$693,000 | Dec. 12, 1991 P.L.102-229 | \$6,849,000 | \$943,000 13.8% | \$1,279,630 |
| 1990 | Hurricane Hugo/Exxon Valdez various dates | ^P | May 25, 1990 P.L. 101-302 | \$4,300,000 | \$670,412 15.6% | \$967,621 |
| 1990 | Hurricane Hugo Loma Prieta Earthquake Oct. 18, 1989 | ^Q | Oct. 26, 1989 P.L. 101-130 | \$ 2,850,000 | \$2,850,000 100% | \$4,113,471 |

| Fiscal Year | Disaster Event and Date of Major Disaster Declaration ^A | Administration Request, by Date and Amount ^B | Date Signed into Law and P.L. Number | Total Appropriation in Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding and Percentage of Appropriation Current Year Dollars | Emergency Assistance Funding in FY2007 Dollars |
|-------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1989 | Hurricane Hugo Sept. 20, 1989 | ^R | Sept. 29, 1989 P.L. 101-100 | \$1,108,000 | \$1,108,000 100% | \$1,658,606 |
| 1989 | Fires on federal lands various dates | ^S | June 30, 1989 P.L. 101-45 | \$3,564,000 | \$348,969 9.8% | \$522,384 |

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” at [<http://cbo.gov/ftpdocs/66xx/doc6630/SuppApprop.pdf>], visited Feb. 27, 2007.

Totals for Administration requests were obtained from OMB correspondence to Congress and from the House Appropriations Committee Budget Estimates volumes, Table VIIIa. Editions for recent Congresses (through the 107th) are on the Government Printing Office GPO Access Congressional Documents site at [<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/serialset/cdocuments/budgets.html>], visited Feb. 27, 2007.

FY2007 dollar conversions were calculated using GDP Chained Price Index data in Table 10.1, FY2007 budget *Historical Tables* volume.

- 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 was 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.** On October 28, 2005, the President submitted to Congress a request to “reallocate” \$17.1 billion previously appropriated for FEMA. See [http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/amendments/rescission_package_10_28_05.pdf], visited Feb. 27, 2007. Congress modified this request by redirecting roughly \$12 billion to the request in provisions in P.L.109-148, the FY2006 Department of Defense Appropriations Act. Because Congress appropriated the rescinded funds, the funding is considered supplemental appropriations for the purpose of this report, even though some might contend that this does not represent an additional cost to the Treasury. The President also submitted that same day a budget amendment that sought the rescission of “\$2.3 billion from lower-priority federal programs and excess funds.” See Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, “Estimate No.14,” at [http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/amendments/rescission_package_10_28_05.pdf], visited Feb. 27, 2007.

CRS-9

- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. 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. Of the second half of the \$40 billion, \$11.579 billion was provided for emergency disaster assistance.
- G. An OMB supplemental request for the Nisqually earthquake could not be identified.
- H. 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.
- I. The 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. However, additional emergency disaster funding was later sought to address tornado damage and other natural disasters during 1999.
- J. Emergency relief funding for flooding caused by Hurricanes Georges and Bonnie was included in P.L. 105-277, the FY2000 Consolidated Appropriations Act.
- K. 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, Jan. 12, 1995, at [<http://www.ibiblio.org/pub/archives/whitehouse-papers/1995/Jan/1995-01-12-fema-director-witt-on-california-flood-relief.text>], visited, Feb. 27, 2007. Administration supplemental request correspondence to Congress for subsequent funding for Northridge and Oklahoma City could not be identified.
- L. 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.
- M. The CBO scored supplemental funding as \$357.0 million.
- N. An OMB supplemental request for Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki could not be identified.
- O. An OMB supplemental request for the Los Angeles riots and Chicago flood could not be identified.
- P. An OMB supplemental request for Hurricane Hugo and the Exxon Valdez incident could not be identified.
- Q. 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.
- R. No request could be identified.
- S. An OMB supplemental request for the 1989 fires on federal lands or the requested Administration funding level could not be identified.

Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma

In response to the widespread destruction caused by three catastrophic hurricanes at the end of the 2005 summer, the 109th Congress enacted four emergency supplemental appropriations bills.

Two of the statutes were enacted as FY2005 supplementals after Hurricane Katrina devastated parts of Florida and Alabama and resulted in presidential major disaster declarations for all jurisdictions in Louisiana and Mississippi. The two supplementals (P.L. 109-61 and P.L. 109-62) together provided \$62.3 billion for emergency response and recovery needs; most of the funding in these two bills was provided for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) administered by FEMA.

After Hurricanes Rita and Wilma struck, Congress enacted two other supplementals; the costs of both were offset by rescissions. The FY2006 appropriations legislation for the Department of Defense (P.L. 109-148) rescinded roughly \$34 billion in funds previously appropriated (almost 70% of which was taken from funds previously appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security) and appropriated \$29 billion to other accounts primarily to pay for the restoration of federal facilities damaged by the hurricanes.⁸ Also in FY2006, Congress agreed to an Administration request for further funding; \$19.3 billion was appropriated in supplemental legislation (P.L. 109-234) for recovery assistance, with roughly \$64 million rescinded from two accounts (\$15 million from flood control, Corps of Engineers, and \$49.5 million from Navy Reserve construction, Department of Defense).

As a result, the total amount appropriated by Congress in supplemental funding after the 2005 hurricanes passed the \$110 billion mark. **Table 2** provides information on the appropriations made in the four supplementals enacted after Hurricane Katrina. **Table 3** identifies the departments and agencies from which funds were rescinded in P.L. 109-148.

In addition to these rescissions and appropriations, Congress enacted other funding changes by transferring \$712 million from FEMA to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans (P.L. 109-174).

⁸ In requests to Congress, President Bush termed the sequence of events as a “reallocation” of funds.

Table 2. FY2005-FY2006 Supplemental Disaster Appropriations After Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma
(millions of dollars)

| Department | FY2005 | | FY2006 | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | P.L. 109-61 | P.L. 109-62 | P.L. 109-148 | P.L. 109-234 |
| Agriculture | | | \$1,183 | ^A \$152 |
| Commerce | | | \$55 | \$150 |
| Defense-Military | \$500 | \$1,400 | \$5,754 | ^B \$1,488 |
| Defense-Civil/Corps of Engineers | | \$400 | \$2,900 | ^C \$3,686 |
| Education and related agencies | | | \$1,600 | \$285 |
| Health and Human Services | | | \$640 | \$12 |
| Homeland Security | \$10,000 | \$50,000 | \$285 | \$6,662 |
| Housing and Urban Development | | | \$11,890 | \$5,200 |
| Interior | | | \$70 | \$256 |
| Justice | | | \$229 | \$9 |
| Labor | | | \$125 | \$16 |
| Transportation | | | \$2,798 | ^D \$702 |
| Veterans Affairs | | | \$658 | \$586 |
| <i>Agencies</i> | | | | |
| Armed Forces Retirement Home | | | | \$176 |
| Corporation for National and Community Service | | | | \$10 |
| Environmental Protection Agency | | | \$8 | \$13 |
| General Services Administration | | | \$38 | \$37 |
| Historically Black Colleges Capital Financing | | | | \$15 |
| National Aeronautics and Space Admin. | | | \$350 | \$35 |
| The Judiciary | | | \$18 | |
| Small Business Admin. | | | \$446 | \$542 |
| Total | \$10,500 | \$51,800 | \$29,047 | \$19,300 |
| Grand total | \$110,647 | | | |

Source: CRS calculations from amounts presented in P.L. 109-61, P.L. 109-62, P.L. 109-148, and P.L. 109-234.

- A. Does not include authority for \$500 in direct assistance to be drawn from the Commodity Credit Corporation, authorized in Title III of P.L. 109-234.
- B. Includes rescissions and military construction accounts.
- C. Includes rescissions.
- D. Department of Transportation funds derived from Highway Trust Fund rescission.

Table 3. Rescissions and Offsets, P.L. 109-148
(thousands of dollars)

| Department or agency | Amount rescinded or offset |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Department of Agriculture | \$66,100 |
| Department of Defense | \$80,000 |
| Export-Import Bank | \$25,000 |
| Department of Homeland Security | \$23,669,833 |
| Department of the Interior | \$3,500 |
| Department of Commerce | \$7,000 |
| Department of State | \$30,000 |
| Department of Transportation | \$1,143,000 |
| Government-wide ^A | \$9,045,998 |
| Total | \$34,070,431 |

Source: CRS calculation of rescissions and offsets presented in Division B, Title III, conference report to accompany H.R. 2863, H.Rept. 109-359.

A. Data for the 1% rescission obtained from Letter from Joshua Bolten, Director, Office of Management and Budget, to Senator Thad Cochran, Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee, Feb. 8, 2006, at [<http://www.cq.com/flatfiles/editorialFiles/budgetTracker/reference/docs/20060213omboneperc.pdf>], visited Feb. 27, 2007.

Selected CRS Reports

CRS Report RL33330. *Community Development Block Grant Funds in Disaster Relief and Recovery*, by Eugene Boyd.

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

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

CRS Report RL33298. *FY2006 Supplemental Appropriations: Iraq and Other International Activities; Additional Hurricane Katrina Relief*, coordinated by Paul Irwin and Larry Nowels.

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.